

# **NETSHe for OpenWRT**

Web interface and custom firmware

## **User Manual**

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(c) 2009  
Yaroslavl

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## Credits

The system uses Yahoo User Interface library (<http://yui.yahoo.com>). The library is licensed under BSD license.

The system uses PHPMailer - PHP email transport class. Author Brent R. Matzelle.

The code is licensed under LGPL license.

The system uses some code from m0n0wall project. The code is licensed under BSD license.

The system uses some code from pfsense and from Scott Ulrich. The code is licensed under BSD license.

Some icons and images are part of Tango (Authors - Ulisse Perusin <uli.peru@gmail.com>, Steven Garrity <sgarrity@silverorange.com>, Lapo Calamandrei <calamandrei@gmail.com>, Ryan Collier <rcollier@novell.com>, Rodney Dawes <dobey@novell.com>, Andreas Nilsson <nisses.mail@home.se>, Tuomas Kuosmanen <tigert@tigert.com>, Garrett LeSage <garrett@novell.com>, Jakub Steiner <jimmac@novell.com>).

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This software is a custom image of OpenWRT (kamikaze) with Linux 2.6 kernel. Therefore, you can use the full set of software available for this version of OpenWRT and, with relevant patches, for all Linux based operating systems.

The system was developed in *sh*, *php* and *javascript*. The basic distinctive feature of NETSHe is that it has its own system configuration storage, pre-installed software and its own initialization system (start-up scripts).

All system settings and used software settings are stored in one configuration XML-file. This solution ensures an integrated space of system settings, maximum monitoring of settings and their automatic modification for all applications from single point.

For instance, if some network interface is deleted through the web interface, then this network interface will be automatically deleted from all applications, which used it. Any modification of radius-server settings will lead to automatic modification of these settings for all applications using radius-server. It should be noted, however, that this approach is totally incompatible with UCI configuration system, which is standard for OpenWRT Kamikaze.

NETSHe start-up scripts, based on the data from XML-file, directly configure the respective system services or create configuration files for specific applications (in their "native" format) in a temporary directory immediately before starting an application.

How NETSHe gains control over the system?

During the first system boot (and after new firmware flashing) a special script is the first to gain control over the system. This script replaces kamikaze start-up scripts and configuration files (UCI files) with NETSHe files and re-boots the device.

After the second boot the device is initialized in accordance with the device default settings.

NETSHe configuration file is named *.main.conf* and is located in */etc/.ssxapp* directory.

Configuration files for some applications (e. g. for *bgp router*) are created by the system in the */tmp/etc* directory.

Besides, NETSHe creates and uses some files in */tmp* directory.

NETSHe files are located in */opt/rb* directory.

## MAIN FEATURES OF NETSHe

- Network interface management (including point-to-point and wireless);
- VLAN's and aliases;
- Advanced routing (static, multipath, rule-based, RIP, OSPF, BGP);
- Zone based firewall;
- Bridges with *brouter* and filtering capability;
- Interface bonding;
- Quality of Service, bandwidth management, traffic shaping, rate control and traffic prioritization;
- L7 based (application patterns based) IP-traffic filtering and marking;
- Extended management of wireless interfaces; Access Point, Ad-Hoc, Client and Repeater mode with (or without) variable WEP encryption modes, WPA-PSK, WPA2-PSK, WPA-EAP, WPA2-EAP, 802.11X authorization and key management;
- Access concentrator for variable VPN's (PPTP, L2TP and OpenVPN);
- IPSEC support for L2TP VPN solution;
- PPPoE access concentrator;
- Hot-spot controller with external UAM-authorization; walled garden and bandwidth management;
- Authorization and accounting through external radius-server;
- Built-in IP-address assignment or assignment through external radius-server;
- DHCP server with flexible rules; dynamic IP-address assignment; static IP-address assignment; configurable black-list mode for DHCP requests from specified MAC's;
- DHCP relay;
- Network time synchronization server and client. Server integration with DHCP server.
- Built-in HTTP proxy with ability to use upstream proxy;
- Full software management; support of external software repositories; software installation and deletion;
- User management; two levels of user access: full and read-only;
- External storage management; SWAP control;
- System monitoring; chart graphing in a near real-time mode;
- System monitoring through SNMP v2 protocol;
- Configurable system backup; backup images can be moved to external devices and/or network shares;
- Files and folders restoration;
- Backup and restoration of configurations;
- Firmware flashing;
- Traffic capture and analysis;
- System halt and reboot;
- Some helpful utilities.

# GETTING STARTED

## ***Firmware Flashing***

To flash new firmware into the RouterStation you would require a PC with tftp-client.

Example:

OS Linux with *atftp*.

Power on RouterStation with pressed service button. The device goes in *RedBoot* bootloader mode, assigns 192.168.1.20 with network mask 255.255.255.0 to eth0 (POE port) and waits for tftp connection to receive new firmware image.

Make sure you PC is connected to the same network as the device. Assign an IP-address from the same network to the network interface of your PC (e. g. *ifconfig eth0:1 inet 192.168.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 up*) and launch *atftp*.

From atftp-shell type in:

*verbose*

*trace*

*connect 192.168.1.20*

*put Path\_to\_firmware\_file\_image/Firmware\_file\_name*

Monitor firmware flashing process, which takes 3 to 5 minutes. Do not power of the device! In the event of any unexpected power cut-off during firmware flashing, start the whole process again from the beginning.

Firmware flashing ends up with automatic device re-boot. Wait for the second automatic device reboot, which will enable NETSHe to gain control over the system.

If firmware flashing is performed successfully, the device becomes accessible at 192.168.1.20. SSH-access at port 22, web interface at port 80.

After new firmware flashing the system has only one account with login "*root*" and password "*ubnt*".

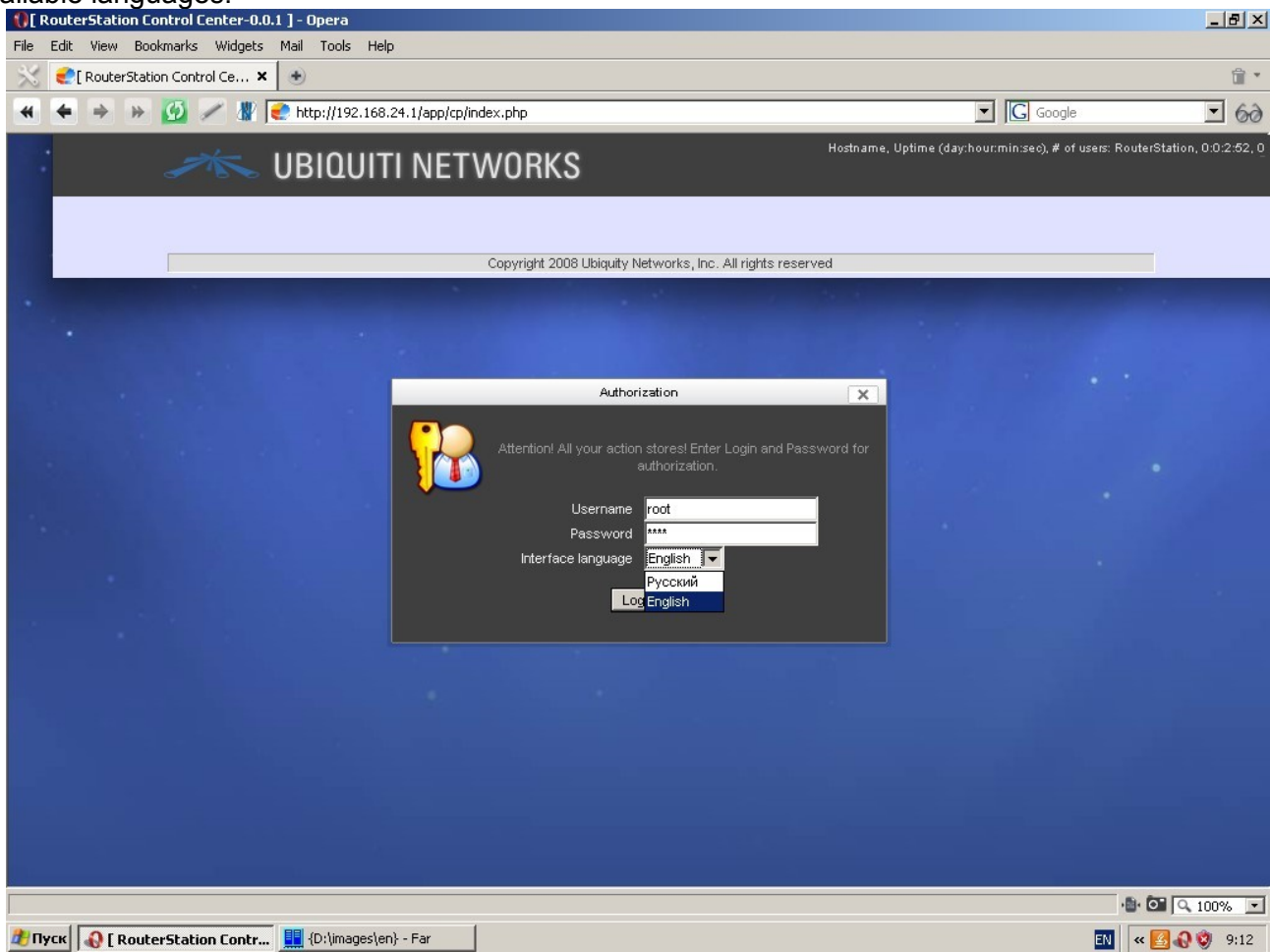
## USING WEB INTERFACE

### Getting Started

Launch browser and visit <http://192.168.1.20>

It should be noted, that execution of java-scripts and cookies are to be enabled in your browser. After you typed in the IP-address of the device and pressed “Enter” key, you get to the page, which checks settings of your browser. If execution of java-scripts is enabled in your browser, you will be automatically redirected to the login page of the web interface. Otherwise, you cannot move any further. Please check your browser settings and unable execution of java-scripts, if automatic redirection failed.

As soon as you get to the login page, the web interface will try to detect language settings of your browser and offer the login page in your native language (provided the system has been translated in your language). Otherwise, the login page will be in English. You can choose, however, from the list of available languages.

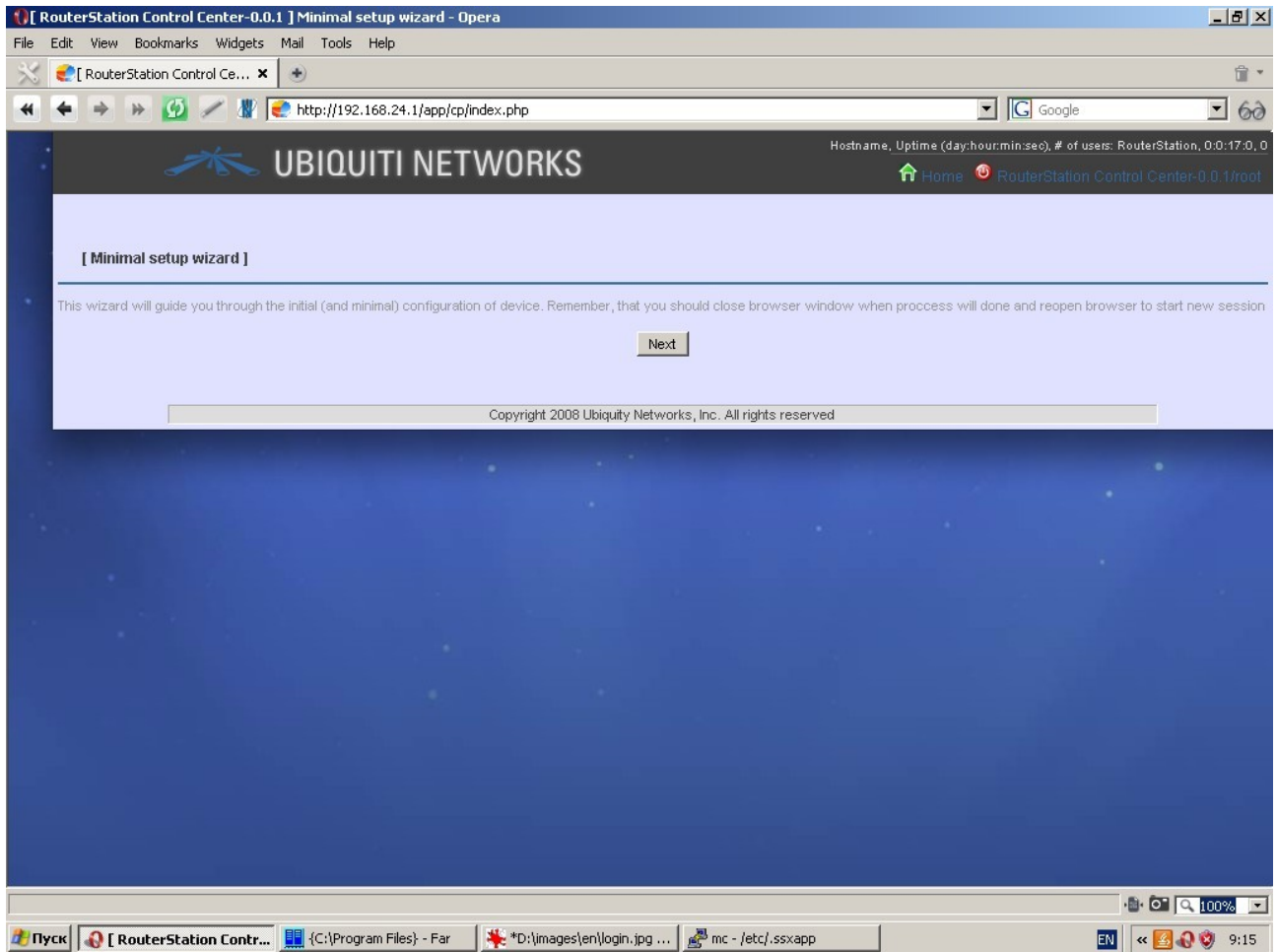


Type in login “root” and password “ubnt”, click “Log in” button.

If you still stick to this page, check if cookies are enabled in your browser. If your login and password are correct, you get to the setup wizard.

### Setup Wizard.

Setup Wizard are several pages, which appear consecutively and enable you to set up the most important features of your device, such as IP-addresses of two network interfaces, hostname, time and time zone and new password for the user “root”.



Please remember, that if you change the IP-address or netmask of *eth0*, this will drop all current connections. You will have to exit from your browser and log in at the new IP-address. Please change the initial password for user "*root*" due to security reasons. Please use complex password for user "*root*".

RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1 ] DNS settings - Opera

File Edit View Bookmarks Widgets Mail Tools Help

RouterStation Control Ce... x

http://192.168.24.1/app/cp/index.php?q=cp.wizard.step1

Google

UBIQUITY NETWORKS

Hostname, Uptime (day:hour:min:sec), # of users: RouterStation, 0:0:18:18, 0

Home RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1/root

Set up nameservers, static (local) host/address resolution, DNS forwarder and dynamic DNS client (if needed)

Please, input one or more nameservers to use by system

Put in Full qualified domain name:	RouterStation
Our domain:	localdomain
IP-Address of nameserver (clear up input box to remove row from settings)	80.12.10.10
	80.12.09.10

Next

\*\* Filling of highlighted fields is mandatory!

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Пуск RouterStation Contr... {C:\Program Files} - Far \*D:\images\en\wizard0.j... mc - /etc/.ssxapp EN 9:16

RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1 ] Time zone and synchronization - Opera

File Edit View Bookmarks Widgets Mail Tools Help

RouterStation Control Ce... x

http://192.168.24.1/app/cp/index.php?q=cp.wizard.step2

Google

UBIQUITY NETWORKS

Hostname, Uptime (day:hour:min:sec), # of users: RouterStation, 0:0:19:15, 0

Home RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1/root

Please, specify time zone, program to synchronize system time and settings for program

Current time: 1970-01-01 00:19:15	2009-09-23 17:11
Select timezone:	Europe/Moscow
First time server :	pool.ntp.org

Next

\*\* Filling of highlighted fields is mandatory!

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Пуск RouterStation Contr... {C:\Program Files} - Far \*D:\images\en\wizard1.j... mc - /etc/.ssxapp EN 9:17

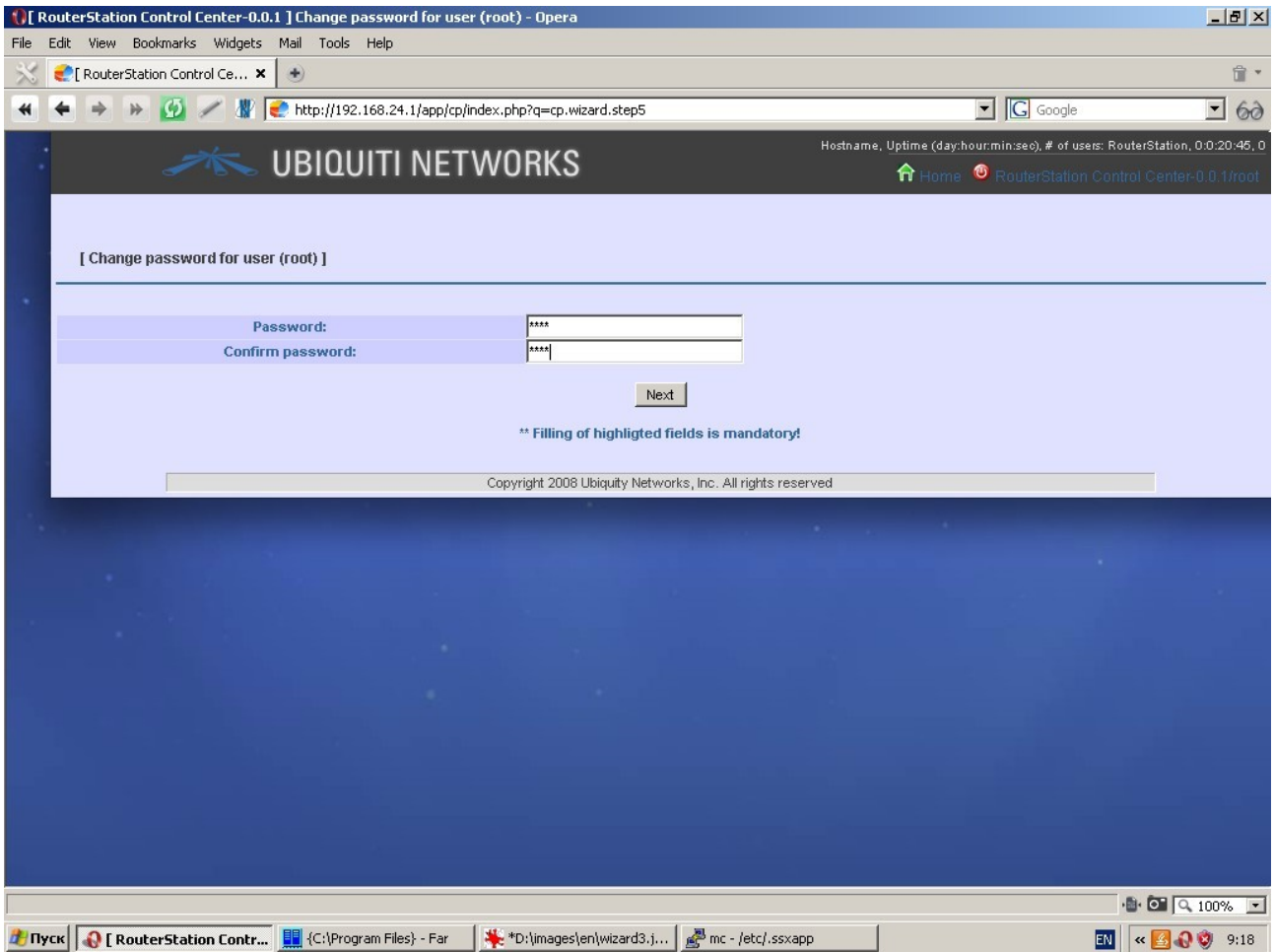


If you are not going to change the current device settings, simply click "Next".

The screenshot shows the RouterStation Control Center web interface in the Opera browser. The page title is "[ Setup LAN interface [ eth0 ] ]". The interface includes a navigation bar with "Home" and "RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1/root" links. The main content area is a form for configuring the LAN interface. It has the following fields and options:

- Enable interface ? :**
- Use DHCP to auto configure this interface?:**
- IPv4 Address:** 192.168.24.1
- IPv4 Netmask:** 255.255.255.0
- IPv4 Broadcast:** [empty field]
- IPv4 Gateway:** [empty field]
- Configure IPv6 parameters on this interface?:**
- IPv6 Address:** [empty field]
- IPv6 Gateway:** [empty field]
- Peer nameserver:** [empty field]
- MAC:** [empty field]
- MTU:** 0

A "Next" button is located below the form. A note states: "\*\* Filling of highlighted fields is mandatory!". The footer contains the copyright notice: "Copyright 2008 Ubiquity Networks, Inc. All rights reserved". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, the application name "Ручка [ RouterStation Contr...", and several open windows including a file explorer and a terminal window.



When you finish with setup wizard, exit from your browser.

## General Web Interface Layout

Manufacturer's logo is located in the top of the page. By clicking on the logo you are redirected to the corporate web site of UBIQUITY NETWORKS. Besides, you can find there the following information: hostname, uptime, home button and logout button.


Below is the main dropdown menu, which separates the work area of the page (data input/output area) from the top part of the page. All functions of the system are grouped in the main menu.

A toolbar can appear under the main menu with shortcuts to various specific functions (e. g. "New", "Create backup", "Find", etc.).

Do not forget to click "Save" button after modification of any settings.

If you tick off the "Restart service(s) after saving" field, the modified settings will be saved and the relevant service(s) will be restarted after clicking the "Save" button.


Web interface uses standard icons to identify similar tasks. Thus,

icon is used to identify such actions as "Add  new record/property",

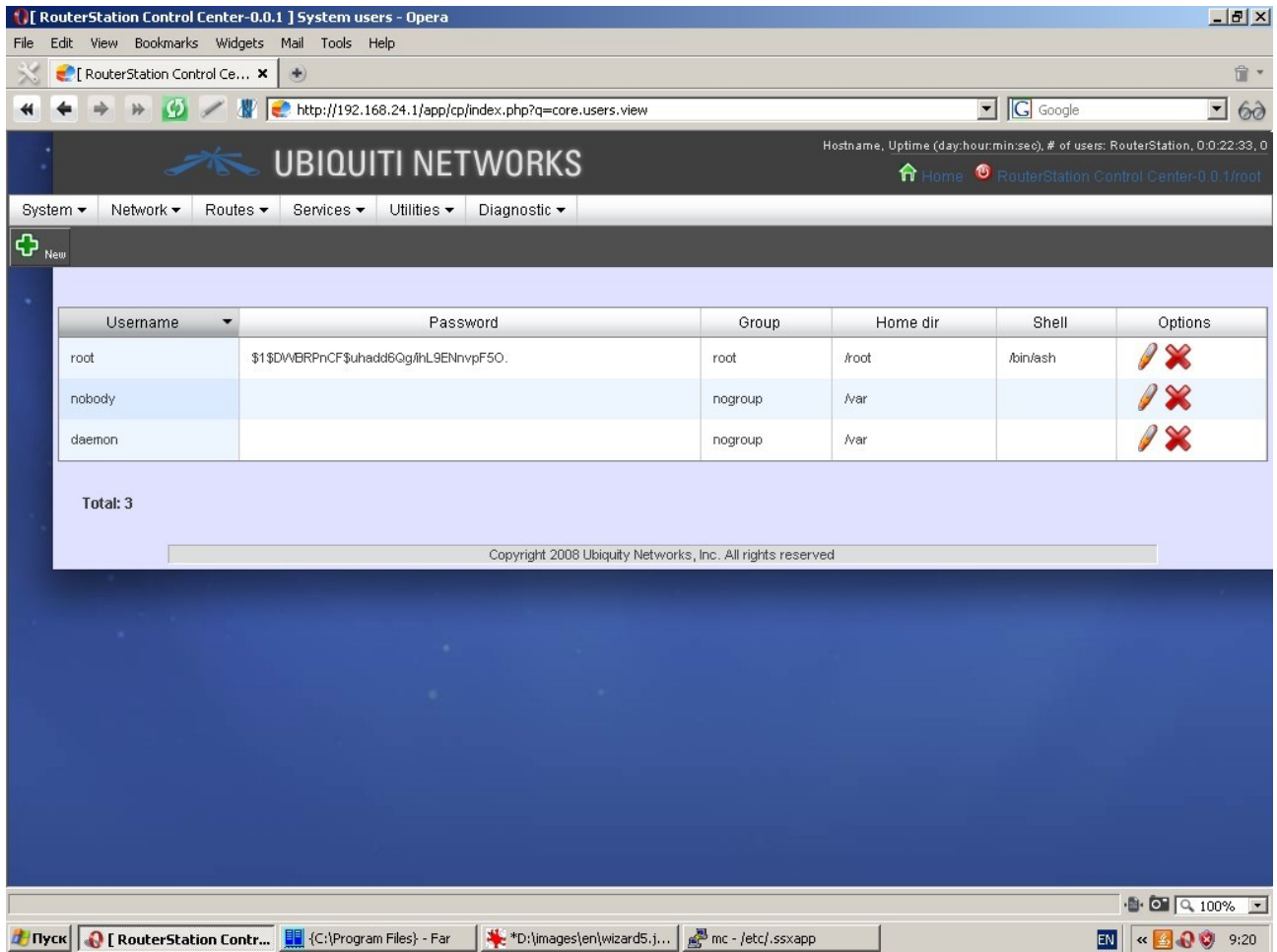
identifies such actions as removal/termination of service/application, 

identifies editing, 

identifies editing,

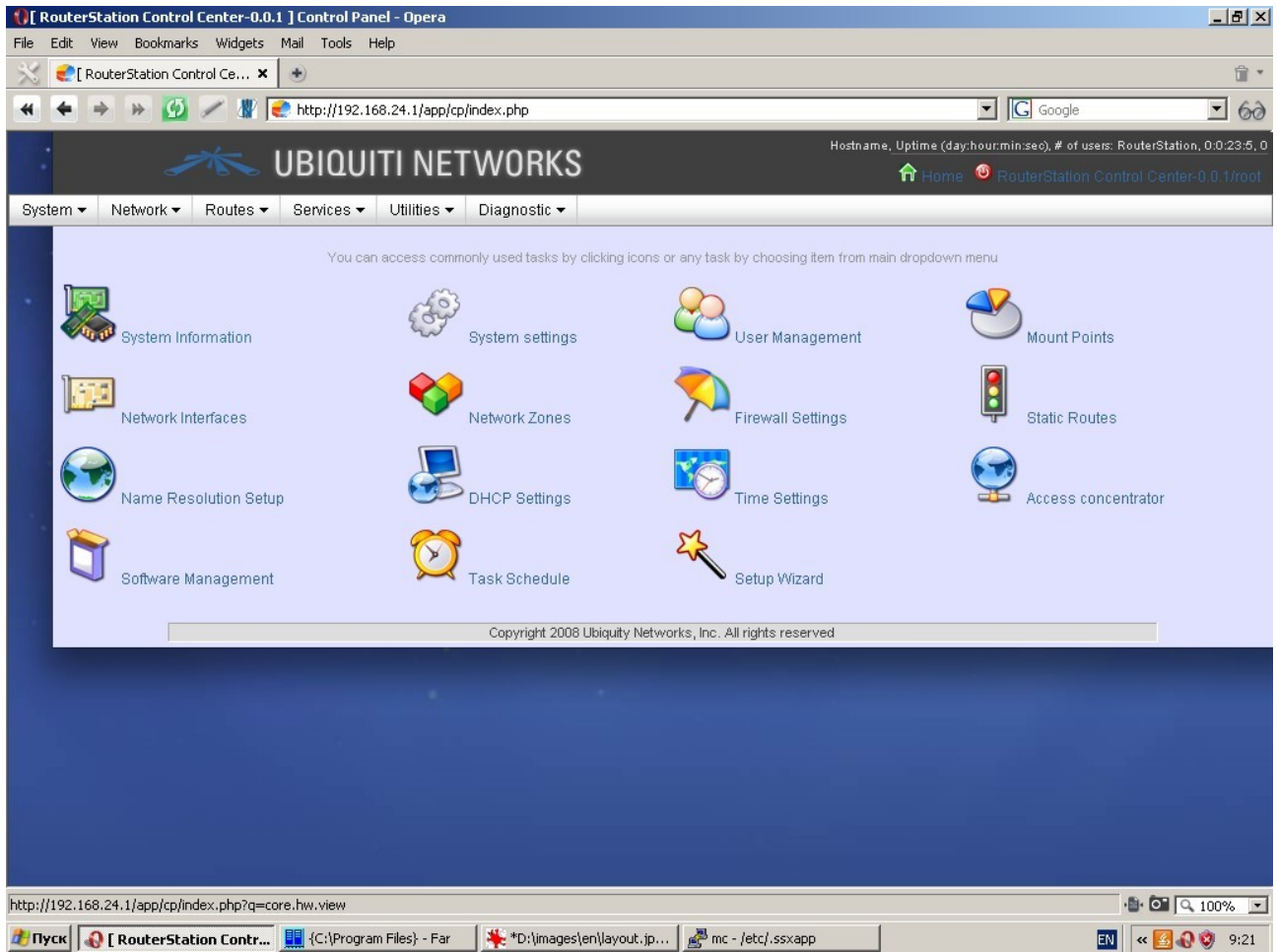
identifies service/application start. An icon with two reciprocal arrows 

identifies restart/update. 



## Start Page

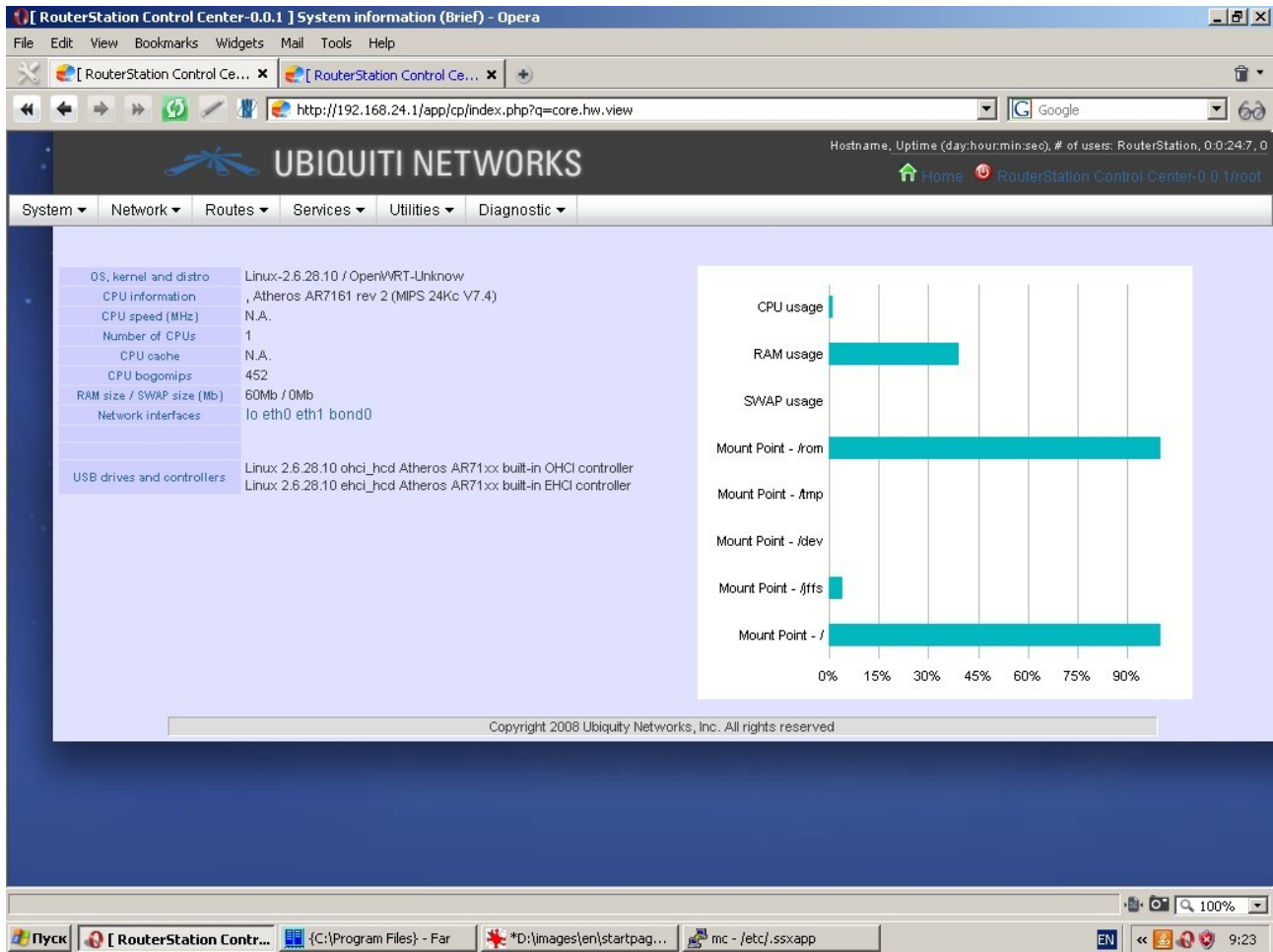
Start page has icons and subscripts with links to the most commonly used functions of the system. By clicking the icon you get to the settings page of the relevant function.



Please note that all these and many other functions of the system are accessible from the main menu.

## System Information

During development of the system we were aiming at provision of a modern and smart tool, which would most efficiently and comfortably output the system data and the events taking place in the system. Thus, the following system information is displayed graphically in near to real-time mode: CPU usage, RAM usage, SWAP usage, OS kernel and distributive, CPU information, CPU bogomips, USB drivers and controllers, etc.



To view the chart you will need Flash Player 10 and above installed in your browser.

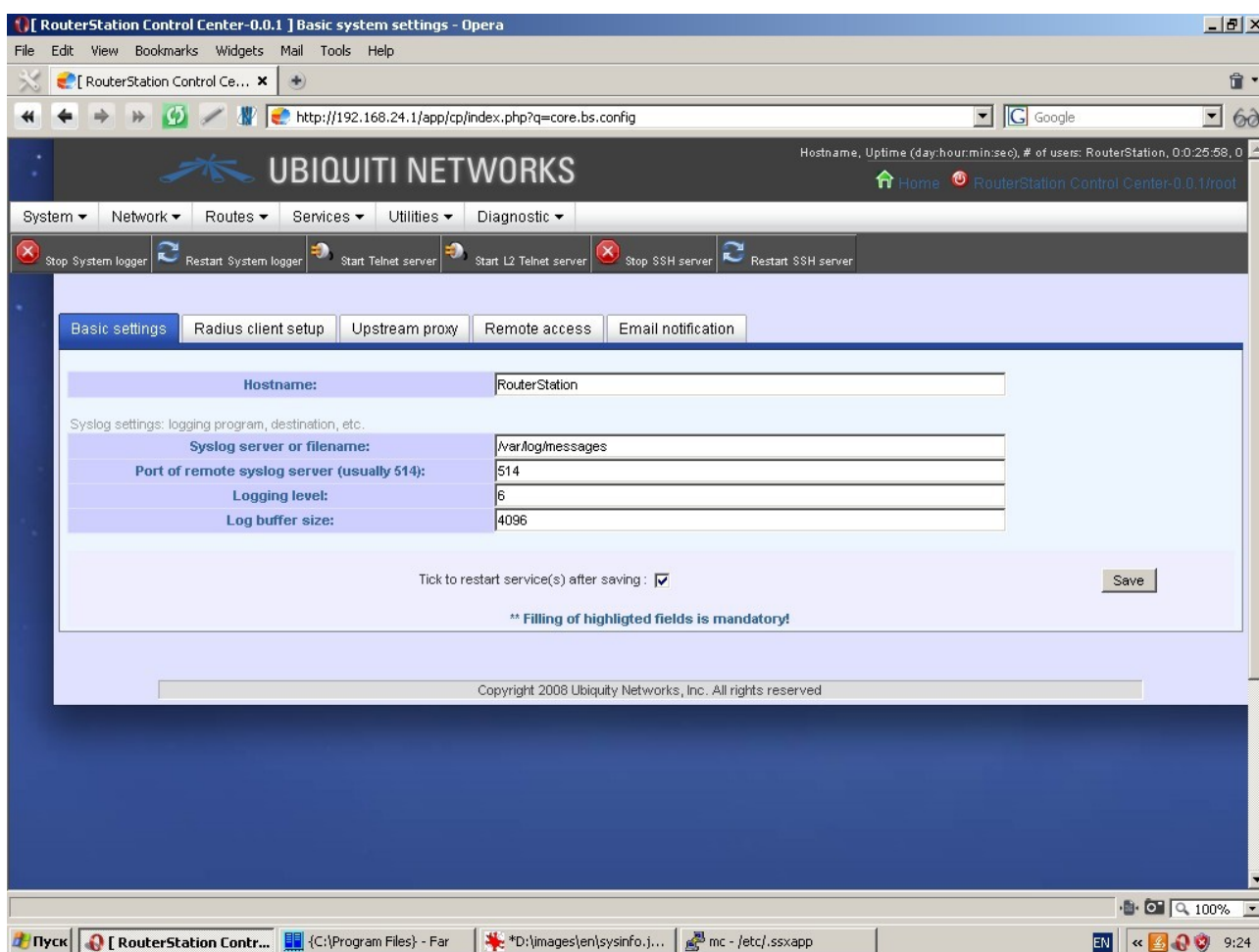
Recommended system setting sequence:

1. Change password of user "root"
2. Specify hostname
3. Specify your domain (use *localdomain* if you are not sure)
4. Specify one or more IP-addresses of nameservers
5. Type in current date and time
6. Select your time zone
7. Specify one or more upstream time servers (these settings are made either by means of Setup Wizard or via the menu items "System-Base settings", "Services-Time settings and synchronization", "Services-Domain name resolution".
8. Set up network interface *eth0*
9. Set up network interface *eth1* (either by means of Setup Wizard or via the menu item "Network-Interfaces")
10. Set up system log (via the menu item "System-Base settings")
11. If necessary, add new users to the system. It should be noted, that any user with shell other than empty shell, */bin/false* and */bin/nologin* will have full rights to access and control the system via the web interface. User with empty shell, */bin/false* or */bin/nologin* will have access to web interface in "read only" mode. Some settings will not be accessible for such user even in read only mode. (If necessary, this is performed via the menu item "System-Users")
12. Set up external radius-server. (If necessary, this is performed via the menu item "System-Base settings")
13. Set up external upstream http-proxy (If necessary, this is performed via the menu item "System-Base settings")
14. Set up all optional interfaces (VLAN; aliases; dynamic, i. e. PPP; wireless. This is performed via the menu item "Network-Interfaces")
15. Create and set up bridges (If necessary, this is performed via the menu item "Network-Bridges")

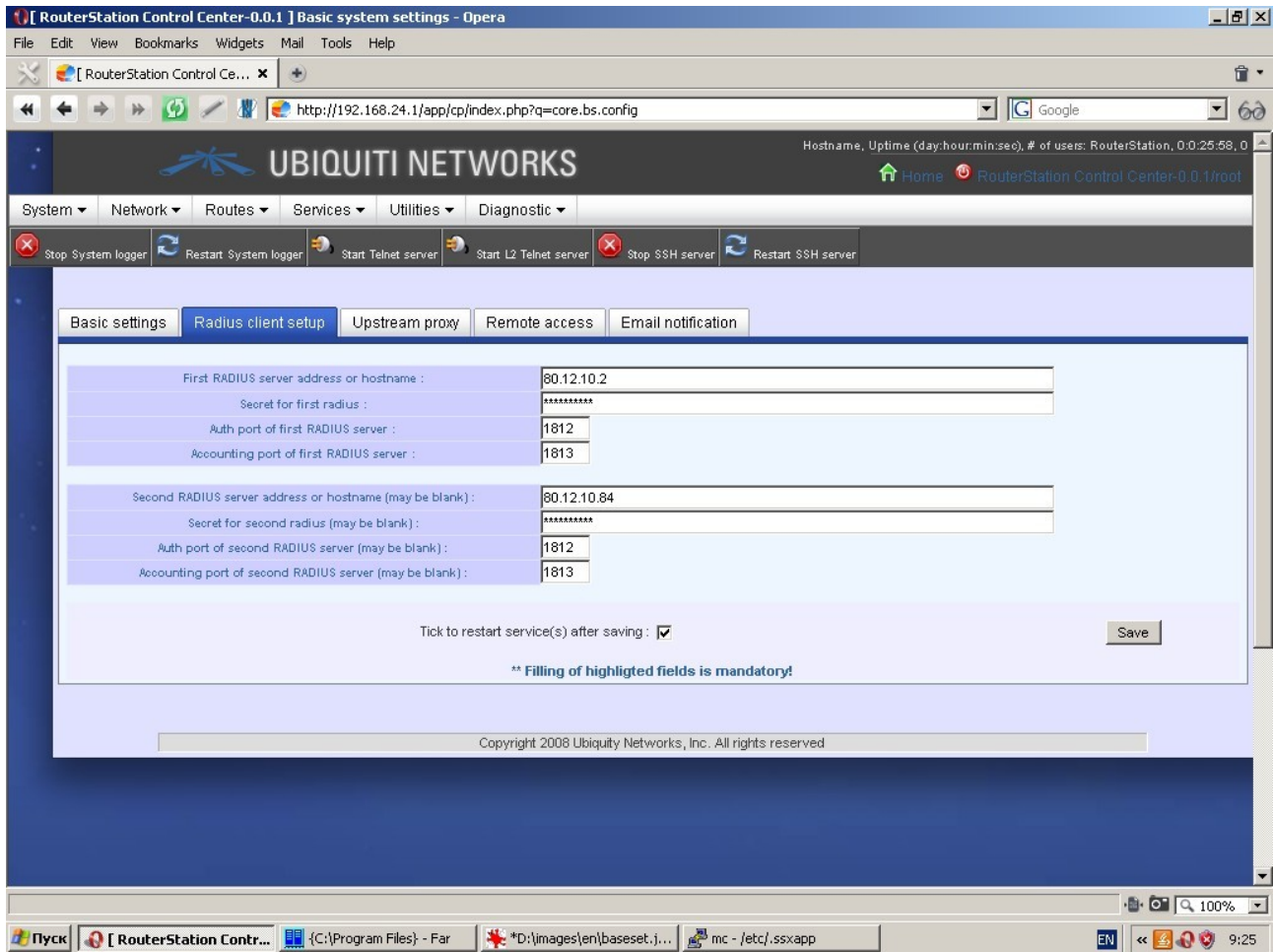
16. Create and set up interface bonding (If necessary, this is performed via the menu item “Network-Bonding”)
17. Group interfaces into zones (at least two zones must be specified, e. g. Lan and Wan). This is performed via the menu item “Network-Zones”
18. Set up firewall (This is performed via the menu item “Network-Firewall”)
19. Set up bridge filtering (If necessary and if the bridge is available, this is performed via the menu item “Network-Bridge filtering”)
20. Set up static routing. (This is performed via the menu item “Routes-Static”)
21. Set up other types of routing. (This is performed via the menu item “Routes”)
22. If necessary, mount external storage devices and network shares. (This is performed via the menu item “System-Mount points”)
23. If necessary, set up packages repository and install required software not included in the basic delivery package (This is performed via the menu item “System-Software”)
24. If necessary, set up traffic prioritization and quality of service assurance system. (This is performed via the menu item “Network-Bandwidth management and traffic prioritization”)
25. Set up required services and additional software.

## Basic system settings

‘Basic settings’ tab contains fields for typing in hostname, filename or syslog server (remote syslog server in case of external computer), port (in case of external computer), logging level and log buffer size, where new records will clean out old ones in the event of overflow (cyclic recording).

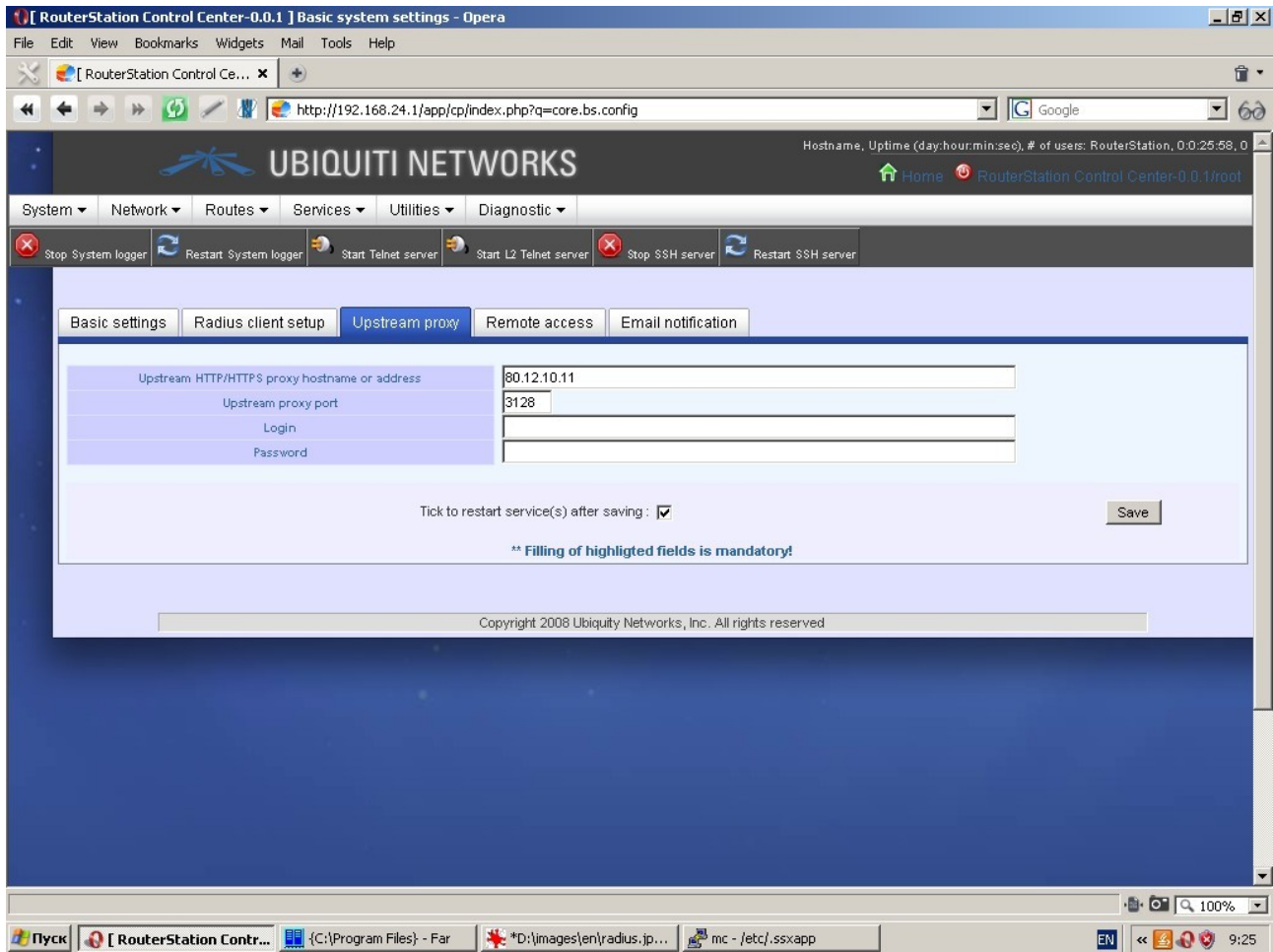


‘Radius client setup’ tab allows to specify up to two radius-servers (primary and redundant), which can be used by the system for client authorization and accounting (e. g. during PPTP/PPPoE/L2TP connections and hot spot controller operation). Radius-servers are identified by hostname or IP-address, secret phrase and authorization and accounting ports.



'Upstream proxy' tab allows to specify an http-proxy to be used for redirection of all http-requests from the in-built proxy. This proxy will also be used as proxy for packages manager and dynamic domain name resolution client.

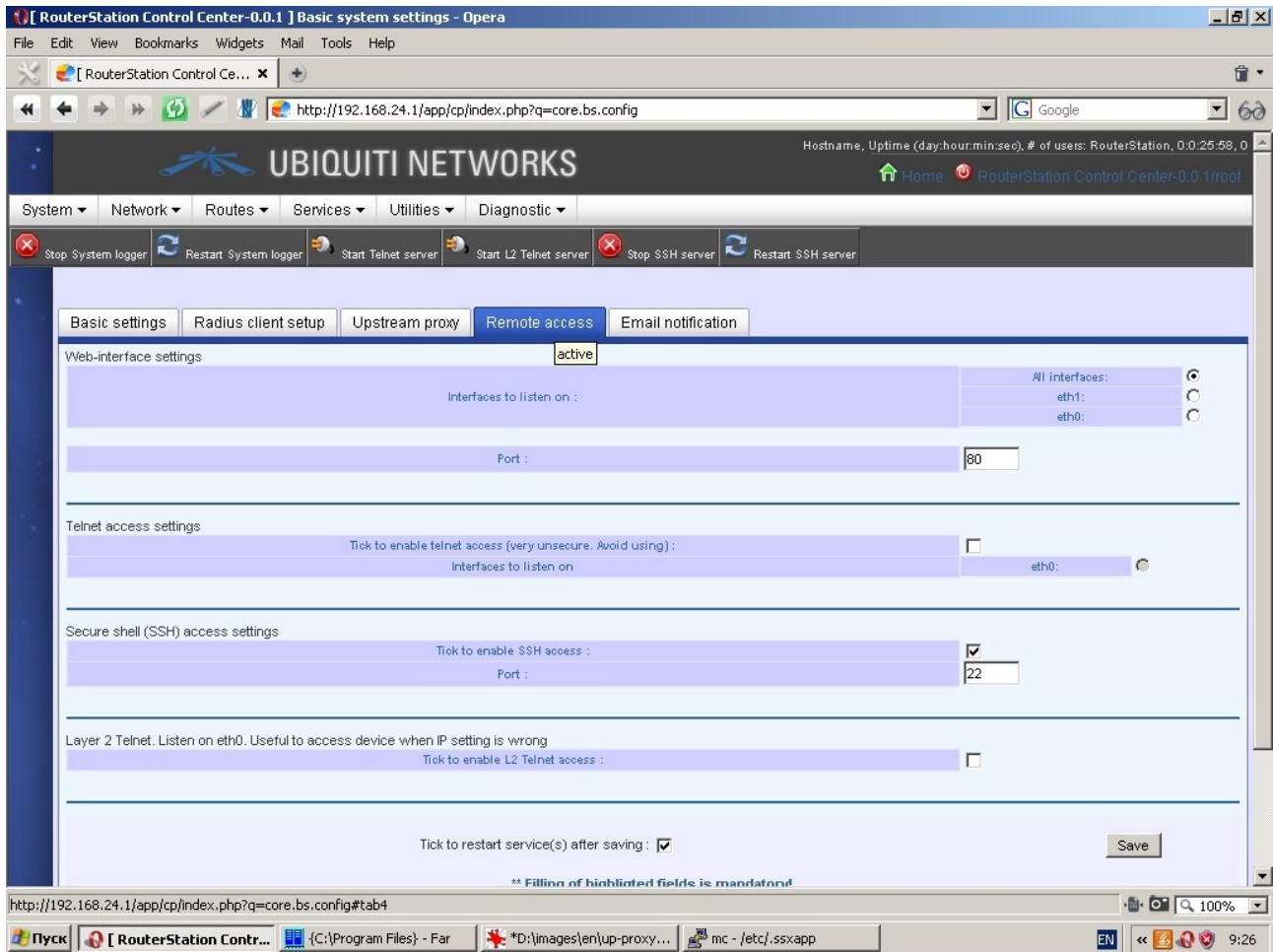
To use this function, type in upstream HTTP/HTTPS proxy hostname or IP-address, upstream proxy port, where the requests are received, login and password for authorization (if necessary).



'Remote access' tab allows to control type and possibilities of remote access to the device. Remote access to the device can be performed as follows:

- via web interface,
- via telnet,
- via SSH protocol,
- via L2 telnet.





Both types of telnet are disabled by default. Only web interface at port 80 and SSH access at port 22 for all device interfaces are enabled.

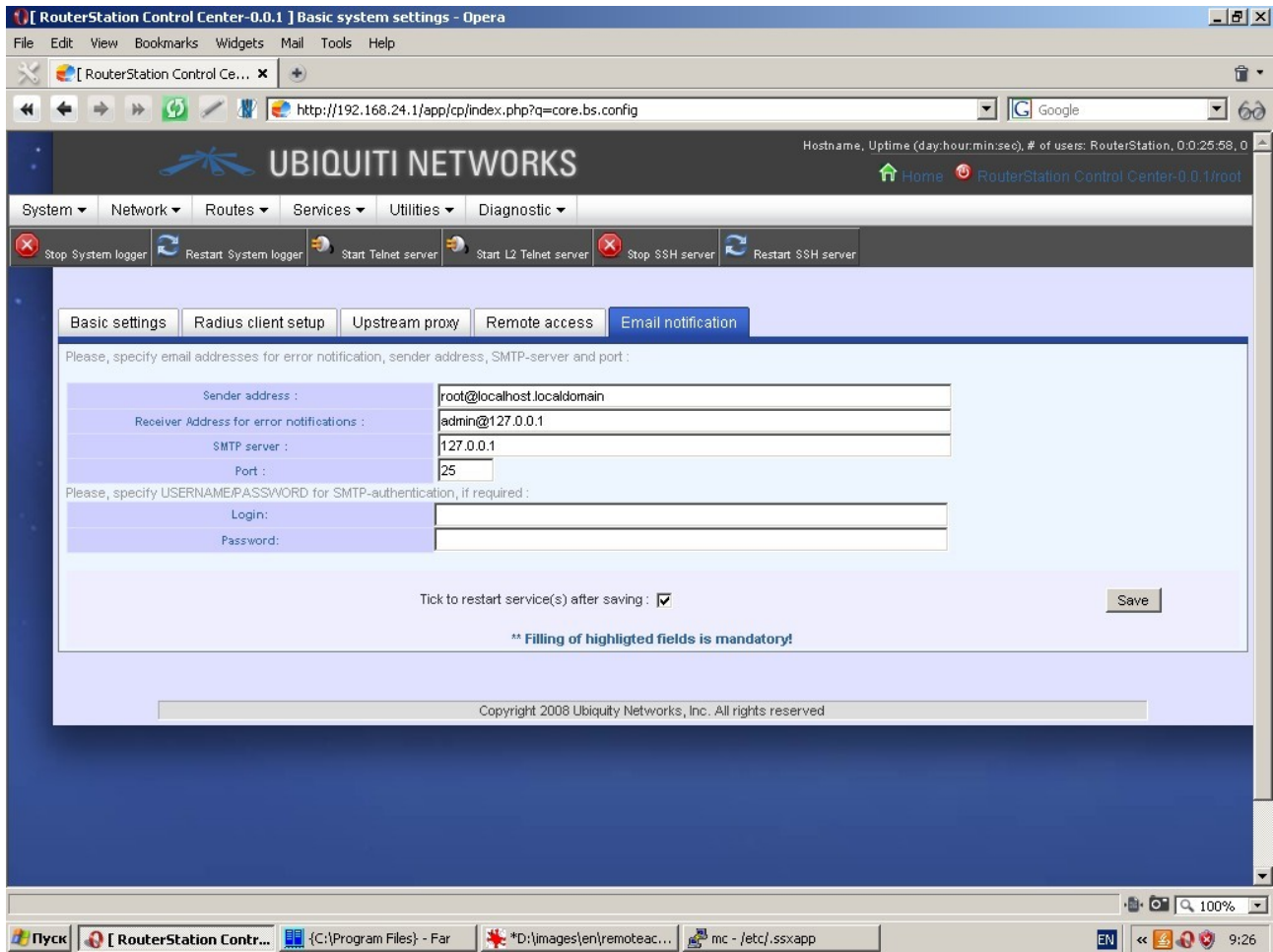
Please remember that telnet access is extremely vulnerable (password is not requested) and this vulnerability will not be any smaller by trying to limit telnet by any specific interface. Therefore, we recommend not to use telnet access at all.

L2 telnet access is available only with *eth0* interface and its value is rather theoretical. We don't recommend to use it either.

SSH access cannot be limited by some specific interface or group of interfaces, but it can be assigned to a port other than port 22 (standard port), which we urgently recommend to do for your operational device.

Web interface can be accessible at all device interfaces (by default) and it can also be assigned to a specific interface. Besides, a port other than 80 (standard port) can be assigned to the web interface. We urgently recommend to enable web interface for your operational device with minimum set of network interfaces and to assign it to a port other than port 80.

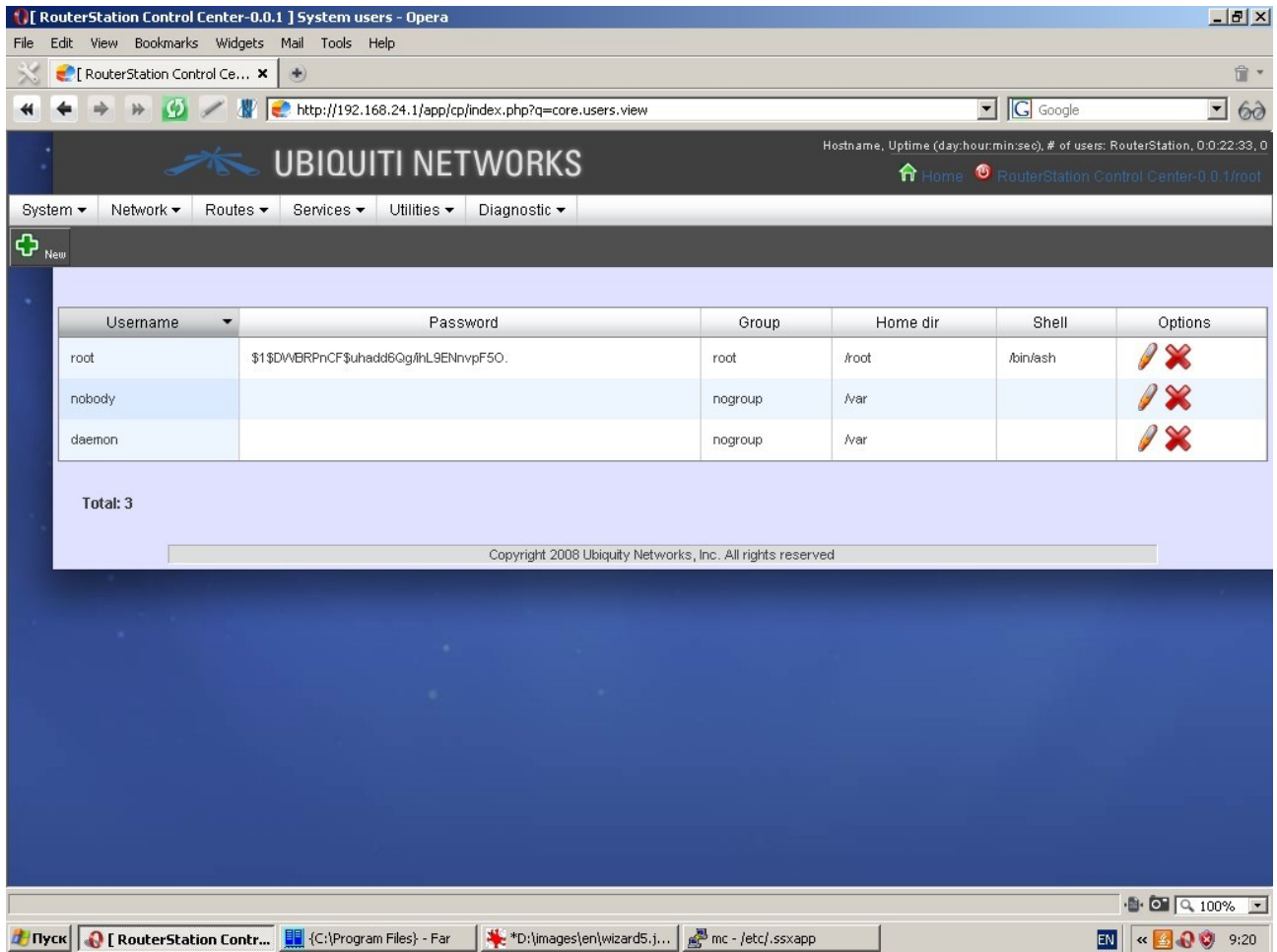
'Email notification' tab allows to set up sending of email notifications by the system (IP-address and port of SMTP server; user login and password, if necessary; sender and receiver address).



Buttons in the toolbar offer tools for starting, stopping and restarting of relevant services (web interface, telnet server, etc.)

## Users

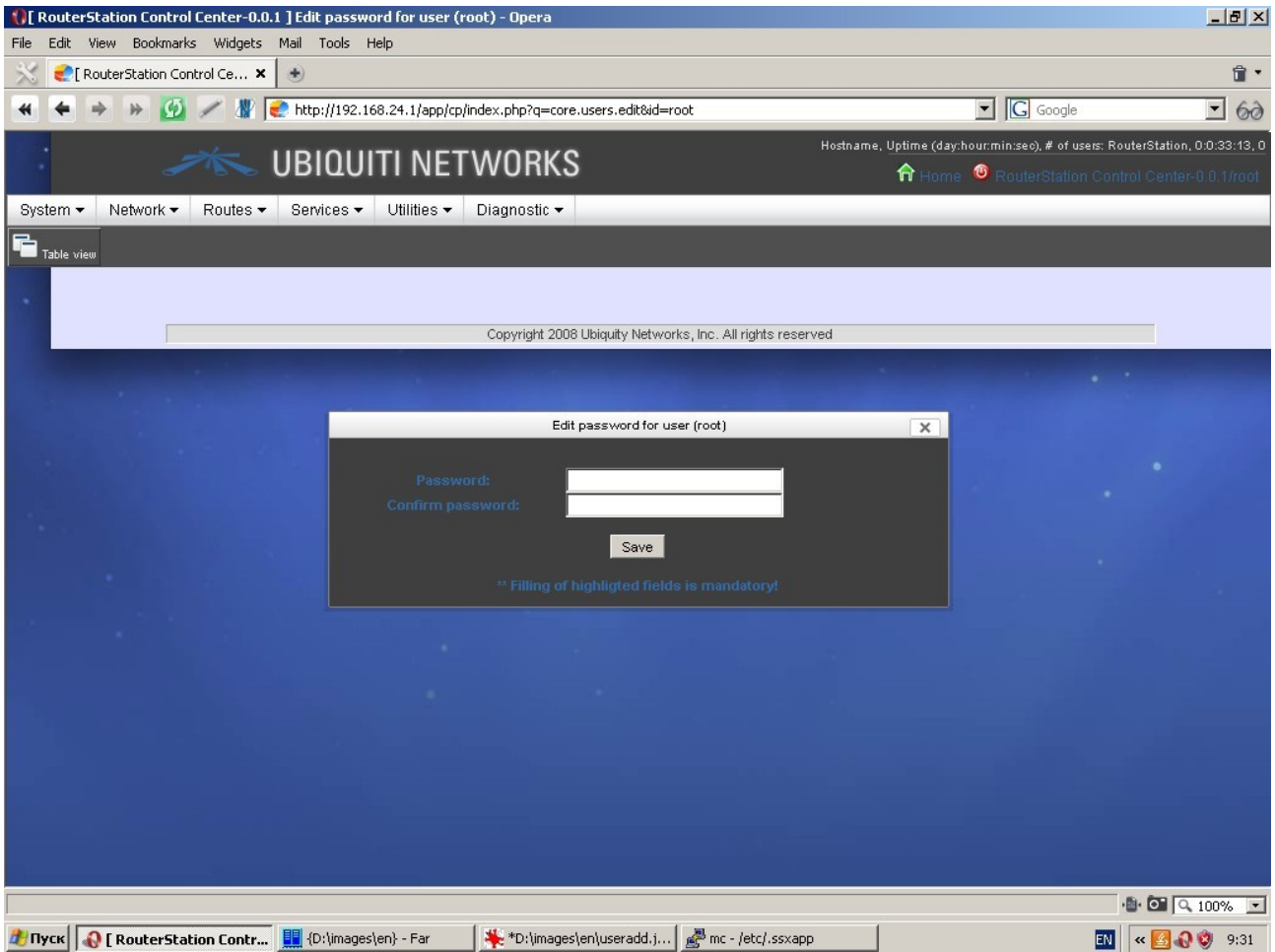
This menu item is a list of system users, where you can add, delete users and edit some user options.



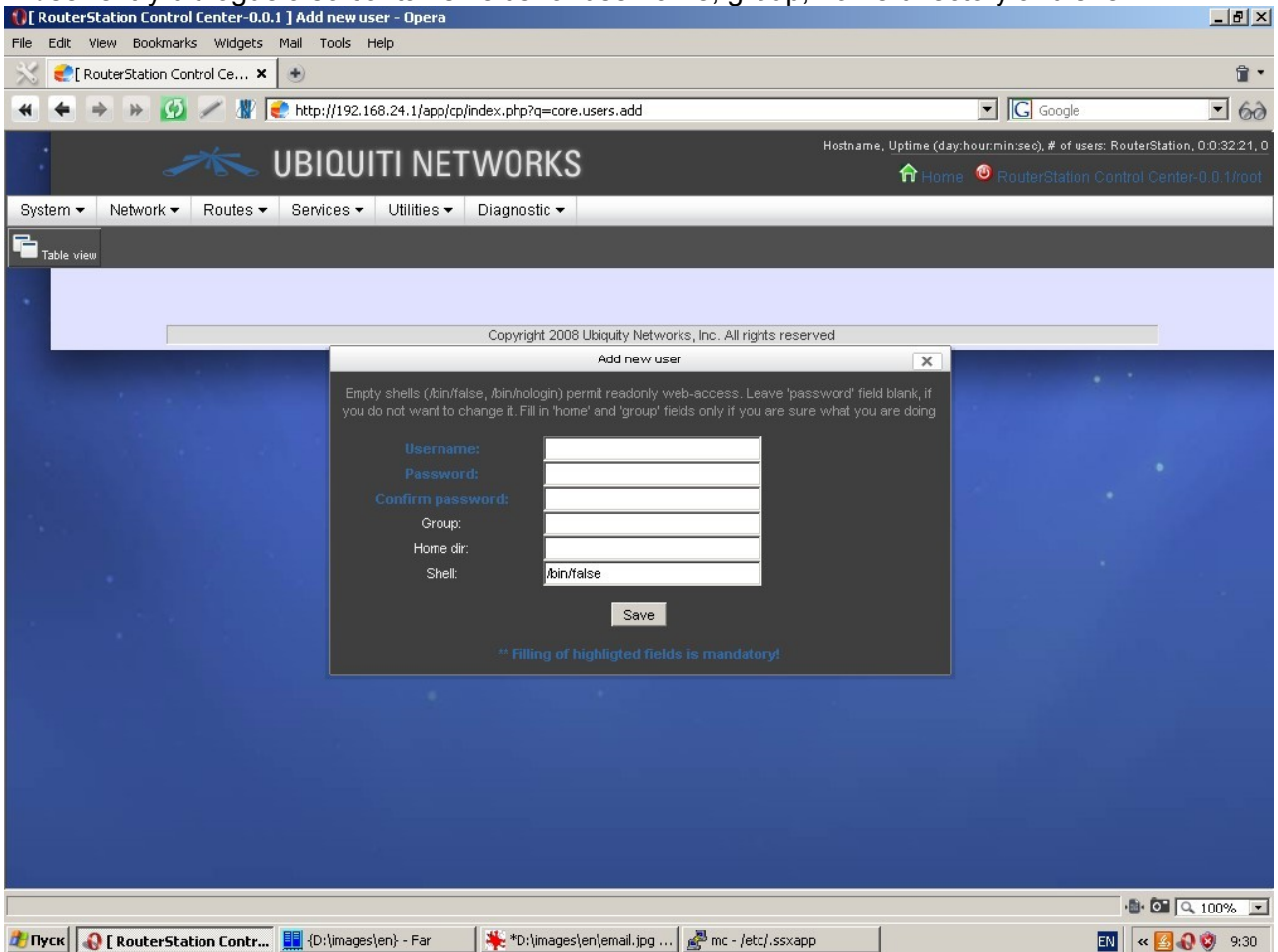
Please remember, that deletion of the user “root” will make the system inoperable. Addition of a user with empty shell, `/bin/false` or `/bin/nologin` will create a system user with “read only” access to the web interface.

Icons in the toolbar and the list of users are used for adding a new user, editing options of existing users and deleting a user.

Editing dialogue contains fields for new password entry and confirmation.

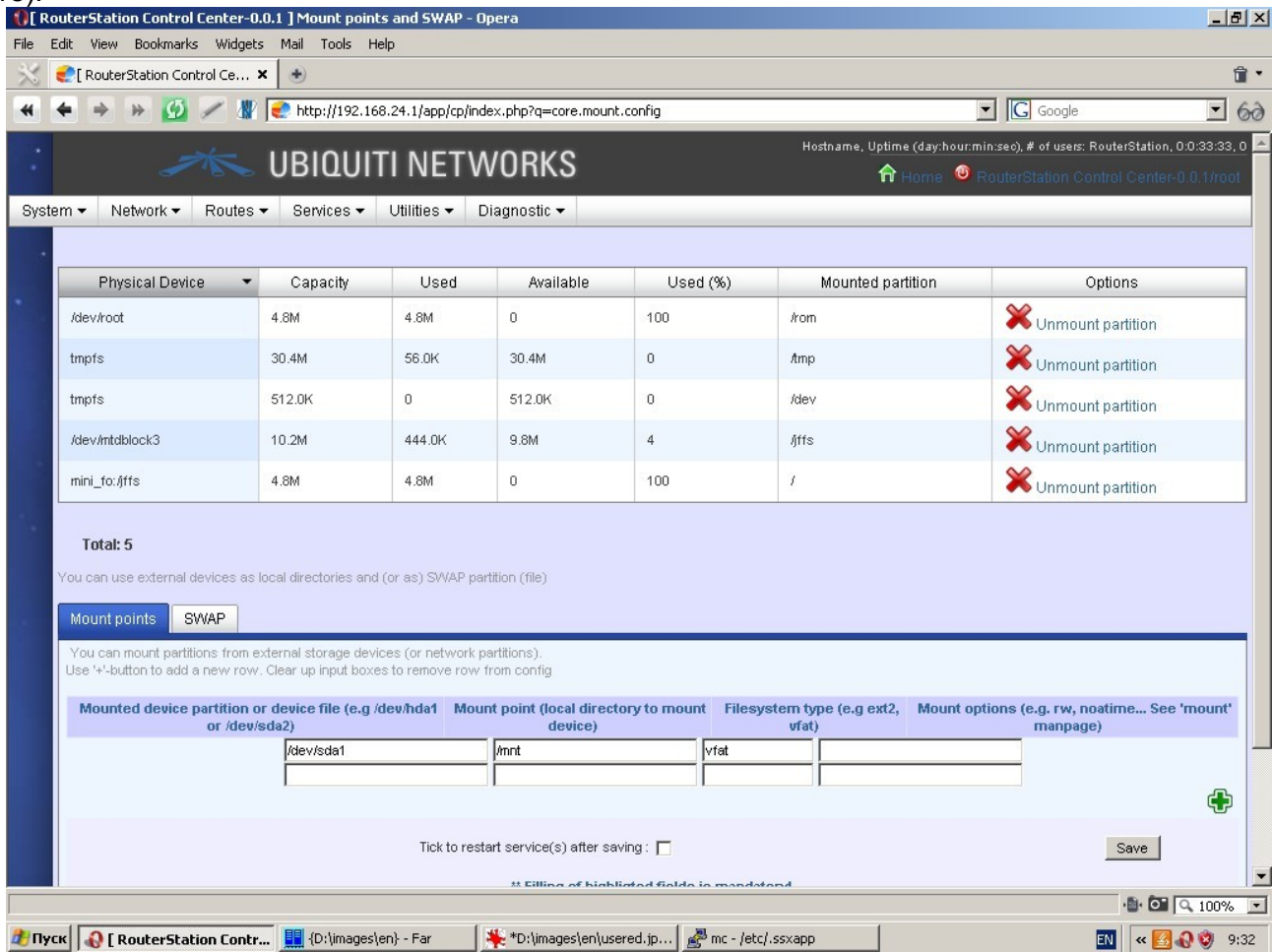


New user entry dialogue also contains fields for username, group, home directory and shell.



## Mount points

This menu item tabularizes a list of mounted partitions with identification of their mount points, filesystem type as well as their total, used and available capacity. Here you can unmount a partition (with utmost care).



The screenshot shows the 'Mount points and SWAP' configuration page in the RouterStation Control Center. The page is divided into two tabs: 'Mount points' and 'SWAP'. The 'Mount points' tab is active, showing a table of mounted partitions and a form for adding new mount points.

Physical Device	Capacity	Used	Available	Used (%)	Mounted partition	Options
/dev/root	4.8M	4.8M	0	100	/rom	Unmount partition
tmpfs	30.4M	56.0K	30.4M	0	/tmp	Unmount partition
tmpfs	512.0K	0	512.0K	0	/dev	Unmount partition
/dev/mtdblock3	10.2M	444.0K	9.8M	4	/jffs	Unmount partition
mini_to_jffs	4.8M	4.8M	0	100	/	Unmount partition

**Total: 5**

You can use external devices as local directories and (or as) SWAP partition (file)

**Mount points** | SWAP

You can mount partitions from external storage devices (or network partitions).  
Use '+'-button to add a new row. Clear up input boxes to remove row from config

Mounted device partition or device file (e.g. /dev/hda1 or /dev/sda2)	Mount point (local directory to mount device)	Filesystem type (e.g. ext2, vfat)	Mount options (e.g. rw, noatime... See 'mount' manpage)
/dev/sda1	/mnt	vfat	

Tick to restart service(s) after saving:

Save

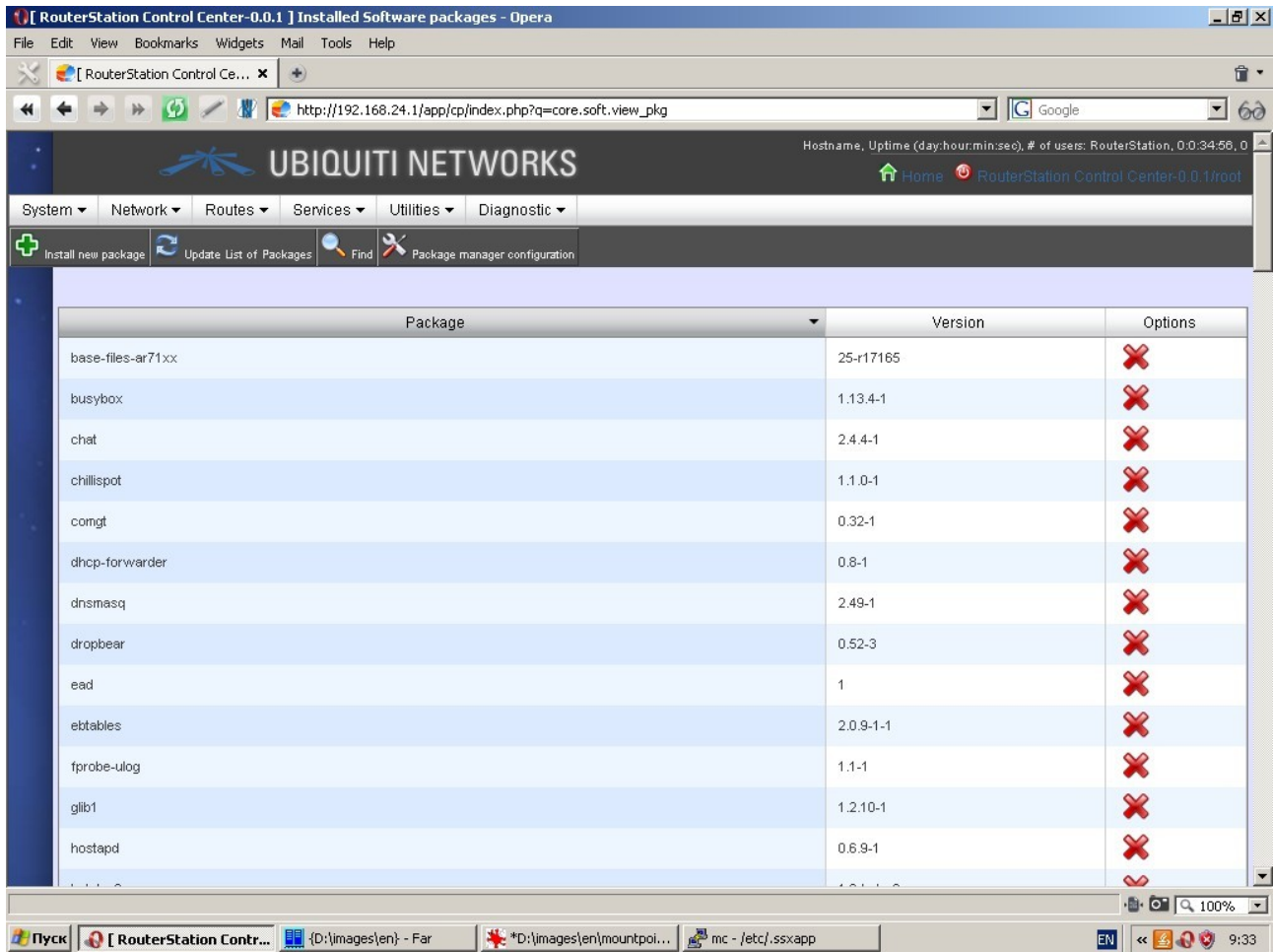
By using the 'Mount points' tab you can specify any number of partitions from external storage devices or network shares to be mounted to the filesystem of the device.

The following parameters are to be specified: mounted device partition or device file, local directory to mount device, filesystem type of the mounted device partition and additional options for mount command.

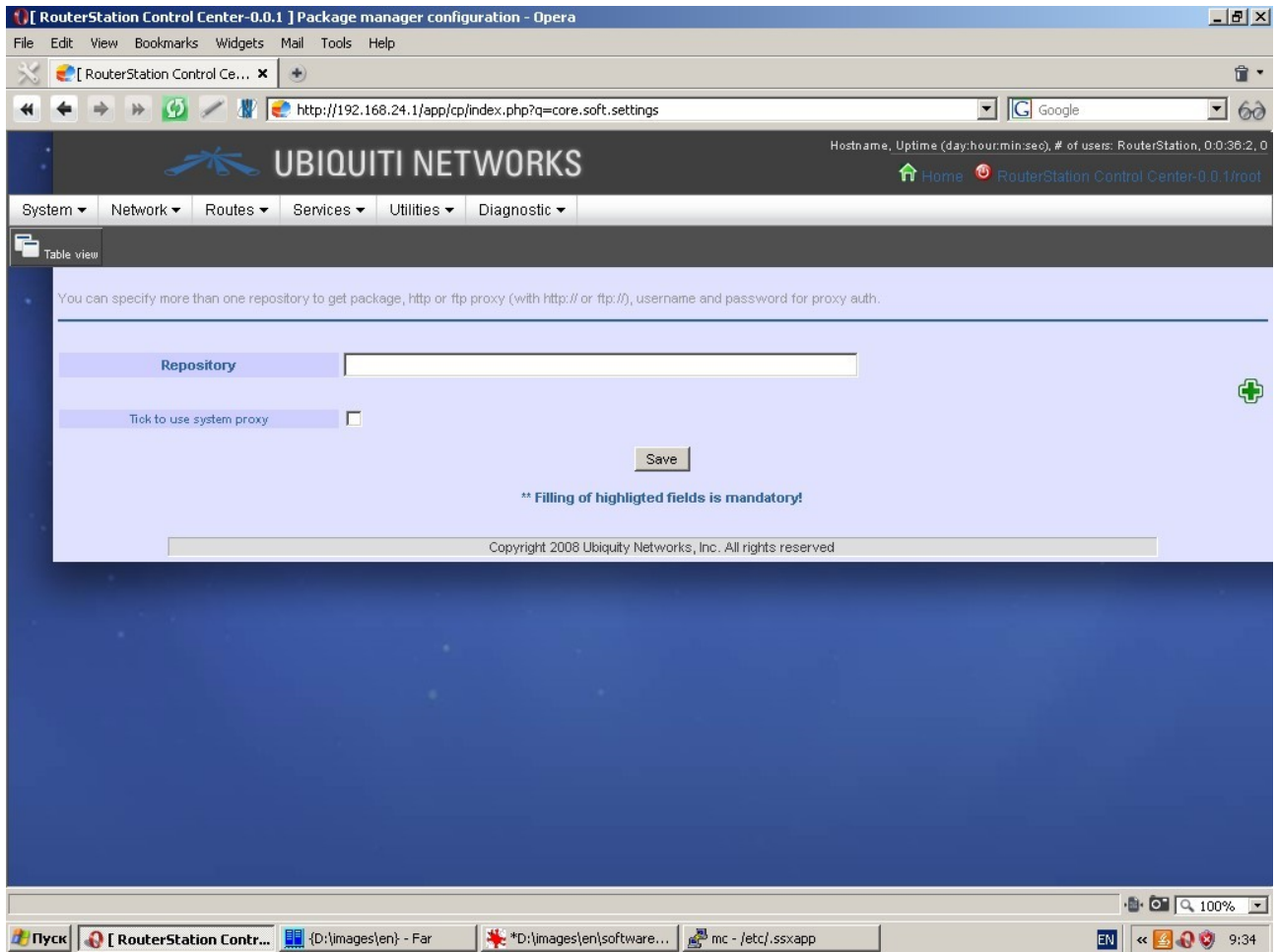
By using the 'SWAP' tab you can specify pre-created swap partitions (formatted as swap partitions) and files on external devices to increase RAM (to be used as swap partitions).

## Software

Demonstrates in list-form installed software packages with package name and version. You can remove installed software packages by using a delete option.



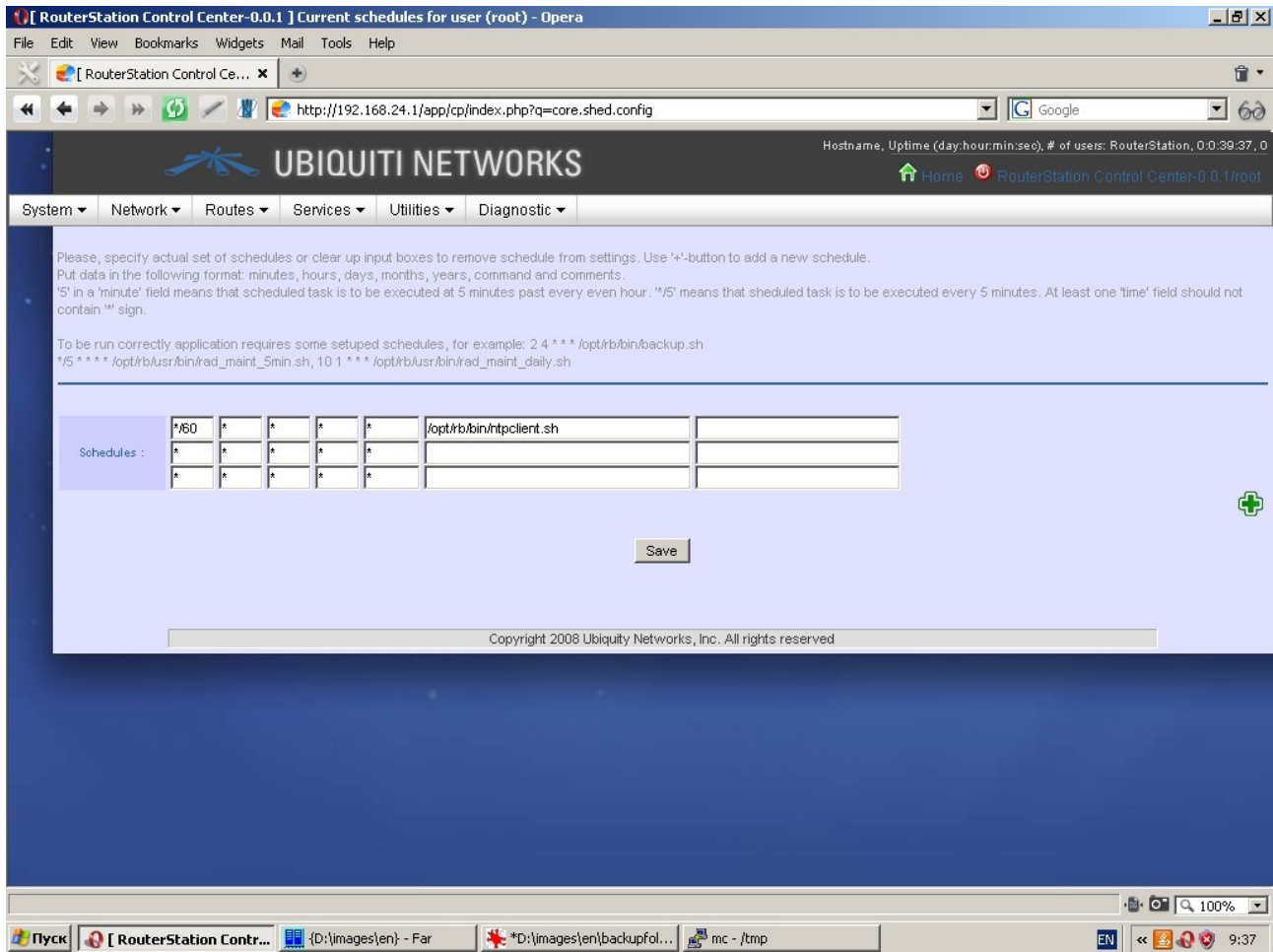
By clicking "Package manager configuration" button in the toolbox you get access to the package manager setup dialogue. To set up package manager you need to specify one or more repositories (sources of software packages), as normally required for a relevant operating system, and tick a box, if necessary, to use upstream proxy.



After any modification of the list of repositories you should update the list packages by clicking the “Update list of packages” button in the toolbar.  
After completion of these steps you can install any software available in the mounted repositories.

## Schedule

This page is a job scheduler. Syntax and fields are the same as in ‘cron’ in Linux. It should be noted, that any scheduled jobs will be executed from user “root”.

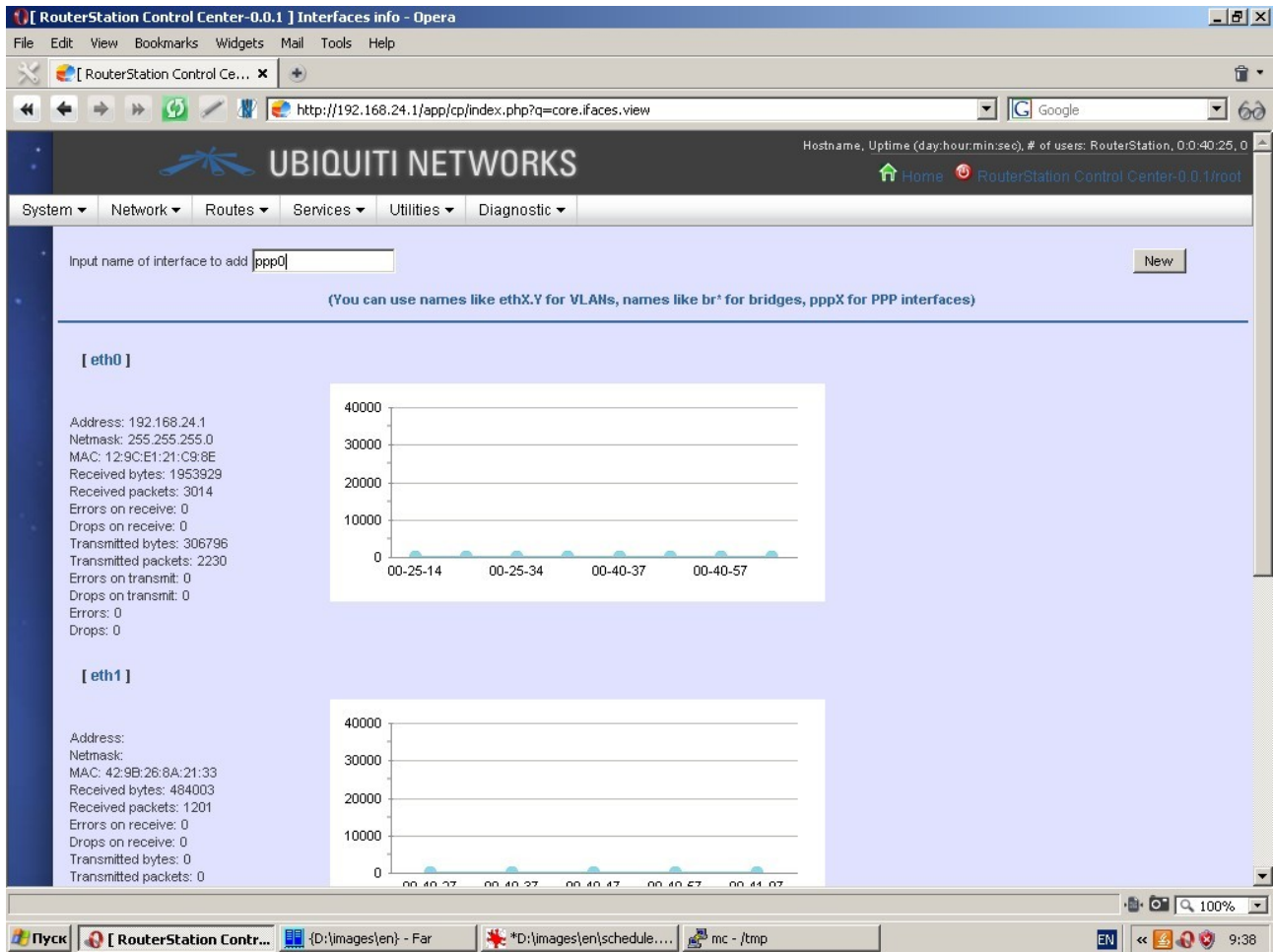


Note: The system includes several jobs into the schedule by default (for instance, network time synchronization client).

## Interfaces

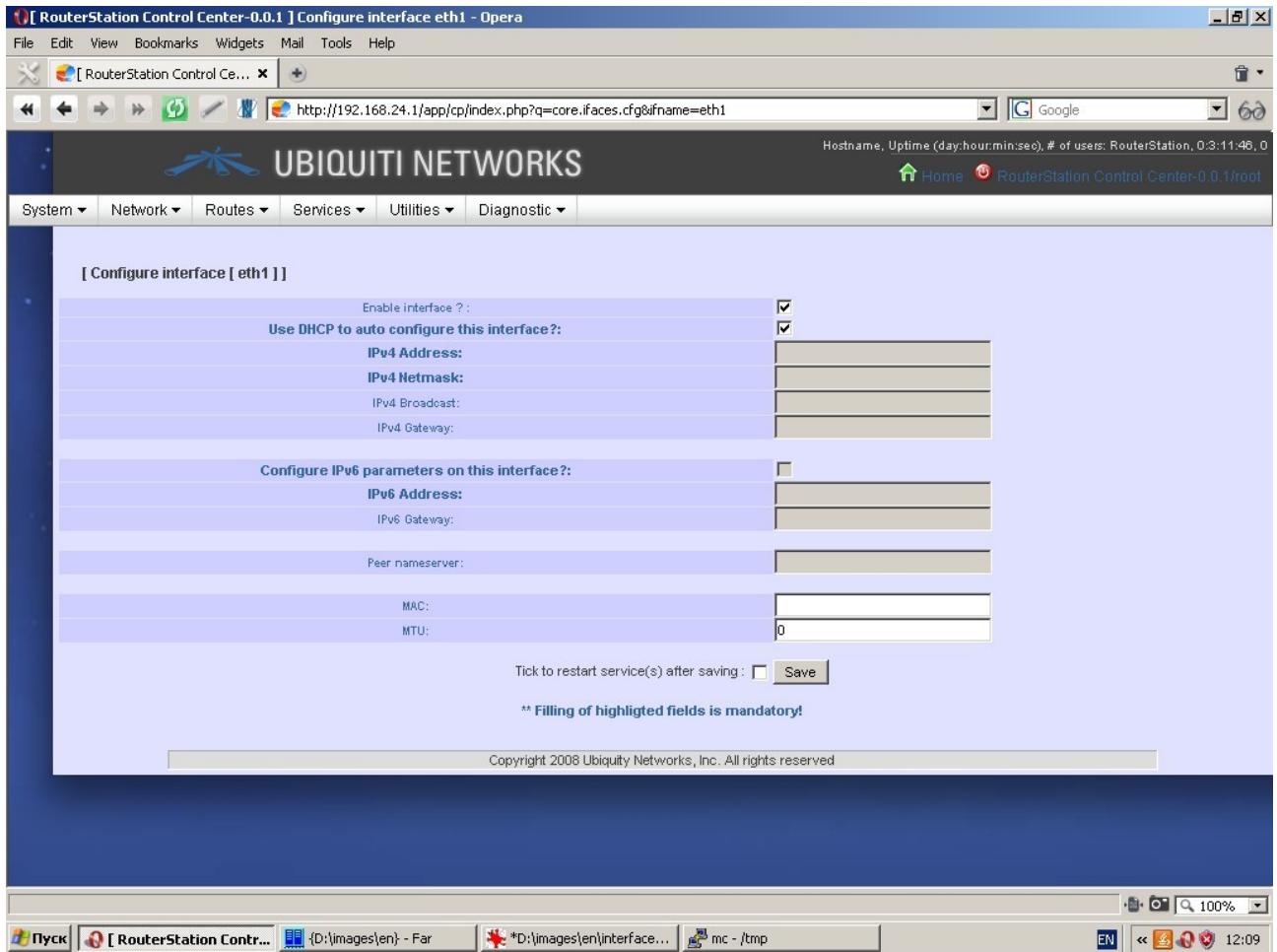
This page displays information (IP-address, netmask, number of sent and received packets, etc.) about all interfaces existing in the system. You can specify new interfaces, including virtual ones (using names like *eth0.1*), aliases (using names like *eth0:1*), wireless interfaces, bridges (using names like *br*), bonded and dynamic interfaces. Here you can also edit settings of any existing interface. This page displays interface loading charts. For wireless interfaces this page also displays parameters of wireless environment. All charts are drawn in near to real-time mode.



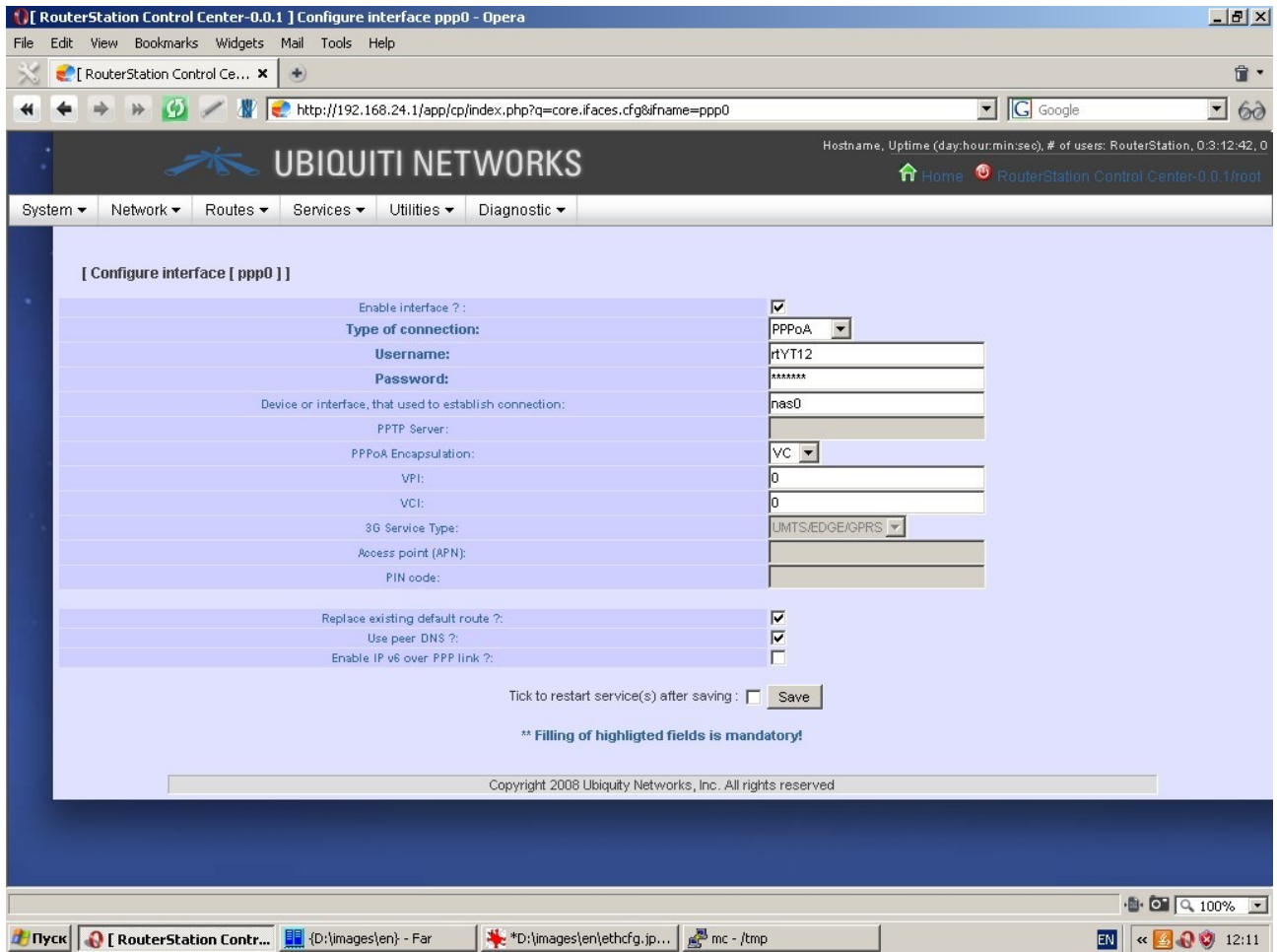


There are three types of interface configuration dialogues:

- Configuration of Ethernet interfaces and aliases. When configuring virtual interfaces and bridges this dialogue acquires some additional fields. You can use DHCP for auto configuration or specify parameters manually, such as IP-address, netmask, gateway, etc.



- Configuration of dynamic interfaces (ppp-interfaces). This type of interface configuration dialogue is used for dynamic connections with PPP/PPTP/PPPoE/PPPoA protocols, where the device acts as a network client. The following parameters can be configured: type of connection, device or interface used to establish connection, etc.

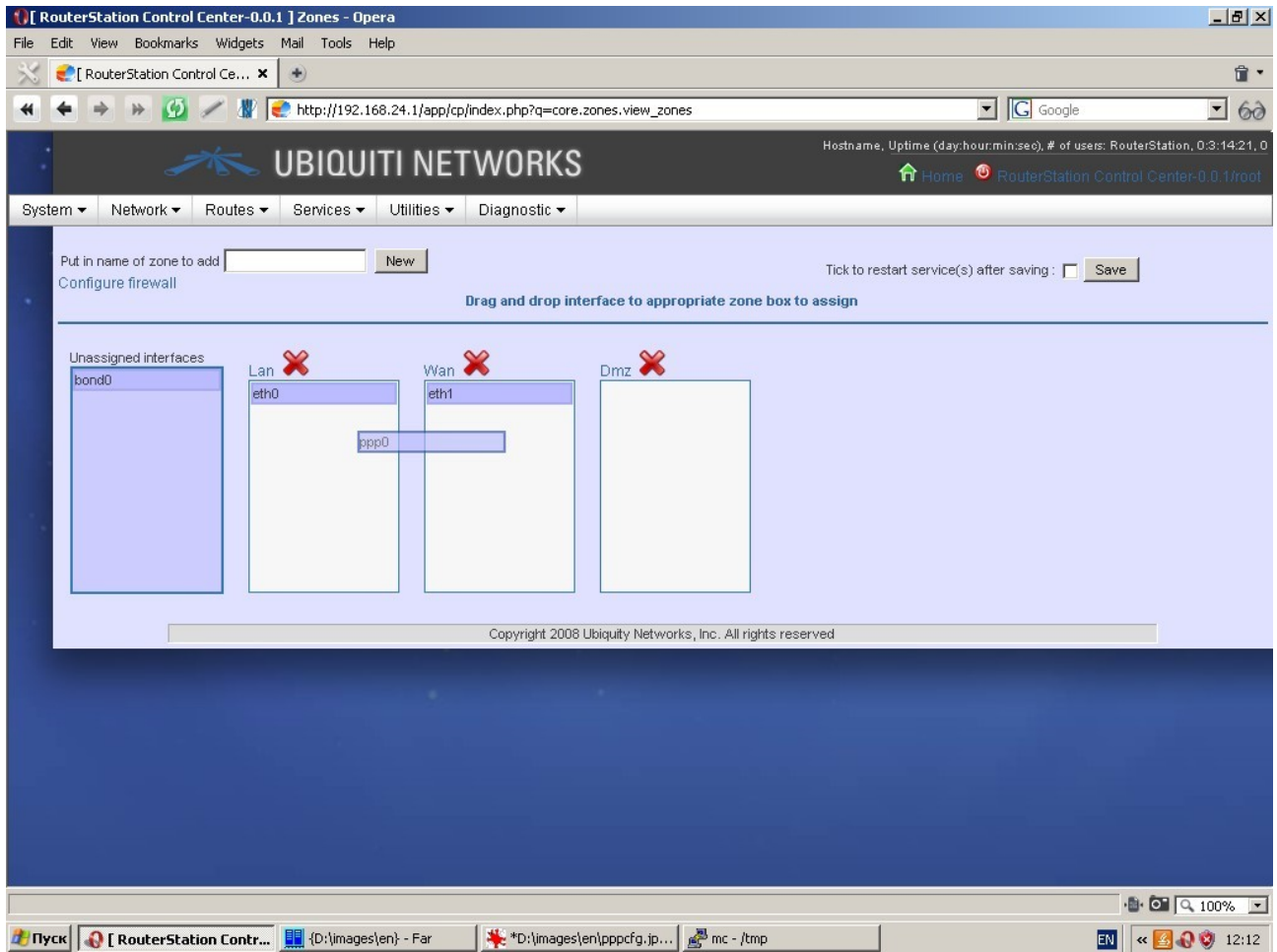


- Configuration of wireless interfaces. “IP settings” tab of this dialogue is the same as Ethernet interface configuration dialogue. “Wireless” and “Additional” tabs contain some specific parameters to be set up for wireless devices: operational mode, current frequency, modulation, encryption, etc.

## Zones

Zone is a basic property of the firewall. Zones are logical networks and the device is connected to a zone by at least one of its network interfaces. A typical configuration contains two zones: world (Wan) and internal network (Lan). Besides, the device can be connected to other zones, e. g. to a demilitarized zone (Dmz).

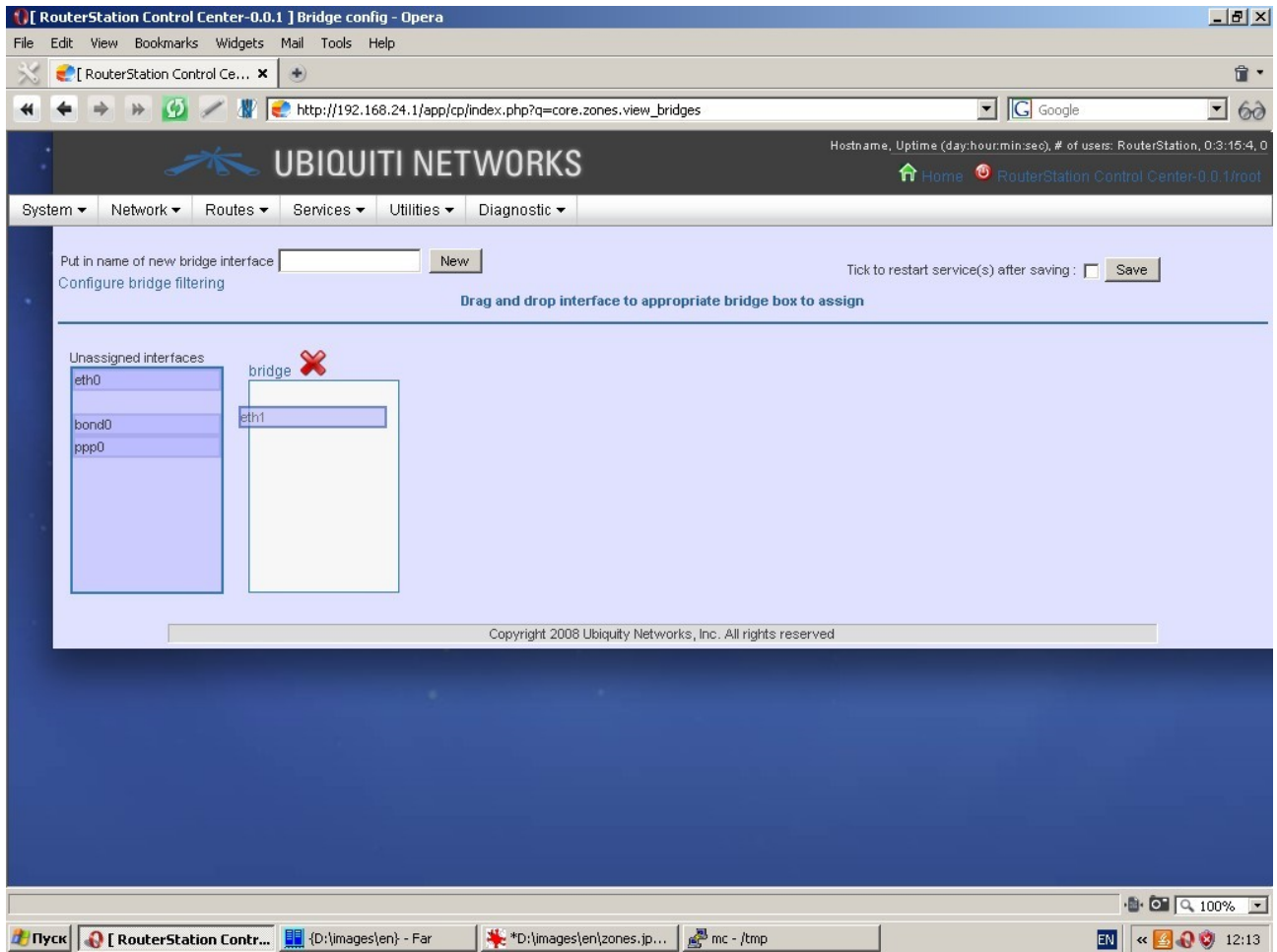
The total number of zones is practically unlimited.



This page displays zones and contains easy zone control tools (for creating, deleting zones and changing the content of each zone). Originally all interfaces are unassigned and located in the “Unassigned interfaces” box. Simply grab the required interface with the mouse, drag it to the proper zone and drop there. You can re-assign interfaces and make them unassigned in the same manner. Because firewall rules are based on zones and their interfaces, be careful not to lose connection to the device by moving an interface between zones.

## Bridges

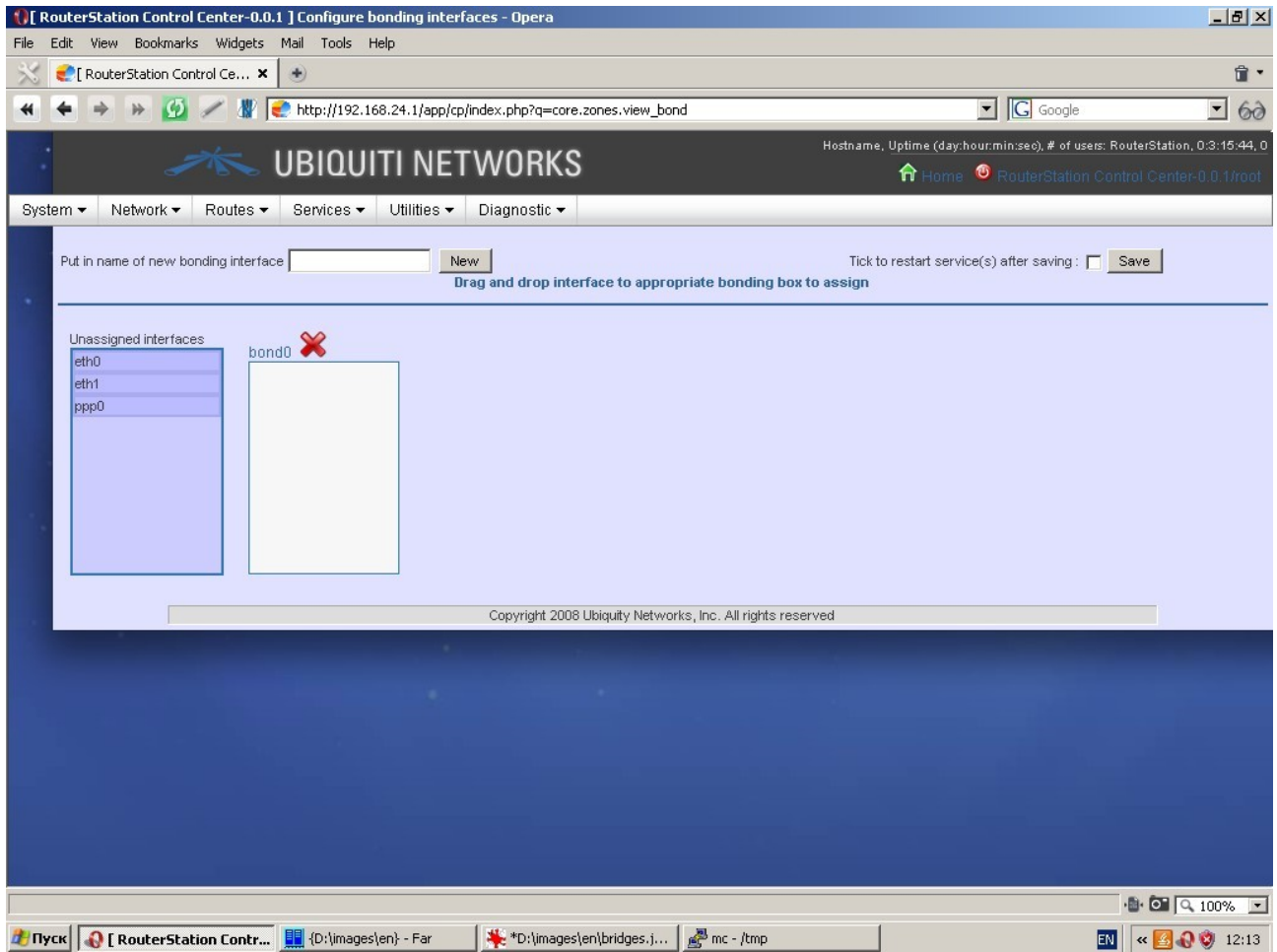
This page displays bridges and contains easy bridge control tools (for creating, deleting bridges and changing the content of each bridge). Please remember, that bridge names begin with ‘br’.



Originally all interfaces are unassigned and located in the “Unassigned interfaces” box. Simply grab the required interface with the mouse, drag it to the proper bridge and drop there. You can re-assign interfaces and make them unassigned in the same manner.

## Bonding

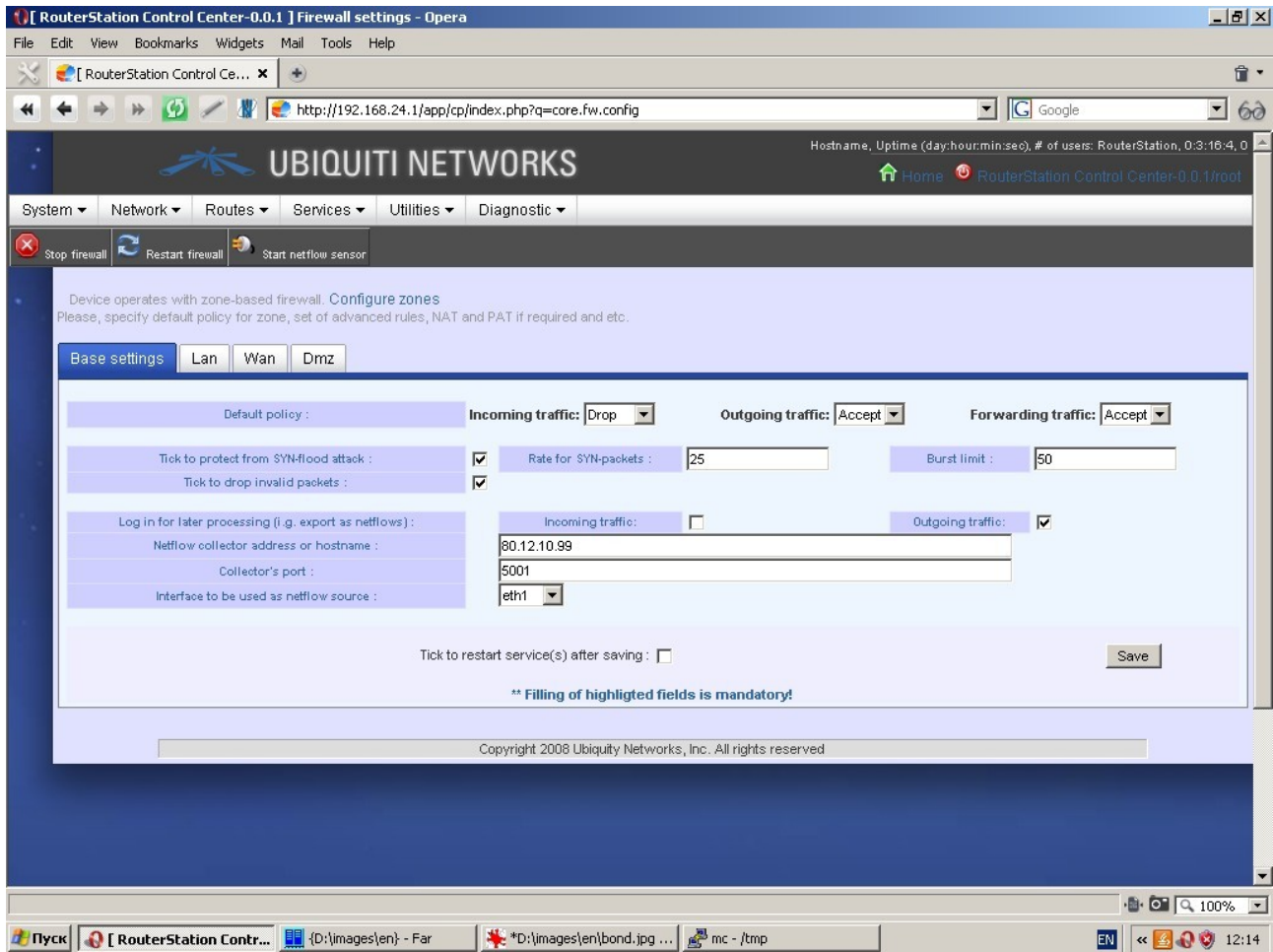
This page displays bonded interfaces and contains easy control tools (for creating, deleting bonded interfaces and changing the content of each one). Please remember, that bonding interface names begin with *'bond'*.



Originally all interfaces are unassigned and located in the “Unassigned interfaces” box. Simply grab the required interface with the mouse, drag it to the proper box and drop there. You can re-assign interfaces and make them unassigned in the same manner.

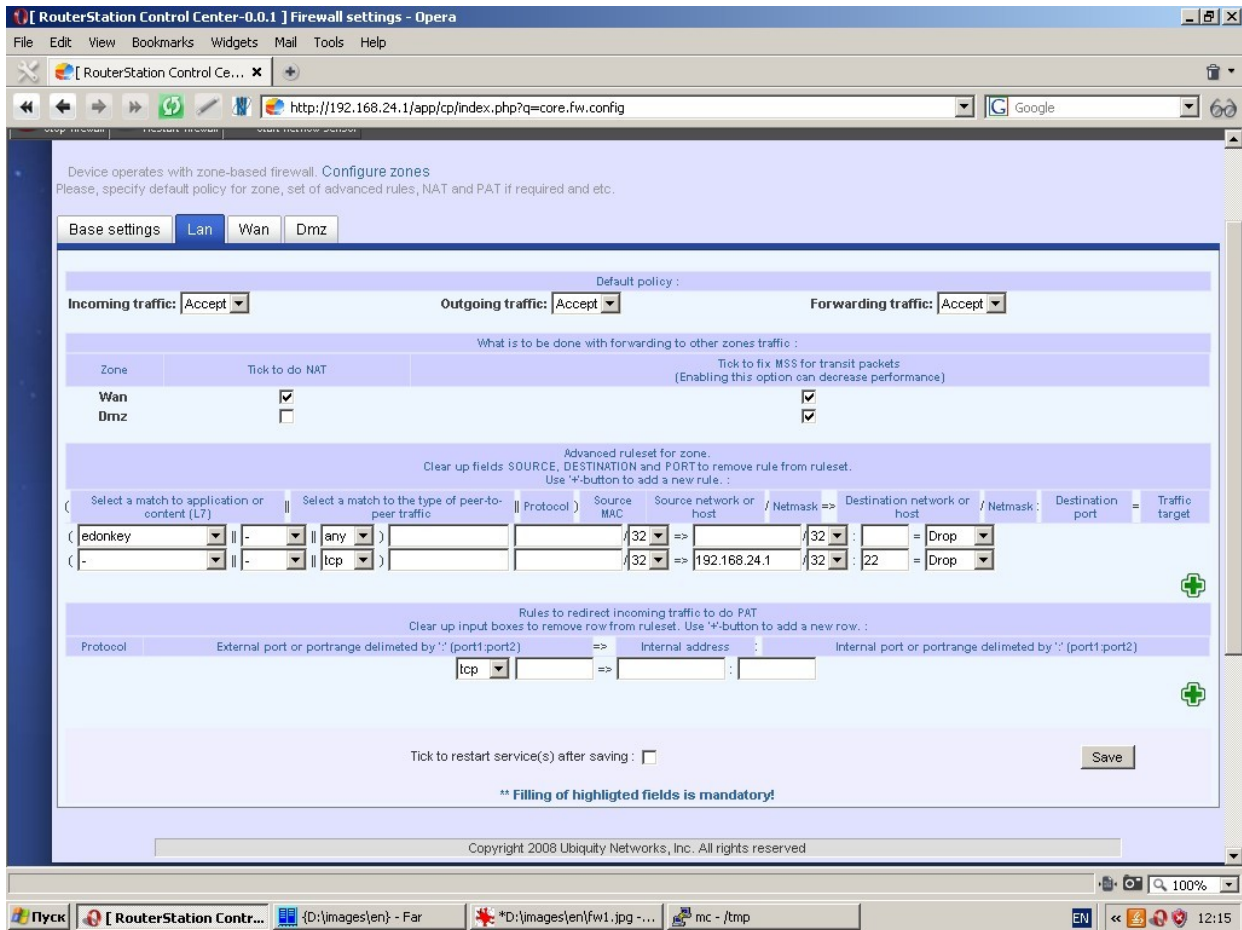
## Firewall

The system has quite a powerful firewall and firewall control tools.



The following features of the firewall are available:

- protection from syn-flood attacks;
- export of traffic flow data going through the firewall in netflow v5 format
- Zone based firewall with automatic assignment of interfaces to the respective zone;
- Native address translation (NAT);
- Static address translation / port address translation (SNAT/PAT);
- Default policies for entire firewall and separately for each zone;
- Setting of flexible rules to accept, drop, reject or redirect packets based on source and destination addresses, ports, protocol matches (including application pattern matches (L7), MAC source addresses, etc. Rules are set separately for each zone.

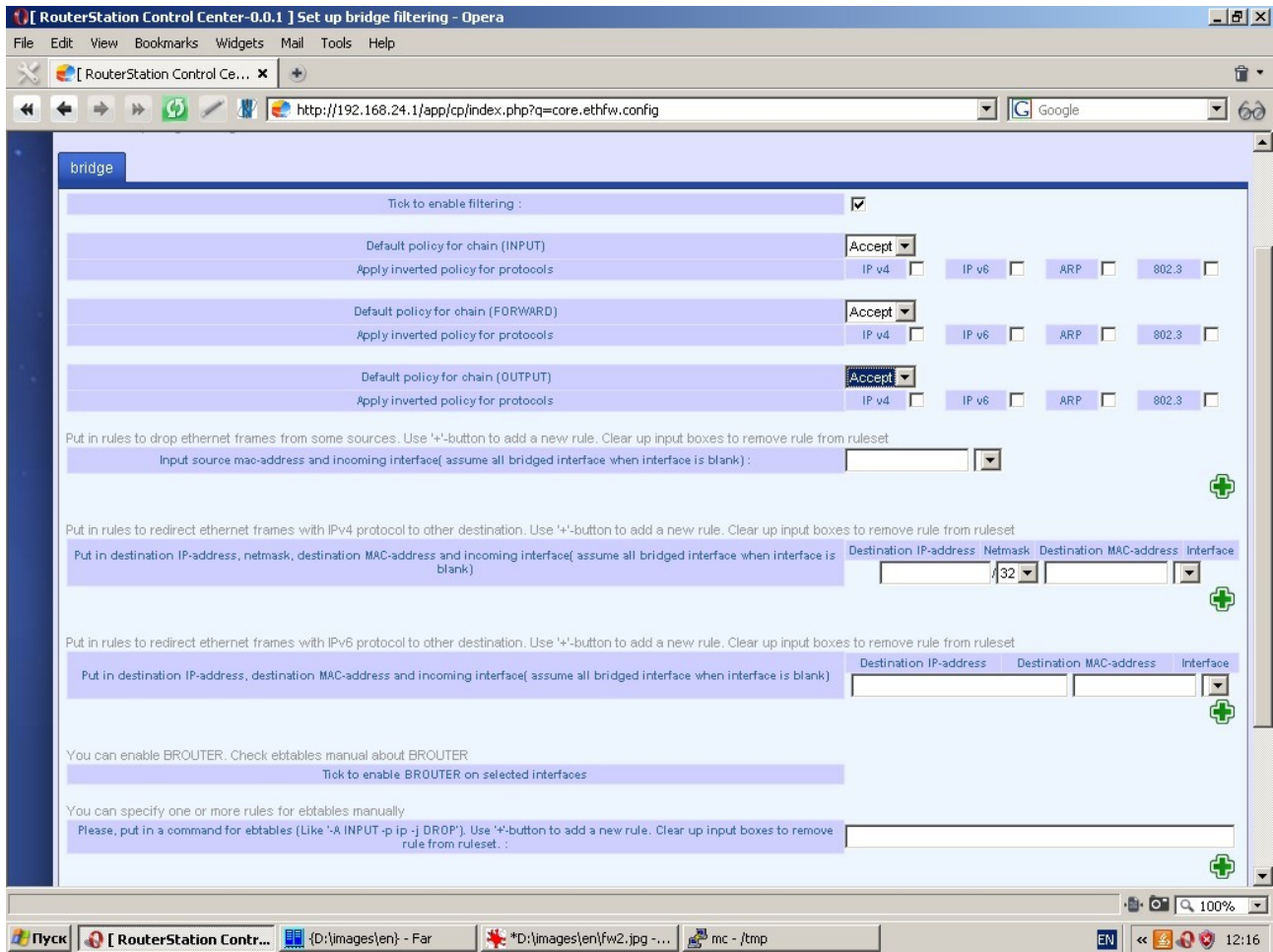


## Bridge filtering

The system has bridge filtering tools at the level of Ethernet frames.

Please note, that you can use this function only if at least one bridge is created in the system. Bridge filtering will only be applicable to the traffic going through the bridge. Apart from bridge filtering you can use such functions as redirection of Ethernet frames with IP v4 or IP v6 payload to another Ethernet interface, creation of *brouter*, etc.





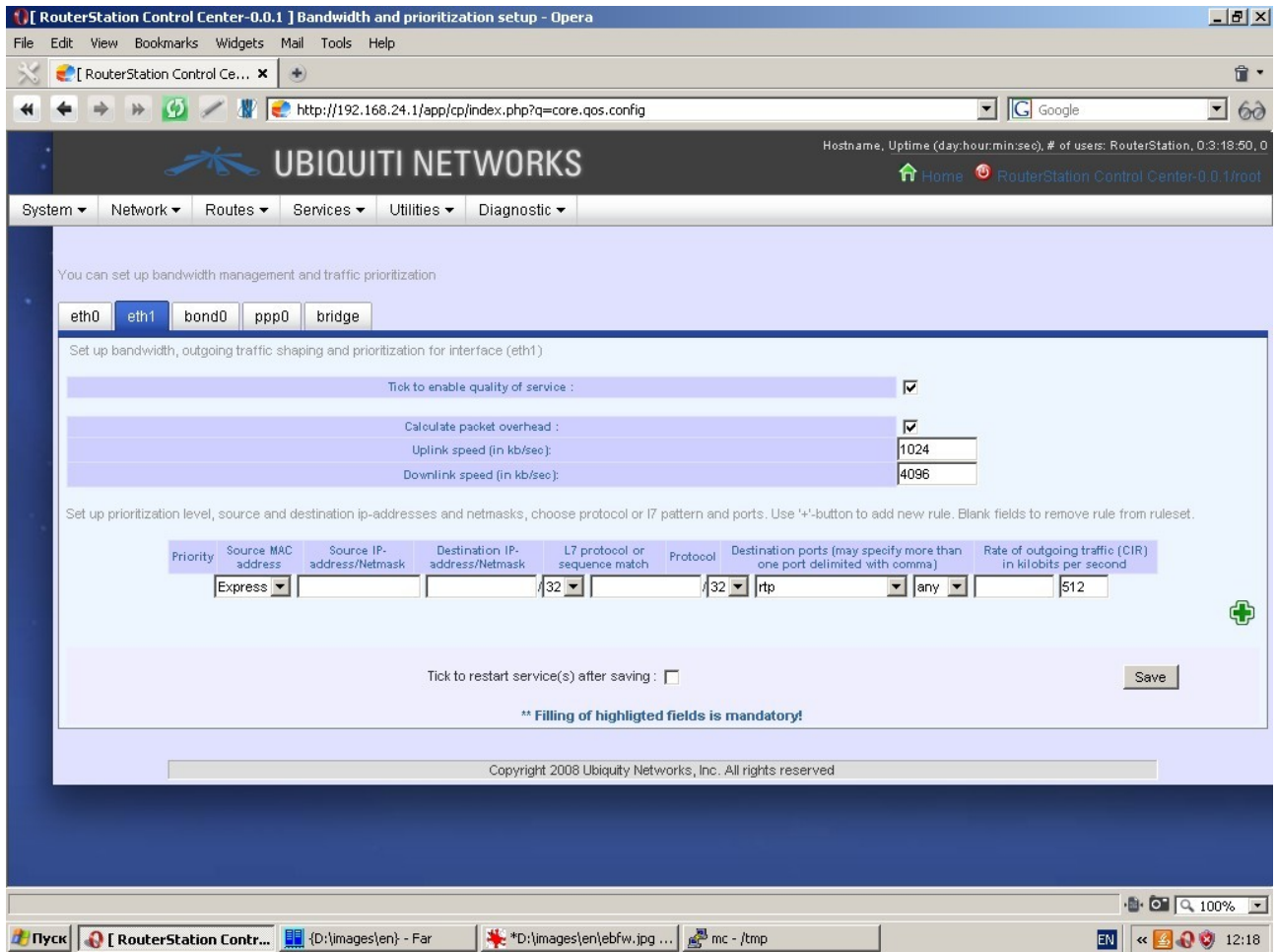
Bridge filtering settings are as follows:

- Default policies;
- Type of Ethernet frames (e. g. 802.3);
- Ethernet frames payload (IP v4 or IP v6, ARP-requests);
- List of MAC-addresses and/or interfaces, for which frames are to be dropped.
- Set of rules (IP destination address/netmask/MAC-address) for redirection of IP-packets to other interfaces;
- List of interfaces for creation of *brouter* (please refer to *ebtables* documentation).

## Bandwidth management and traffic prioritization

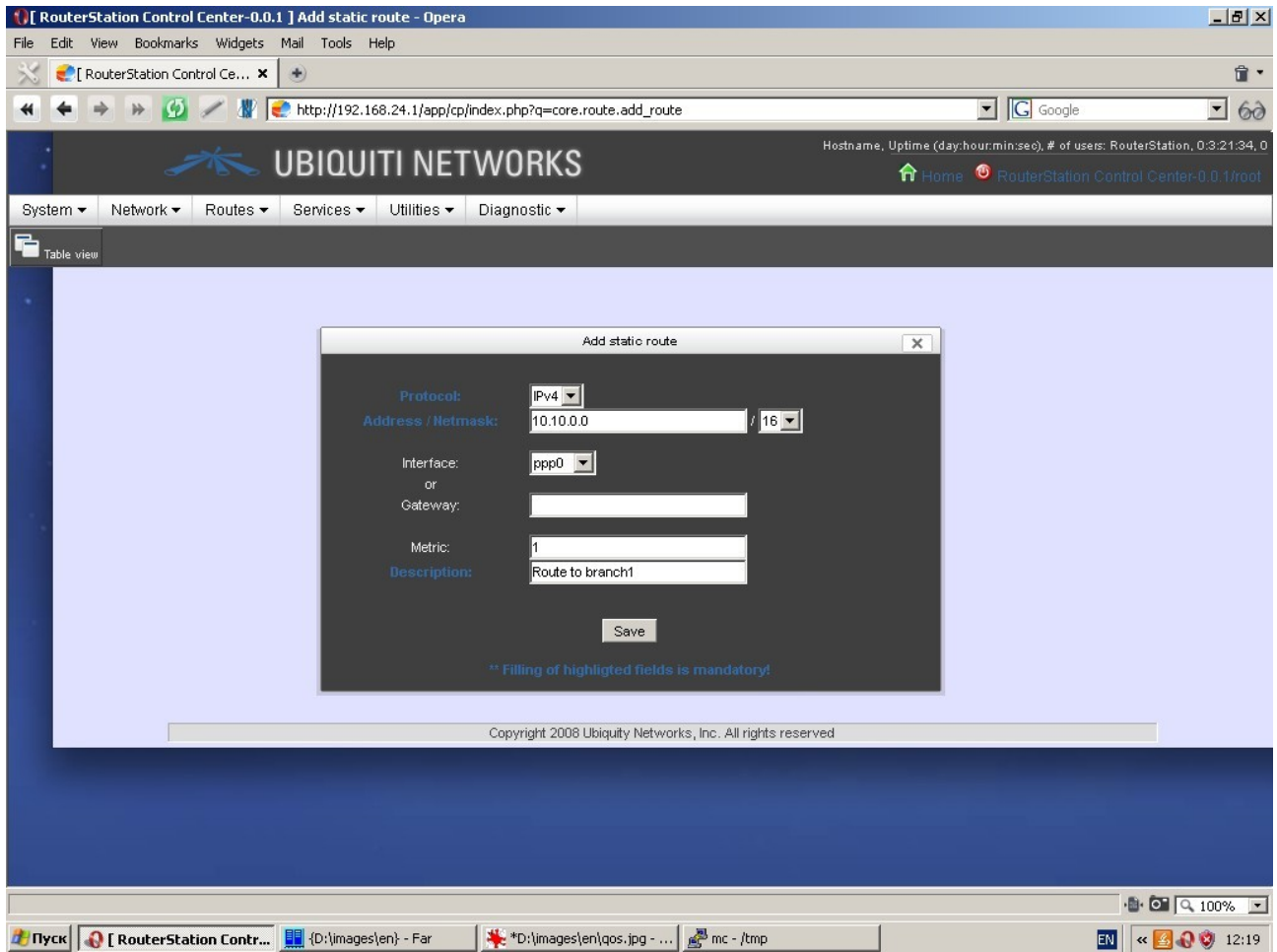
You can shape traffic, control quality of service (QOS) and manage bandwidth.

To do this, you can enable QOS for each interface, specify bandwidth, define traffic classes, priorities for each traffic class and allocate bandwidth.



## Static routing

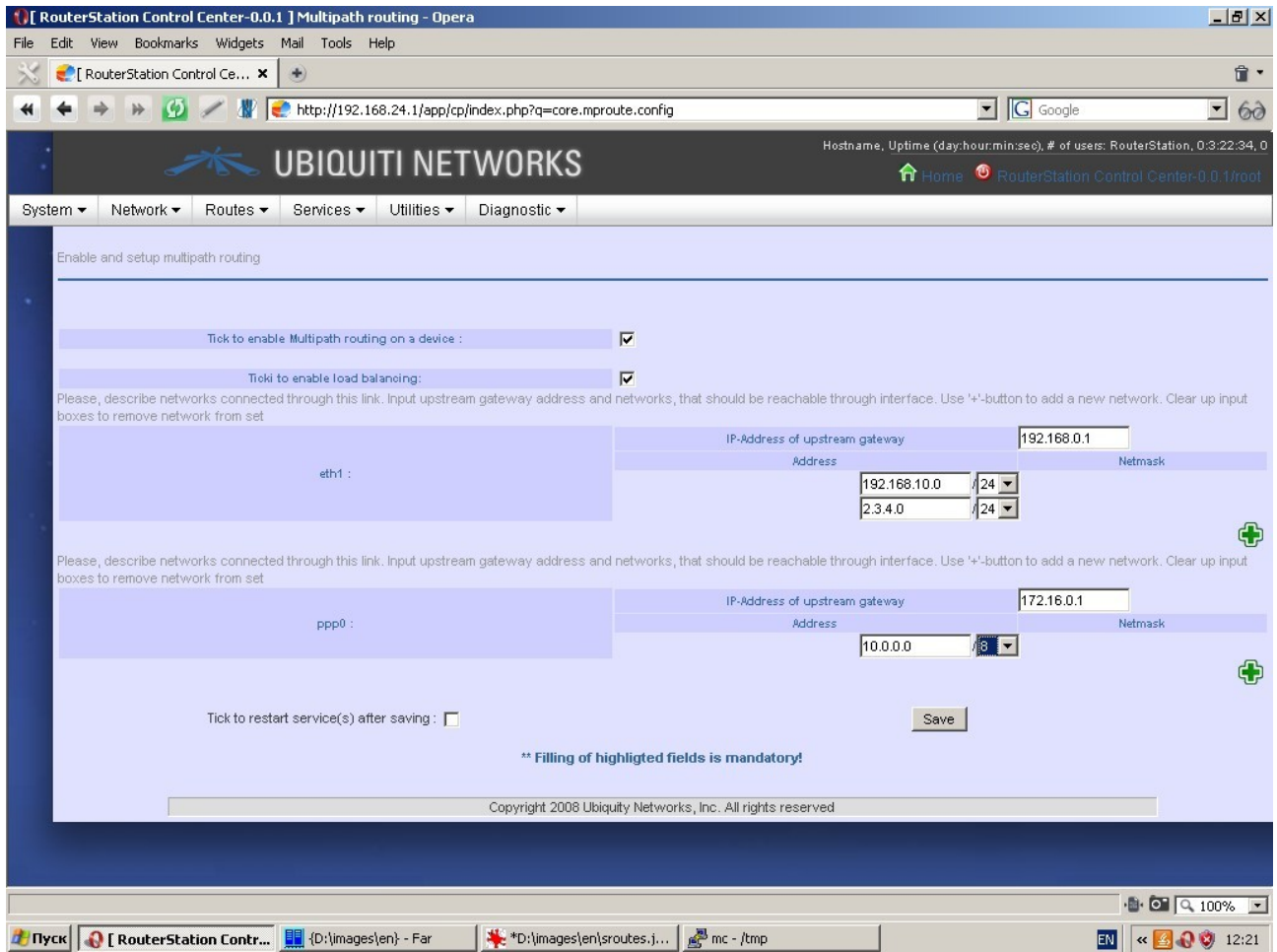
You can specify various static routes by setting such parameters as protocol, network (address and netmask), metric, interface or gateway and route description.



## Multipath-routing

The system is capable of multipath-routing and load balancing. To activate this feature please assign at least two interfaces to Wan zone.

The following parameters are to be specified: interfaces, networks to be reachable through interface, etc.



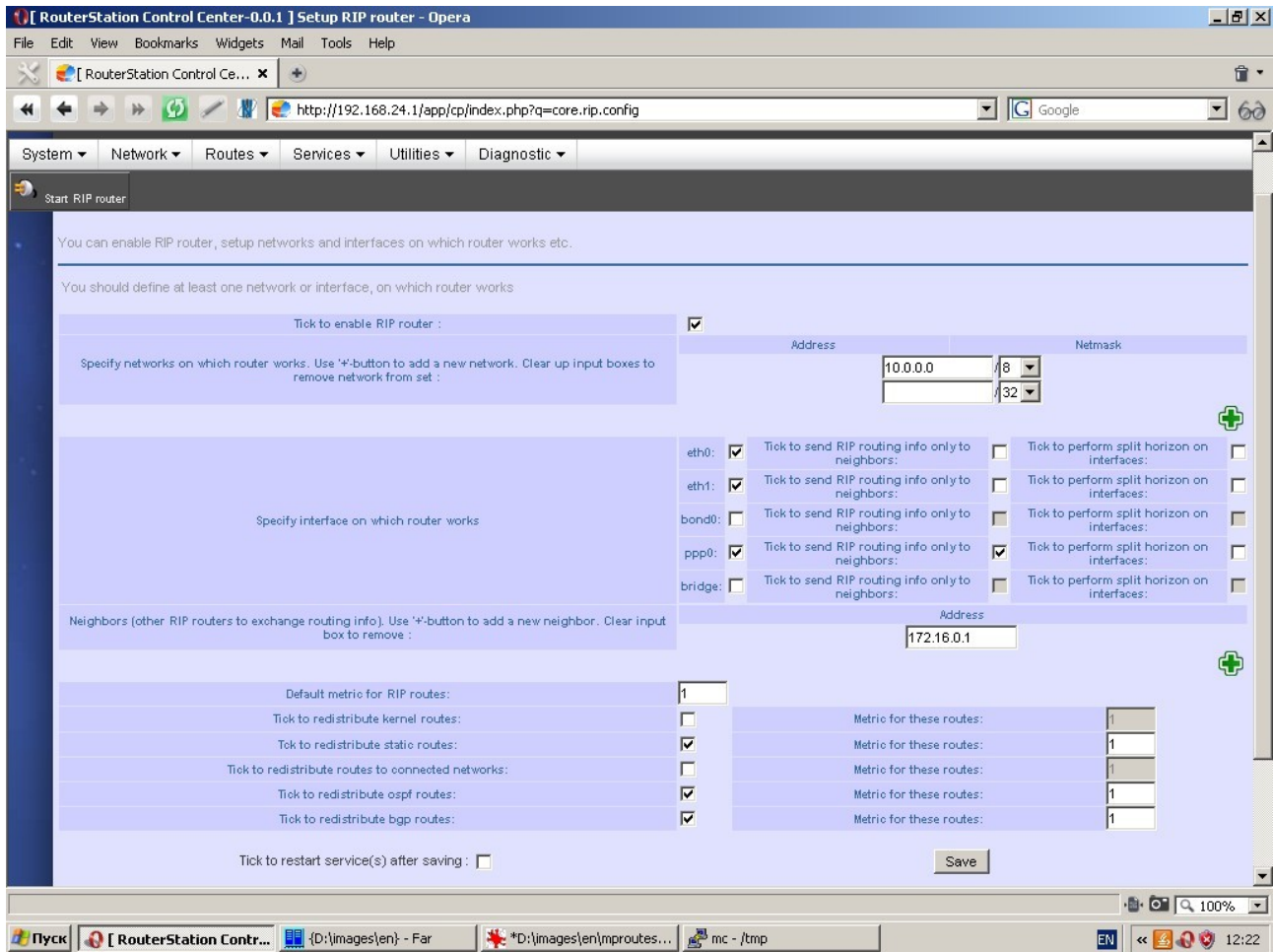
For more information please refer to relevant manuals.

## RIP-router

The system has a pre-installed or an installable RIP-router and relevant control tools.

The following parameters are to be specified:

- Networks on which router operates;
- Interfaces on which split horizon is performed and/or which have router neighbors;
- Router neighbors;
- Redistribution of other protocol routes (static, OSPF, etc.);
- Weights (metrics) for such routes.



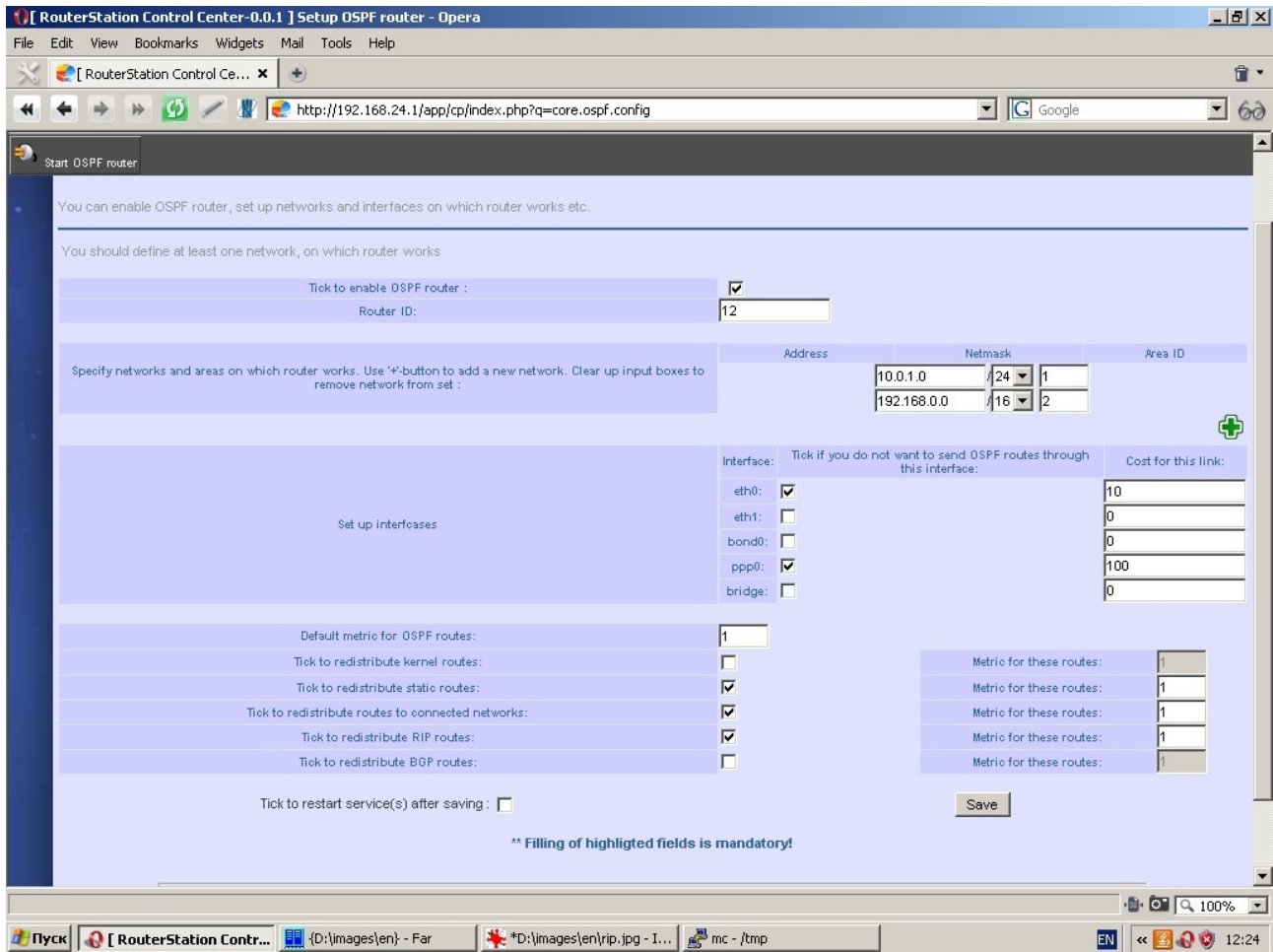
For more information please refer to relevant manuals.

## OSPF-router

The system has a pre-installed or an installable OSPF -router and relevant control tools.

The following parameters are to be specified:

- Networks on which router operates and area ID's;
- Router ID;
- Interfaces and their weights;
- Redistribution of other protocol routes (static, RIP, etc.);
- Weights (metrics) for such routes.



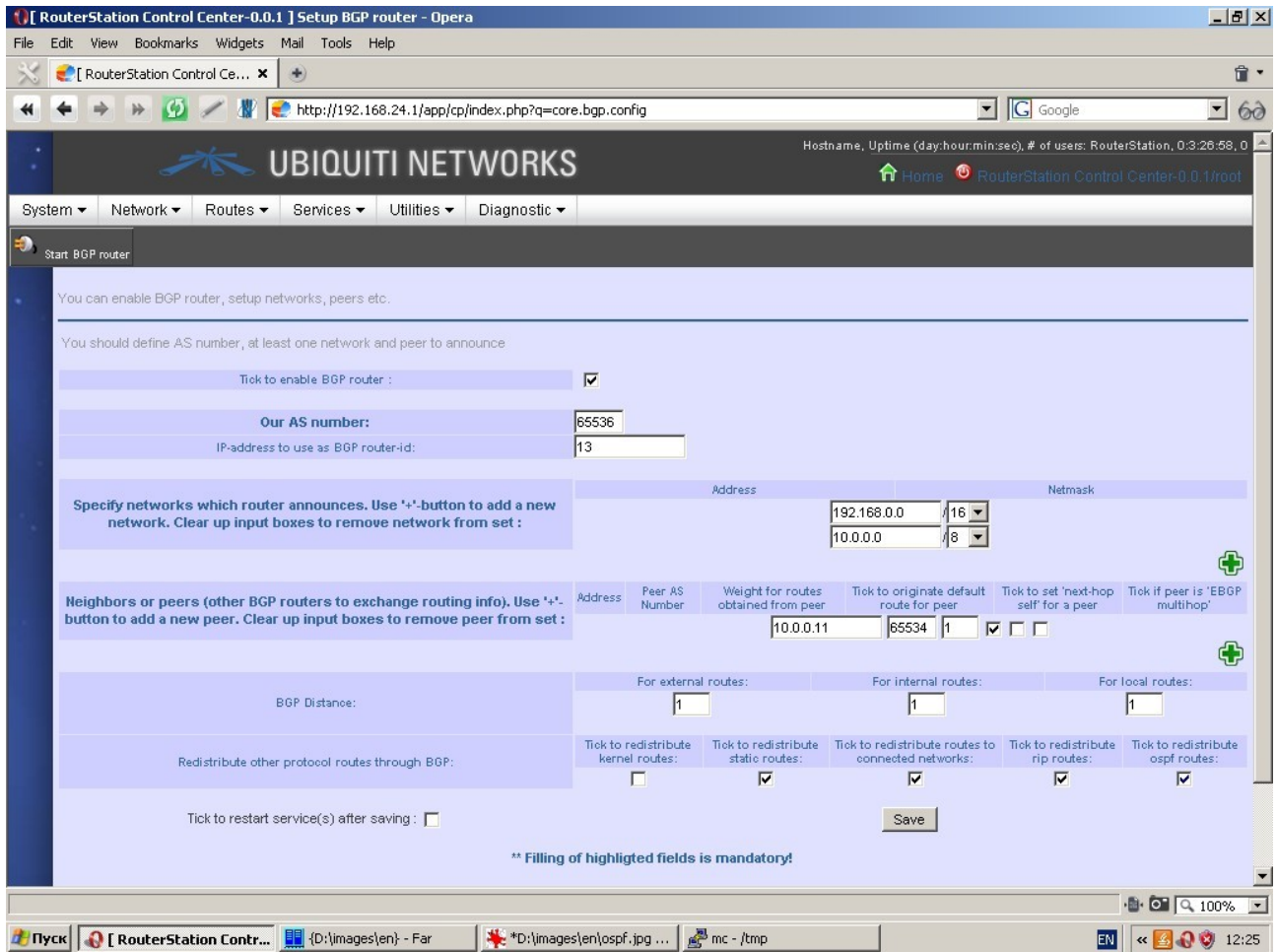
For more information please refer to relevant manuals.

## BGP-router

The system has a pre-installed or an installable BGP -router and relevant control tools.

The following parameters are to be specified:

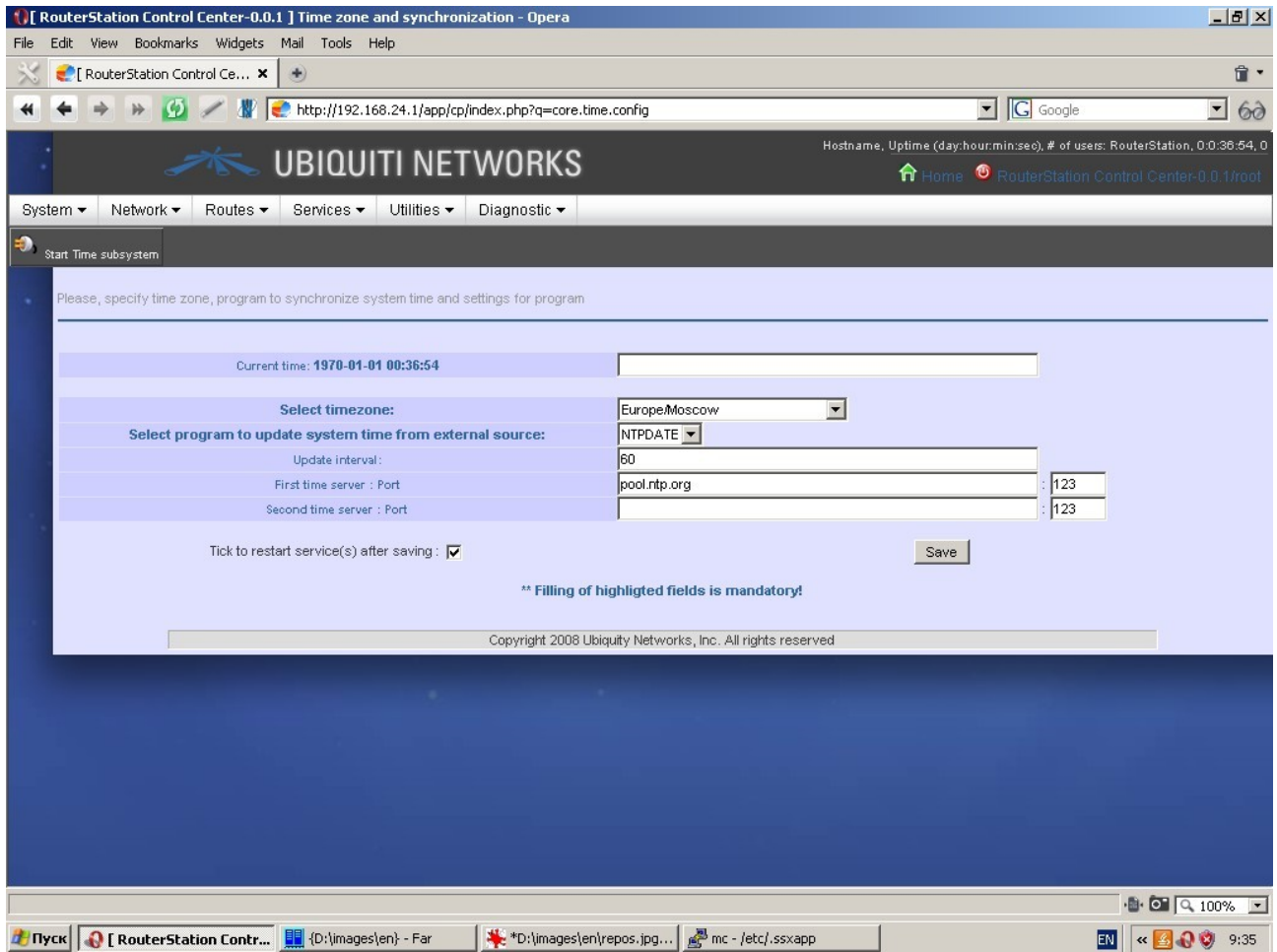
- Networks which router announces;
- Router ID;
- Autonomous system number;
- Router neighbors, their weights and optional attributes;
- Redistribution of other protocol routes (static, OSPF, etc.);
- Weights (metrics) for such routes.



For more information please refer to relevant manuals.

## Time settings and synchronization

This page is used to specify system time, time zone and system time synchronization.



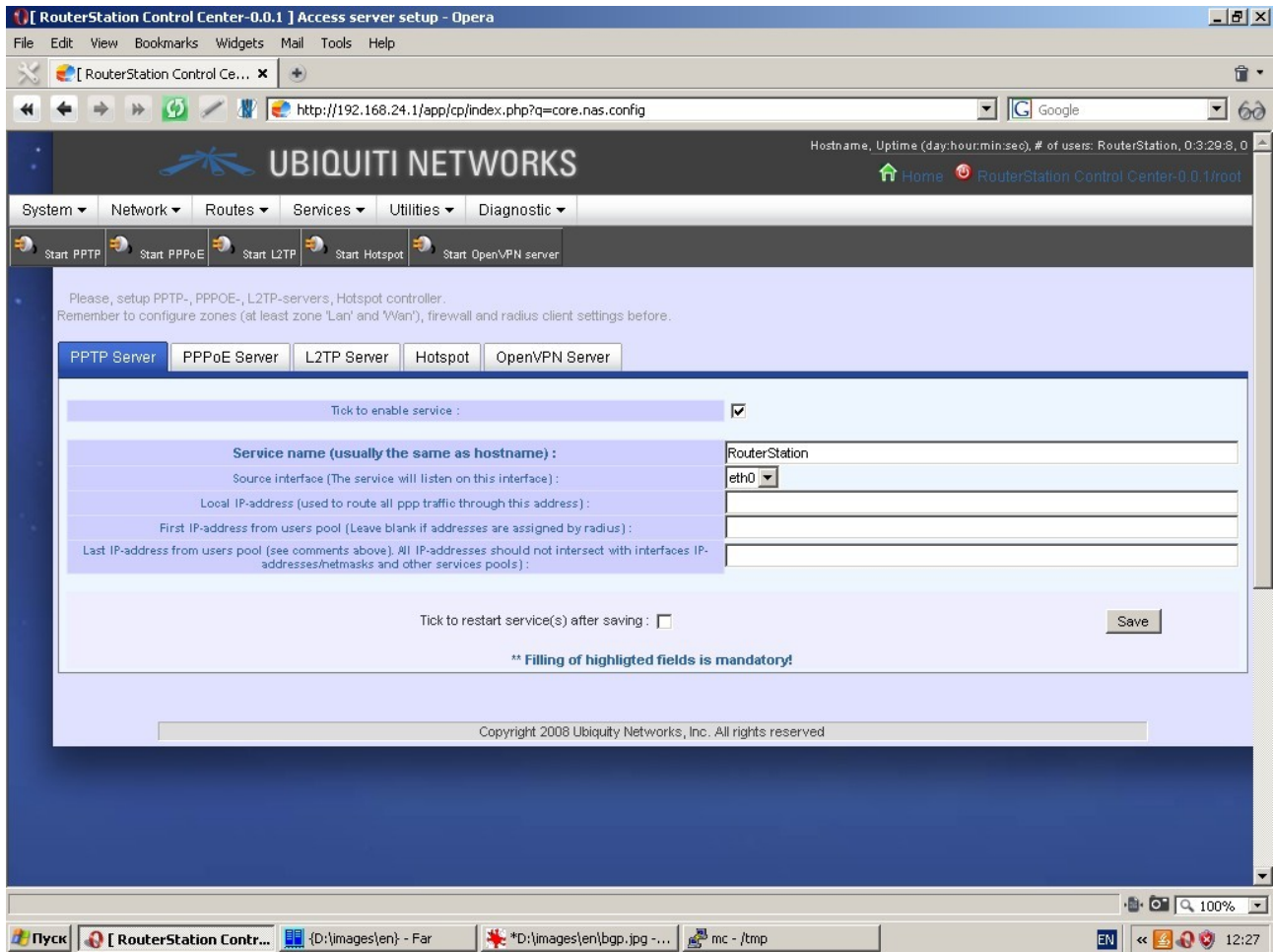
Time synchronization can be performed by client NTPDATE with one or more time servers (in this case please specify an update interval) or by NTPD server. In latter case the network time service becomes available for clients connected to the device.

## Access concentrator

By clicking on the "PPTP Server" tab you can specify such server settings as:

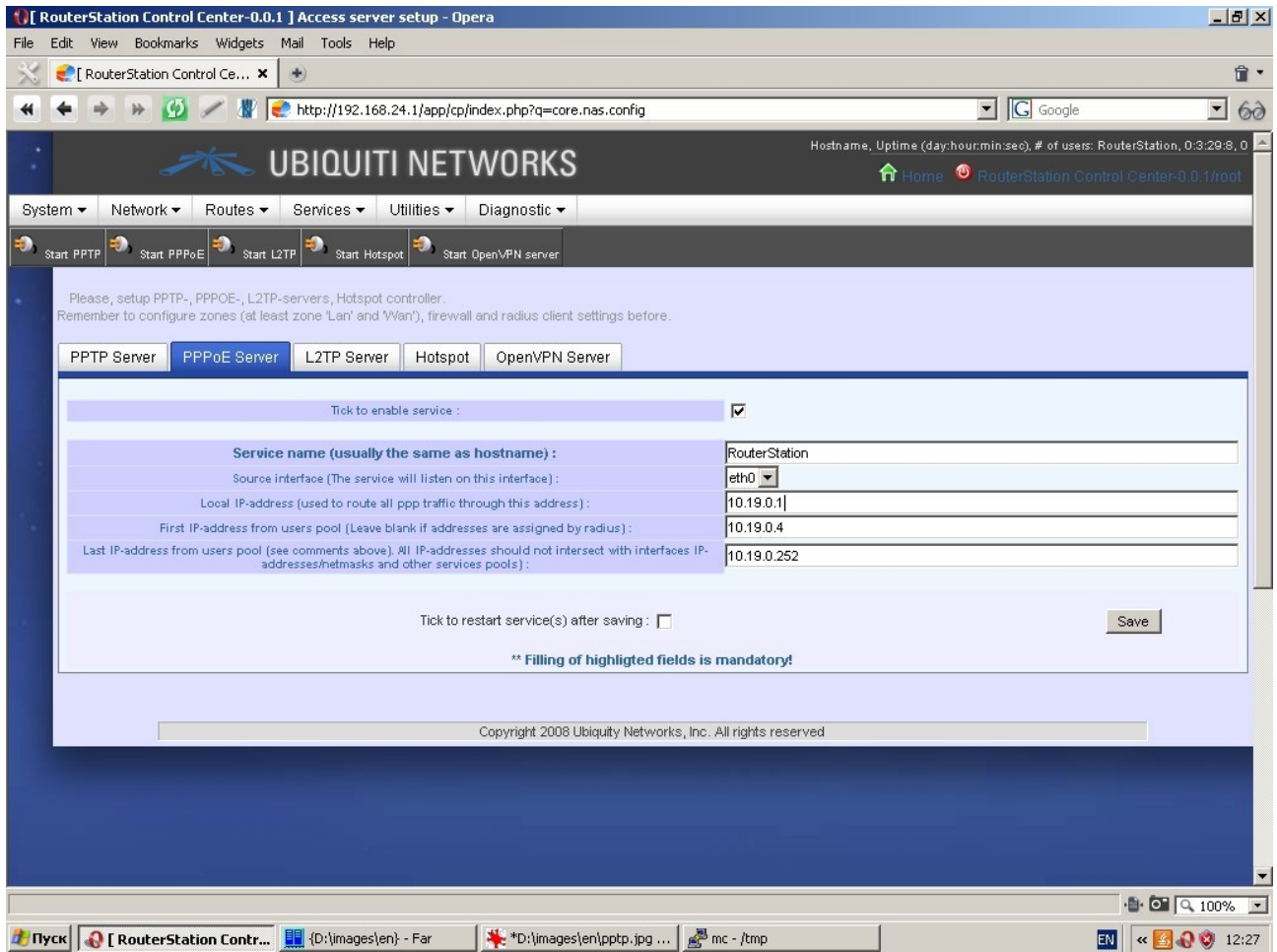
- Service name
- Source interface for the service to listen on
- Local IP address used to route all ppp traffic through this address (optional)
- First IP-address from users pool (not to be specified if IP addresses are assigned by a radius-server).
- Last IP-address from users pool (optional, not to be specified if IP addresses are assigned by a radius-server).



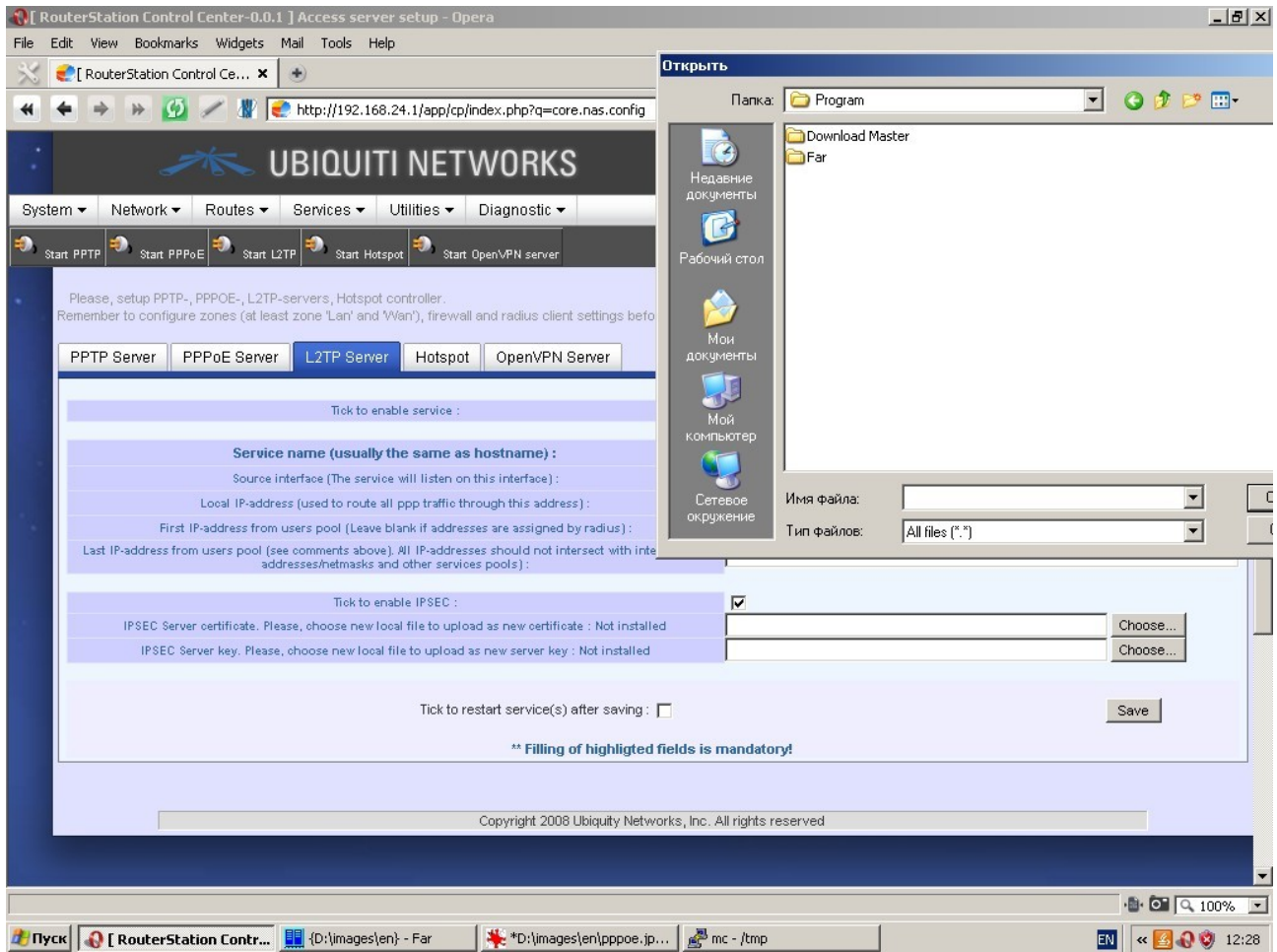


All specified IP-addresses should not intersect with interfaces' IP-addresses/netmasks and pools of other services.

"PPPOE Server" tab contains the same settings.

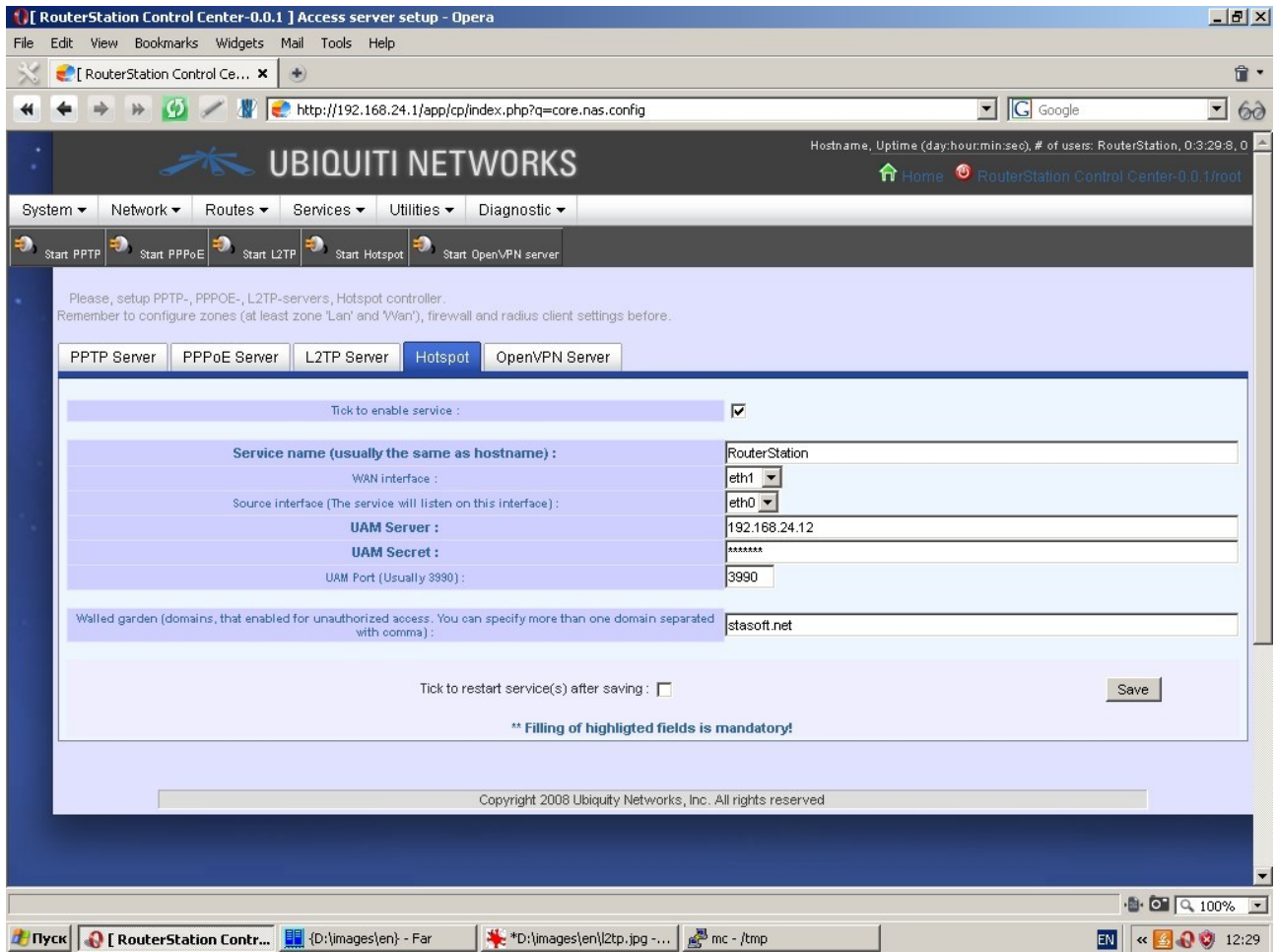


“L2TP Server” tab contains the same settings plus the ability to enable IPSEC for connections. If IPSEC is supported, you should upload server certificate and key.

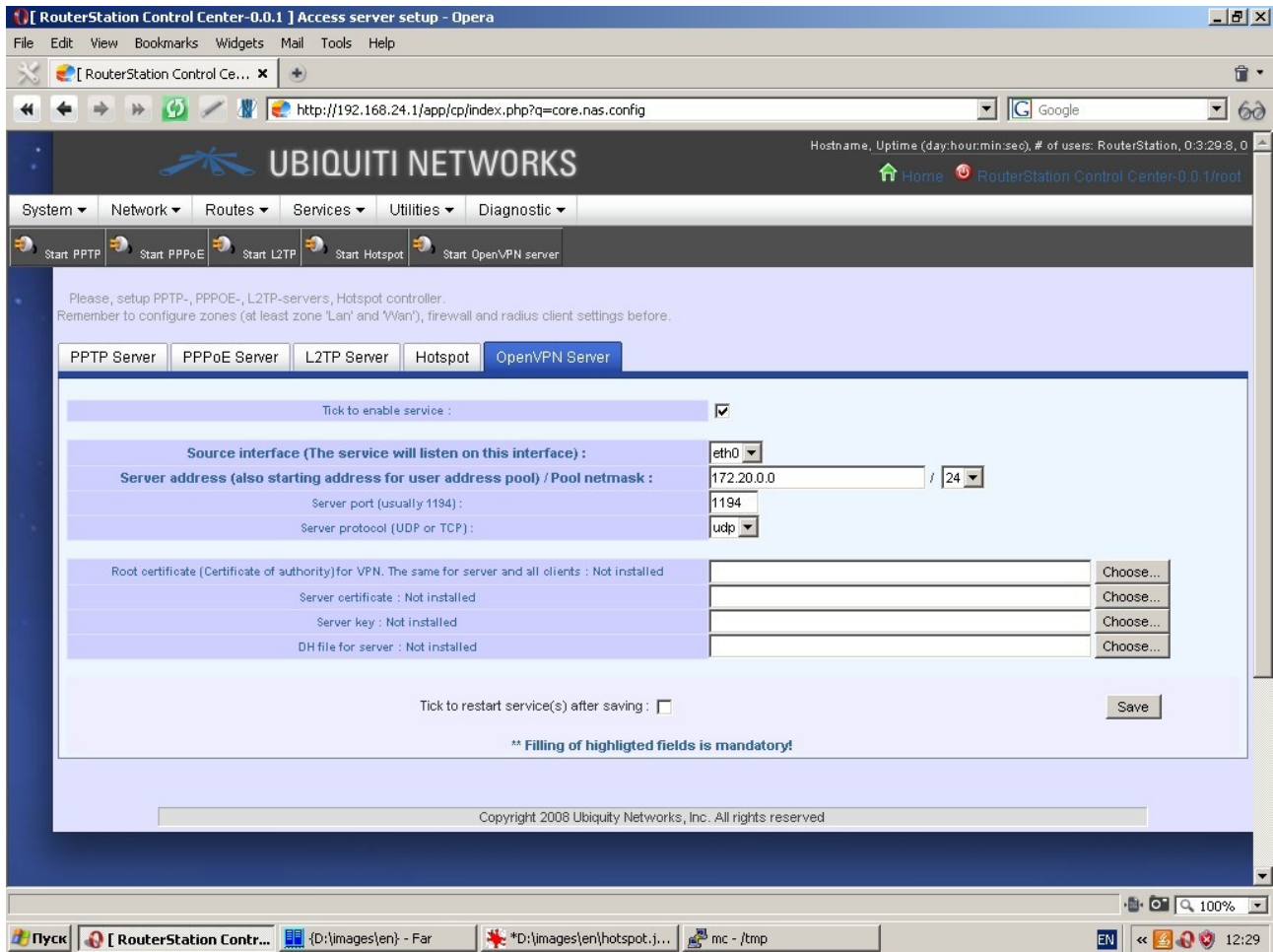


“Hotspot” tab contains control tools for chillispot program.

The following parameters can be specified: service name, WAN interface, source interface (from zone Lan), UAM server and port, secret phrase for UAM server. Chillispot provides walled garden (domains enabled for unauthorized access).

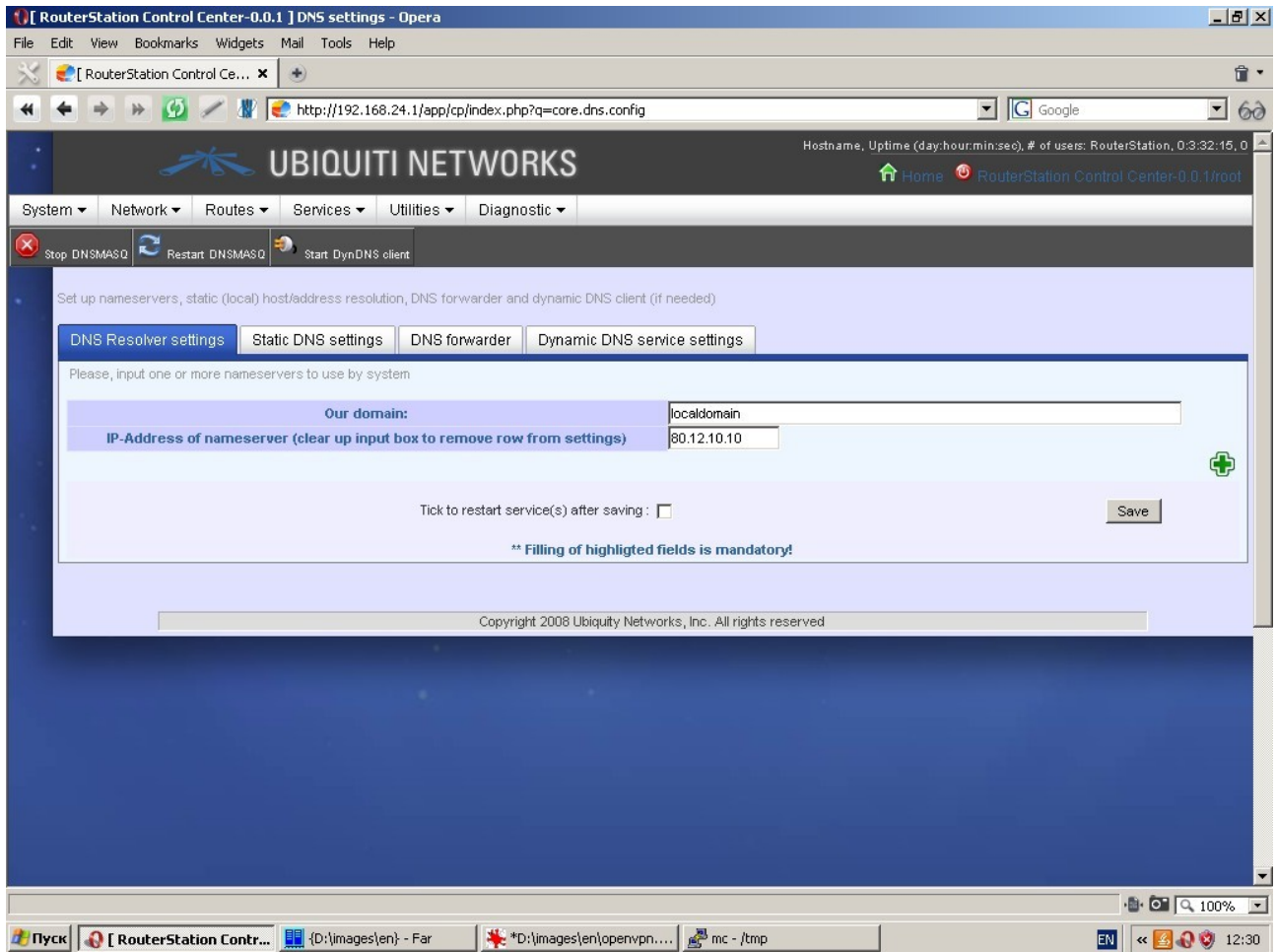


“OpenVPN Server” tab contains control tools for OpenVPN server. Here you can set up the source interface for the service to listen on; user address pool; server port and protocol; and upload root certificate (certificate of authority), server certificate and key, DH file for server.

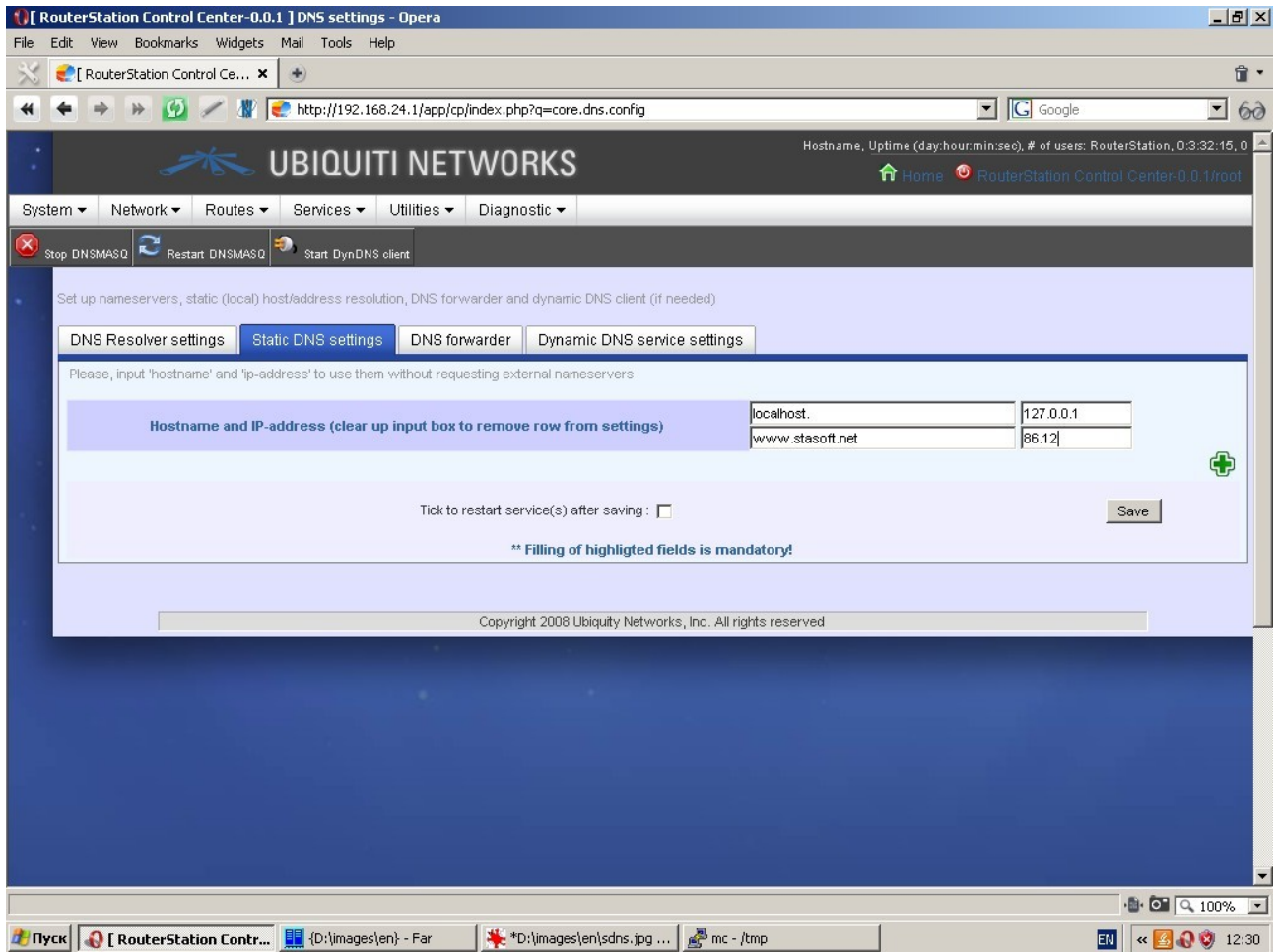


## Domaine name resolution

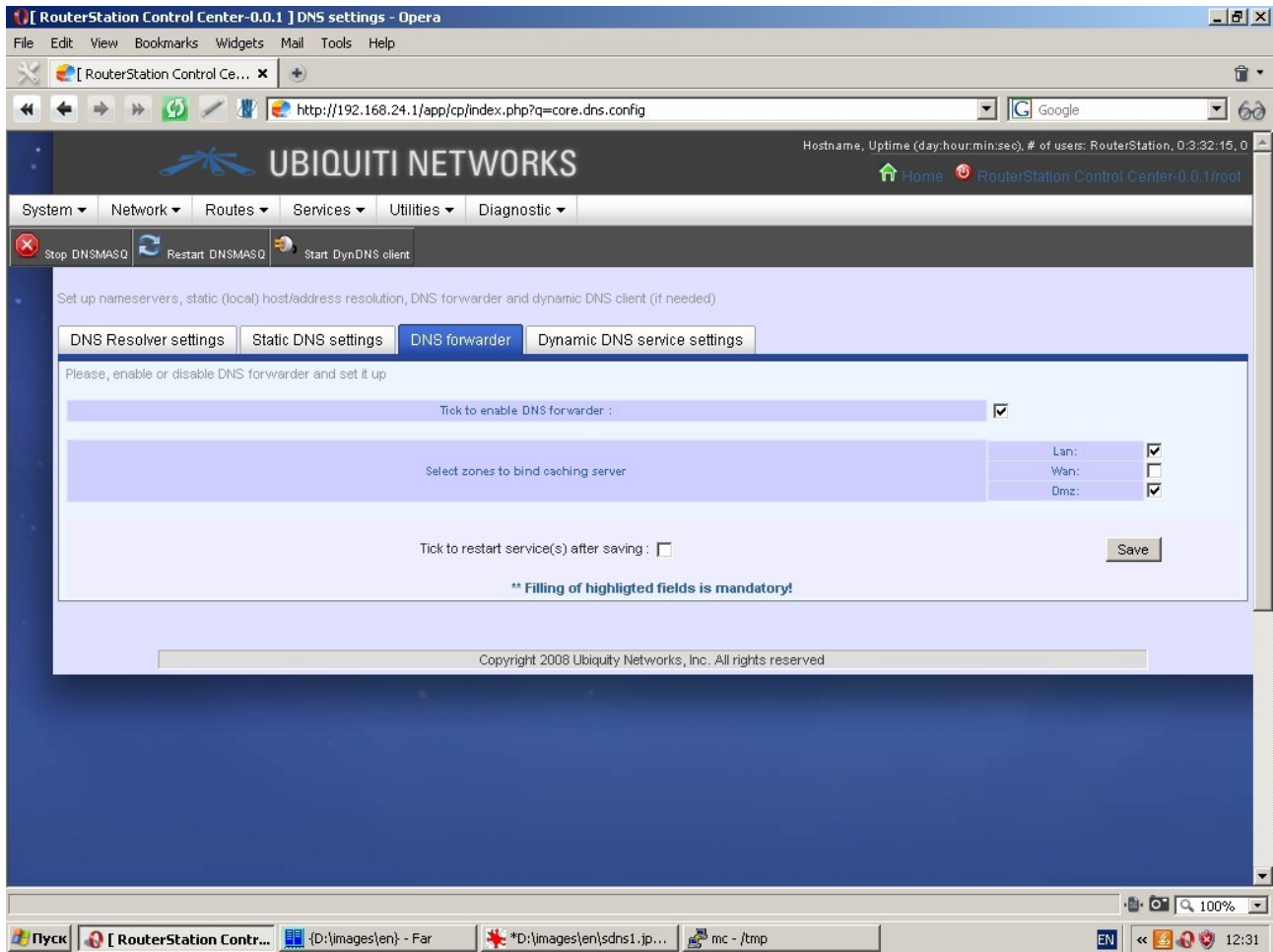
Under the tab "DNS Resolver settings" you can specify the domain, in which the device operates, and one or more nameservers to be used by the system.



Under the tab “Static DNS settings” you can specify static pairs of 'hostname' and 'IP-address' to be used without sending requests to external nameservers (i. e. you can assign any full qualified domain name to any IP-address).

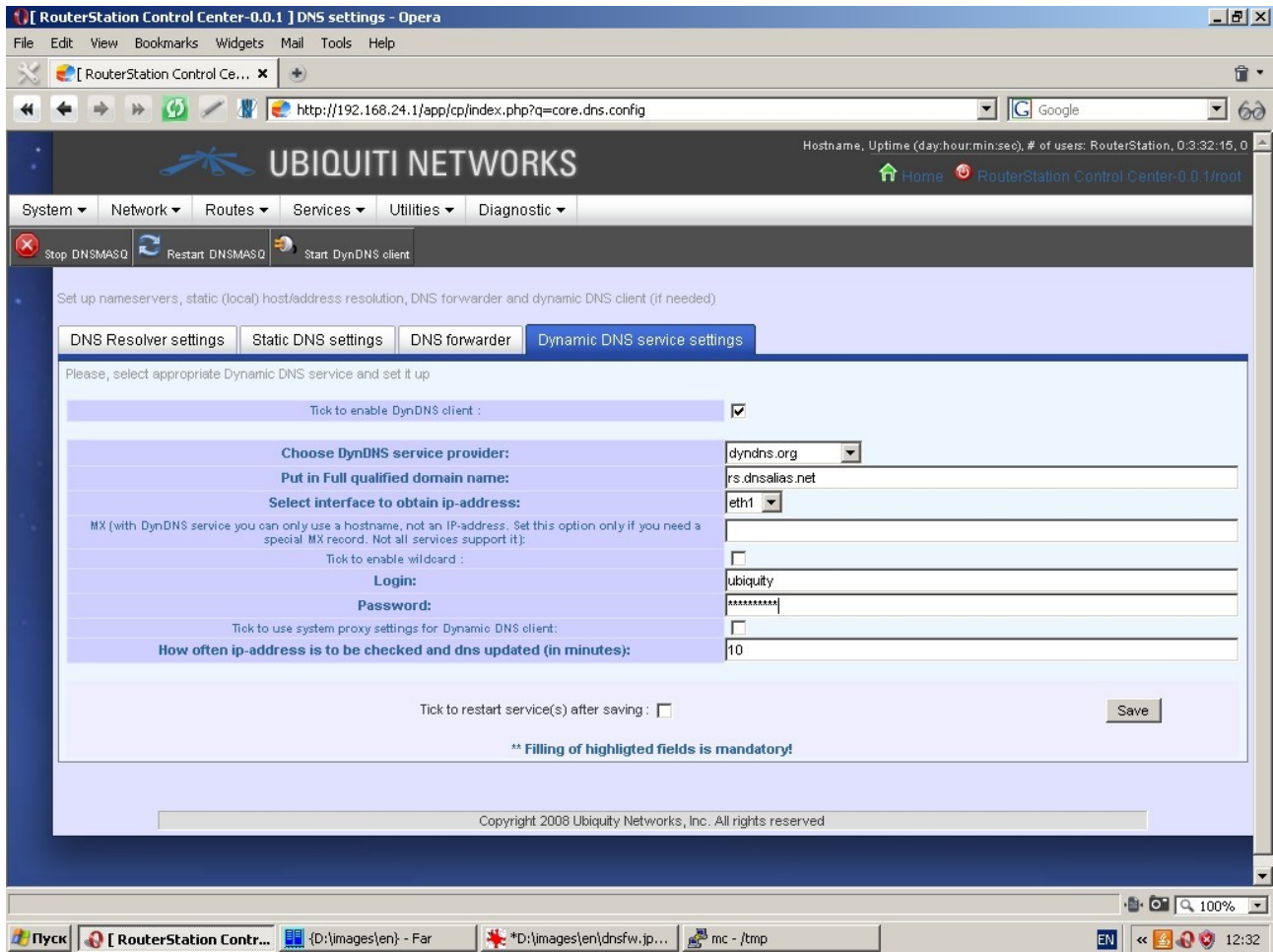


Under the tab "DNS forwarder" you can select zones to bind caching server.



Under the tab “Dynamic DNS service settings” you can choose DynDNS service provider, external interface to obtain an IP-address, specify how often IP-address is to be checked and DNS updated, service user login and password.

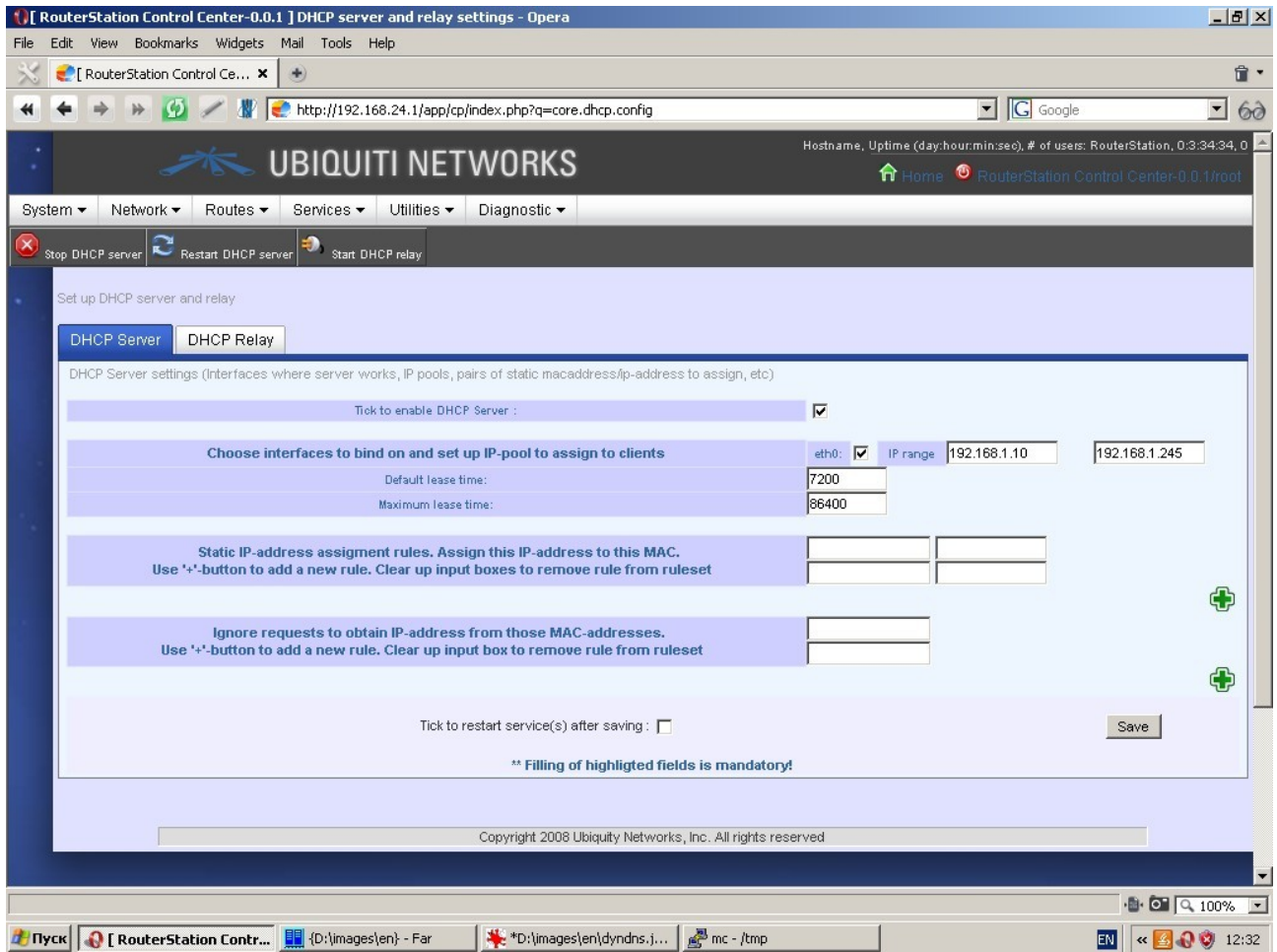




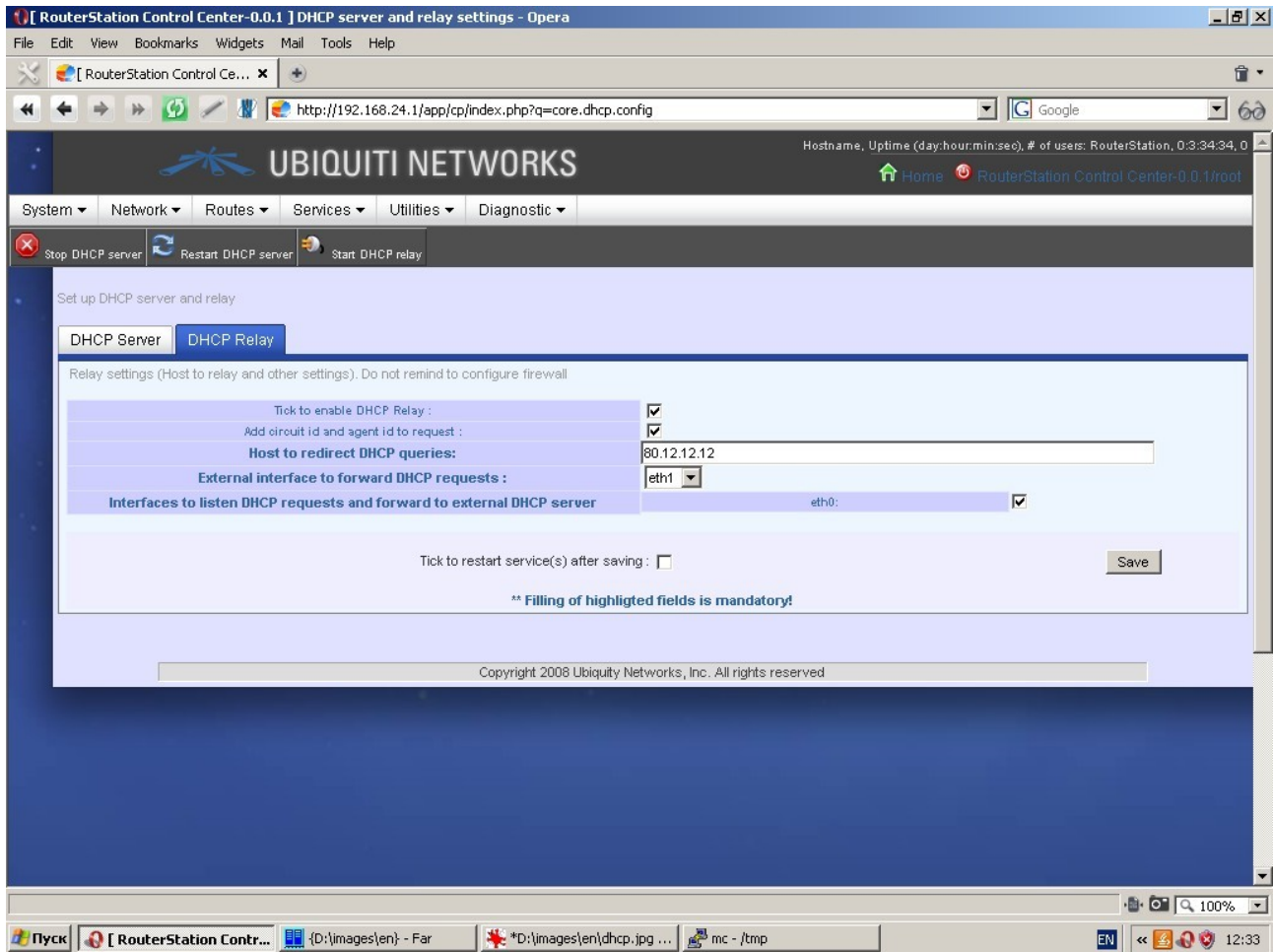
To be able to use dynamic DNS service you must be registered with the chosen service provider.

## DHCP settings

“DHCP Server” tab contains DHCP-server setting tools (DHCP is the server, which automatically assigns IP-addresses at the requests of the clients).



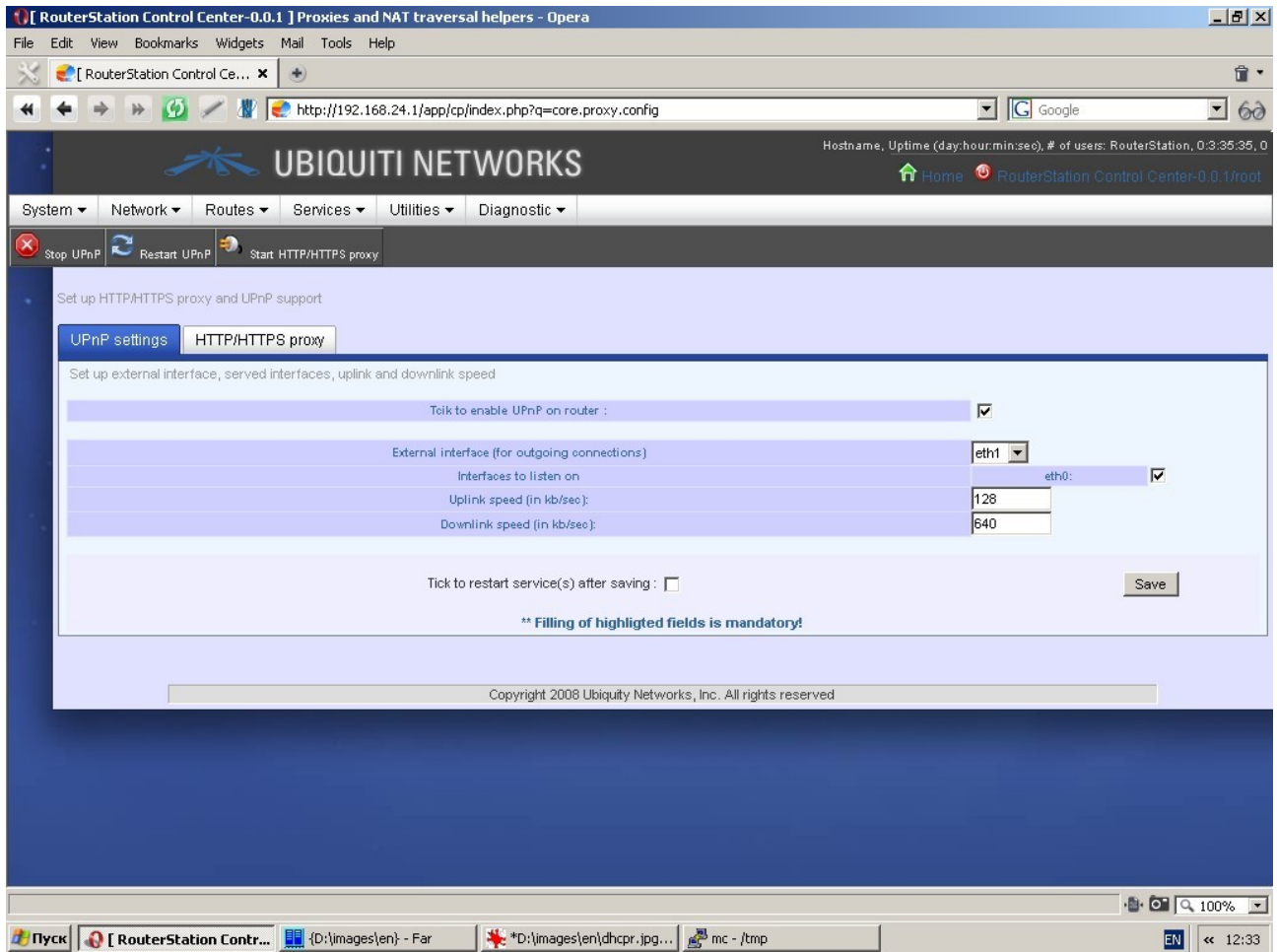
The following parameters are to be set: interfaces to bind on and IP-pool to assign to clients, pairs of static MAC-address/IP-address to assign, list of MAC-addresses to be ignored, etc. "DHCP Relay" tab contains relay settings (host to relay and other settings).



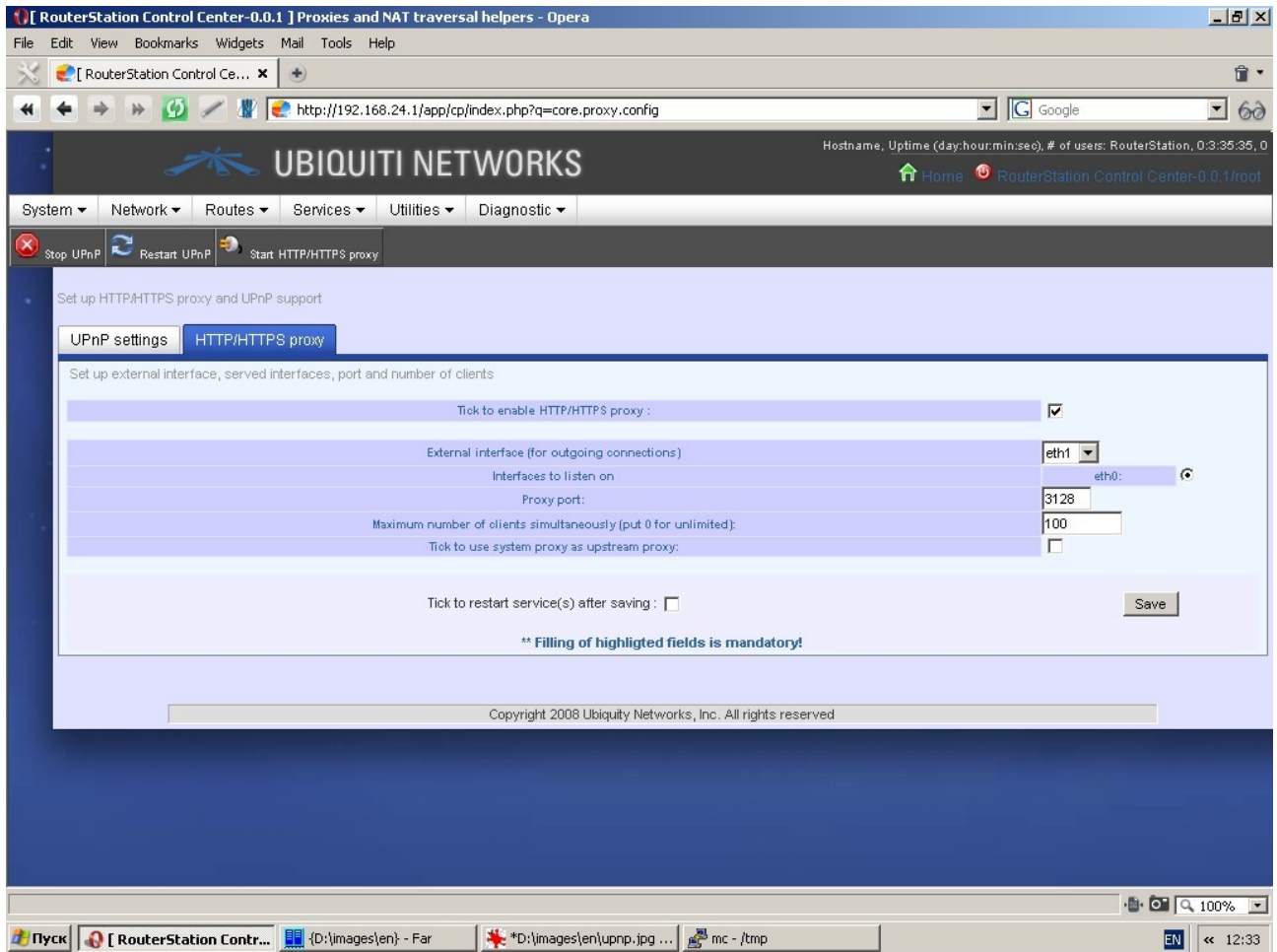
The following settings are to be specified: host to redirect DHCP queries, circuit ID and agent ID, etc.

## Proxy and NAT traversal

Under the tab “UPnP settings” you can set up UPnP support. The following settings are to be specified: external interface for outgoing connections, interfaces to listen on and uplink/downlink speed.



“HTTP/HTTPS proxy” tab contains proxy setting tools. You can select one external interface for outgoing connections, an internal interface to listen on, specify proxy port, maximum number of clients simultaneously and use system proxy as upstream proxy.



## SNMP daemon

This page contains SNMP-server settings. SNMP daemon ensures monitoring of network interfaces and device partitions by client applications using SNMP ver. 2 protocol. Additional settings to be made are community string, OID and port to listen on.

RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1 ] SNMP daemon settings - Opera

File Edit View Bookmarks Widgets Mail Tools Help

RouterStation Control Ce... x

http://192.168.24.1/app/cp/index.php?q=core.snmp.config

Google

Hostname, Uptime (day:hour:min:sec), # of users: RouterStation, 0:3:36:23, 0

Home RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1/root

System Network Routes Services Utilities Diagnostic

Start SNMPd

SNMP daemon provides collecting and distribution of some information, like network interfaces and disks.

Set up SNMP daemon. Specify community string, OID and port to listen

Tick to enable SNMP daemon :

Community string ('public' by default): public

Organization OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1

Listen on port (usually 161): 161

Network interfaces to be checked by daemon

lo:	<input type="checkbox"/>
eth0:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
eth1:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
bond0:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ppp0:	<input type="checkbox"/>
bridge:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Disks mountpoints to be checked by daemon

/rom:	<input type="checkbox"/>
/tmp:	<input type="checkbox"/>
/dev:	<input type="checkbox"/>
/jffs:	<input type="checkbox"/>
/:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick to restart service(s) after saving :

Save

**\*\* Filling of highlighted fields is mandatory!**

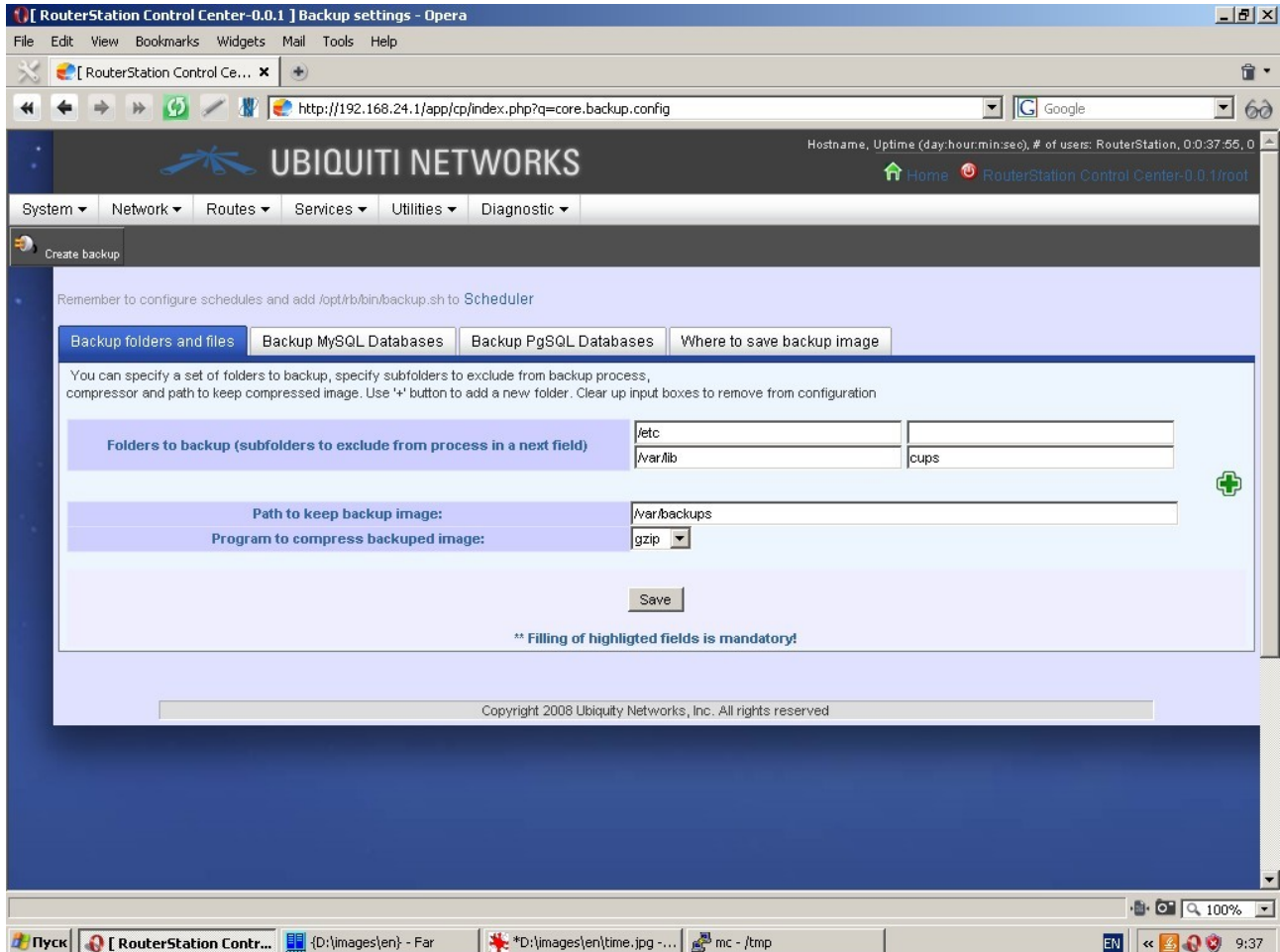
Copyright 2008 Ubiquity Networks, Inc. All rights reserved

Пуск RouterStation Contr... (D:\images\en) - Far \*D:\images\en\httpprox... mc - /tmp EN << 12:34

## Image backup and restore from image

### Backup settings

By using “Backup folders and files” tab you can specify a set of folders to backup, subfolders to exclude from backup process, compressor and path to keep a compressed image. Remember that you can specify more than one folder by clicking the ‘+’ button.

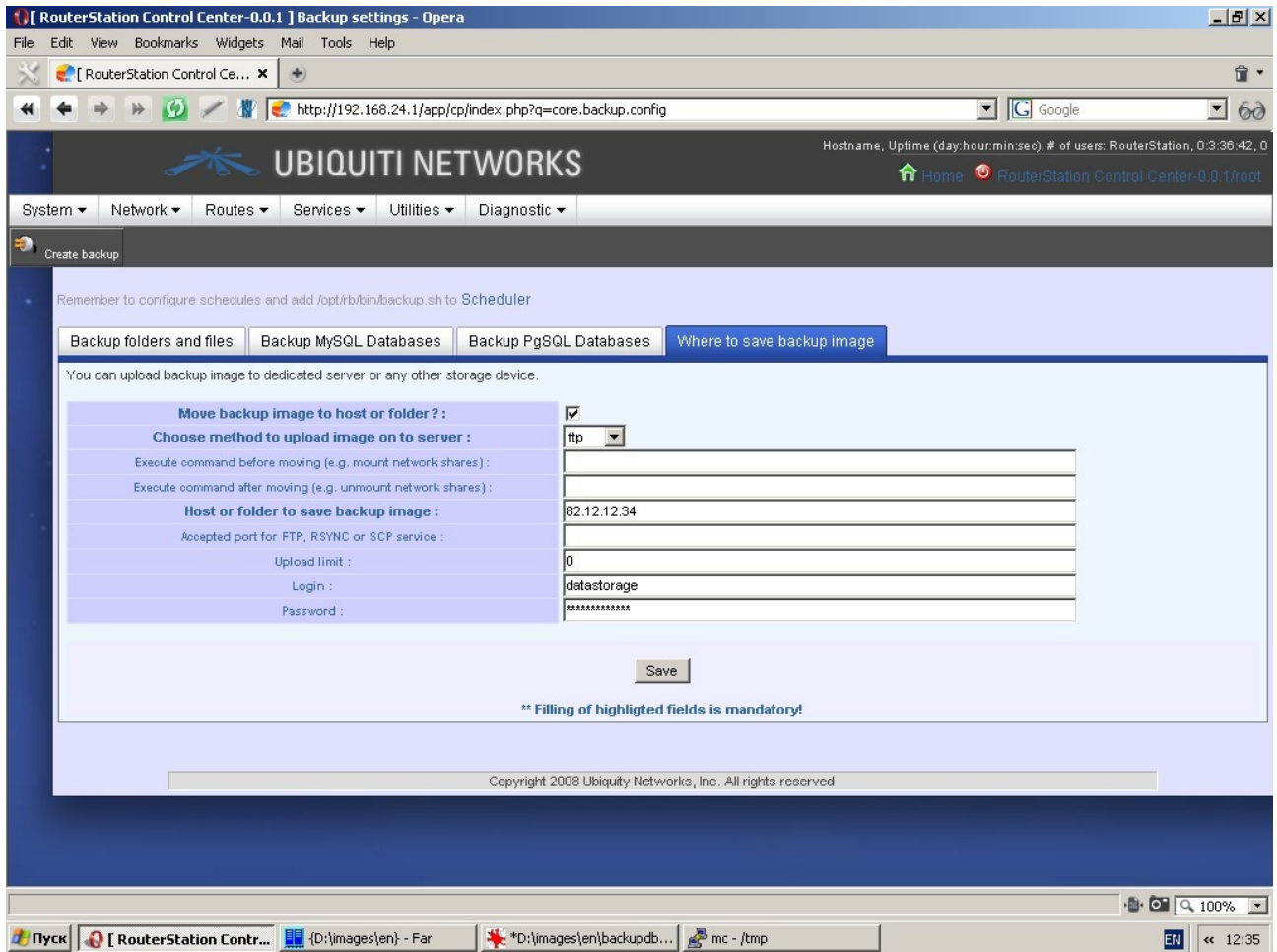


One of the settings is selection of program to compress backup image (*gzip* or *bzip2*).

You must also specify a path (filesystem directory) to keep backup image. Don't use network shares for this directory.

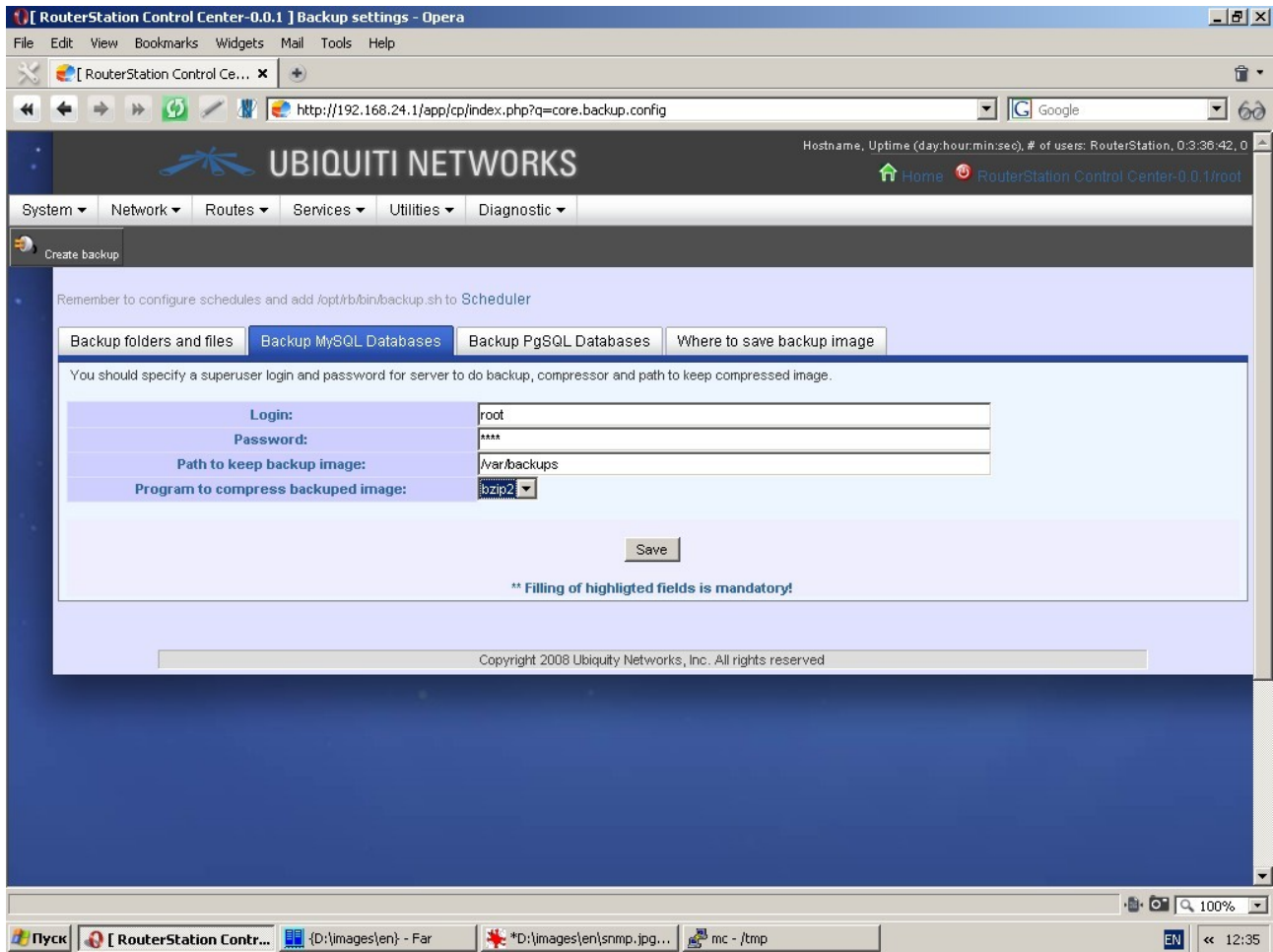
Remember that to be able to perform backup, your system must have an installed *rsync* software package and at least one compressor: *gzip* or *bzip2*.

Under the tab “Where to save backup image” you can specify what to do with a backup image after saving. You can move backup image to remote server by means of either built-in ftp-client or scp/rsync protocols (requires installation of respective software packages). You can also move or copy backup image to another device partition (another physical storage) or network partition.



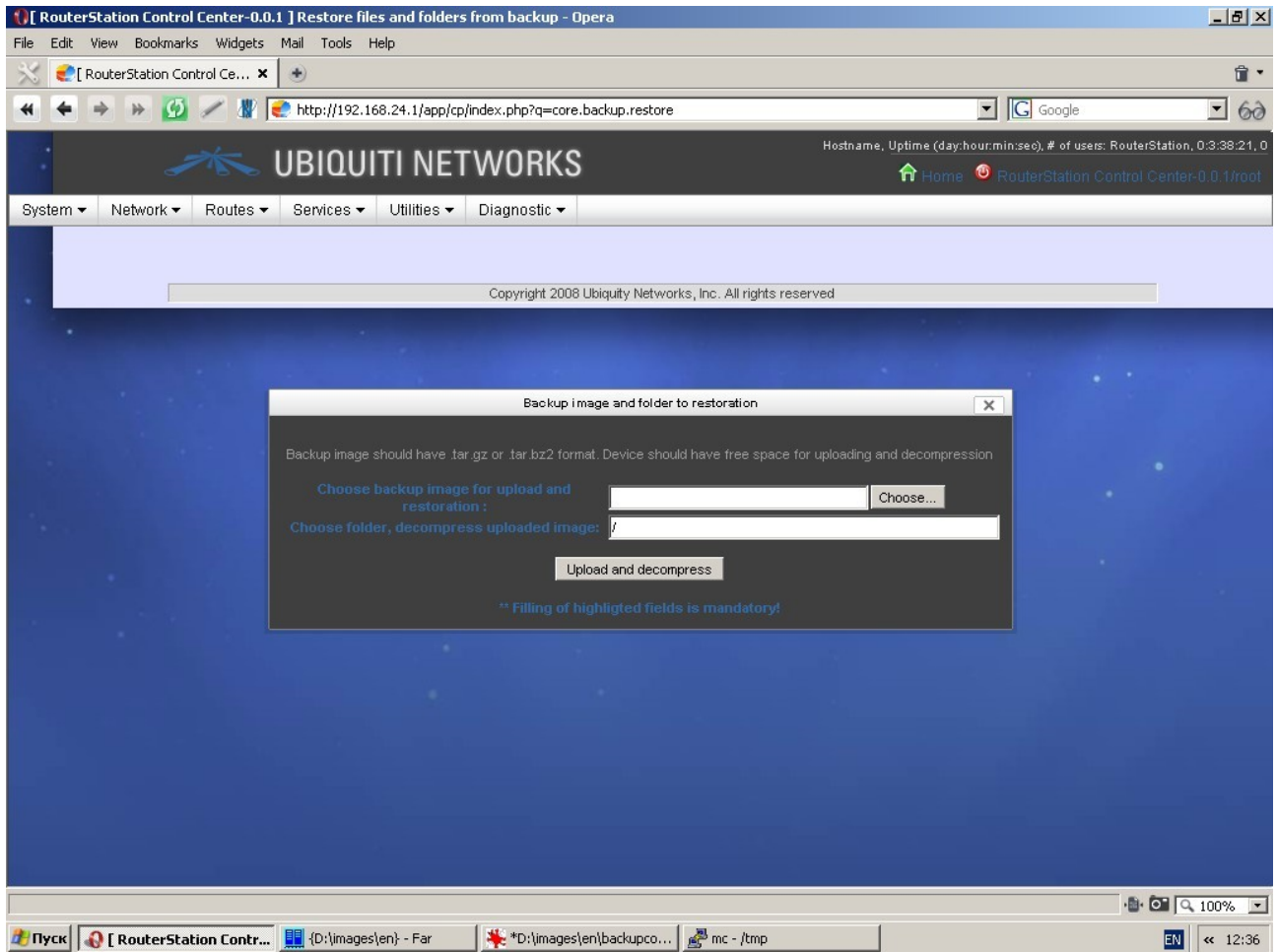
Settings to be made are: host or folder to save backup image, accepted port, type of protocol, what commands are to be executed before and after moving (e. g. mount / unmount), etc. Remember that backup process is launched by *backup.sh* command. Execution time and periodicity are to be specified under the menu item "Schedule". Backup can also be forcibly executed by clicking the toolbar button "Create backup". In the event of installed MySQL and/or PostgreSQL client(-s) and server(-s) the system is capable of performing full backup of all databases. In this case you should specify a superuser login and password for the server to do backup, compressor and path to keep compressed image. Backup images will be handled in the same manner as images of files and folders.





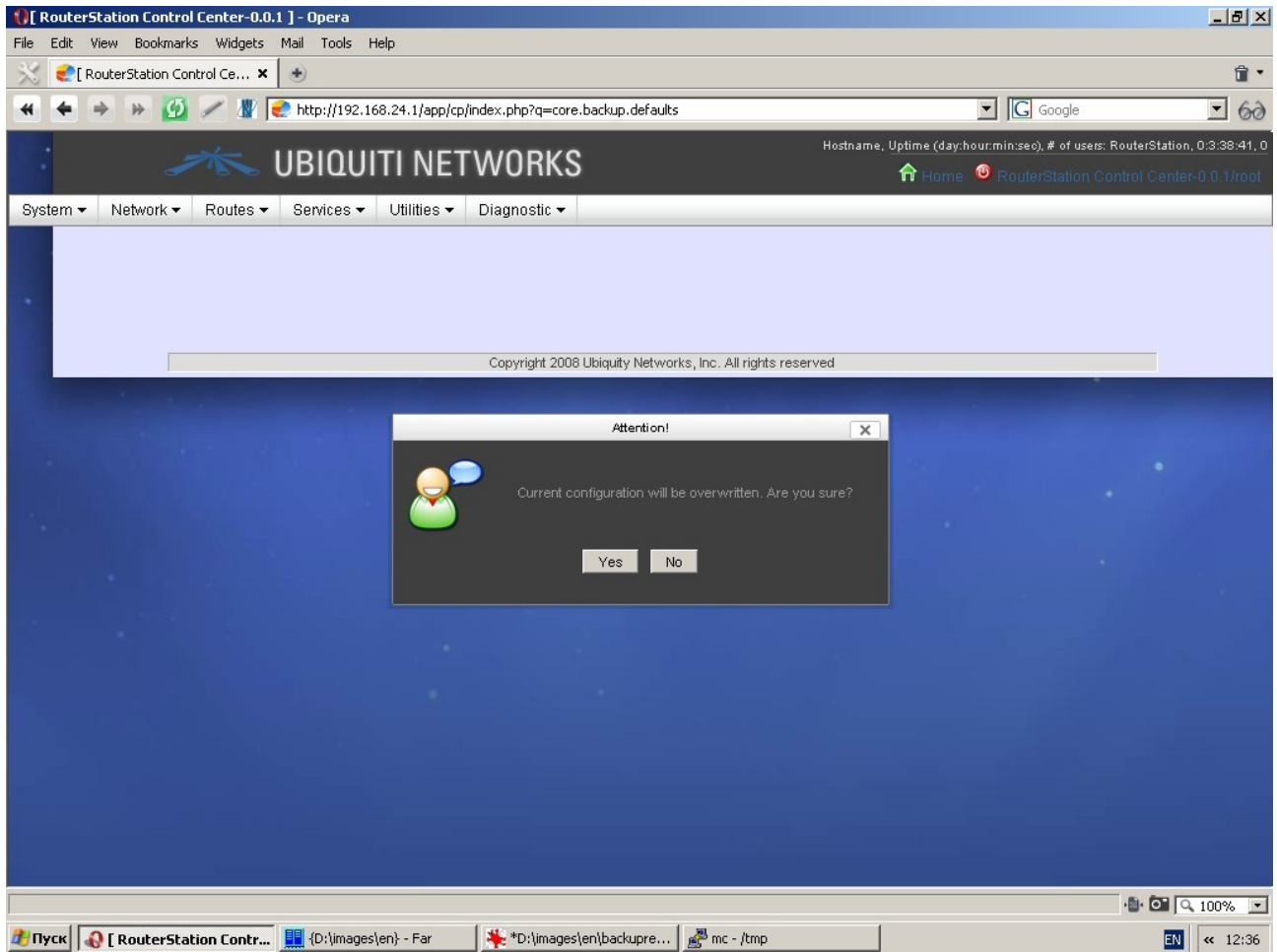
## Restore from image

You can upload and decompress backup image specifying a folder for decompression of uploaded image. Backup image should have *.tar.gz* or *.tar.bz2* format. Please remember that after decompression current files will be replaced by files from the backup image, whereas the files, that are not present in the backup image, will be untouched.



## Factory default settings

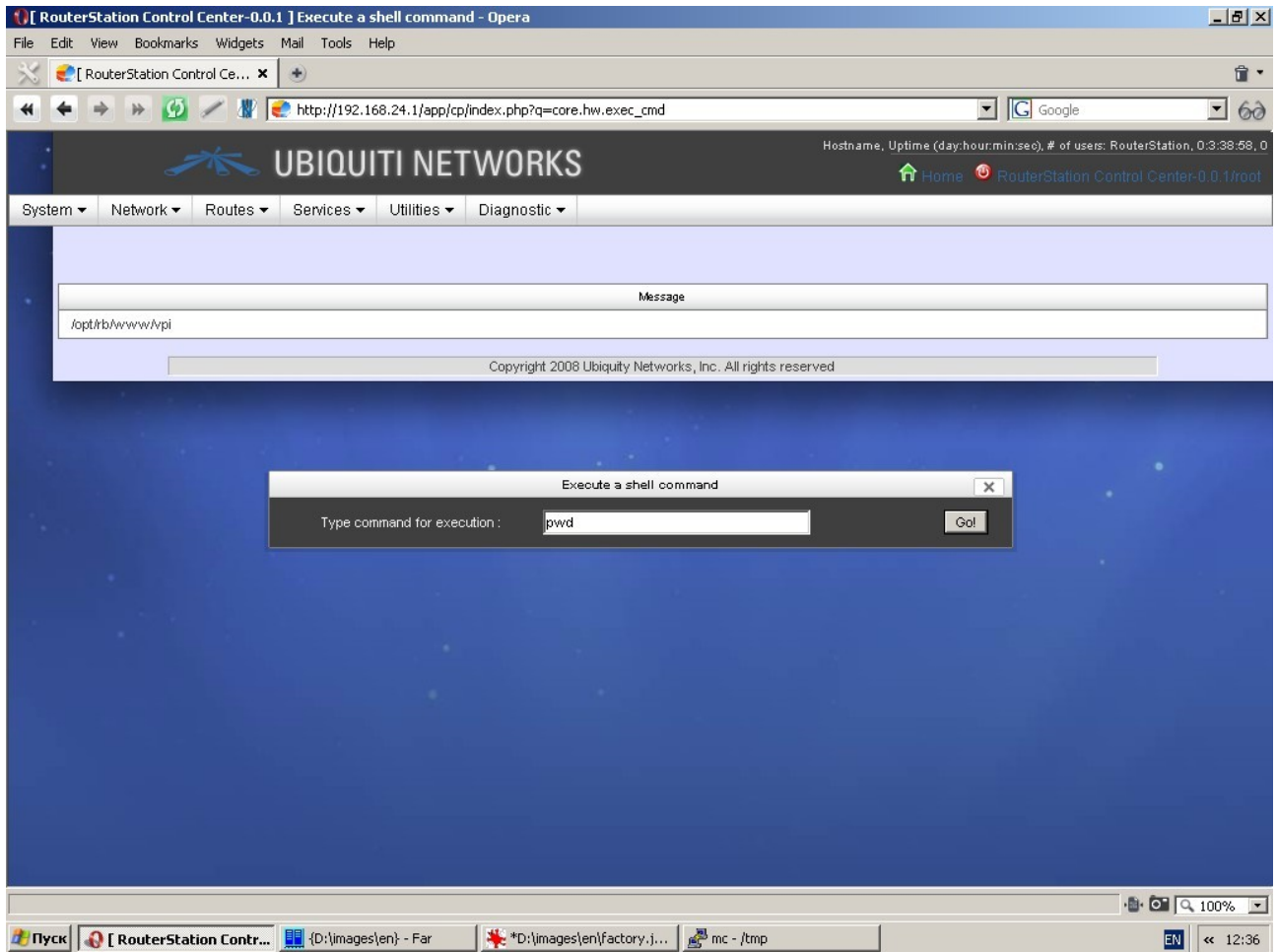
When you choose “Yes”, the current configuration will be overwritten by factory default settings.



Use this function with utmost care!

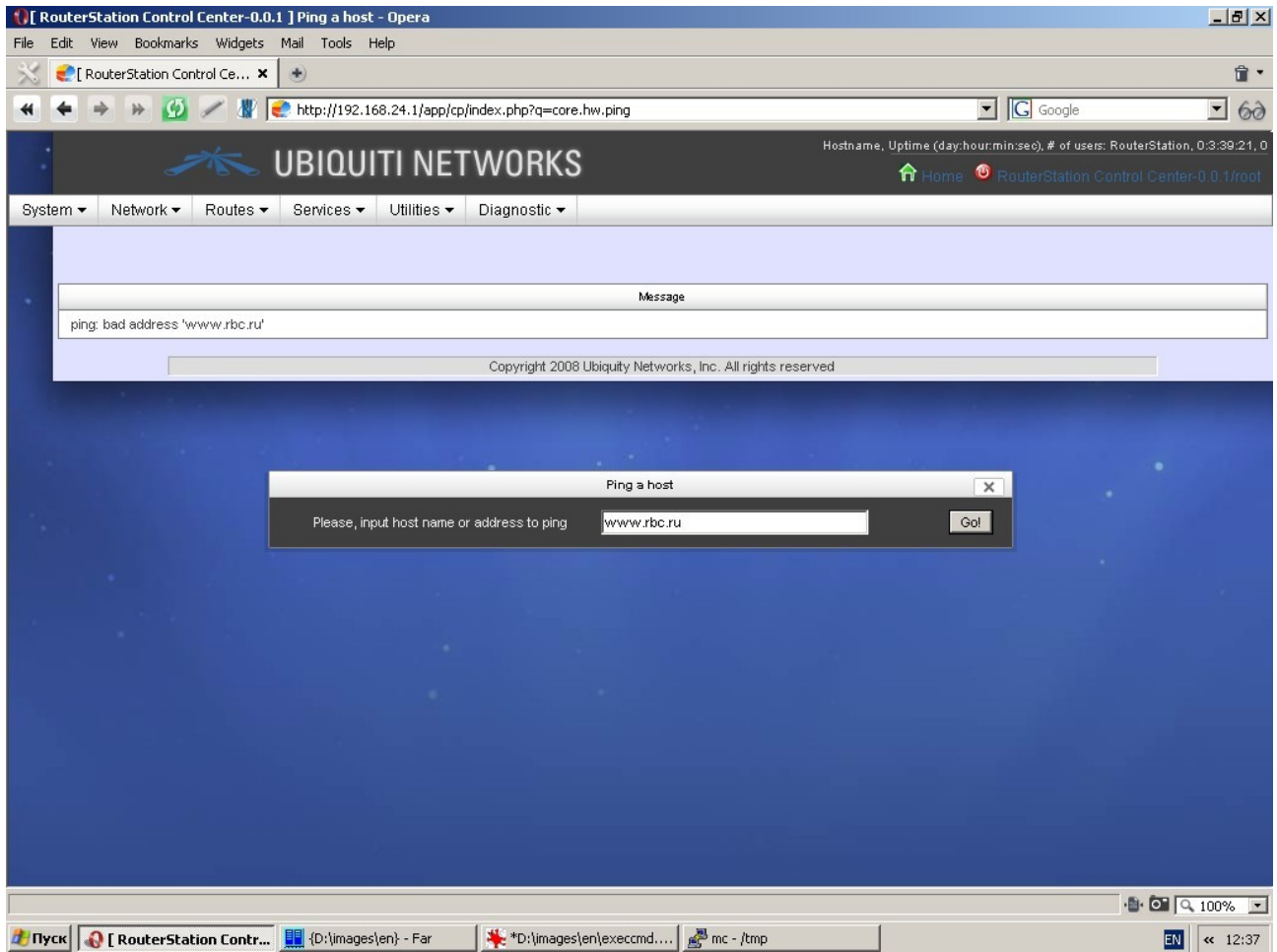
## Execute command

You can execute any command as if you are using an operating system console. You will see output in table "Message" (Don't use "Enter" key to execute command. Click "Go!" button in the dialog window). Use this function with utmost care!



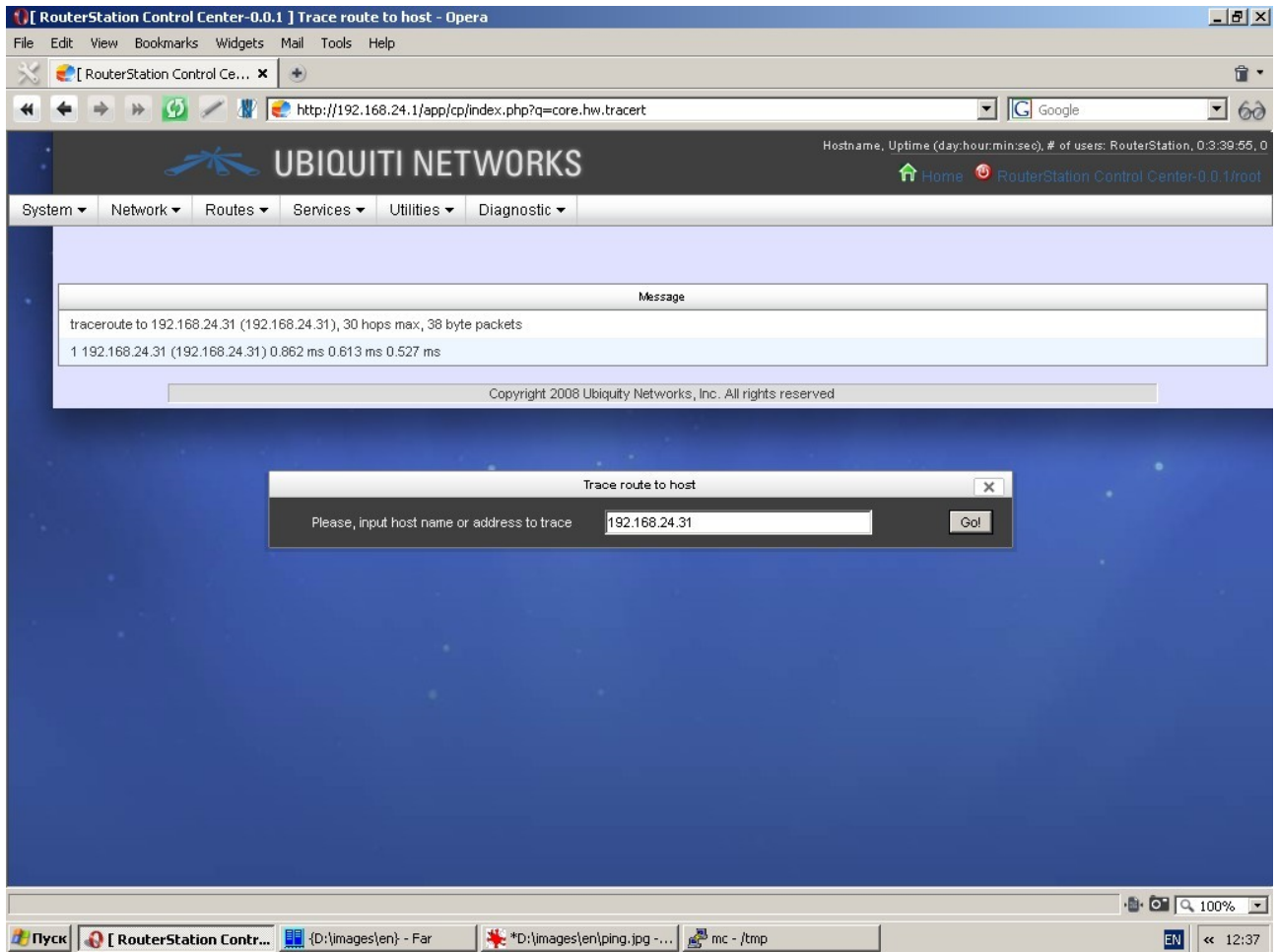
## Ping host

Pings specified IP-address or hostname. You will see output in table "Message".



## Traceroute

Performs rout tracing of specified IP-address or hostname. You will see output in table "Message".



## Flash firmware

The device has two partitions: for kernel and for root filesystem. You can upload a new image for one partition at a time and flash it. Thus, you can flash new firmware for the whole system in two steps only. To do this, you should have specially created images for kernel and *rootfs* partitions. If you are not sure what you are doing, please don't ever use this function.

RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1 Flash device with new firmware - Opera

File Edit View Bookmarks Widgets Mail Tools Help

RouterStation Control Ce... x

http://192.168.24.1/app/cp/index.php?q=cp.flash.config

Google

UBIQUITI NETWORKS

Hostname, Uptime (day:hour:min:sec), # of users: RouterStation, 0:3:40:19, 0

Home RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1/root

System Network Routes Services Utilities Diagnostic

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Firmware file for writing

Firmware file should have .rootfs or .kernel format and extension. Device should have free space for uploading and writing

Choose firmware file for flashing :  Choose...

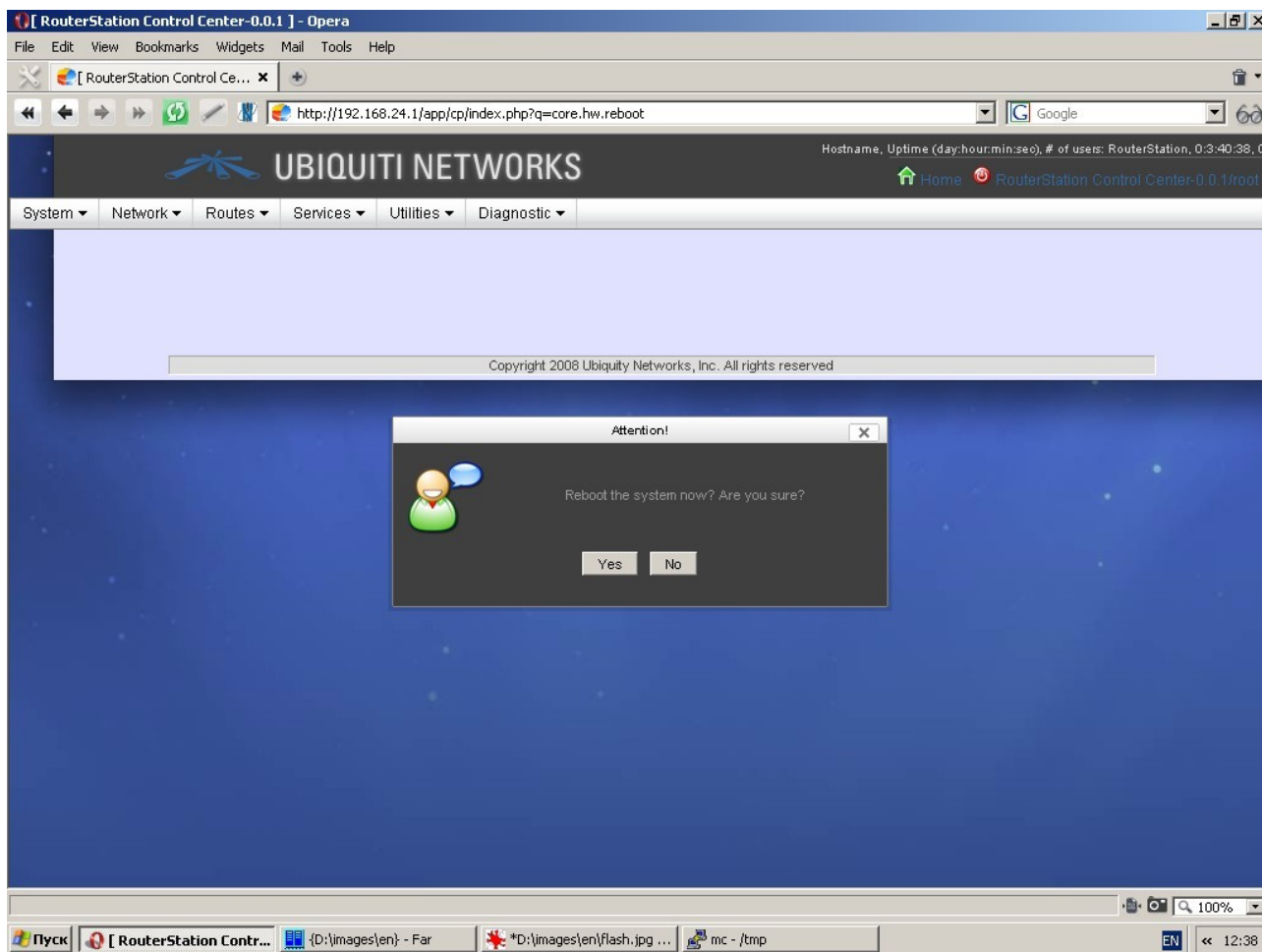
Upload and write

\*\* Filling of highlighted fields is mandatory!

100%

Пуск RouterStation Contr... (D:\images\en} - Far \*D:\images\en\tracert.jp... mc - /tmp EN << 12:38

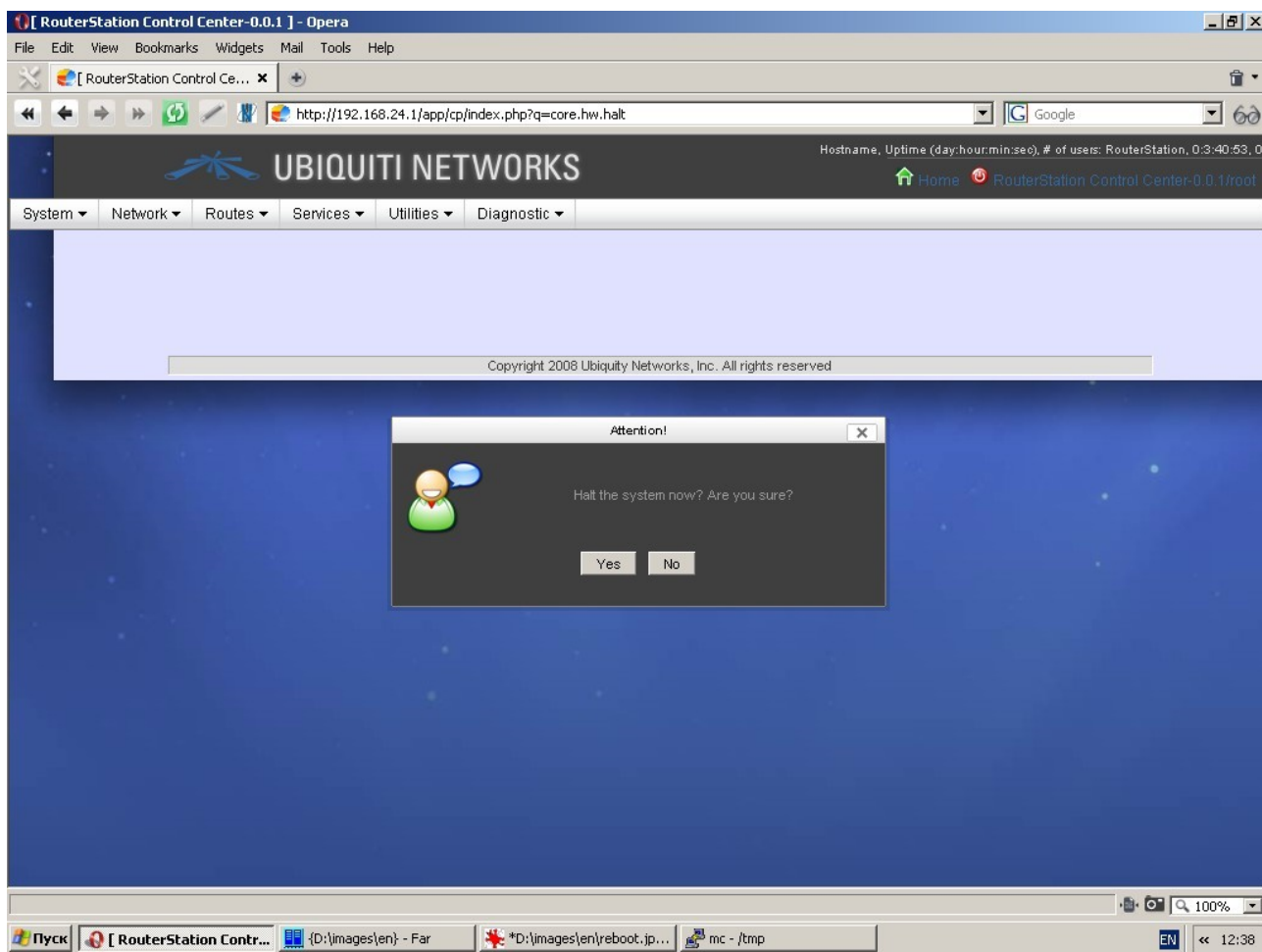
## Reboot system



This function reboots the system. Please wait 2 – 3 minutes before you can relogin.



## Halt system

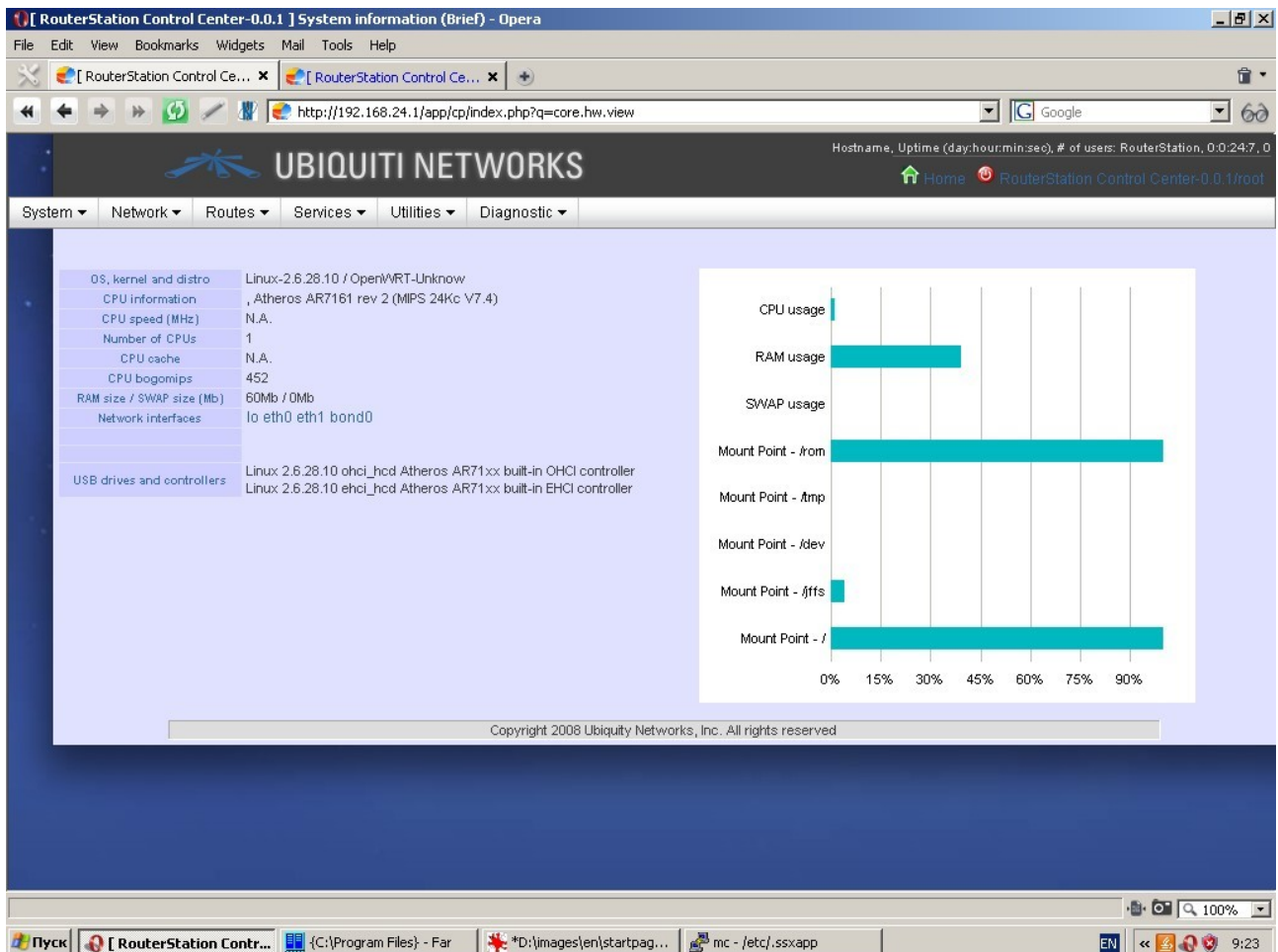


This function halts the system. Once you halted the system, it can be booted only after you switched the power off and on again.

## Diagnostics

### Brief info

This function displays basic system and device information: OS, kernel and distributive, CPU type and parameters, RAM size, information about drives and controllers, etc. You can also see a system load chart (CPU usage, RAM usage, etc.).



### Processes

This function displays running processes in list-form (ps ax). You can send one of the following three signals at a time to any listed process: HUP, TERM and KILL. Please use these signals with utmost care.

RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1 ] Current processes - Opera

File Edit View Bookmarks Widgets Mail Tools Help

http://192.168.24.1/app/cp/index.php?q=core.hw.view\_processes

UBIQUITI NETWORKS

Hostname, Uptime (day:hour:minute), # of users: RouterStation, 0:3:42:1, 0

System Network Routes Services Utilities Diagnostic

Process ID	Username	VSZ	State	Command	Options
1	root	1388	S	init	
2	root	0	SW<	[kthreadd]	
3	root	0	SW<	[ksoftirqd/0]	
4	root	0	SW<	[events/0]	
5	root	0	SW<	[khelper]	
43	root	0	SW<	[kblockd/0]	
70	root	0	SW	[pdflush]	
71	root	0	SW	[pdflush]	
72	root	0	SW<	[kswapd0]	
73	root	0	SW<	[aio/0]	
95	root	0	SW<	[mtdblockd]	
100	root	0	SW<	[ar71xx-spi]	
229	root	0	SWN	[jffs2_gcd_mtd3]	
243	root	1388	S	init	

Пуск RouterStation Contr... (D:\images\en} - Far mc - /tmp Clipboard01 - IrfaView (...)

## Connections

This function displays a list of established connections (netstat -na). The output is refreshed automatically.

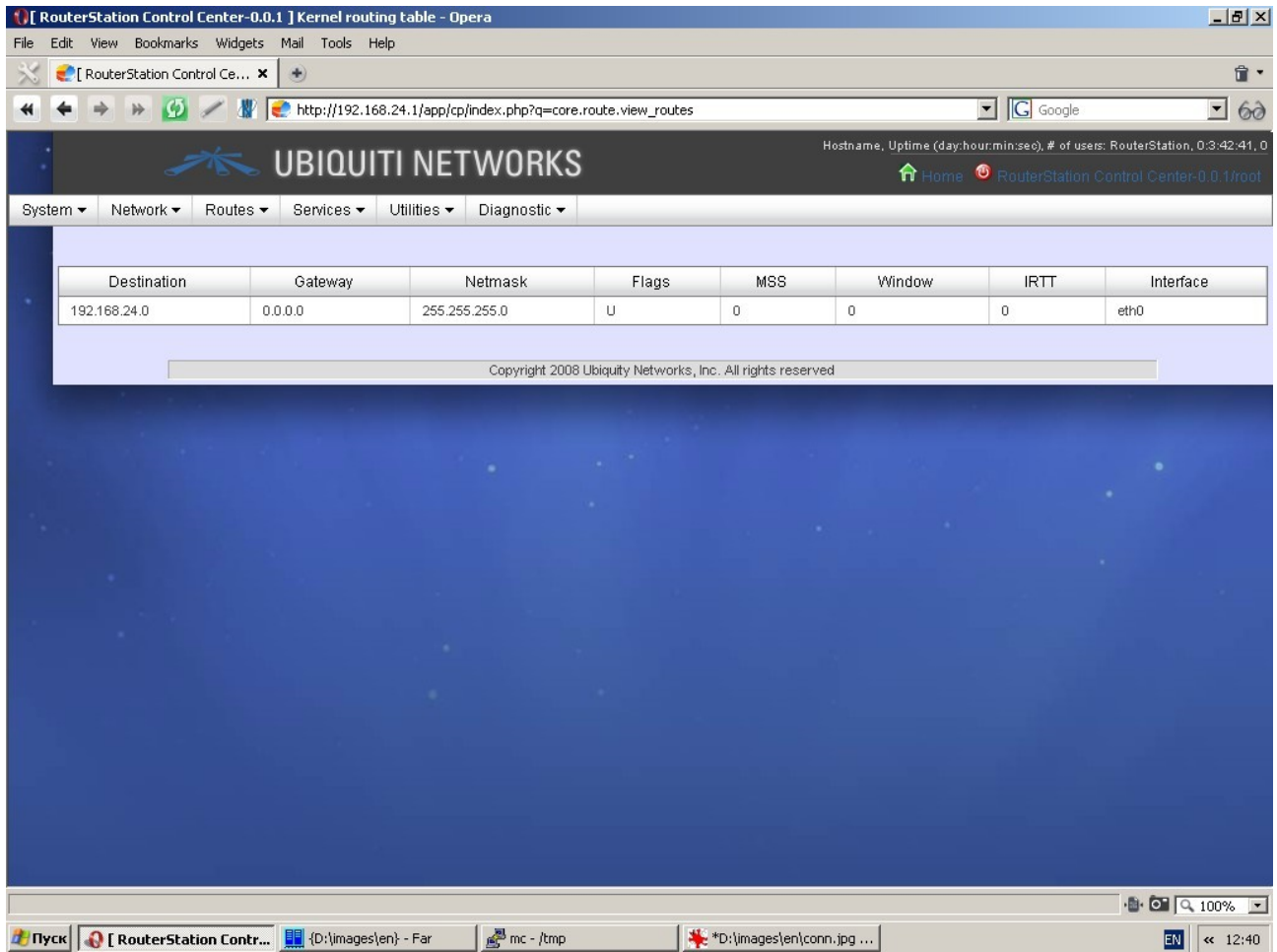
The screenshot shows the RouterStation Control Center interface in a browser window. The page title is "RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1 Current established network connections - Opera". The browser address bar shows the URL "http://192.168.24.1/app/cp/index.php?q=core.hw.view\_connections". The page header includes the Ubiquiti Networks logo and the text "UBIQUITI NETWORKS". Below the header is a navigation menu with tabs for System, Network, Routes, Services, Utilities, and Diagnostic. The main content area displays a table of network connections:

Protocol	Receive Queue	Send Queue	Local address	Foreign address
tcp	0	0	192.168.24.1:22	192.168.24.31:1419
tcp	0	0	192.168.24.1:80	192.168.24.31:4242

Below the table, there is a copyright notice: "Copyright 2008 Ubiquiti Networks, Inc. All rights reserved." The browser window also shows the taskbar at the bottom with several open applications and the system clock showing 12:40.

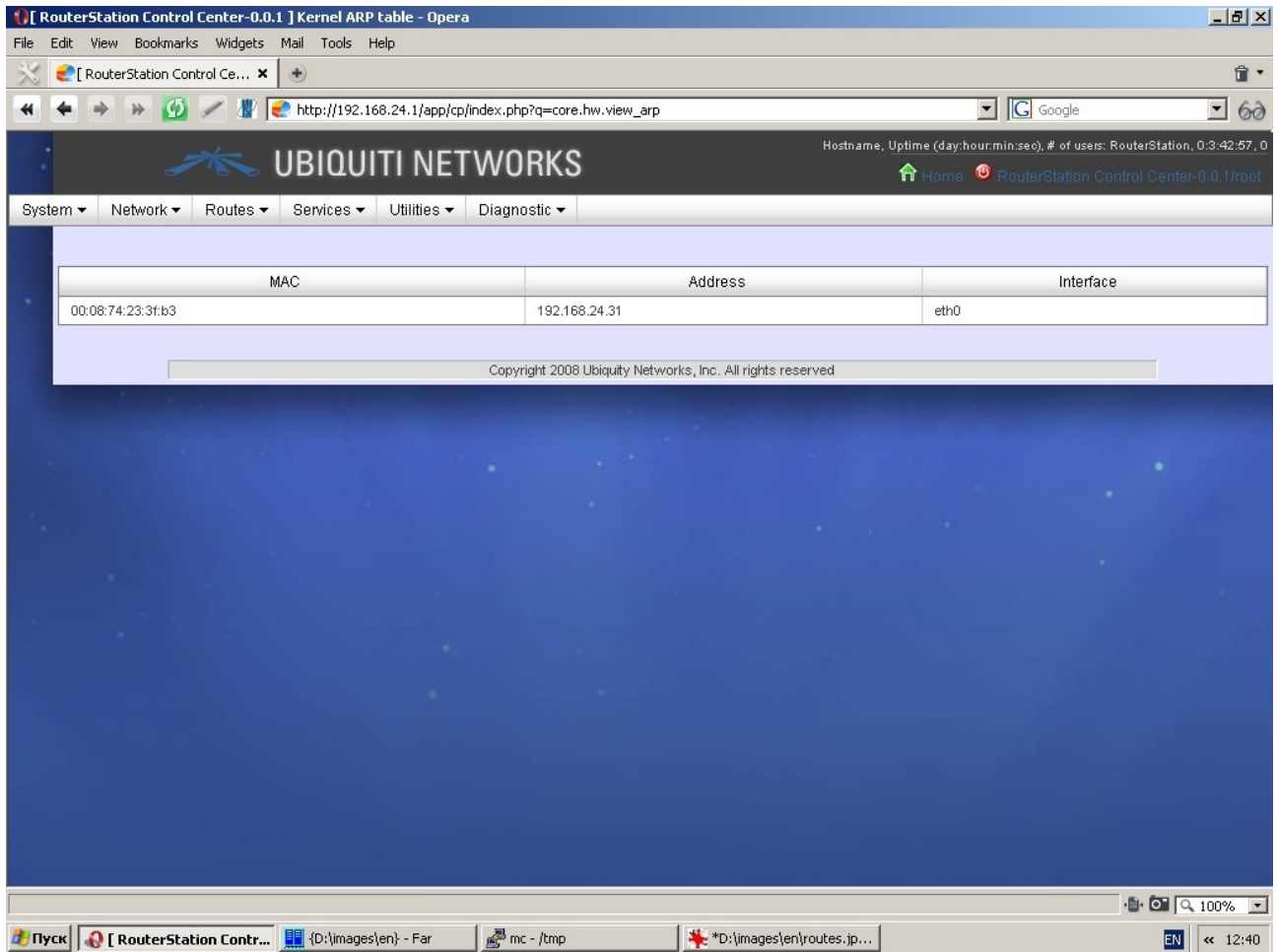
## Routes

This function displays kernel route table in list-form (netstat -nr). The output is refreshed automatically.



## ARP table

This function displays kernel ARP table in list-form (successfully resolved pairs of MAC-address and IP-address). The output is refreshed automatically.



## Firewall tools

This function displays current rules for all chains (iptables -vL).

The screenshot shows the Ubiquiti RouterStation Control Center web interface in an Opera browser. The page title is "[ RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1 ] - Opera". The browser address bar shows the URL "http://192.168.24.1/app/cp/index.php?q=core.fw.view". The page header includes the Ubiquiti Networks logo and navigation tabs for System, Network, Routes, Services, Utilities, and Diagnostic. The main content area is titled "[ Current Firewall info ]" and displays "Firewall status output".

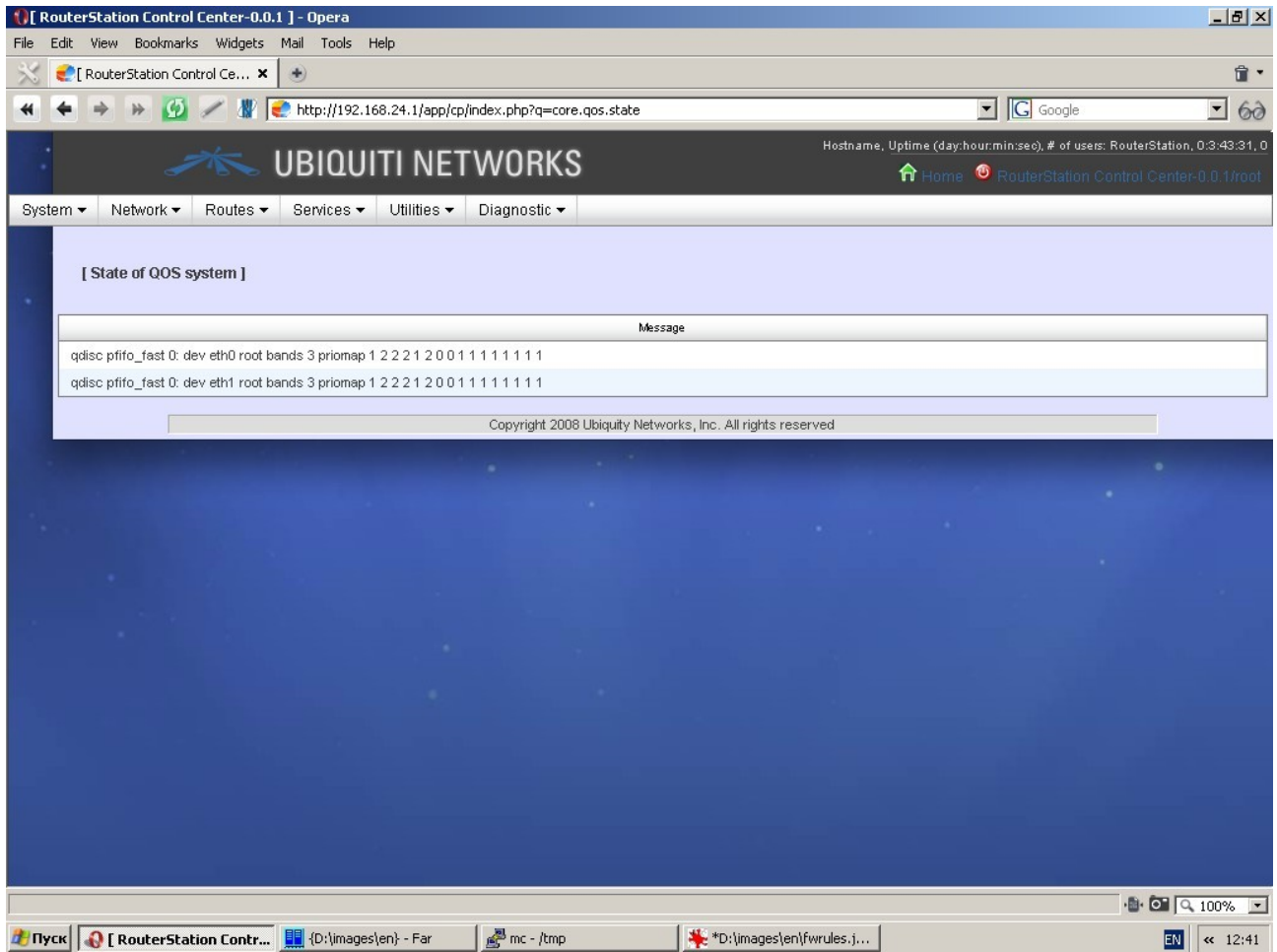
```

Chain INPUT (policy DROP 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
0 0 ACCEPT all -- lo any anywhere anywhere
2991 191K syn_flood tcp -- any any anywhere anywhere tcp flags:FIN,SYN,RST,ACK,SYN
19467 3558K input_rule all -- any any anywhere anywhere
19467 3558K input all -- any any anywhere anywhere
Chain FORWARD (policy DROP 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
0 0 forwarding_rule all -- any any anywhere anywhere
0 0 forward all -- any any anywhere anywhere
Chain OUTPUT (policy DROP 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
0 0 ACCEPT all -- any lo anywhere anywhere
24767 9796K output_rule all -- any any anywhere anywhere
24767 9796K output all -- any any anywhere anywhere
Chain MINIUPNPD (0 references)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
Chain forward (1 references)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
0 0 zone_Wan_forward all -- eth1 any anywhere anywhere
  
```

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open windows, including "Пуск", "[ RouterStation Contr...", "(D:\images\en) - Far", "mc - /tmp", and "\*D:\images\en\arp.jpg - ...". The system tray shows the language set to "EN" and the time as "12:41".

## QOS state

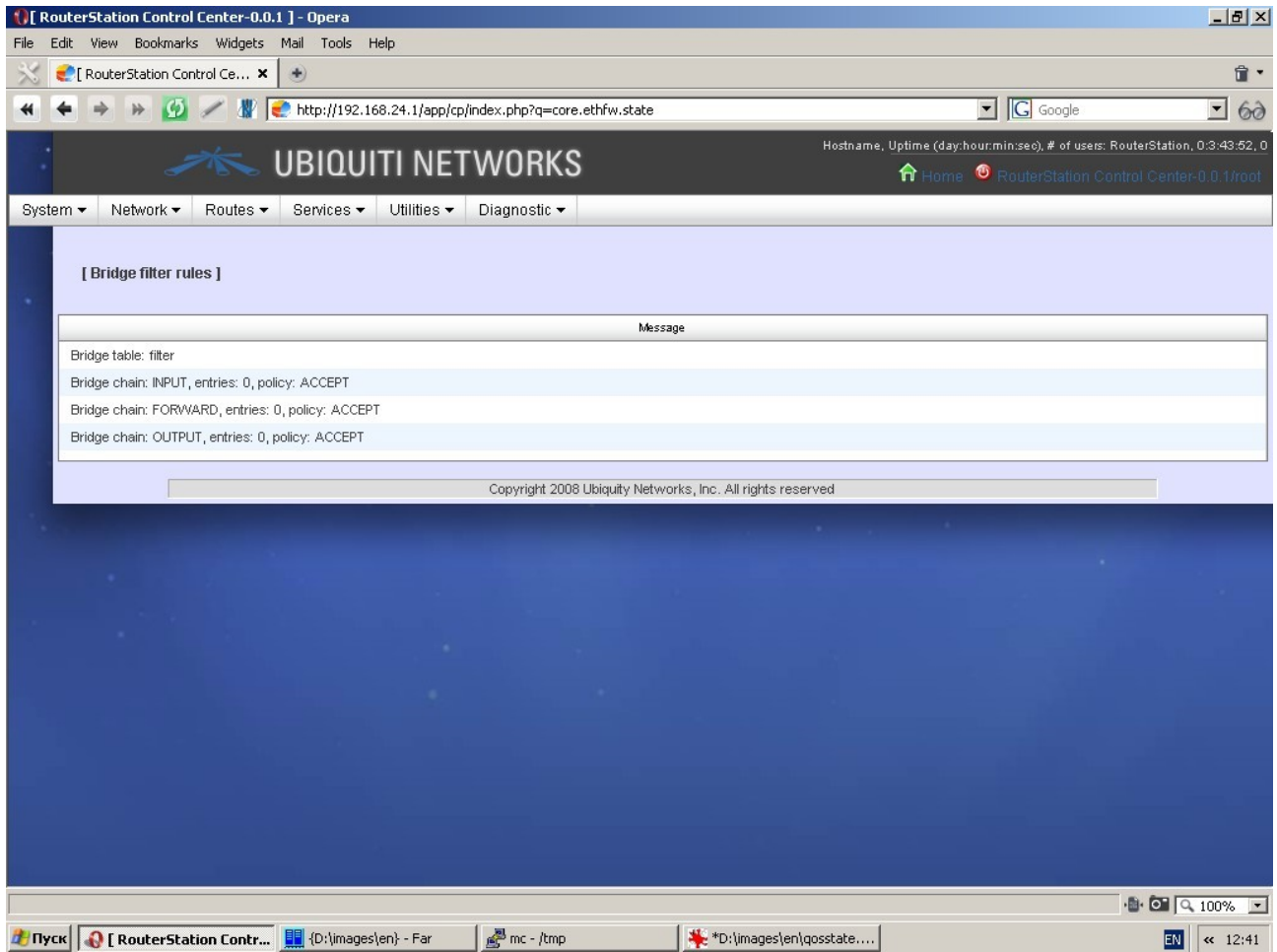
This function displays current traffic management rules.



## Bridge filtering state

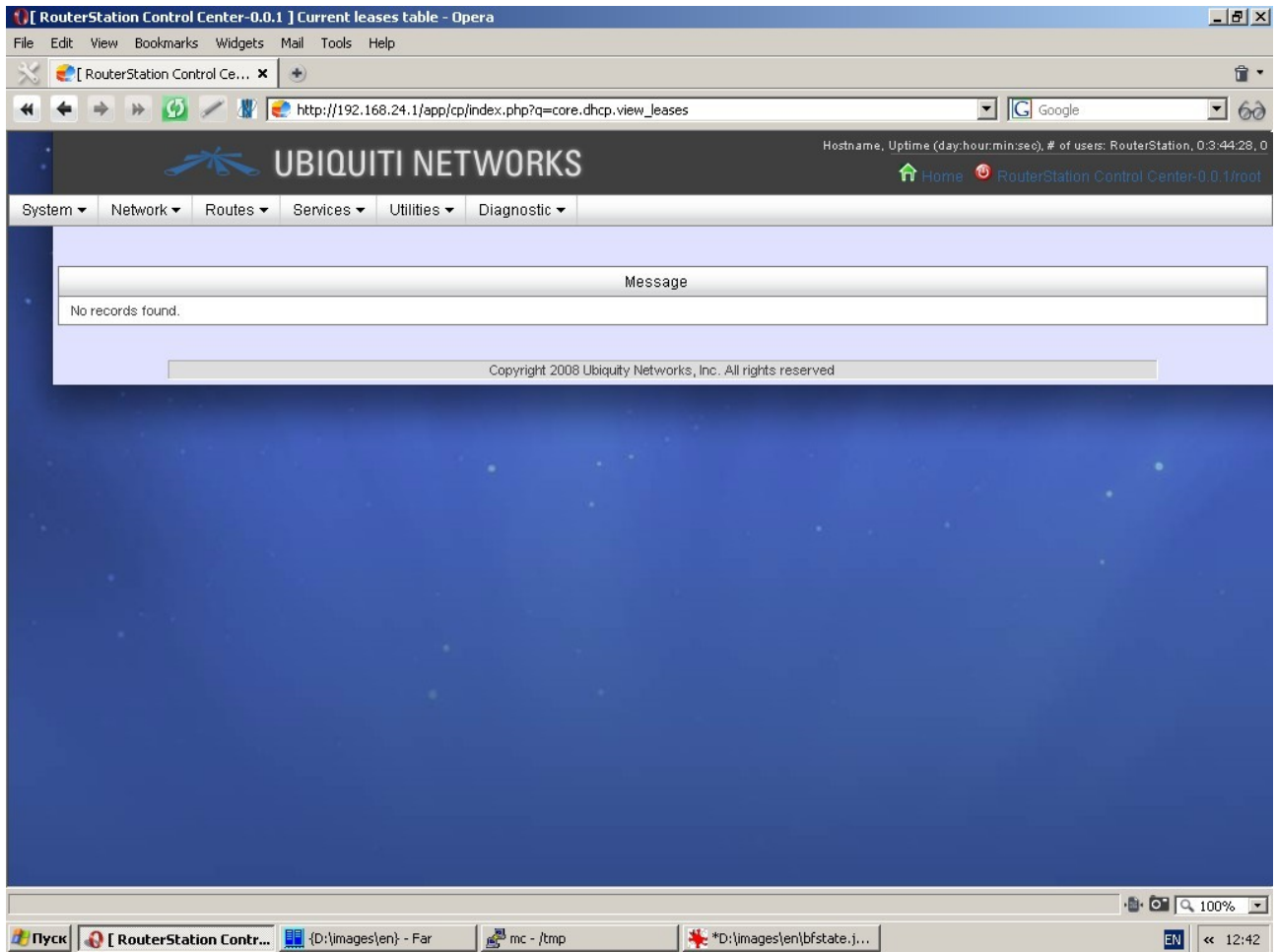
This function displays current bridge filtering state (ebtables -vL)





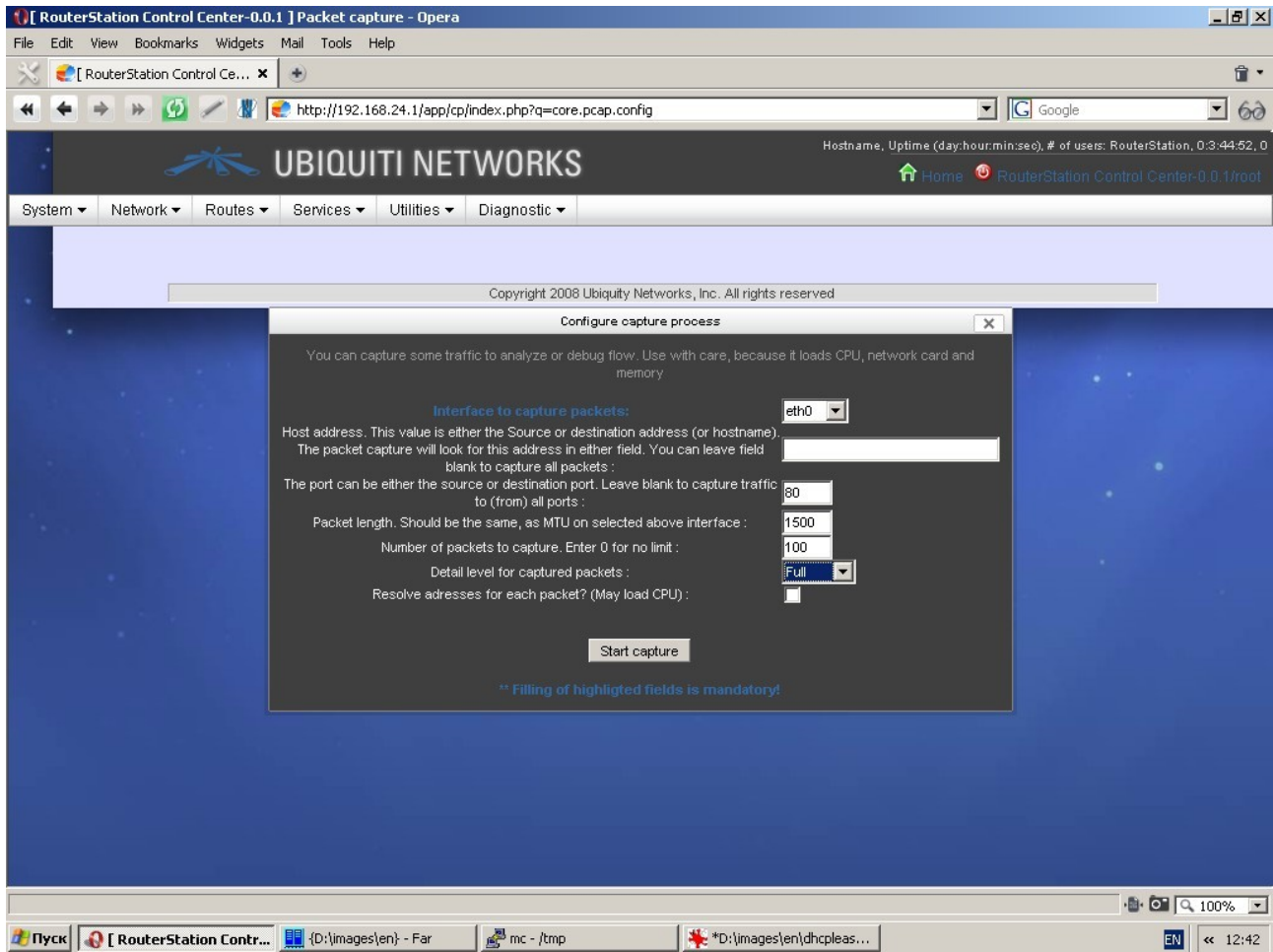
## DHCP leases

This function displays IP-addresses and their MAC-addresses leased through DHCP server.



## Packet capture

You can capture some traffic to analyze or debug flow. Use this function with care, because it loads CPU, network card and memory.



In fact, this function uses *tcpdump* software to capture and analyze traffic.

To set up this function you must specify an interface to capture packets. As an option, you can also specify a fully qualified domain name or an IP-address. In this case the system will capture only the packets, in which source or destination matches the entered IP-address (in terms of IP v4 protocol). In the event an IP-address is not specified, the system will capture all traffic flowing through the given interface and matching other values (if any).

You can also specify port number as an extended criterion for traffic capture. In this case the system will capture packets, in which source port or destination port mach the specified value.

Make sure the value "Packet length" matches MTU size for a selected interface.

Specify the number of packets to capture. "0" is to be used for an unlimited number. Capture process can be halted only by clicking the "Stop capture" button.

You should detail level for captured packets other than "Normal" used by default and, as an option, resolve IP-addresses for each packet. Remember that this option is operational only if a fully qualified domain name is specified in the field "Host address". Using this option may extremely load the CPU.

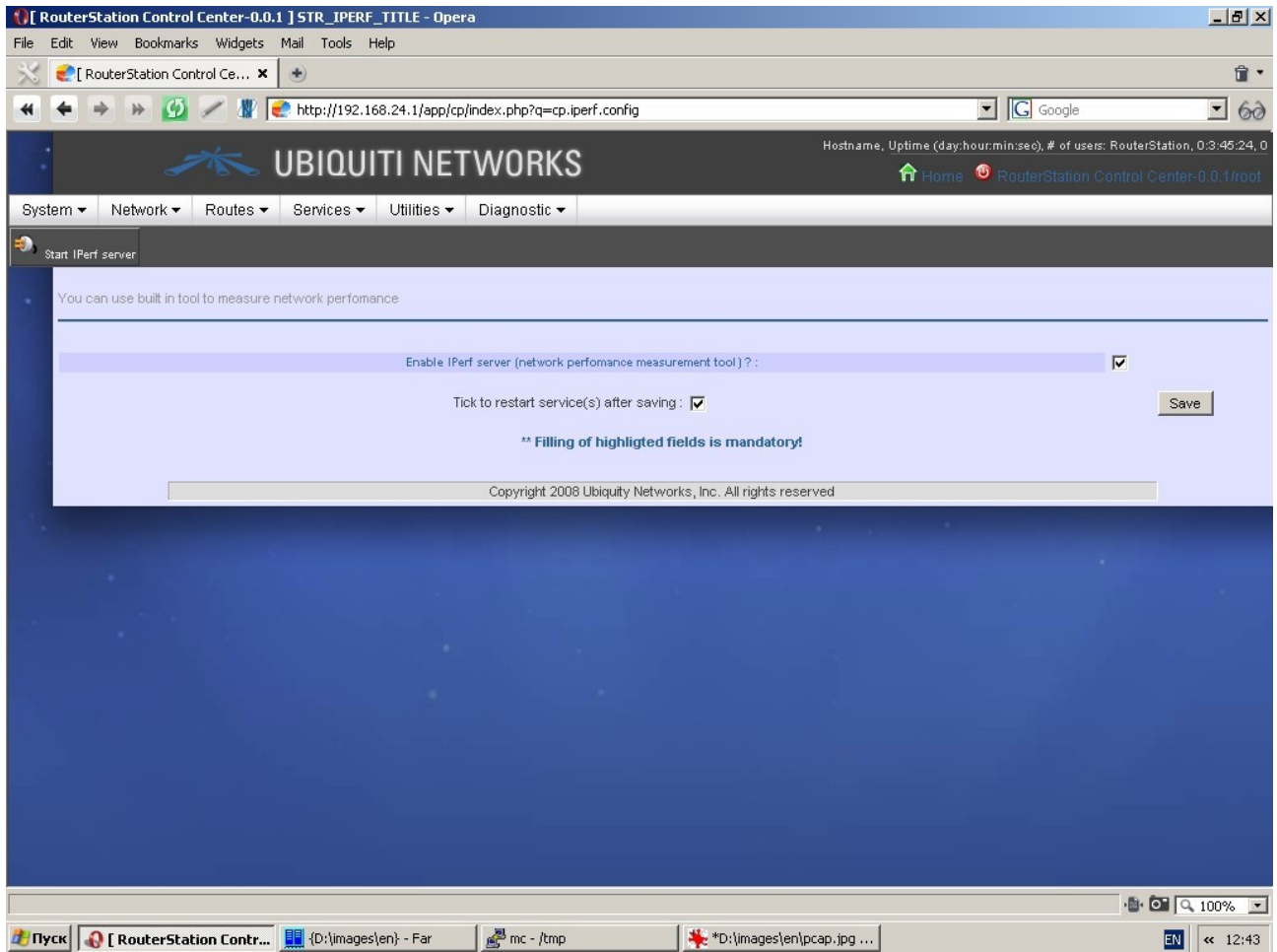
General recommendations for traffic capture system:

Try to type in exact IP-addresses and ports. Don't use the option of resolving addresses for each packet. Specify the number of packets to capture.

When the capture process is halted, you can download the file with captured and processed traffic to a local PC.

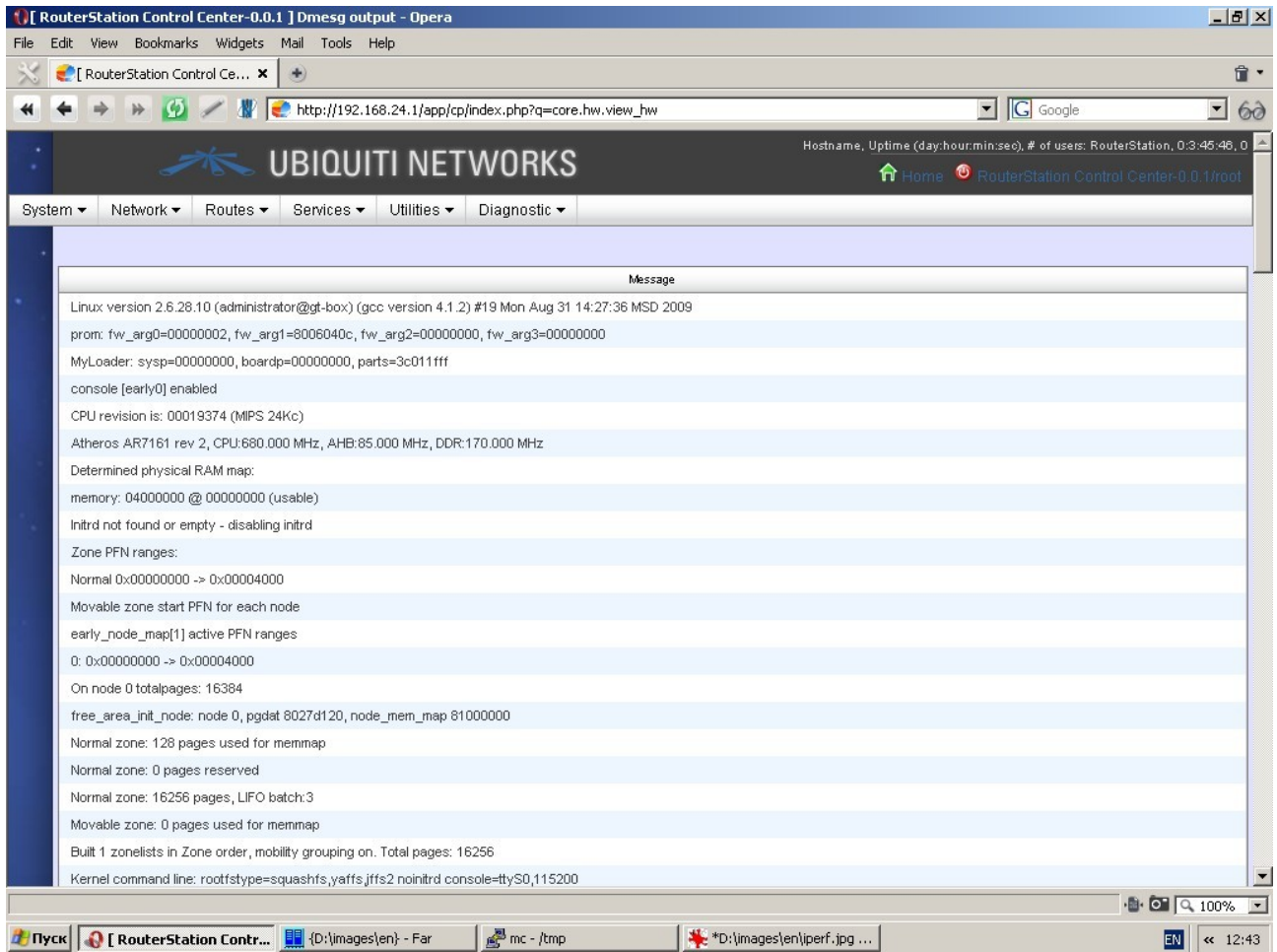
## Network performance measurement server

The system uses *Iperf* software in server mode. You can measure network performance by launching *Iperf* in client mode from a connected PC.



## System logs

Hardware log displays *dmesg* output.



System log shows the contents of the log-file `/var/log/messages`.

**RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1 System log - Opera**

File Edit View Bookmarks Widgets Mail Tools Help

[ RouterStation Control Ce... x ]

http://192.168.24.1/app/cp/index.php?q=core.hw.view\_sw

Google

Hostname, Uptime (day:hour:minute), # of users: RouterStation, 0:3:48:2, 0

Home RouterStation Control Center-0.0.1/root

System Network Routes Services Utilities Diagnostic

**Message**

```
Jan 1 00:00:16 (none) syslog.info syslogd started: BusyBox v1.13.4
Jan 1 00:00:18 (none) user.warn syslog: : ifup lo
Jan 1 00:00:18 (none) user.warn syslog: : ifup eth1
Jan 1 00:00:18 (none) user.warn syslog: : dhcp eth1 started
Jan 1 00:00:18 (none) user.warn syslog: : ifup eth0
Jan 1 00:00:18 (none) user.warn syslog: : address4changed eth0 192.168.24.1
Jan 1 00:00:25 (none) daemon.notice miniupnpd[778]: HTTP listening on port 5555
Jan 1 00:00:25 (none) daemon.notice miniupnpd[778]: Listening for NAT-PMP traffic on port 5351
Jan 1 00:00:26 (none) daemon.warn dnsmasq[800]: no servers found in /tmp/resolv.conf.auto, will retry
Jan 1 00:00:26 (none) daemon.err mini_snmpd[810]: could not create UDP socket: Address family not supported by protocol
Jan 1 00:00:52 (none) daemon.err miniupnpd[778]: ioctl(s, SIOCGIFADDR, ...): Cannot assign requested address
Jan 1 00:15:37 (none) user.warn syslog: /app/cp/index.php: (192.168.24.31 : /app/cp/index.php : root : root) Access permitted.
Jan 1 00:16:12 (none) authpriv.warn dropbear[993]: login attempt for nonexistent user from 192.168.24.31:1413
Jan 1 00:16:14 (none) authpriv.warn dropbear[993]: login attempt for nonexistent user from 192.168.24.31:1413
Jan 1 00:16:30 (none) authpriv.notice dropbear[994]: password auth succeeded for 'root' from 192.168.24.31:1419
Jan 1 00:20:40 (none) user.warn syslog: /app/cp/index.php: ifup eth0
Jan 1 00:20:40 (none) user.warn syslog: /app/cp/index.php: address4changed eth0 192.168.24.1
Jan 1 00:20:44 (none) user.warn syslog: /app/cp/index.php: ifup eth1
Jan 1 00:20:44 (none) user.warn syslog: /app/cp/index.php: dhcp eth1 started
Jan 1 00:21:13 (none) user.warn syslog: /app/cp/index.php: (192.168.24.31 : /app/cp/index.php : root : ) Logout
Jan 1 00:21:55 (none) user.warn syslog: /app/cp/index.php: (192.168.24.31 : /app/cp/index.php : root : root) Access permitted.
```

100%

Пуск [ RouterStation Contr... (D:\images\en) - Far mc - /tmp \*D:\images\en\dmesg.jp... EN << 12:44

# How to build OpenWRT based firmware with NETSHe for Ubiquity RouterStation

*Note: This document describes only the firmware assembly steps, which differ from standard firmware assembly procedure for OpenWRT Kamikaze.*

For standard firmware image assembly procedures please refer to Ubiquity web sites ([http://wiki.ubnt.com/wiki/index.php/RouterStation\\_OpenWRT\\_Setup\\_Guide](http://wiki.ubnt.com/wiki/index.php/RouterStation_OpenWRT_Setup_Guide) <http://www.ubnt.com/forum/showthread.php?p=54837>) and OpenWRT web site (<http://wiki.openwrt.org/doc/howto/buildroot> <https://dev.openwrt.org/wiki/GetSource>). We proceed from the assumption, that you are aware of the manner and procedure of firmware assembly based on OpenWRT tools.

Further all references to filesystem will be made with regards to Kamikaze root directory.

1. Create directory for OpenWRT Kamikaze and change current directory (e. g. `cd ~; mkdir kamikaze; cd kamikaze`)
2. Download OpenWRT source code (`svn co svn://svn.openwrt.org/openwrt/trunk`)
3. Download source code of OpenWRT packages (`svn co svn://svn.openwrt.org/packages`)
4. Update source tree (`svn up`)
5. Download archives from <http://stasoft.net/files/netshe-openwrt-build.tar.bz2> and <http://stasoft.net/files/php5-openwrt-build.tar.bz2>
6. Besides, you can also download a configuration file for image assembly <http://stasoft.net/files/ubnt-rs-openwrt-config>. This file was created for a development version of OpenWRT and represents a slice at a given date. You may have troubles with current or future slices of development version. Use this file only as a sample.
7. Ignore this step if you have not completed step 6. Otherwise, copy downloaded file to kamikaze root under the name `.config` (e. g. `cp ~/ubnt-rs-openwrt-config ~/kamikaze/trunk/.config`)
8. Remove php5 directory in packages/lang directory (e. g. `rm -rf ~/kamikaze/packages/php5`)
9. Unpack archive `php5-openwrt-build.tar.bz2` to directory `packages/lang` (e. g. `cd ~/kamikaze/packages/lang; tar -xjf ~/php5-openwrt-build.tar.bz2`).
10. Make sure that directory `packages/lang/php5` exists.
11. Unpack archive `netshe-openwrt-build.tar.bz2` to directory `packages/admin` (e. g. `cd ~/kamikaze/packages/admin; tar -xjf ~/netshe-openwrt-build.tar.bz2`).
12. Make sure that directory `packages/admin/netshe` exists.
13. Change directory to `kamikaze` (e. g. `cd ~/kamikaze`)
14. Create a symbolic link from `trunk/package` to directory `packages` (e. g. `ln -sf packages ~/kamikaze/trunk/package/packages`)
15. Change directory to `trunk` (e. g. `cd ~/kamikaze/trunk`)
16. Type in `make menuconfig`
17. Choose *Atheros AR71XX/AR7240/AR913x* from Target System menu (if you don't use our config file).
18. Choose *Ubiquity RouterStation* from Target System menu (if you don't use our config file).
19. In *Administration* menu put asterisk at item *netshe* (if you don't use our config file).
20. Choose additional software packages and build options.
21. Type in and execute `make` to assembly image.
22. Flash assembled software to device as described in User Manual.