

Port forwarding for ZTE H298A

Connect your personal computer via ethernet cable or via wifi to the router. Open a web browser and type **192.168.1.1** in the search line of the browser. You should then see a login page, as below (Image 1).

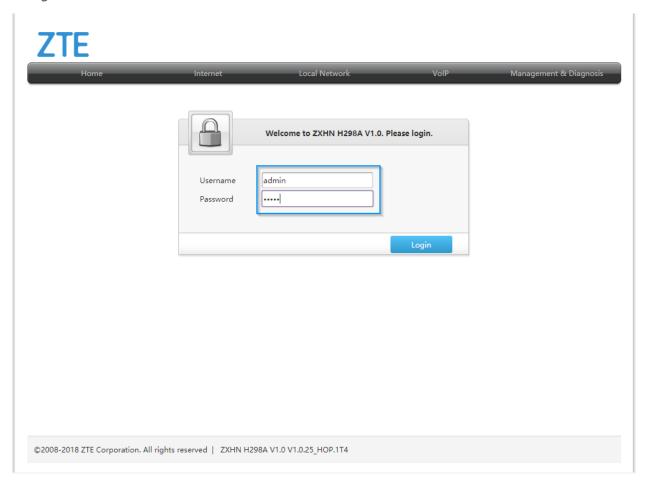


Image 1. Login page of a ZTE H298A router

In the Username field, type "admin". You'll be able to find the password associated with your router written on the back of the router itself. Once identified, type this into the Password field.

Once logged in, navigate to Internet > Security > Port Forwarding. See Image 2.



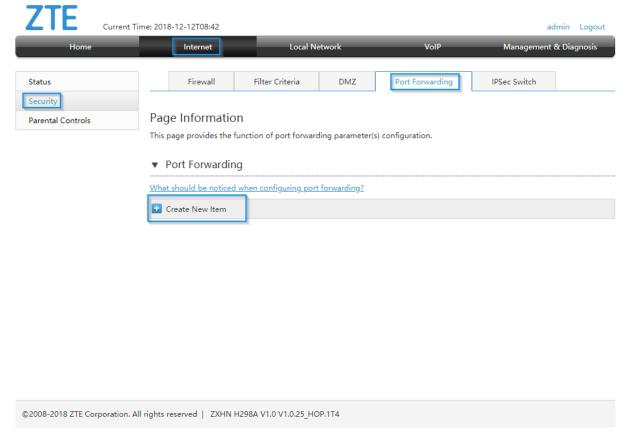


Image 2. Port forwarding section of the router configuration

Click on **Create New Item** in order to create a new port forwarding rule. This rule will use IPv4 addresses. The new section should appear with all relevant fields that need to be configured (see Image 3).

The **Name field** can be filled in with any name, which will be used to indicate which service is being served.

Select the **Protocol** type (**TCP** or **UDP**).

The WAN Host IP address fields can be left unpopulated if local service needs to be accessible from any location on internet (any IPv4 address). In this case, the values in all fields will be 0.

If access is needed from a specific IPv4 address or from a range of IPv4 addresses, this section needs to be configured (e.g. 141.0.144.129 ~ 141.0.144.130). In the example illustrated in Image 3, the SFTP server is running in LAN. The SFTP server is located on the LAN client with IPv4 address 192.168.1.100. The server will be listening for connections on TCP port 22, so TCP 22 must be listed. The list port ranges in sections WAN port and LAN Host port.

Once all the parameters are listed, click **Apply**. This will save your new router configuration.



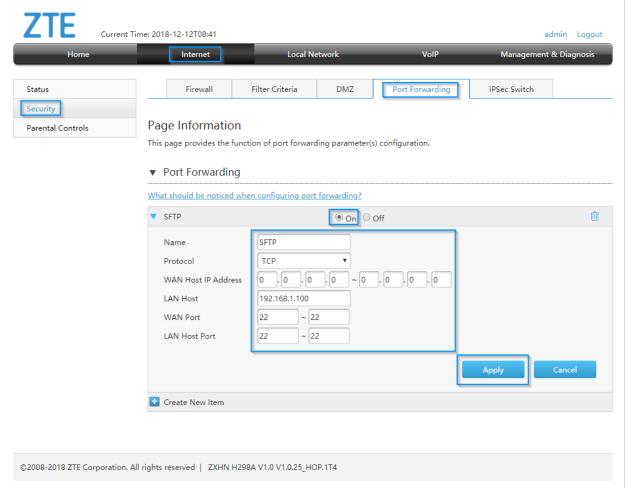


Image 3. Defining port forwarding rule

Alternatively, port forwarding can be configured in a way that port mapping is performed. An example of this is illustrated in Image 4. In this case, WAN port 12001 traffic has been forwarded to the local web server which is listening for connections on port 8080. The router does a port translation.

Please also note that ports 80 and 443 **should never be used on WAN**, as these ports are reserved for Hyperoptic Ltd. remote management. If you would like to use these ports on your server in a LAN, then you can use different ports on WAN as shown on Image 4 (e.g. you can use ports on WAN 12000, 12001 and map them to LAN ports 80, 443 respectively).



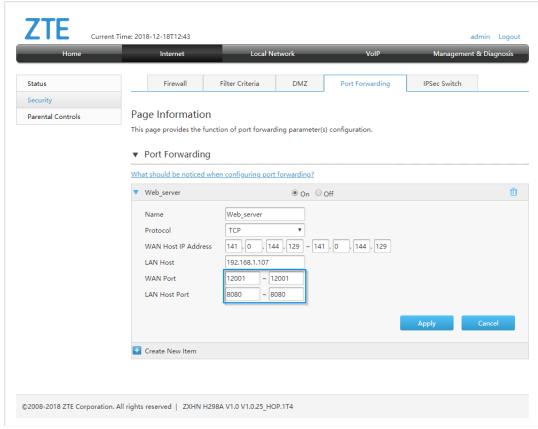


Image 4. Example when different WAN port is serving different LAN port

A list of commonly used ports is illustrated in Image 5. For additional information on TCP/UDP port numbers, please refer to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_TCP_and_UDP_port_numbers.

Port Number(s)	Protocol	Application
20	ТСР	FTP data
21	ТСР	FTP control
22	ТСР	SSH
23	ТСР	Telnet
25	ТСР	SMTP
53	UDP, TCP	DNS
67	UDP	DHCP Server
68	UDP	DHCP Client
69	UDP	TFTP
80	ТСР	HTTP (WWW)
110	ТСР	POP3
161	UDP	SNMP
443	ТСР	SSL
514	UDP	Syslog
16,384 – 32,767	UDP	RTP (voice, video)

Image 5. List of commonly used ports



DMZ for ZTE H298A

If a LAN device needs to be placed in a demilitarized zone, navigate to DMZ as illustrated in Image 6 (Internet > Security > DMZ). Devices placed in DMZ will not be affected by a router's firewall. Placing LAN devices in DMZ can therefore pose an IT security risk and this action should be taken with caution.

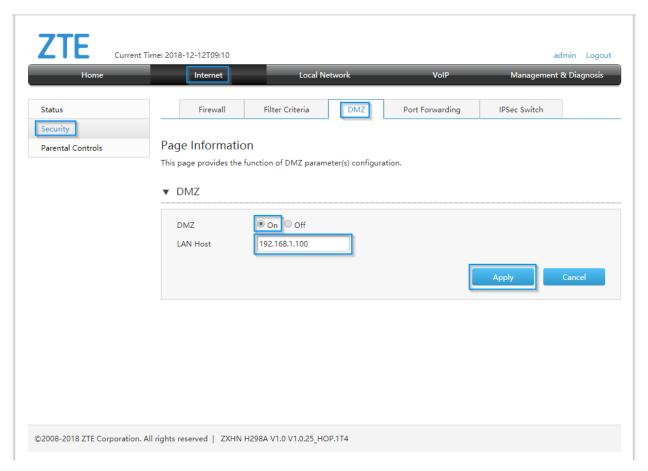


Image 6. DMZ configuration on router

Select **On** and list the IPv4 address of LAN device in the **LAN Host** field.

Click **Apply** to save new router configuration.



IPv6 filters (equivalent to IPv4 port forwarding)

If IPv6 servers are available for the LAN device, access can be granted via IPv6 filters. In order to configure IPv6 filters, navigate to **Internet > Security > Filter Criteria > IP Filter - IPv6**. This is illustrated in Image 7.

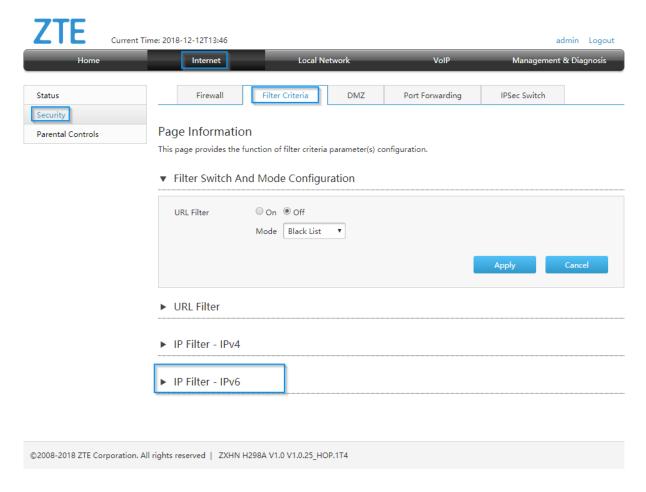


Image 7. IPv6 filters section of router configuration

Click on IP Filter – IPv6. You should then be presented with a page similar to Image 8.

Click **On** in order to activate the IPv6 filter.

Use any Name for the IPv6 filter.

Click **Allow** to permit connections to the web server.

Select transport protocol – **TCP** in case of web server.



List the **Destination Port Range** which will be used for the local sever (port **8080**). Define the **Destination IPv6 Address** prefix which will be used in LAN (e.g. **2a01:4b00:8003:5300::/64**).

The Ingress port should be WAN-DHCP-CONNECTION.

The **Egress** port should be **LAN**.

If the remote address (internet side) is known, this can be configured in the **Source IPv6 Address** field.

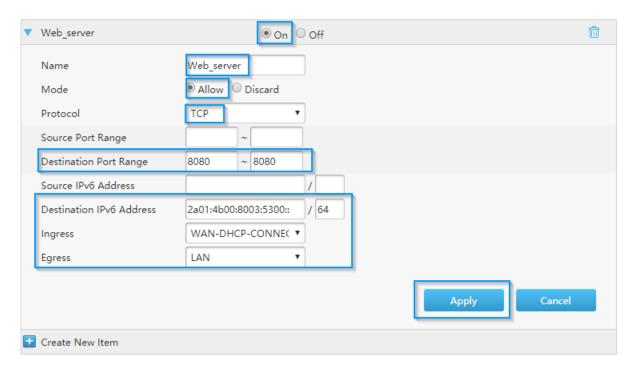
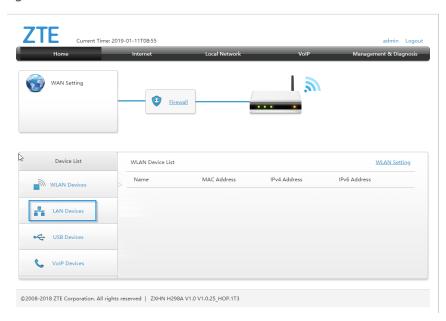


Image 8. Defining IPv6 filter parameters



DHCP Binding

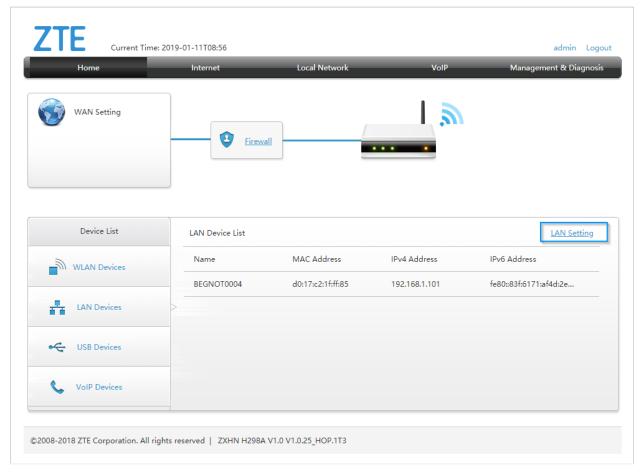
Specific LAN clients can have the same IPv4 address all the time. In order to define which LAN client will have which IPv4 address, configuration of binding must be completed. This is illustrate in Image 9. Navigate to section **LAN Devices**.



9. Navigate to LAN Devices

Click on LAN Settings as illustrated in Image 10. . This will open another screen with DHCP Binding options.

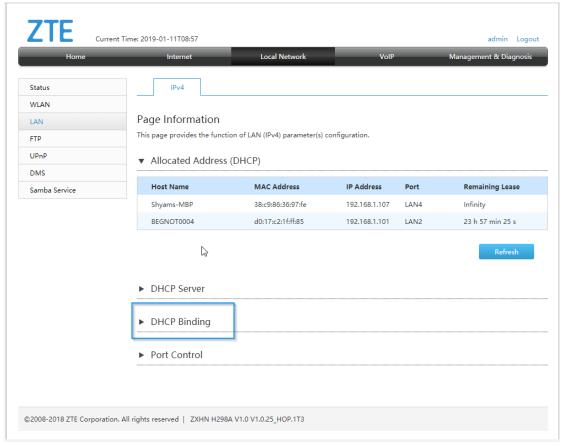




10. Navigate to section LAN Settings

After clicking on LAN Settings, link screen as illustrated in Image 11 should appear. .





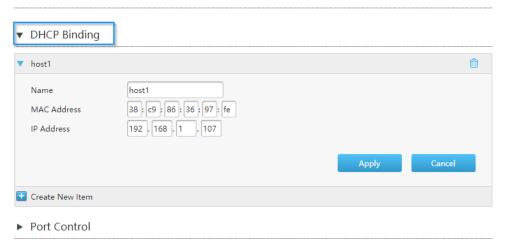
11. DHCP Binding section of router user interface

After clicking **DHCP Binding**, define relevant parameters. **Name** can be anything. Check MAC address of the attached LAN client. Input **MAC address**.

List wanted IPv4 for the LAN client. IPv4 addresses can be in range from **192.168.1.100** to **192.168.1.254**. An example of configuration is illustrated in Image 12.



▶ DHCP Server



12. Linking MAC address to IPv4 LAN address