

G6600 / G6600S EDGE Computing Gateway User Manual

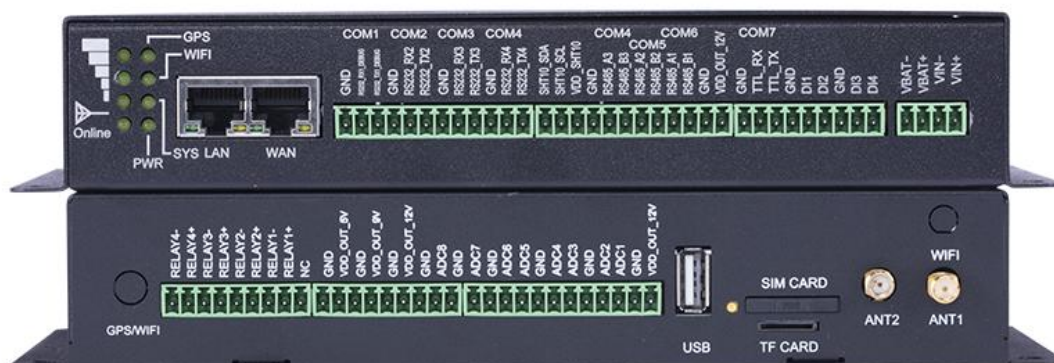


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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

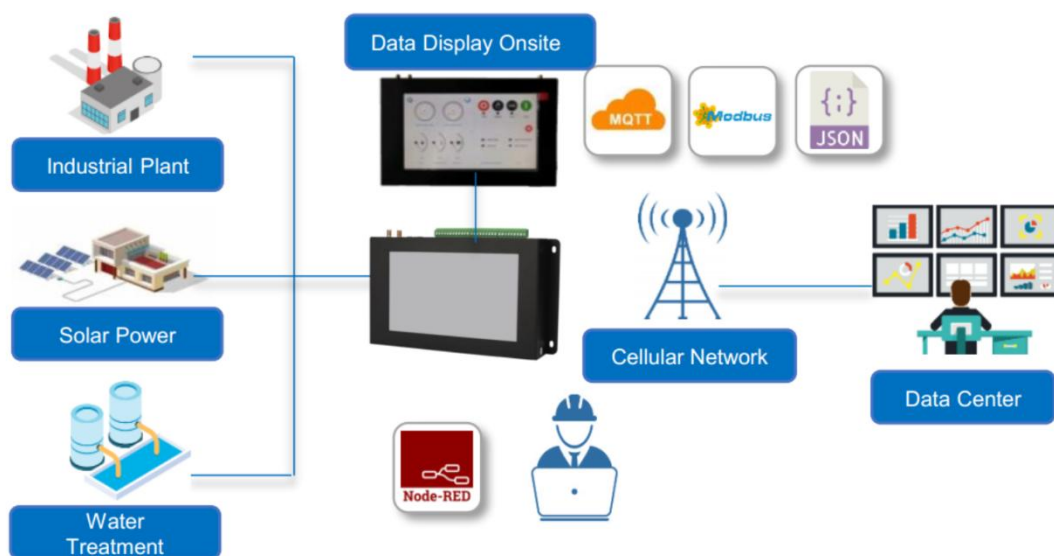
G6600 Industrial cellular Edge Computing Gateways are designed for connecting diverse types of field sensors and equipment to cloud via LTE/3G cellular network, which is suitable for IoT and M2M applications that require secure and rugged LTE connectivity in harsh environment, such as water&waste water, gas&oil, industry 4.0, smart city, vending machines, etc.

With rich interfaces, includes Ethernet ports, RS232/RS485, digital inputs, analog inputs, relay outputs, I2C, power output, USB, GPS, WIFI, etc., The G6600 Edge Gateways allow users to integrate legacy systems with modern sensors. With high-performance 32-bit ARM-based CPU, Modbus RTU/TCP, MQTT, TCP/IP, and customized protocols, as well as up to 1G flash and 32G micro SD local data storage, enables users to collect, store and process data at IoT edge network. Besides, G6600S embedded with a 7inch HD TFT touch screen provides a better user experience for field data display and maintenance.

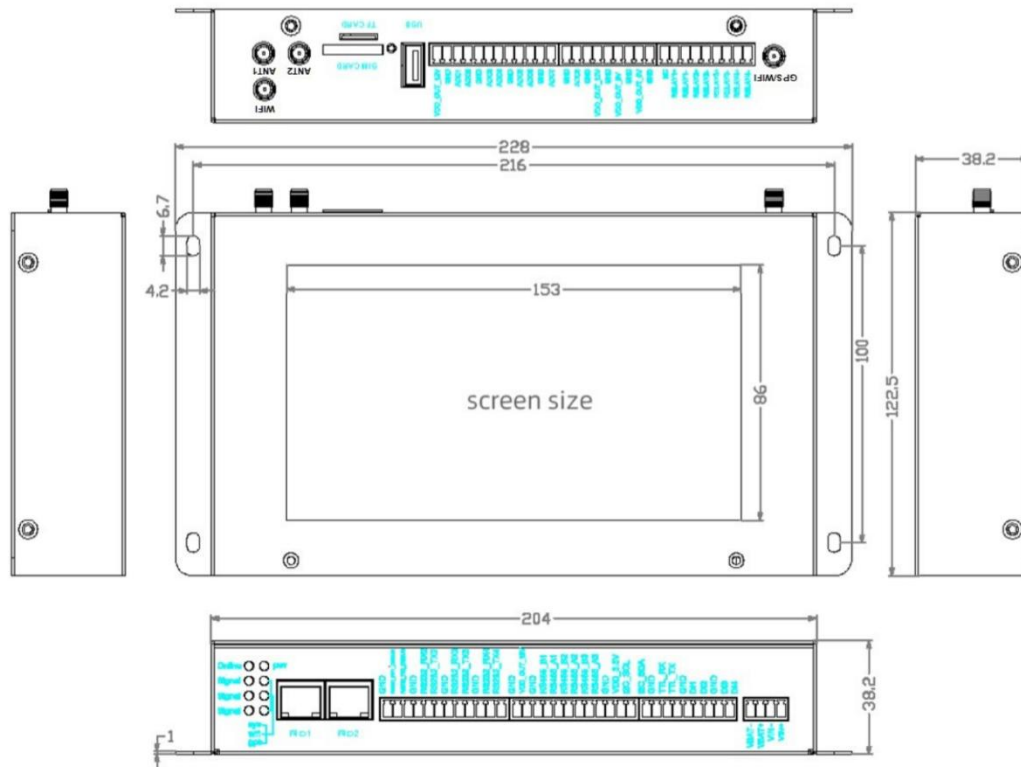
1.2 Applications

G6600 Series Edge Gateways utilizes cellular network to connect your edge devices and controller devices to your center for remote monitoring and control.

Typical application as below.



1.3 Dimensions



1.4 Physical Characteristics

Physical Characteristics	
Housing	Metal, IP30
Dimensions	228×122.5×38.2mm(8.97×4.82×1.50in), Antenna and other accessories not included
Weight	890g , without accessories.

2. Getting Started

2.1 Package Checklist

The following components are included in your G6600 package.

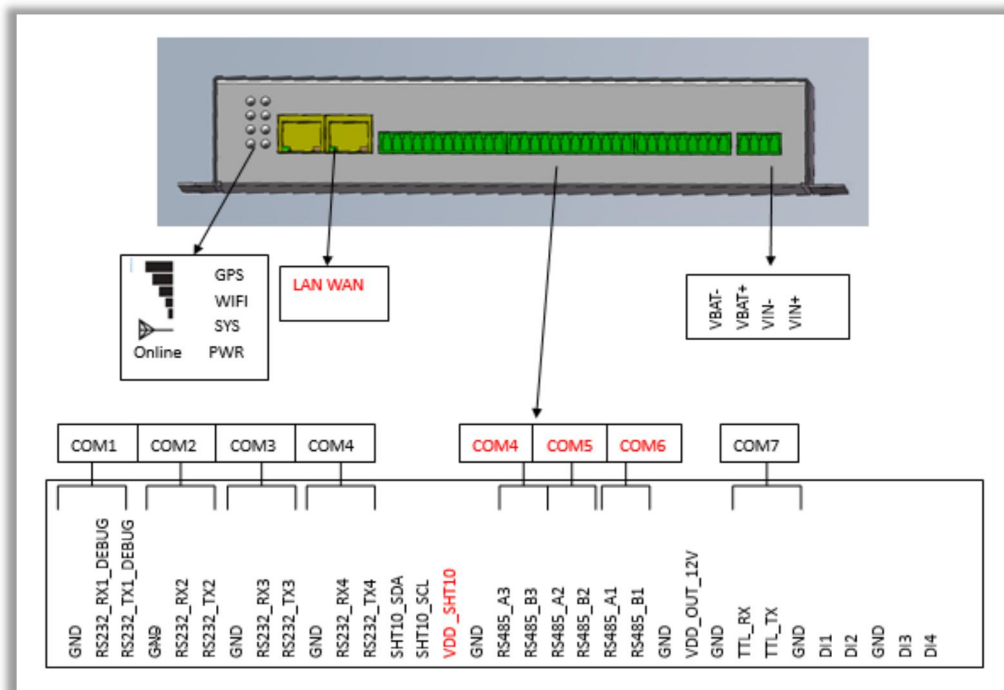
Check the list before installation. If you find anything missing, Please feel free to contact us.

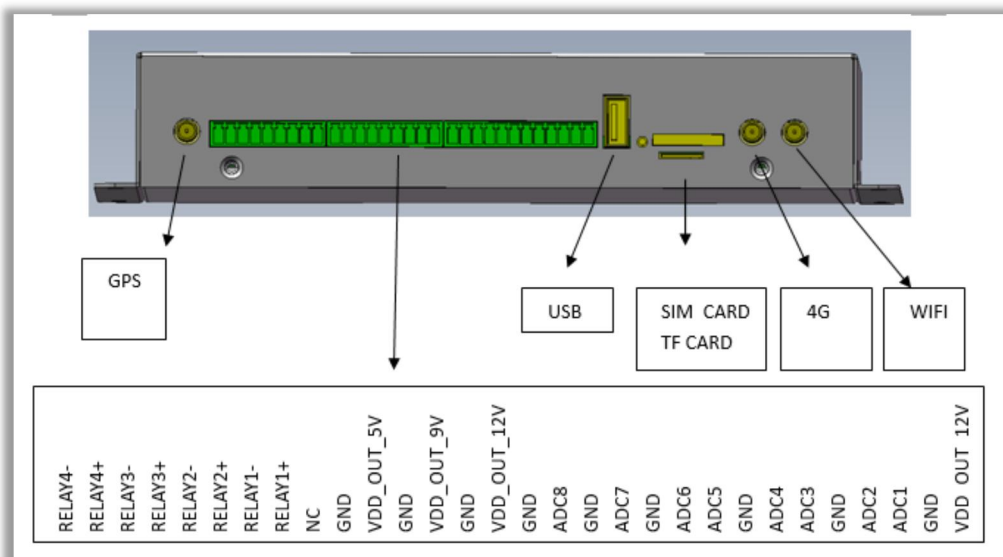
1 x G6600(S) Gateway
1 x Power Adapter (DC 12V/1.5A, EU/US/UK/AU plug option)

2 x Mag-mount Cellular Antenna (SMA Male, 1 meter, 5dBi)
1 x RS232 Cable (DB9 Female, 1 meter)
1 x Ethernet Cable (1 meter)
3 x 12-Pin Terminal Block
3 x 9-Pin Terminal Block
1 x 4-Pin Terminal Block (Power)

2.2 Installation

Hardware interfaces instruction:





2.2.1 SIM/UIM Card

G6600 supports normal SIM/UIM only, so if you're using a Micro SIM or Nano SIM card, you may need to use a Micro SIM or Nano SIM to Normal SIM adapter. Make sure your gateway is powered off, then use a needle object(such as a pen) to push the button near the SIM/UIM card holder, it will flick out immediately. Put the SIM/UIM card to card holder with chipset upside, insert it to router and make sure it's tightly matched.

Warning: Never install SIM/UIM card when the gateway is powered on.

2.2.2 Interfaces connection

G6600 support a RS232 (com1) serial port as console port, which can be used for firmware upgrade, system log checking, debug, etc.

G6600 include 3 RS232 (com1, com2, com3), and 3 RS485 (com4, com5, com6, while com4 can be used as RS232 as well.), 1x I2C, 1x TTL, 4x DI, 8x ADC (12 bit AD, support 4~20mA current or 0-5V voltage signal input), 4x Relay, 5x power supply.

G6600 designed with industrial terminal block interface, and the cable in this package with ends of female connector and stripping cable, the signal of console cable is defined as below,

RS232 Cable(with DB9 female connector and stripping cable)

Color of cable	Corresponding DB9-Female Pin No.	Corresponding Pin No. of Router (Pin 1 closes to power jack, Pin 5
----------------	----------------------------------	---

		closes to ethernet port)
Blue	2 (RX)	1(TX)
Brown	3 (TX)	2(RX)
Black	5 (GND)	3(GND)

RS485 Cable

Color of cable	Gateway
Red	4(A)
Black	5(B)

2.2.3 Power Supply

We suggest you use our standard power adapter (1.5A/12VDC). If use your power supply, make sure the power range is 5-35VDC and it is stable enough(Ripple shall be less than 300mV, and Instantaneous voltage shall not larger than 35V), meanwhile, power shall over 4W.

2.2.4 Cellular Antenna

Screw the SMA male antenna to G6600(SMA female port), make sure it is screwed tightly to ensure the strength of signal.

2.3 LED Indicators

G6600 Series Gateway provides 8 LED indicators, as following.

Indicator	Status	Content
Power	On	Powered On
	Off	Powered Off
Signal	1 Lights	Signal weak

Strength	2 Lights	Signal Middium
	3 Lights	Signal Strong
System	Blink	System works perfect
	Off	System doesn't work
GPS	On	GPS attached the location
	Off	GPS not attached the location
Online	On	Router accesses to Internet
	Off	Router doesn't access to Internet
Wifi	On	Wifi enabled
	Off	Wifi disabled
WAN	On	WAN is connected
	Off	WAN is not connected
LAN	Blink	LAN works
	Off	LAN is not connected

3. Configuration and Management

3.0 Getting start Web UI

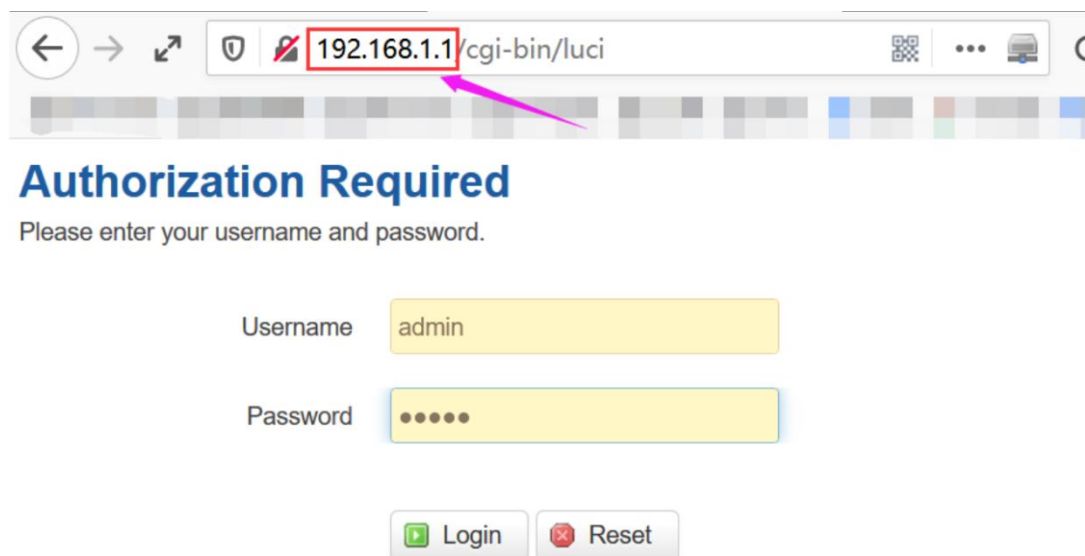
G6600 provide visible and easy-to-use WebUI for configuration setting and management. Below sections indicate each menu items feature introduce and setting on WebUI.

3.0.1 Connect your PC to G6600 network

- Using an Ethernet cable, connect one end of the Ethernet cable to the LAN port on G6600 unit and the other end to a LAN port on a PC.
- Or use your laptop to connect to WIFI hotspot 'us_xxxx' from G6600, login with default password: "admin123".
- If your PC is configured to automatically get an IP address, it will obtain the IP address from the G6600 DHCP. Otherwise, make sure your PC can connect to the network 192.168.1.0 (255.255.255.0).

3.0.2 Login the WebUI

Enter 192.168.1.1 into the address bar of your PC web browser. Login with user name and password both “admin” as default. A web page with menu items will guide you start the configuration.



3.1 View

To check the following system information.

3.1.1 System

Display system related information.

View System Network Routes System Log VPN Status Setup Secure VPN Advanced Data Collect Administrate Logout	Status System <table> <tr><td>Hostname</td><td>router</td></tr> <tr><td>Model</td><td>G6600</td></tr> <tr><td>SN</td><td>202007160029</td></tr> <tr><td>Nand Size</td><td>1g</td></tr> <tr><td>Firmware Version</td><td>62.1.0.9_qt</td></tr> <tr><td>Release Time</td><td>2020-06-30 15:42:58</td></tr> <tr><td>Local Time</td><td>2020-07-16 18:22:03 Thursday</td></tr> <tr><td>Uptime</td><td>8h 17m 18s</td></tr> <tr><td>Load Average</td><td>0.13, 0.06, 0.05</td></tr> </table> Memory <table> <tr><td>Total Available</td><td>145972 kB / 248212 kB (58%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Free</td><td>114532 kB / 248212 kB (46%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Cached</td><td>31440 kB / 248212 kB (12%)</td></tr> <tr><td>Buffered</td><td>0 kB / 248212 kB (0%)</td></tr> </table>	Hostname	router	Model	G6600	SN	202007160029	Nand Size	1g	Firmware Version	62.1.0.9_qt	Release Time	2020-06-30 15:42:58	Local Time	2020-07-16 18:22:03 Thursday	Uptime	8h 17m 18s	Load Average	0.13, 0.06, 0.05	Total Available	145972 kB / 248212 kB (58%)	Free	114532 kB / 248212 kB (46%)	Cached	31440 kB / 248212 kB (12%)	Buffered	0 kB / 248212 kB (0%)
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3.1.2 Network

Display WAN, LAN, WiFi, DHCP network information.

View

System
[Network](#)
 Routes
 System Log
 VPN Status

> **Setup**
 > **Secure**
 > **VPN**
 > **Advanced**
 > **Data Collect**
 > **Administrative**

[Logout](#)

Status

Network

IPv4 WAN Status

 **Type:** dhcp
eth1 Address: 172.17.144.186
Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 172.17.144.1
Mac Address: 72:1e:c8:85:ed:6e
DNS 1: 172.17.144.1
Connected: 8h 16m 58s

Online Status online

Active Connections 29 / 16384 (0%)

LAN Status

IP Address 192.168.1.1
 Netmask 255.255.255.0
 DHCP Server Enable
 Mac Address 00:52:24:12:24:f8

Wireless Status

Wireless Enable
 SSID top-iot
 Channel 10
 Mac Address 0c:8c:24:8f:34:e6

DHCP Leases

Hostname	IPv4-Address	MAC-Address
HARRY-TP	192.168.1.152	00:e0:4c:68:0b:1e

3.1.3 Routing Tables

Display routing tables.

ARP

IPv4-Address	MAC-Address	Interface
192.168.1.100	1c:39:47:3f:28:1d	br-lan

Active IPv4-Routes

Network	Target	IPv4-Gateway	Metric
lan	192.168.1.0/24	0.0.0.0	0

Active IPv6-Routes

Network	Target	IPv6-Gateway	Metric
loopback	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	FFFFFFFF
loopback	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	00000000
(eth2)	FF00:0:0:0:0:0:0:8	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	00000100
lan	FF00:0:0:0:0:0:0:8	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	00000100
(ra0)	FF00:0:0:0:0:0:0:8	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	00000100
wan	FF00:0:0:0:0:0:0:8	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	00000100
loopback	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	FFFFFFFF

3.1.4 System Log

Display system log.

View

System

Network

Routes

System Log

VPN Status

Setup

Secure

VPN

Advanced

Data Collect

Administrative

Logout

System Log

Clear Log

Save Log

Refresh Log

Jul 16 16:42:55 monitord[1210]: proto is dhcp, ifname is eth1

Jul 16 16:43:55 monitord[1210]: ping 114.114.114.114, return online

Jul 16 16:43:55 monitord[1210]: proto is dhcp, ifname is eth1

Jul 16 16:44:55 monitord[1210]: ping 114.114.114.114, return online

Jul 16 16:44:55 monitord[1210]: proto is dhcp, ifname is eth1

Jul 16 16:45:55 monitord[1210]: ping 114.114.114.114, return online

Jul 16 16:45:55 monitord[1210]: proto is dhcp, ifname is eth1

Jul 16 16:46:55 monitord[1210]: ping 114.114.114.114, return online

Jul 16 16:46:55 monitord[1210]: proto is dhcp, ifname is eth1

Jul 16 16:47:55 monitord[1210]: ping 114.114.114.114, return online

Jul 16 16:47:55 monitord[1210]: proto is dhcp, ifname is eth1

Jul 16 16:48:55 monitord[1210]: ping 114.114.114.114, return online

Jul 16 16:48:55 monitord[1210]: proto is dhcp, ifname is eth1

Jul 16 16:49:55 monitord[1210]: ping 114.114.114.114, return online

Jul 16 16:49:55 monitord[1210]: proto is dhcp, ifname is eth1

3.1.5 VPN Status

Display VPN status.

VPN

VPN状态

类型:	pptp
IP地址:	10.10.100.13
子网掩码:	255.255.255.255
网关:	10.10.100.1
已连接时间:	2h,51m,37s

3.2 Setup

Main menu of this page includes, WAN, LAN, Wireless, Online Detection, Diagnostics.

3.2.1 WAN

WAN supports DHCP/Static IP/PPPoE/3G/LTE connection mode.

Choose the mode you need, then click 'Switch Connection Mode' and configure the related parameters, then you can connect to the internet.

> View

> Setup

WAN

LAN

Wireless

Wireless Client

Online Detection

Diagnostics

> Secure

> VPN

> Advanced

> Administrate

Logout

Interfaces - WAN

On this page you can configure the network interfaces. You can bridge several interfaces by ticking the "bridge interfaces" field and enter the names of several network interfaces separated by spaces. You can also use VLAN notation `INTERFACE.VLANNR` (e.g.: `eth0.1`).

Common Configuration

General Setup

Physical Settings

Protocol

LTE

Service Type

AUTO

APN

PIN

Username

Password

Authentication Type

☐ None ☒ PAP ☐ CHAP



1) Server Type

Type of network, the default value is AUTO, you can keep it or choose your own preference.

2) APN

Different carrier might have different APN, please ask your carrier if you have no idea of what your APN is.

3) PIN

PIN code of SIM card, please use it carefully, or the SIM card may be locked.

4) PAP/CHAP Username

Only for private network SIM card, if you're using public network SIM card, just keep it as null.

5) PAP/CHAP Password

Only for private network SIM card, if you're using public network SIM card, just keep it as null.

6) Call Center No.

When you're using SIM card, different carrier may have different call center Number, please ask your carrier for this info if you have questions.

7) Authentication Type

If there have username and password, you need to choose authentication type.

- PAP, Plaintext Authentication
- CHAP, Handshake authentication

You need to choose the authentication type according to carrier's network, or you may fail to dial up.

8) WAN Used As LAN

When you use 4G/3G/2G cellular network to access internet, you can change the WAN to act as a LAN port.

3.2.2 LAN

Menu of LAN are mainly for configuring IP address of router, enabling DHCP server, and assign the IP address.

The meaning of the parameters are as follows.

Common Configuration

General Setup

Advanced Settings

Protocol

Static address

▼

IPv4 address

192.168.1.1

IPv4 netmask

255.255.255.0

▼

DNS Servers



1) IPv4 Address

To configure IP address of LAN port.

2) IPv4 Netmask

The netmask of LAN port IP address.

3) IPv4 Gateway

Specify the next-hop routing gateway.

4) DHCP Settings

General Setup

Ignore interface

☐ Disable DHCP for this interface.

Start

Lowest leased address as offset from the network address.

Limit

Maximum number of leased addresses.

Leasetime

Expiry time of leased addresses, minimum is 2 minutes (2m).

- Disable DHCP

Click to disable DHCP server.

- Start

Assign the IP address of DHCP server. For example, 100 means IP address starts from 192.168.1.100.

- Limit

Assignable number of IP address, to ensure numbers of IP address of start and limit not exceed 250.

- Lease time

Time of assigning the IP address.

3.2.3 Wireless (Option)

Menu of wireless are mainly for configuring the SSID, work mode, password, etc.

YINGHUA

Wireless Setting

On this page, we can configure Wireless general or advanced parameters

Interface Configuration

General Settings

Advanced Settings

WiFi 2.4G ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Network Name(SSID)

auto

Channel

auto

Mode

802.11bgn

Encryption

WPA2-PSK-AES

Key

••••••••

Hide SSID

☐

1) WIFI 2.4G

Click 'Enable', to enable the WIFI function.

2) Network Name(SSID)

WIFI network name.

3) Channel

Support 1-13 channels, default value is auto, channel can be changed automatically.

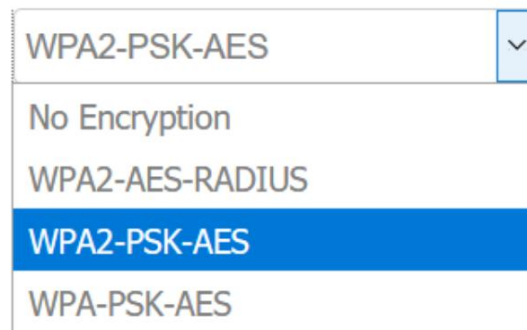
4) Mode

Support 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11bgn.

802.11b up to 11Mbps, 802.11g up to 54Mbps and 802.11n up to 300Mbps.

5) Encryption

You can only choose below types if the mode is set as 802.11b or 802.11g.



6) Key

Password of sharing the WIFI, user need to enter it to access the internet. The minimum length of password is 8 bytes.

7) Hide SSID

When Hide SSID enabled, SSID is invisible, and user need to enter the SSID to share the WIFI.

3.2.4 Online Detection

Online detection will auto check the internet connection status of the router, if there has issue of connection, router will auto reconnect. If it fails to reconnect after times of trial, router will reboot, to ensure getting online.

The meaning of the parameters are as follows.



Online Detection

Online Detection	☒ Enable ☐ Disable
Detection Type	Ping
Primary Detection Server	8.8.8.8
Second Detection Server	114.114.114.114
Retry Times	3
Retry Interval	60 Seconds
Enable Reboot	☒ Enable ☐ Disable
Reboot After Interval	30 Minutes

1) Detection Type

There are 3 types: ping, traceroute and DNS.

- Ping

Router will ping an IP address or DNS, if works, that means router is online.

- Traceroute

Traceroute will trace routing path, if achieves the target address, that means router is online.

- DNS

DNS will analytic a domain, if it works, that means router is online.

Note: the default setting is Ping, which is highly recommended, as traceroute will cost dataflow of SIM card, while DNS is faster, but as it has cache, it may shows the router is online even it is offline.

2) Primary Detection Server



It can be an IP address or a Domain Name.

3) Second Detection Server

If primary detection server fails, then router will auto switch to second detection server.

4) Retry Times

You can set up retry time in case detection fails.

5) Retry Interval

The interval time between 2 detection.

6) Enable Reboot

Click enable, and router will reboot within the time set if it fails to reconnect.

7) Reboot After Interval

You can specify the time for offline, to reboot the router.

3.2.5 Diagnostics

There are 3 types of diagnostics: ping, traceroute and nslookup

Parameter of ping and traceroute can be a Domain Name or an IP address, used for checking if router is online or not. While nslookup is to analytic domain.

1) Ping

Click ping, then you can check if there is response from an IP address, as bellow.

114.114.114.114	114.114.114.114	www.baidu.com
IPv4 ▾	Ping	Traceroute

Install iputils-traceroute6 for IPv6 traceroute

```
PING 114.114.114.114 (114.114.114.114): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 114.114.114.114: seq=0 ttl=70 time=881.904 ms
64 bytes from 114.114.114.114: seq=1 ttl=72 time=88.259 ms
64 bytes from 114.114.114.114: seq=2 ttl=86 time=96.134 ms
64 bytes from 114.114.114.114: seq=3 ttl=92 time=88.011 ms
64 bytes from 114.114.114.114: seq=4 ttl=81 time=76.243 ms

--- 114.114.114.114 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 76.243/246.110/881.904 ms
```

2) Traceroute

Click traceroute, then you can see similar response as below.

114.114.114.114	www.163.com	www.baidu.com
IPv4 ▾	Ping	Traceroute

Install iputils-traceroute6 for IPv6 traceroute

```
traceroute to www.163.com (27.148.151.214), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1 *
 2 10.170.8.46 55.546 ms
 3 10.170.8.67 59.488 ms
 4 10.170.8.68 55.376 ms
 5 115.168.76.66 51.438 ms
 6 118.84.189.217 59.402 ms
 7 117.27.253.74 51.578 ms
 8 *
 9 *
10 *
11 27.148.151.214 139.821 ms
```

3) Nslookup

Click nslookup, then you can see similar response as below.

Install iputils-traceroute6 for IPv6 traceroute

```

Server: 127.0.0.1
Address 1: 127.0.0.1 localhost

Name: www.baidu.com
Address 1: 14.215.177.38
Address 2: 14.215.177.37
    
```

3.3 Security

Menu of Security are for configuring the firewall, to ensure the security of accessing to internet, and implement the port forwarding, access control, data packet filtering, and other functions.

3.3.1 DMZ Host

DMZ can forward the port of WAN to a host of LAN; all packet from WAN will be forwarded to specified host of LAN.

DMZ
☒ Enable
☐ Disable

DMZ Host

1) DMZ

You can enable or disable the DMZ.

2) DMZ Host

An IP address of a host of LAN you want to map.

3.2.2 Port Forwarding

Comparing with DMZ, Port Forwarding is for more precise control, user can forward the data packet of a port to a host of LAN, to forward different port to different host.

New port forward:

Name	Protocol	External zone	External port	Internal IP address	Internal port	
New port forward	TCP+	wan				Add

1) Name

You can name the rule you created.

2) Protocol

You can choose TCP, UDP, or TCP/UDP.

3) External Port

Destination port before port forwarding.

4) Internal IP Address

The Host IP address to forward.

5) Internal Port

The destination port after port forwarding. Normally, external port and internal port are the same, but also can be different.

After configured above-mentioned, click 'Add', then a new rule will be added, and click 'Save & Apply', to have the rule take effect.

3.3.3 Traffic Rules

Traffic rules is used for opening some router ports, such as remote access the configuration page of router, you can open port 80; for remote SSH connection, you can open port 22.

Open ports on router:

Name	Protocol	External port	
New input rule	TCP+UDP		Add

1) Name

You can name the rule yourself.

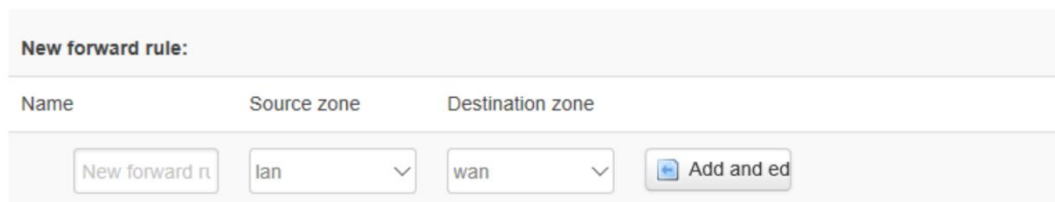
2) Protocol

Choose the protocol of you want to forward can be TCP, UDP, or TCP/UDP.

3) External Port

Choose the port you want to open.

In addition, traffic rule can be used for creating some access control rules, it can be from LAN to WAN, or WAN to LAN.



New forward rule:

Name	Source zone	Destination zone	
New forward rule	lan	wan	Add and edit

1) Name

You can name the rule yourself.

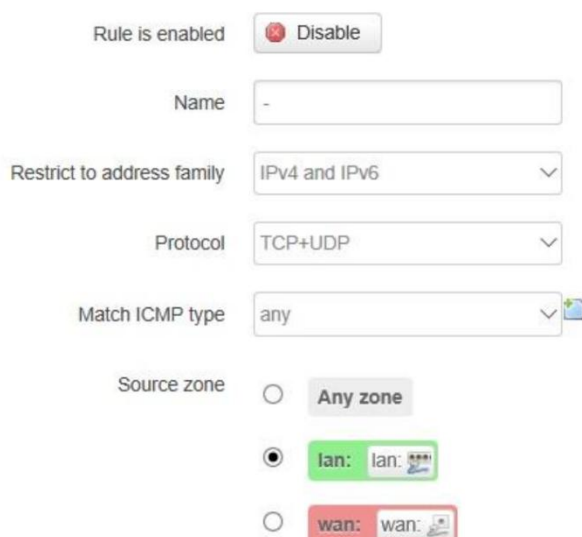
2) Source Zone

You can choose where to start the data packet.

3) Destination Zone

You can choose where to forward the data packet.

Click 'Add and Edit', then you can get more detailed matching condition.



Rule is enabled

Name

Restrict to address family

Protocol

Match ICMP type

Source zone

☐ Any zone

☒ lan: lan: 

☐ wan: wan: 

Source MAC address	any
Source address	any
Source port	any
Destination zone	☐ Device (input) ☐ Any zone (forward) ☐ lan: lan:  ☒ wan: wan: 
Destination address	any
Destination port	any
Action	accept
Extra arguments	  Passes additional arguments to iptables. Use with care!

1) Restrict to Address Family

You can choose IPv4, IPv6, or Pv4/IPv6.

2) Protocol

To choose the protocol you want for access control, it can TCP, UDP or TCP/UDP.

3) Source MAC Address

To choose the source MAC address of data packet.

4) Source Address

To choose the source IP address of data packet.

5) Source Port

To choose the source port of data packet.

6) Destination Address

To choose the destination IP address of data packet.

7) Destination Port

To choose the destination port of data packet.

8) Action

If the above-mentioned conditions matched, then you can choose below actions.

- Accept

Allow data packet to go through.

- Drop

Drop data packet

- Reject

Drop data packet, and return an unachievable data packet.

- Don't Track

No action.

3.3.4 Custom Settings

Users can also customize some firewall rules themselves, as those rules consist of iptables, we suggest users that are familiar with iptables command to do this. When you add rules, please add them at the bottom of existing rules, and don't delete them.

3.4 VPN

VPN is used to establish a virtual private channel, and all the data in this channel will be encrypted to ensure that data security during transmission.

G6600 support VPN: PPTP, L2TP, OpenVPN and IPSec. PPTP/L2TP are layer 2 VPN, and OpenVPN is VPN based on SSL, while IPSec layer 3 VPN. PPTP/L2TP are more convenient to use, while OpenVPN and IPSec is more complex, as they need complex certification management, meanwhile, they offer more secured encrypted data.

3.4.1 PPTP

You can configure either PPTP client or PPTP server, but not both of them at the same time, as that may cause uncertain issues.

1) PPTP Client

PPTP Client ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Server Address

User Name

Password 

Remote Subnet

Remote Subnet Mask

NAT ☒

Enable MPPE Encryption ☒

Enable Static Tunnel IP Address ☐

Default Gateway ☐  All Traffic Will Passthrough Via VPN

1. PPTP Client

You can enable or disable PPTP client.

2. Server Address

To enter the IP address or Domain Name of PPTP server.

3. User Name and Password

To enter the user name and password provided by server.

4. Remote Subnet

To enter the remote subnet, for example, if LAN of PPTP server is 192.168.2.1, then you can enter remote subnet 192.168.2.0.

5. Remote Subnet Mask

To enter the remote subnet mask, normally it is 255.255.255.0.

6. NAT

If click NAT, all packets come from ppp0, and the source IP of the packets will be replaced as IP of ppp0.

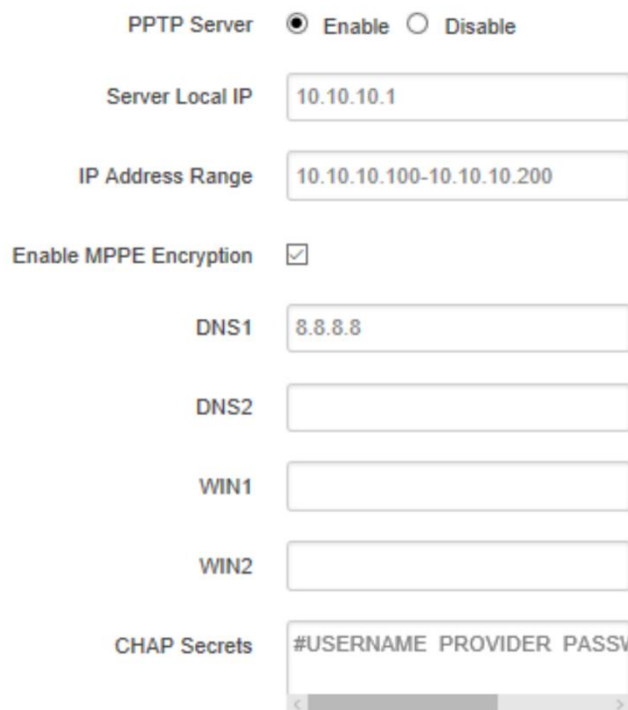
7. Enable MPPE Encryption.

You can enable MPPE encryption here.

8. Default Gateway

Click Default Gateway, then a default route will be established under ppp0, and all the data will go through this route.

2) PPTP Server



The screenshot shows a configuration interface for a PPTP Server. It includes a 'PPTP Server' section with 'Enable' and 'Disable' radio buttons, where 'Enable' is selected. Below this are input fields for 'Server Local IP' (10.10.10.1) and 'IP Address Range' (10.10.10.100-10.10.10.200). There is a checkbox for 'Enable MPPE Encryption' which is checked. Further down are input fields for 'DNS1' (8.8.8.8), 'DNS2', 'WIN1', and 'WIN2'. At the bottom is a 'CHAP Secrets' section with a text area containing '#USERNAME PROVIDER PASSV' and a scrollbar.

1. PPTP Server

You can enable or disable PPTP server.

2. Server Local IP

To enter the server local IP address.

3. IP Address Range

Type the range of assigned IP address.



4. Enable MPPE Encryption.

You can enable MPPE encryption here.

5. DNS1/DNS2

To enter the assigned DNS address.

6. WIN1/WIN2

To enter the WIN address.

7. CHAP Secrets

To create an username and password under CHAP Secrets, format as below,

Username<space>*<space>password<space>*

For example, if you want to create a username: test, password: test, it is as below,

Test * testing *

3.4.2 L2TP

You can also configure either L2TP client or L2TP server, but not both of them at the same time, as that may cause uncertain issues.

1) L2TP Client

L2TP Client ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Server Address

User Name

Password 

Remote Subnet

Remote Subnet Mask

NAT ☒

Enable MPPE Encryption ☒

Enable Static Tunnel IP Address ☐

Default Gateway ☐  All Traffic Will Passthrough Via VPN

1. L2TP Client



You can enable or disable L2TP client.

2. Server Address

To enter the IP address or Domain Name of L2TP server.

3. User Name and Password

To enter the user name and password provided by server.

4. Remote Subnet

To enter the remote subnet, for example, if LAN of L2TP server is 192.168.2.1, then you can enter remote subnet 192.168.2.0.

5. Remote Subnet Mask

To enter the remote subnet mask, normally it is 255.255.255.0.

6. NAT

If click NAT, all packets come from ppp0, and the source IP of the packets will be replaced as IP of ppp0.

7. Enable MPPE Encryption.

You can enable MPPE encryption here.

8. Default Gateway

Click Default Gateway, then a default route will be established under ppp0, and all the data will go through this route.

2) L2TP Server

L2TP Server ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Server Local IP

IP Address Range eg:10.10.10.100-10.10.10.200

Enable MPPE Encryption ☒

CHAP Secrets

1. L2TP Server

You can enable or disable L2TP server.



2. Server Local IP

To enter the server local IP address.

3. IP Address Range

Type the range of assigned IP address.

4. Enable MPPE Encryption.

You can enable MPPE encryption here.

5. CHAP Secrets

To create an username and password under CHAP Secrets, format as below,

Username<space>*<space>password<space>*

For example, if you want to create a username: test, password: test, it is as below,

Test * test *

3.4.3 OpenVPN

OpenVPN	☒ Enable ☐ Disable
Topology	Point To Point
Protocol	UDP
Port	1194
Device Type	TUN
Peer Address	
Authentication Type	None
Local Tunnel Address	
Peer Tunnel Address	
Peer Subnet Address	
Peer Subnet Mask	

Enable NAT ☐

Enable LZO Compress Adaptive ▼

Cipher Algorithm Blowfish(128) ▼

MTU 1500

1) OpenVPN

You can enable or disable OpenVPN.

2) Topology

Choose the topology, it can be point to point or subnet

Note: For point to point, a tunnel will be established between 2 devices.

While for subnet, multi devices will be connected to one server.

3) Role

When topology is subnet, you need to choose you want it be a server or client.

4) Protocol

Choose the protocol, it can be UDP or TCP, default is UDP.

5) Port

Enter the port you want to assign to OpenVPN, default port is 1194.

6) Device Type

Choose device type, there are 2 types to choose, TUN and TAP. TUN is layer 3 data encapsulation, while TAP is layer 2 data encapsulation.

7) OpenVPN Server

When you choose server in 角色, you need to enter an IP address or domain name of server.

8) Authentication Type

If topology is subnet, authentication type is certification. If it is point to point, you can choose none, certificate or static secret.

9) TLS Role

When topology is point to point, and authentication type is certification, you need to choose if it is server or client.

3.4.4 IPSec

On IPSEC page, system will display the IPSEC connection and status.

IPSec ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Peer Address

Negotiation Method

Tunnel Type

Local Subnet

Peer Subnet

IKE Encryption Algorithm

IKE Integrity Algorithm

Diffie-Hellman Group

IKE Life Time

Authentication Type

Pre-shared Key

Local Identifier

Peer Identifier

ESP Encryption Algorithm

ESP Integrity Algorithm

DPD Timeout seconds

DPD Detection Period seconds

DPD Action

1) Peer Address

To enter peer IP address or Domain Name, if choose as a server, you don't need to enter it.

2) Negotiation Method

You can choose 'Main' or 'Aggressive'.

3) Tunnel Type



You can choose 'Site to Site', 'Site to Host', 'Host to Host', 'Host to Site'.

4) Local Subnet

Local subnet and mask, like 192.168.10.0/24.

5) Peer Subnet

Peer subnet and mask, like 192.168.20.0/24.

6) IKE Encryption Algorithm

IKE phase encryption method

7) IKE Lifetime

To set up IKE lifetime.

8) Local Identifier

Local identifier of channel, can be an IP address or domain name.

9) Peer Identifier

Peer identifier of channel, can be an IP address or domain name.

10) ESP Encryption Algorithm

The encryption method of ESP.

3.5 Advanced

You can set up some advanced functions here.

3.5.1 Static Routing

Static routing is used to add a routing table entry.

Interface	Target	IPv4-Netmask	IPv4-Gateway	Metric	
	Host-IP or Network	if target is a network			
lan ▾		255.255.255.2		0	Delete

Interface: To choose which interface you want to add routing.

Target: Can be a host IP, or subnet.

IPv4 Netmask: The netmask of subnet, if the target is host, the netmask shall be 255.255.255.255.

IPv4 Gateway: The address of next-hop gateway address.

Note: this address shall be achievable, or you'll fail to add static routing.

3.5.2 Net Flow

The traffic meter function of G6600 is for traffic statistics from WAN port, meanwhile, it has traffic overflow alarm function. Even if the router is powered off, the traffic statistics will be saved, and when you power on the router, the traffic will be counted based on your last time traffic.

- > View
- > Setup
- > Secure
- > VPN
- ▼ **Advanced**
 - Static Routes
 - Net Flow**
 - GPS Location
 - DHCP and DNS
- > Data Collect
- > Administrate
- Logout

Net Flow

Traffic Meter

Current Day Flow	Current Month Flow
0.0G	0.0G

Net Flow

Net Flow ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Limit Enabled ☒

Day Limit M

Month Limit M

Clear Day Flow

Clear Month Flow

3.5.3 GPS Location

GPS location will report GPRMV information regularly, saying longitude and latitude information. And this function is used for accurate location of outdoor open area.

> View

> Setup

> Secure

> VPN

> **Advanced**

Static Routes

Net Flow

GPS Location

DHCP and DNS

> Data Collect

> Administrate

Logout

GPS Location

GPS Location ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

GPS Source ☒ External ☐ Dongle

Output Mode

Server Address

Server Port

Report Mode

User Defined Register Packet ⓘ Max 128 Bytes ASCII

User Defined Heartbeat Packet ⓘ Max 128 Bytes ASCII

Report Interval ⓘ Seconds

Heartbeat Interval ⓘ Seconds

GPS Info

Connection Status -

Server Address: The IP address of server that you want the router to report the location, which is based on TCP connection.

Server Port: The port of server.

Report Interval: The interval time for auto report of router location, default value is 60 seconds.

3.5.4 DHCP and DNS

General DHCP and DNS settings base on Dnsmasq tool on G6600. Please refer to Dnsmasq for more information.

3.6 Data Collect

Data Collect settings is for G6600 acquiring data from slave devices in serial ports, Ethernet ports, IO ports, with Modbus protocol and other customized protocols. Also support customize data display on LCD (only for G6600S).

3.6.1 Basic Setting

Enable or Disable the data collect feature, setting the data acquire and report period and other related options.

- > View
- > Setup
- > Secure
- > VPN
- > Advanced
- > **Data Collect**
 - Basic Setting
 - Interface Setting
 - Modbus Rules Setting
 - IO Setting
 - Server Setting
 - Data View Setting
- > Administrate
- Logout

Basic Setting

Data Collect ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Collect Period Seconds

Report Period Seconds

Enable Cache ☒ Cache History Data

Cache Days day

Cache Path Path Where Data Is Stored

Send Minute Data ☐

Send Hour Data ☐

Send Day Data ☐

- 1) Data Collect: Enable or Disable data collect feature.
- 2) Collect Period: Set the period of data acquire from slave devices.
- 3) Report Period: Set the Period of data report to server.
- 4) Enable Cache: Enable or Disable history data cache feature.
- 5) Related data cache setting if enable the cache feature.

3.6.2 Interface Setting

Switch the hardware interfaces for data acquisition from kinds of slave devices. Including Serial ports (COM2~COM7), ModBus TCP base on Ethernet LAN, I2C ports.

> View

> Setup

> Secure

> VPN

> Advanced

> Data Collect

Basic Setting

Interface Setting

Modbus Rules Setting

IO Setting

Server Setting

Data View Setting

> Administrate

Logout

Interface Setting

COM2 (RS232)
COM3 (RS232)
COM4 (RS232/485)
COM5 (RS485)
COM6 (RS485)
COM7 (TTL)

Enabled
☒ Enable
☐ Disable

Baudrate

Databit

Stopbit

Parity

Frame Interval
 ms

COM Protocol

Basic Setting

Interface Setting

Modbus Rules Setting

IO Setting

Server Setting

Data View Setting

> Administrate

Logout

Modbus TCP Server Setting

Modbus Server1
Modbus Server2
Modbus Server3
Modbus Server4
Modbus Server5

Enabled
☒ Enable
☐ Disable

Server Address

Server Port

Transaction ID
 0~65535

Protocol ID
 0~65535

I2C Device

Humiture Sensor
☐ Enable
☒ Disable

Pressure Sensor
☐ Enable
☒ Disable

GPS Device

Must Enable GPS On Page Advanced/GPS Location First

GPS
☐ Enable
☒ Disable

3.6.3 Modbus Rules Setting

Modbus Rules Setting is for G6600 as a Modbus master to acquire data from slave devices base on Modbus protocol. You can configure unlimited Modbus rules on it. G6600 provide the options of definable factor name, device ID, function code, register address and count register number, please following the slave device datasheet to get those information.

- > View
- > Setup
- > Secure
- > VPN
- > Advanced
- > Data Collect
 - Basic Setting
 - Interface Setting
 - Modbus Rules Setting
 - IO Setting
 - Server Setting
 - Data View Setting
- > Administrate
- Logout

Modbus Rules Setting

Modbus Rules

Order	Device Name	Interface	Factor Name	Device ID	Function Code	Start Address	Count	Data Type	Reporting Center	Enable	
1	T&HSensor1	COM5	temperature; humidity	1	4	1	2	unsigned 16Bits AB	1	☒	Edit Delete

New Modbus Rule

Order	Device Name	Interface	Factor Name	Device ID	Function Code	Start Address	Count	Data Type	Reporting Center	
		COM5		0~255	0~255	0~65535	1~120	Unsigned 16Bits	1-2-3-4-5	Add

[Save & Apply](#)
[Save](#)
[Reset](#)

- > View
- > Setup
- > Secure
- > VPN
- > Advanced
- > Data Collect
 - Basic Setting
 - Interface Setting
 - Modbus Rules Setting
 - IO Setting
 - Server Setting
 - Data View Setting
- > Administrate
- Logout

Modbus Rules - T&HSensor1 - COM5

enabled [Disable](#)

Order

Device Name

Belonged Interface

Factor Name [?](#) Multiple Factors Are Separated By Semicolor

Alias Name [?](#) Multiple Aliases Are Separated By Semicolor

Device ID [?](#) 0~255

Function Code [?](#) 0~255

Start Address [?](#) 0~65535

Count [?](#) 1~120

Data Type [?](#) A highest byte

Reporting Center [?](#) Multiple Servers Are Separated By Minus

Unit [?](#) Multiple Units Are Separated By Semicolon

Operator [?](#) 0 + - * /

Operand

3.6.4 IO Setting

IO Setting menu is for setting ADC ports, DI ports, and Relay ports.

1) ADC ports setting

IO Setting

ADC Setting

Device Name	ADC Channel	Factor Name	Capture Type	Range Down	Range Up	Reporting Center	Accuracy	Enable	
WL_Sensor	ADC1	WaterLevel	4-20mA	0	20	1	1	☒	Edit Delete

New ADC Channel:

Device Name	ADC Channel	Factor Name	Capture Type	Range Down	Range Up	Reporting Center	Accuracy	
	ADC1		4-20mA			1-2-3-4-5	0	Add

- > View
- > Setup
- > Secure
- > VPN
- > Advanced
- > **Data Collect**
 - Basic Setting
 - Interface Setting
 - Modbus Rules Setting
 - [IO Setting](#)
 - Server Setting
 - Data View Setting
- > **Administrate**
- Logout

ADC Setting - ADC1 - WaterLevel

enabled [Disable](#)

Device Name

ADC Channel

Factor Name

Alias Name

Capture Type

Range Down

Range Up

Reporting Center Multiple Servers Are Separated By Minus

Accuracy 0-6

Unit

Operator

Operand

[Back to Overview](#)

2) DI ports setting

DI Setting

Device Name	DI Channel	Factor Name	Mode	Reporting Center	Count Method	Debounce Interval	Enable	
DoorSensor	DI1	doorstate	Status Mode	1	Rising Edge	2	☒	 Edit  Delete

New DI Channel:

Device Name	DI Channel	Factor Name	Mode	Reporting Center	Count Method	Debounce Interval	
	DI1 v		Counting v	1-2-3-4-5	Rising Ed v		 Add

DI Setting - DI1 - doorstate

enabled ☒ Disable

Device Name

DI Channel

Factor Name

Alias Name

Mode

Reporting Center  Multiple Servers Are Separated By Minus

Unit

 Back to Overview

Save & Apply

Save

Reset

3) Relay Setting

Relay Setting

Device Name	Relay Channel	Factor Name	Reporting Center	Relay Control	Enable	
motor1	Relay1	motor	1	Open	☒	 Edit  Delete

New Relay Channel:

Device Name	Relay Channel	Factor Name	Reporting Center	Relay Control	
	Relay1 v		1-2-3-4-5	Open v	 Add

Relay Setting - Relay1 - motor

enabled

 Disable

Device Name

motor1

Relay Channel

Relay1

▼

Factor Name

motor

Alias Name

-

Reporting Center

1

 Multiple Servers Are Separated By Minus

Relay Control

Open

▼

 Back to Overview

 S

3.6.5 Server Setting

Server setting menu allows user set the data center address with multiple protocols, the standard G6600 support TCP, UDP, HTTP, MQTT, and Modbus TCP. For the data format, G6600 support different Encapsulation type, include “Transparent”, “Json”, and “HJ212” (special for some Environment SCADA). Also G6600 accept customize specific protocols for your data center.

- > View
- > Setup
- > Secure
- > VPN
- > Advanced
- ✓ Data Collect
 - Basic Setting
 - Interface Setting
 - Modbus Rules Setting
 - IO Setting
 - Server Setting
 - Data View Setting
- > Administrate
- Logout

Server Setting

Server1 Settings
Server2 Settings
Server3 Settings
Server4 Settings
Server5 Settings

Enabled ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Protocol TCP

Encapsulation Type JSON

Server Address 192.168.1.152

Server Port 9001

User Defined Register Packet Max 128 Bytes

Use HEX Format ☐ Default is ASCII

User Defined Heartbeat Packet Max 128 Bytes

Use HEX Format ☐ Default is ASCII

Heartbeat Interval Seconds, 0 means No Heartbeat

Enable Self Defined Variable ☐

Connection Status CONNECTED

3.6.6 Data View Setting

Data View Setting menu is for configuring the items which need display on LCD. It use “Factor Name” as relevant key point which configured on previous steps.

- > View
- > Setup
- > Secure
- > VPN
- > Advanced
- ✓ Data Collect
 - Basic Setting
 - Interface Setting
 - Modbus Rules Setting
 - IO Setting
 - Server Setting
 - Data View Setting
- > Administrate
- Logout

Data View Setting

LCD View Details

Factor Name	Alias Name	Unit	Accuracy	Enable	
doorstate	-	-	1	☒	Edit Delete
WaterLevel	-	cm	2	☒	Edit Delete
temperature	-	°C	1	☒	Edit Delete
humidity	-	%	1	☒	Edit Delete

New LCD Configuration:

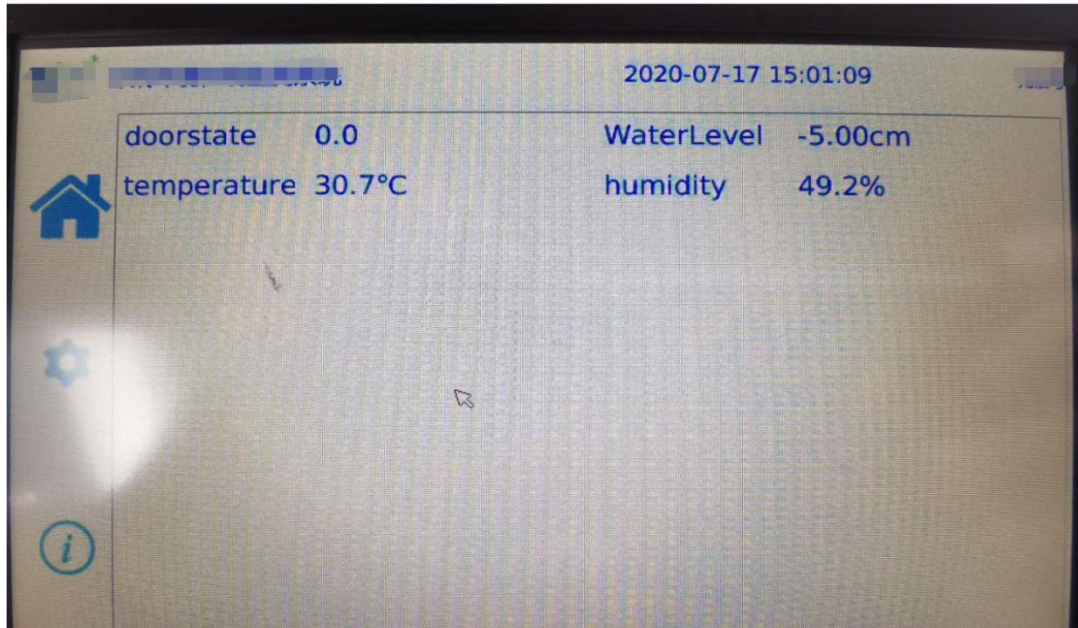
Factor Name

Alias Name

Unit

Accuracy

Unit
0
Add



Note: G6600S LCD also provide change configuration via screen by press the Setting button, while the default password is “123456”

3.7 Administrate

3.7.1 System

Hostname	router
Timezone	(GMT+08:00) Beijing, Chongqing ▾
Language	English ▾

Enable telnet access ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Enable SSH access ☐ Enable ☒ Disable

1) Host Name

The host name of router, default name is router.

2) Time Zone



Set up the time zone of system, default time zone is GMT8.

3) Language

Change the language of configuration interface, default language is English.

4) Enable Telnet Access

To enable the telnet server, the default function is enable.

5) Enable SSH Access

To enable the SSH server, the default function is disable.

3.7.2 Password

To revise the password of router.

Origin Password		
Password		
Confirmation		

1) Origin Password

You'll be required to enter your origin password before your revise your new password.

2) Password

Type the new password you want to change.

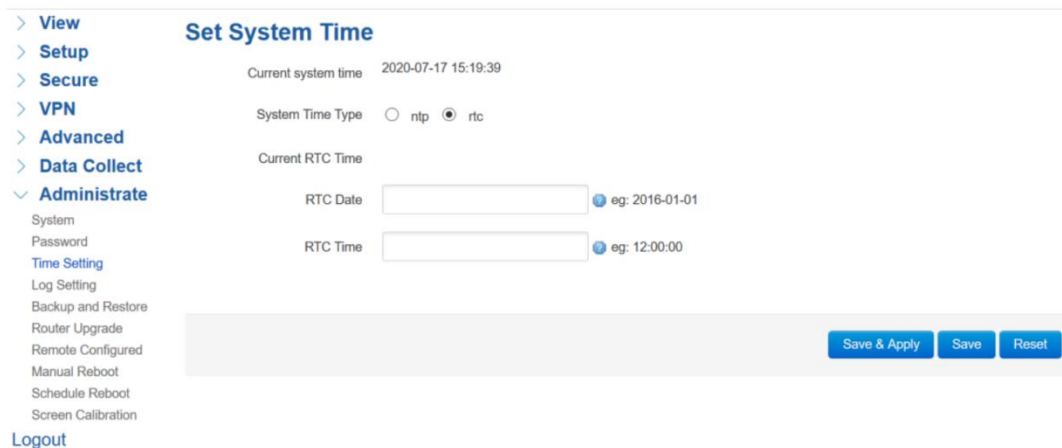
3) Confirmation

Type the new password again to confirm it.

If the new password and confirmation password you type is different, then it fails to revise the password. After password revised, router will return to login page, then you can enter your username and password.

3.7.3 Time Setting

System time type includes RTC (Real Time Clock) and NTP (Network Time Protocol). RTC will save time even router is powered off, while for NTP, router will connect to NTP server which requires internet connection, time won't be saved once powered off. But NTP will be more accurate than RTC, and you may need to adjust the time manual if it is not accurate.



1) Current System Time

Display the time of router.

2) System Time Type

It includes NTP and RTC mentioned above, and different type has different configuration parameters

- RTC

You can update data and time yourself.



RTC Data

Format must be: 20xx-xx-xx (Year-Month-Day), or you will fail to update it.

Format must be xx: xx: xx (Hour-Min-Second), or you will fail to update it.

- NTP

NTP Time Server	0.openwrt.pool.ntp.org
Port	123
Update Interval	600 seconds

NTP Time Server

You can select the NTP time server through drop-down menu, or you can customize it yourself.

Port

NTP time server port, default port is 123.

Update Interval

How long to sync the time with NTP server, default time is 600 seconds.

3.7.4 Log Settings

Log settings is for configuring the output parameters of system log.

Output To Device	/var/log/
Log Size	64 KB
Log Server	0.0.0.0
Log Server Port	514
Output Level	Debug

1) Output to Device



You can output the log to serial port, or specified file path, or external storage device, and the default path is: /var/log/

2) Log Size

Set up the size of log, default value is 64KB.

3) Log Server

Set up the IP address of log server.

4) Log Server Port

Set up the port of log server, default value is 514

5) Output Level

There are several levels supported, including 'Debug', 'Info', 'Notice', 'Warning', 'Error', and level increased in sequence, the higher level, the less output log.

3.7.5 Backup and Reset

User can either backup the configuration of router, or reset to factory defaults.

Backup / Restore

Click "Generate archive" to download a tar archive of the current configuration files. To reset the firmware to its initial state, click "Perform reset" (only possible with squashfs images).

Download backup:

Reset to defaults:

To restore configuration files, you can upload a previously generated backup archive here.

Restore backup: 未选择文件。

1) Download Backup

Click to generate a configuration file in format of "backup-router-2016-**-**.tar.gz".

2) Reset to Default

Click 'Perform Reset', and a pop-up confirmation box with 'Really Reset All Changes' will display, then click 'OK' to reset to factory defaults.

3) Restore Backup

To restore configuration files, you can upload a previously generated backup archive here.

Restore backup:

After reset to default, you can also upload the saved configuration file to router, to recover the previous configuration. Click 'upload archive', select and upload the backup configuration file, and a pop-up confirmation box with 'Really Restore' will display, then click 'OK', to recover the configuration.

3.7.6 Firmware Upgrade

Before you upgrade the firmware for router, make sure the firmware you're planning to upload is correct. If errors occurs, use serial port and connect the Ethernet cable, upgrade the firmware through u-boot.

Flash new firmware image

Upload a sysupgrade-compatible image here to replace the running firmware. Check "Keep settings" to retain the current configuration (requires an OpenWrt compatible firmware image).

Keep settings: ☒

Image:

1) Keep Settings

Click it, and system configuration will not be changed after firmware upgrade.

2) Choose and Upload Firmware Image

Click 'browse' and select the firmware, then click 'Flash Image', and firmware will be upload to router. Then you'll go to below page.

Flash Firmware - Verify

The flash image was uploaded. Below is the checksum and file size listed, compare them with the original file to ensure data integrity.

Click "Proceed" below to start the flash procedure.

Checksum: **f68983dbe5ec7f0d4bf9258e421ad53d**

Size: 9.00 MB

Configuration files will be kept.

- Checksum

MD5 checksum value of firmware.

- Size

The size of firmware.

- Proceed

Click 'proceed' to start the firmware upgrade, or click 'cancel' to stop the firmware upgrade.

3.7.7 Remote Management

Remote Management feature allows G6600 work with our Device Management Platform for remote management, like firmware upgrade, configuration change, etc. You can configure the IP address and port of remote DMP server, device number and phone number of router, etc., as below.

Remote Manage	☒ Enable ☐ Disable
Server Address	172.17.144.250
Server Port	9901
Heart Interval	60
Device Number	44444444
Device Phone Number	13888888888
Device Type	Router

1) Remote Manage

You can enable or disable this function to choose if you want to remote manage the router or not.

2) Server Address

Type the specified login server address you want to remote manage the router, it can be either an IP address or Domain Name.

3) Server Port



The specified login server port.

4) Heartbeat Interval

The heartbeat time interval (Unit: second)

5) Device Number

Device ID of router.

6) Device Phone Number

The phone number of SIM card insert in router.

7) Device Type

Type of the device, default is router.

You can also remote upgrade the firmware for router, as below.

Remote Upgrade ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Server Address

Server Port

Firmware Version

8) Remote Upgrade

Click 'Enable' to enable remote firmware upgrade function.

9) Server Address

Type the server IP address or Domain Name for remote upgrade.

10) Server Port

Type the server port for remote upgrade.

11) Firmware Version

Type the firmware version that you want to upgrade remotely.

3.7.8 Manual Reboot

Reboots the operating system of your device



Click 'Perform Reboot', and a pop-up confirmation box with 'Really Reboot' will display, then click 'OK' to reboot the router.

3.7.9 Schedule Reboot

Schedule Reboot allows user configure the period or dedicate time for device reboot.

Schedule Reboot

Enable Schedule Reboot ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Schedule Type ☒ By Period ☐ By Time

Period Interval  Minutes, Min 5

3.7.10 Screen Calibration

Screen Calibration allows calibrate G6600S touch LCD. After "Executive calibration", you will be asked press the location points on LCD for touch calibration.

Screen Calibration

After executive touch_calibration , the App of LCD will restart

