RUT900 Interfaces

The information in this page is updated in accordance with firmware version .

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Contents

Summary

The **Interfaces** page is used to to set up network interfaces.

This manual page provides an overview of the Interfaces page in RUT900 devices.

If you're having trouble finding this page or some of the parameters described here on your device's WebUI, you should **turn on "Advanced WebUI" mode**. You can do that by clicking the "Advanced" button, located at the top of the WebUI.

Network Interfaces

The **Network Interfaces** section displays interfaces currently existing on this device.

Add Interface

The **Add Interface** section is used to create additional network interfaces. To create a new interface, simply enter a custom name for it and click the 'Add' button.

Interface configuration

This section provides information on **network interface configuration**. There are three main types of interfaces on the device:

- **Ethernet LAN**
- **Ethernet WAN**
- **Mobile WAN**

Different types of interfaces can be configured under different protocols:

	Static	DHCP	DHCPv6	PPPoE	Mobile
Ethernet LAN					
Ethernet WAN					
Mobile WAN					

To begin configuring an interface, click the 'Edit' button on the right side of the interface:

General Setup

The **General Setup** section is used to configure the protocol of an interface and all the different parameters that go along with each protocol. If **None** protocol is chosen, all other interface settings will be ignored. The following sections are different for each protocol.

General Setup: Static

The **static** protocol uses a predefined manual configuration instead of obtaining parameters automatically via a DHCP lease.

Field	Value	Description
IPv4 address	ip4; default[for LAN]: **192.168.1.1**	The IPv4 address interface of this interface. An IP address identifies a device on a network and allows it to communicate with other devices.
IPv4 netmask	netmask; default[for LAN]: **255.255.255.0**	The IPv4 netmask of this interface. A **netmask** is used to define how "large" a network is by specifying which part of the IP address denotes the network and which part denotes a device.
IPv4 gateway	ip4; default: **none**	The IPv4 gateway address used by this interface. An interface's default gateway is the default address through which all outgoing traffic is directed.
IPv4 broadcast	ip4; default: **none**	The IPv4 broadcast address used by this interface. IP broadcasts are used by BOOTP and DHCP clients to find and send requests to their respective servers.
DNS servers	ip4; default: **none**	DNS server addresses that this interface will use. If left empty, DNS servers are assigned automatically. To see what DNS servers are currently used, you can check the contents of the */tmp/resolv.conf.auto* file.

General Setup: DHCP

The **DHCP** protocol is used to set up an interface which obtains its configuration parameters automatically via a DHCP lease.

Field	Value	Description
Hostname to send when requesting DHCP	string; default: **none**	A hostname for this interface used to identify this machine on the DHCP server.

General Setup: DHCPv6

The **DHCPv6** protocol is used to set up an IPv6 interface which obtains its configuration parameters automatically via a DHCP lease.

Field	Value	Description
Request IPv6-address	try	force	disabled; default: **try**	Defines the behaviour for requesting an address.
Request IPv6-prefix of length	integer [0..64]	Automatic	disabled ; default: **Automatic**	Defines how this will request a IPv6 ULA-Prefix length. If set to 'disabled' the interface will obtain a single IPv6 address without a subnet for routing.

General Setup: PPPoE

The **PPPoE** protocol is used to set up a PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) connection over the Ethernet port.

Field	Value	Description
PAP/CHAP username	string; default: **none**	Username used in PAP/CHAP authentication.
PAP/CHAP password	string; default: **none**	Password used in PAP/CHAP authentication.
Access Concentrator	string; default: **none**	The Access Concentrator to connect to. ISPs used Access Concentrators to route their PPPoE connections. Usually, the settings are received automatically, however in some cases it is required to specify the name for an Access Concentrator. Leave empty to detect Access Concentrators automatically.
Service name	string; default: **none**	The Service Name to connect to. Leave empty to detect Service name automatically.

General Setup: Mobile

The **Mobile** protocol is used to set up an interface which can establish a mobile WAN connection.

Mode: NAT

Field	Value	Description
Mode	NAT | Bridge | Passthrough; default: **NAT**	Mobile connection operating mode. • **NAT** - the mobile connection uses NAT (network address translation). • **Bridge** - bridges the LTE data connection with LAN. The device assigns its WAN IP address to another device (first connected to LAN or specified with MAC address). Using Bridge mode will disable most of the device's capabilities. • **Passthrough** - in this mode the RUT900 shares its WAN IP to a single LAN device (first connected to LAN or specified with MAC address). The LAN device will get WAN IP of RUT900 instead of LAN IP. Using Passthrough mode will disable most of the device's capabilities.
PDP Type	IPv4 | IPv6 | IPv4/IPv6; default: **IPv4**	Specifies what of address will be requested from the operator.
SIM	SIM1 | SIM2; default: **SIM1**	Selects which SIM slot will be used for this interface.

Auto APN	off | on; default: **on**	The Auto APN feature scans an internal Android APN database and selects an APN based on the SIM card's operator and country. If the first automatically selected APN doesn't work, it attempts to use the next existing APN from the database.
APN / Custom APN	string; default: **none**	An Access Point Name (APN) is a gateway between a GSM, GPRS, 3G or 4G mobile network and another computer network. Depending on the contract, some operators may require you to use an APN just to complete the registration on a network. In other cases, APN is used to get special parameters from the operator (e.g., a public IP address) depending on the contract. An APN Network Identifier cannot start with any of the following strings: • rac; • lac; • sgsn; • rnc; it cannot end in: • .gprs; and it cannot contain the asterisk symbol (*).
Authentication Type	NONE | PAP | CHAP; default: **NONE**	Authentication method that your GSM carrier uses to authenticate new connections on its network. If you select PAP or CHAP, you will also be required to enter a username and password.

Mode: Passthrough

Field	Value	Description
Mode	NAT | Bridge | Passthrough; default: **NAT**	Mobile connection operating mode. • **NAT** - the mobile connection uses NAT (network address translation). • **Bridge** - bridges the LTE data connection with LAN. The device assigns its WAN IP address to another device (first connected to LAN or specified with MAC address). Using Bridge mode will disable most of the device's capabilities. • **Passthrough** - in this mode the RUT900 shares its WAN IP to a single LAN device (first connected to LAN or specified with MAC address). The LAN device will get WAN IP of RUT900 instead of LAN IP. Using Passthrough mode will disable most of the device's capabilities.
Subnet selection	Auto | P2P; default: **Auto**	Subnet selection method.
PDP Type	IPv4 | IPv6 | IPv4/IPv6; default: **IPv4**	Specifies what of address will be requested from the operator.
SIM	SIM1 | SIM2; default: **SIM1**	Selects which SIM slot will be used for this interface.

Auto APN	off | on; default: **on**	The Auto APN feature scans an internal Android APN database and selects an APN based on the SIM card's operator and country. If the first automatically selected APN doesn't work, it attempts to use the next existing APN from the database.
APN / Custom APN	string; default: **none**	An Access Point Name (APN) is a gateway between a GSM, GPRS, 3G or 4G mobile network and another computer network. Depending on the contract, some operators may require you to use an APN just to complete the registration on a network. In other cases, APN is used to get special parameters from the operator (e.g., a [public IP address](#)) depending on the contract. An APN Network Identifier cannot start with any of the following strings: • rac; • lac; • sgsn; • rnc; it cannot end in: • .gprs; and it cannot contain the asterisk symbol (*).
Authentication Type	NONE | PAP | CHAP; default: **NONE**	Authentication method that your GSM carrier uses to authenticate new connections on its network. If you select PAP or CHAP, you will also be required to enter a username and password.
Disable DHCP	on | off; default: **on**	Disables dynamic allocation of client addresses when toggled off
Lease Time	integer; default: **1**	Expiry time of leased address. The minimum value for hours is 1, the minimum value for minutes is 2 and the minimum value for seconds is 120
Units	Hours | Minutes | Second; default: **Hours**	Specifies the time measurement unit
MAC Address	mac; default: **none**	Specifies the MAC address of the device that will receive the mobile interface's IP address in Bridge or Passthrough mode. **Note:** this field only becomes visible when using Bridge or Passthrough mode.

Mode: Bridge

 ![x]

Field	Value	Description

Mode	NAT | Bridge | Passthrough; default: **NAT**	Mobile connection operating mode. • **NAT** - the mobile connection uses NAT (network address translation). • **Bridge** - bridges the LTE data connection with LAN. The device assigns its WAN IP address to another device (first connected to LAN or specified with MAC address). Using Bridge mode will disable most of the device's capabilities. • **Passthrough** - in this mode the RUT900 shares its WAN IP to a single LAN device (first connected to LAN or specified with MAC address). The LAN device will get WAN IP of RUT900 instead of LAN IP. Using Passthrough mode will disable most of the device's capabilities.
Subnet selection	Auto | P2P; default: **Auto**	Subnet selection method.
PDP Type	IPv4 | IPv6 | IPv4/IPv6; default: **IPv4**	Specifies what of address will be requested from the operator.
SIM	SIM1 | SIM2; default: **SIM1**	Selects which SIM slot will be used for this interface.
Auto APN	off | on; default: **on**	The Auto APN feature scans an internal Android APN database and selects an APN based on the SIM card's operator and country. If the first automatically selected APN doesn't work, it attempts to use the next existing APN from the database.
APN / Custom APN	string; default: **none**	An Access Point Name (APN) is a gateway between a GSM, GPRS, 3G or 4G mobile network and another computer network. Depending on the contract, some operators may require you to use an APN just to complete the registration on a network. In other cases, APN is used to get special parameters from the operator (e.g., a <u>public IP address</u>) depending on the contract. An APN Network Identifier cannot start with any of the following strings: • rac; • lac; • sgsn; • rnc; it cannot end in: • .gprs; and it cannot contain the asterisk symbol (*).
Authentication Type	NONE | PAP | CHAP; default: **NONE**	Authentication method that your GSM carrier uses to authenticate new connections on its network. If you select PAP or CHAP, you will also be required to enter a username and password.
MAC Address	mac; default: **none**	Specifies the MAC address of the device that will receive the mobile interface's IP address in Bridge or Passthrough mode. **Note:** this field only becomes visible when using Bridge or Passthrough mode.

Multi-APN

RUT900 supports Multiple PDN feature in order to establish connections to multiple mobile networks using a single SIM card. You can find a configuration example [here](#).

Advanced Settings

The **Advanced Settings** section is used to set up some of the more specific and less frequently used interface parameters. This section is different for each protocol.

Advanced Settings: Static

Advanced Settings information for **Static** protocol is provided in the table below.

Field	Value	Description
Use built in IPv6-management	off | on; default: **on**	Specifies whether to enable prefix delegation.
Force link	off | on; default: **on**	Specifies whether interface settings (IP, route, gateway) are assigned to the interface regardless of the link being active or only after the link has become active.
Use gateway metric	integer; default: **3**	A metric specifies the priority of the gateway. The lower the metric, the higher the priority (0 for highest priority).
Override MAC address	mac; default: **none**	When set, uses a user-defined MAC address for the interface instead of the default one.
Override MTU	integer [1..9200]; default: **none**	Changes the interface's allowed maximum transmission unit (MTU) size. It is the largest size of a protocol data unit (PDU) that can be transmitted in a single network layer transaction. • **Note:** Interface(s): lan have mtu lower than 1280 it will make all interfaces on same physical interface no longer support IPv4. • **Note:** Interface(s): lan have mtu lower than 576 it will make all interfaces on same physical interface no longer support DHCP.
IP4table	integer [0..99999999]; default: **none**	ID of the routing table in [Routing tables](#) page.

Advanced Settings: DHCP

Advanced Settings information for *DHCP* protocol is provided in the table below.

Field	Value	Description
Use built-in IPv6 management	off | on; default: **on**	Specifies whether to enable prefix delegation.
Force link	off | on; default: **off**	Specifies whether interface settings (IP, route, gateway) are assigned to the interface regardless of the link being active or only after the link has become active.
Use broadcast flag	off | on; default: **off**	Required for certain ISPs. For example, Charter with DOCSIS 3.
Use default gateway	off | on; default: **on**	When checked, creates a default route for the interface.
Use gateway metric	integer; default: **none**	A metric specifies the priority of the gateway. The lower the metric, the higher the priority (0 for highest priority).
Use custom DNS servers	ip4; default: **none**	Specifies custom DNS servers. If left empty, DNS servers advertised by peer are used.
Client ID to send when requesting DHCP	string; default: **none**	Client ID which will be sent when requesting a DHCP lease.
Vendor Class to send when requesting DHCP	string; default: **none**	Vendor class which will be sent when requesting a DHCP lease.
Override MAC address	mac; default: **none**	When set, uses a user-defined MAC address for the interface instead of the default one.
Override MTU	integer [1..9200]; default: **none**	Changes the interfaces allowed maximum transmission unit (MTU) size. It is the largest size of a protocol data unit (PDU) that can be transmitted in a single network layer transaction. • **Note:** Interface(s): lan have mtu lower than 1280 it will make all interfaces on same physical interface no longer support IPv4. • **Note:** Interface(s): lan have mtu lower than 576 it will make all interfaces on same physical interface no longer support DHCP.
IP4table	integer [0..99999999]; default: **none**	ID of the routing table in [Routing tables](#) page.

Advanced Settings: DHCPv6

Advanced Settings information for *DHCPv6* protocol is provided in the table below.

Field	Value	Description
Use built in IPv6-management	off | on; default: **on**	Specifies whether to enable prefix delegation.
Force link	off | on; default: **off**	Specifies whether interface settings (IP, route, gateway) are assigned to the interface regardless of the link being active or only after the link has become active.

Use default gateway	off | on; default: **on**	When checked, creates a default route for the interface.
Use custom DNS servers	ip4; default: **none**	Specifies custom DNS servers. If left empty, DNS servers advertised by peer are used.
Custom delegated IPv6-prefix	ip6 prefix; default: **none**	Uses an (additional) user-provided IPv6 prefix for distribution to clients.
Client ID to send when requesting DHCP	string; default: **none**	Client ID which will be sent when requesting a DHCP lease.
Override MAC address	mac; default: **none**	When set, uses a user-defined MAC address for the interface instead of the default one.
Override MTU	integer [1..9200]; default: **none**	Changes the interface's allowed maximum transmission unit (MTU) size. It is the largest size of a protocol data unit (PDU) that can be transmitted in a single network layer transaction. • **Note:** Interface(s): lan have mtu lower than 1280 it will make all interfaces on same physical interface no longer support IPv4. • **Note:** Interface(s): lan have mtu lower than 576 it will make all interfaces on same physical interface no longer support DHCP.
IP4table	integer [0..99999999]; default: **none**	ID of the routing table in Routing tables page.

Advanced Settings: PPPoE

Advanced Settings information for *PPPoE* protocol is provided in the table below.

Field	Value	Description
Use built-in IPv6 management	off | on; default: **on**	Specifies whether to enable prefix delegation.
Force link	off | on; default: **off**	Specifies whether interface settings (IP, route, gateway) are assigned to the interface regardless of the link being active or only after the link has become active.
Obtain IPv6 address	Automatic | Disabled | Manual; default: **Automatic**	Defines behaviour for obtaining an IPv6 address.
Use default gateway	off | on; default: **on**	When checked, creates a default route for the interface.
Use gateway metric	integer; default: **none**	A metric specifies the priority of the gateway. The lower the metric, the higher the priority (0 for highest priority).
Use custom DNS servers	ip4; default: **none**	Specifies custom DNS servers. If left empty, DNS servers advertised by peer are used.
VLAN tag value	integer [0..7]; default: **none**	VLAN tag value.

VLAN priority	integer [0..4095]; default: **none**	VLAN priority.
LCP echo failure threshold	integer; default: **none**	Presumes peer to be dead after given amount of LCP echo failures. Leave it at 0 to ignore failures.
LCP echo interval	integer; default: **none**	Sends LCP echo requests at the given interval in seconds. This function is only effective in conjunction with failure threshold.
Host-Uniq tag content	raw hex-encoded bytes; default: **none**	Leave empty unless your ISP require this.
Inactivity timeout	mac; default: **none**	Close inactive connection after the given amount of seconds. Leave it at 0 to persist connection.
Override MTU	integer [1..1500]; default: **none**	Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) – specifies the largest possible size of a data packet.
IP4table	integer [0..99999999]; default: **none**	ID of the routing table in [Routing tables](#) page.

Advanced Settings: Mobile

Advanced Settings information for *Mobile* protocol is provided in the table below.

Field	Value	Description
Use built in IPv6-management	off | on; default: **on**	Specifies whether to enable prefix delegation.
Force link	off | on; default: **off**	Specifies whether interface settings (IP, route, gateway) are assigned to the interface regardless of the link being active or only after the link has become active.
Use custom DNS servers	ip4; default: **none**	Specifies custom DNS servers. If left empty, DNS servers advertised by peer are used.
Use gateway metric	integer; default: **none**	A metric specifies the priority of the gateway. The lower the metric, the higher the priority (0 for highest priority).
Override MTU	integer [1..9200]; default: **none**	Changes the interface's allowed maximum transmission unit (MTU) size. It is the largest size of a protocol data unit (PDU) that can be transmitted in a single network layer transaction.
IP4table	integer [0..99999999]; default: **none**	ID of the routing table in [Routing tables](#) page.

Physical Settings

The **Physical Settings** section is used to create associations with physical interfaces and bridge network interfaces.

Field	Value	Description
Bridge interfaces	off | **on**; default: **on**	Bridges physical interfaces specified in this configuration.
Enable STP	off | on; default: **off**	Turns the use of Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) for this interface on or off. **Note:** this field becomes visible when 'Bridge interfaces' is set to *on*.
Enable IGMP	off | on; default: **off**	Enabless IGMP snooping on this bridge. **Note:** this field becomes visible when 'Bridge interfaces' is set to *on* and 'Protocol' is set to *PPPoE*.
Interface	network interface(s); default: **none**	Ties this network interface to physical device interfaces such as Ethernet or WiFi radios.

Firewall Settings

The **Firewall Settings** section is used to specify to which firewall zone if any this interface belongs. Assigning an interface to a zone may provide easier configuration of firewall rules. For example, instead of configuring separate rules for each WAN interface, you can add all WAN interfaces into a single firewall zone and make the rule apply to that zone instead.

More firewall zone settings can be configured from the Network → Firewall → General Settings → [Zones](#) section.

Field	Value	Description
Create / Assign firewall-zone	firewall zone; default: **none**	Assigns this interface to the specified firewall zone.

DHCP Server

A **DHCP** (**Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol**) server is a service that can automatically configure the TCP/IP settings of any device that requests such a service. If you connect a device that has been configured to obtain an IP address automatically, the DHCP server will lease out an IP address from the available IP pool and the device will be able to communicate within the private network.

*To make the DHCP Server section visible, **set interface protocol to Static***.

DHCP Server: General Setup

The **General Setup** section is used to set up the main operating parameters of the DHCP server.

Field	Value	Description
Enable DHCP	Enable | Disable | DHCP Relay*; default: **Enable**	Turns the DHCP server on or off or enables DHCP relay*. If DHCP Relay* is selected, you will be prompted to enter an IP address of another DHCP server in your LAN. In this case, whenever a new machine connects to this device, it will redirect any DHCP requests to the specified DHCP Server.
Start IP	ip4; default: **192.168.1.100**	The starting IP address of the DHCP server IP address range. E.g., if your device's LAN IP is 192.168.1.1 and your subnet mask is 255.255.255.0 that means that in your network a valid IP address has to be in the range of [192.168.1.0..192.168.1.254] (192.168.1.255 is a special unavailable address). If the subnet of your LAN IP address changes, this value needs to be changed accordingly.
End IP	ip4; default: **192.168.1.249**	The ending IP address of the DHCP server IP address range. Continuing from the example above: if the start address is 192.168.1.**100** and the end address is 192.168.1.**249**, available addresses will be distributed from that range. If the subnet of your LAN IP address changes, this value needs to be changed accordingly.
Lease time	integer [1..999999]; default: **12** integer [2..999999]* integer [120..999999]**	A DHCP lease will expire after the amount of time specified in this field and the device that was using the lease will have to request a new one. However, if the device stays connected, its lease will be renewed after half of the specified amount of time passes (e.g., if lease time is 12 hours, then every 6 hours the device will ask the DHCP server to renew its lease). The minimal amount of time that can be specified is 2 minutes. *If selected Units is Minutes. **If selected Units is seconds.
Units	Hours | Minutes | Seconds; default: **Hours**	Lease time units.

* When an interface is set to act as a DHCP Relay, it redirects all received DHCP request messages to another specified DHCP server:

DHCP Server: Advanced Settings

Refer to the table below for information on the **Advanced Settings** section.

Field	Value	Description
Dynamic DHCP	off | on; default: **on**	Enables dynamic allocation of client addresses. If this is disabled, only clients that have static IP leases will be served.

Force	off | on; default: **off**	The DHCP force function ensures that the device will always start it's DHCP server, even if there is another DHCP server already running in the its network. By default the device's DHCP server will not start when it is connected to a network segment that already has a working DHCP server.
IPv4 Netmask	netmask; default: **none**	Sends a different netmask than the LAN netmask to DHCP clients.
DHCP Options	dhcp options; default: **none**	Additional options to be added to the DHCP server. For example with '26,1470' or 'option:mtu, 1470' you can assign an MTU value per DHCP. You can find more information on DHCP Options [here]().
Force DHCP options	off | on; default: **off**	If enabled, DHCP options will be sent even if it's not requested.

DHCP Server: IPv6 Settings

Refer to the table below for information on the **IPv6 Settings** section.

Field	Value	Description
Router Advertisement Service	Disabled | Relay mode | Server mode | Hybrid mode; default: **Disabled**	Specifies whether router advertisements should be enabled (server mode), relayed or disabled.
DHCPv6 Service	Disabled | Relay mode | Server mode | Hybrid mode; default: **Disabled**	Specifies whether DHCPv6 server should be enabled (server), relayed (relay) or disabled (disabled).
NDP Proxy	Disabled | Relay mode | Hybrid mode; default: **Disabled**	Specifies whether NDP should be relayed or disabled.
DHCPv6 Mode	Stateless | Stateful-only | Stateless + stateful; default: **Stateless + stateful**	Router announcement (RA) mode.
Always announce default router	off | on; default: **off**	Default router lifetime in the the router announcement (RA) message will be set if default route is present and a global IPv6 address or if default route is present but no global IPv6 address or neither of both conditions.
Announced DNS server	ip; default: **none**	Supplements DHCP-assigned DNS server entries with ones specified in this field.
Announced DNS domains	ip; default: **none**	DNS domain handed out to DHCP clients.

Static Lease

Static IP leases are used to reserve specific IP addresses for specific devices by binding them to their MAC address. This is useful when you have a stationary device connected to your network that you need to reach frequently, e.g., printer, IP phone, etc.

This section displays static IP leases currently existing on this device.

To make the Static Lease section visible, **set interface protocol to Static***.*

The Static Lease list is empty by default. To add a new Static Lease look to the Add Lease section; enter a custom name for the lease and click the 'Add' button.

You should be redirected to the Settings page for that lease, which should look similar to this:

Field	Value	Description
MAC address	mac; default: **none**	MAC address of a device that will connect to this network interface.
IP address	ip; default: **none**	The IP address that will be reserved for the specified device.

After you click 'Save & Apply' you will be redirected back to the [Network Interfaces](#) page. If you wish to modify the lease later, you can find in the Static Lease list. Simply click the 'Edit' button next to it in order to enter the Settings page for the Static Lease.

Relay Configuration

The **Relay Configuration** section is used to relay and dynamically redirect incoming connections to a target host. Its main purpose is extending the wireless network. For example, when the device is in Wireless Station (client) mode, it can be used to bridge WAN and LAN interfaces to create a larger wireless network.
You can find a detailed usage example **[here](#)**.

Note: Relay is additional software that can be installed from the **System → [Package Manager](#)** page.

Field	Value	Description
Enabled	off | on; default: **off**	Turns the relay configuration on or off.
Interface	network interface; default: **none**	Network interface associated with the relay configuration.

UDP Broadcast Relay

The **UDP Broadcast Relay** will listen for broadcast traffic on the specified port and relay that traffic to the specified interface(s).

Field	Value	Description
Enable	off	on; default: **off**	Turns UDP Broadcast Relay on or off.
Port	integer [0..655353]; default: **none**	UDP port to listen for broadcast traffic.
Interfaces	network interface(s); default: **none**	The interface(s) to which the traffic will be redirected to.

Mobile Data Limit

The **Mobile Data Limit** section provides you with the possibility to set data usage limits for your mobile network interfaces and data usage warnings via SMS message in order to protect yourself from unwanted data charges.

*In order to view the Mobile Data Limit section, the interface **protocol must be set to Mobile**.*

Field	Value	Description
Enable data connection limit	off	on; default: **off**	Turns mobile data limitations on or off.
Data limit* (MB)	integer; default: **1000**	The amount of data that is allowed to be downloaded over the specified period of time. When the limit is reached, the device will no longer be able to establish a data connection until the period is over or the data limit is reset.
Period	Month	Week	Day; default: **Day**	Data limit period after which the data counter is reset on the specified *Start day*.
Start day	Start hour	day [1..31]	day [Monday..Sunday]	hour [1..24]; default: **hour 0**	Specifies when the period of counting data usage should begin. After the period is over, the limit is reset and the count begins over again.
Enable SMS warning	off	on; default: **off**	Turns SMS warning on or off. When turned on and configured, sends an SMS message to a specified number after the SIM card uses a specified amount of data.
Data limit* (MB)	integer; default: **none**	The received data limit before sending an SMS warning. After reaching using the the amount of data specified in this field, the router will send an SMS warning message to the specified phone number.
Phone number	phone number; default: **none**	Recipient's phone numbers.
Data limit clear due	**none**	Display the date of the next automatic data limit clear.

*Your carrier's data usage accounting may differ. Teltonika is not liable should any accounting discrepancies occur.