

- **Fragmented packet, packet too big** - a packet has been blocked because, after defragmentation, the packet was too big.
- **Fragmented packet, packet exceeds** - a packet has been blocked because, after defragmentation, the packet exceeded.
- **Fragmented packet, no memory** - a fragmented packet has been blocked because there is no memory for fragments.
- **Fragmented packet, overlapped** - a packet has been blocked because, after defragmentation, there were overlapping fragments.
- **Defragmentation failed** - the fragment has been stored in memory and blocked until all fragments have arrived and defragmentation can be performed.
- **Connection opened** - debug message regarding connection.
- **Wildcard connection opened** - debug message regarding connection.
- **Wildcard connection hooked** - debug message regarding connection.
- **Connection closed** - debug message regarding connection.
- **Echo/Chargen/Quote/Snork protection** - a packet has been blocked due to Echo/Chargen/Quote/Snork protection.
- **First packet in connection is not a SYN packet** - a packet has been blocked due to a TCP connection that started without a SYN packet.
- **Error : No memory** - a new connection has not been established because of lack of memory.
- **NAT Error : connection pool is full. No connection created** - a connection has not been created because the connection pool is full.
- **NAT Error: No free NAT IP** - no free NAT IP, so NAT has failed.
- **NAT Error: Conflict Mapping already exists** - a conflict occurred because the NAT mapping already exists, so NAT failed.
- **Malformed packet: Failed parsing** - a packet has been blocked because it is malformed.
- **Passive attack on ftp-server: Client attempted to open Server ports** - a packet has been blocked.

- **FTP port request to 3rd party is forbidden (Possible bounce attack)** - a packet has been blocked.
- **Firewall Rules were changed** - the firewall rule set has been modified.
- **User authentication** - a message arrived during login time, including both successful and failed authentication.

Security Log Settings

To view or change the security log settings:

1. Click **Settings** in the Security Log screen. The “Security Log Settings” screen appears.

Security Log Settings		
Accepted Events		
<input type="checkbox"/> Accepted Incoming Connections		
<input type="checkbox"/> Accepted Outgoing Connections		
Blocked Events		
<input type="checkbox"/> All Blocked Connection Attempts		
<input type="checkbox"/> Winnuke	<input type="checkbox"/> Multicast/Broadcast	<input type="checkbox"/> ICMP Replay
<input type="checkbox"/> Defragmentation Error	<input type="checkbox"/> Spoofed Connection	<input type="checkbox"/> ICMP Redirect
<input type="checkbox"/> Blocked Fragments	<input type="checkbox"/> Packet Illegal Options	<input type="checkbox"/> ICMP Multicast
<input type="checkbox"/> Syn Flood	<input type="checkbox"/> UDP Flood	<input type="checkbox"/> ICMP Flood
<input type="checkbox"/> Echo Chargen		
Other Events		
<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Administration Attempts		
<input type="checkbox"/> Connection States		
Log Buffer		
<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent Log Overrun		
<input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>		

2. Select the type of activities that will generate a log message:
 - **Accepted Incoming Connections** - activating this check box generates a log message for each successful attempt to establish an inbound connection to the local network.
 - **Accepted Outgoing Connections** - activating this check box generates a log message for each successful attempt to establish an outgoing connection to the public network.

3. Select the type of blocked events to be listed in the log:
 - **All Blocked Connection Attempts** - activating this check box generates log messages for all blocked events.
 - **Other Blocked Events** - if “All Blocked Connection Attempts” is unchecked, select specific blocked events from this list to generate log messages.
4. Click in the “Remote Administration Attempts” check box to write a log message for each remote-administration connection attempt, whether successful or not.
5. Click in the “Connection States” check box to track connection handling by the firewall and Application Level Gateways (ALGs).
6. Click **Apply** to save changes.

Using Parental Controls

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The abundance of harmful information on the Internet poses a serious challenge for employers and parents alike - “How can I regulate what my employee/child does on the Internet?” The Wireless Broadband Router’s Parental Controls allows users to regulate, control, and monitor Internet access. By classifying and categorizing online content, it is possible to create numerous Internet access policies and easily apply them to networked computers.

Activating Parental Controls

To create a basic access policy for a computer on the Router’s network, click **Parental Control** from the top of the Home screen and follow these instructions:

1. The “Parental Control” screen appears. Click in the “Enable” check box to activate the access policy mechanism.
2. Enter a “Rule Name” and “Description” for the access policy in the appropriate text boxes.

Parental Control

Parental Control provides the ability to create specific rules to Block or Allow any Website and URL keywords which can be assigned to a single or group of computers / devices on your network.
To setup Parental Control, simply follow the steps below.

Step 1. To enable Parental Control, click the "Enable" box below.

☐ Enable

Step 2. Create a Rule Name and Description.

Rule Name

Description