

OpenMicroServer

Web Setup Guide

Ver. 1.01
Plat'Home Co., Ltd.
OMS-AL400/128 Web Setup Guide

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1 Before using the Web Setup Tool

To use the Web Setup Tool, connect the OpenMicroServer to a PC with a Web browser on the local network.

1.1 Methods to connect the OpenMicroServer to a PC

- Using a crossover cable

When using a crossover cable, connect the Ether-0 port of the OpenMicroServer and the Ethernet port of the PC directly.

- When using a hub and straight cables (standard Ethernet cables)

Connect both the PC and the OpenMicroServer to the hub, using straight cables. Use the Ether-0 port on the OpenMicroServer.

- * The Web setup tool is only accessible over the Web Setup Tool Ether-0 port on the OpenMicroServer, not the other Ethernet ports.

1.2 Network Settings for the Computer to configure

The OpenMicroServer is preconfigured in the factory settings with the IP address 192.168.252.254 and the netmask /24 (255.255.255.0). To connect to the OpenMicroServer, you need to set the PC with an IP address in the 192.168.252.1 to 200 range, and the same netmask as above.

How to set up the network settings on your PC is different for each OS, so please refer to your OS manual.

1.3 Login Settings for the OpenMicroServer

In the OpenMicroServer default setting, you can access the Web Setup Tool by entering

`http://192.168.252.254:880/setup.cgi`

into the browsers address bar. To login, use the following:

user name: root

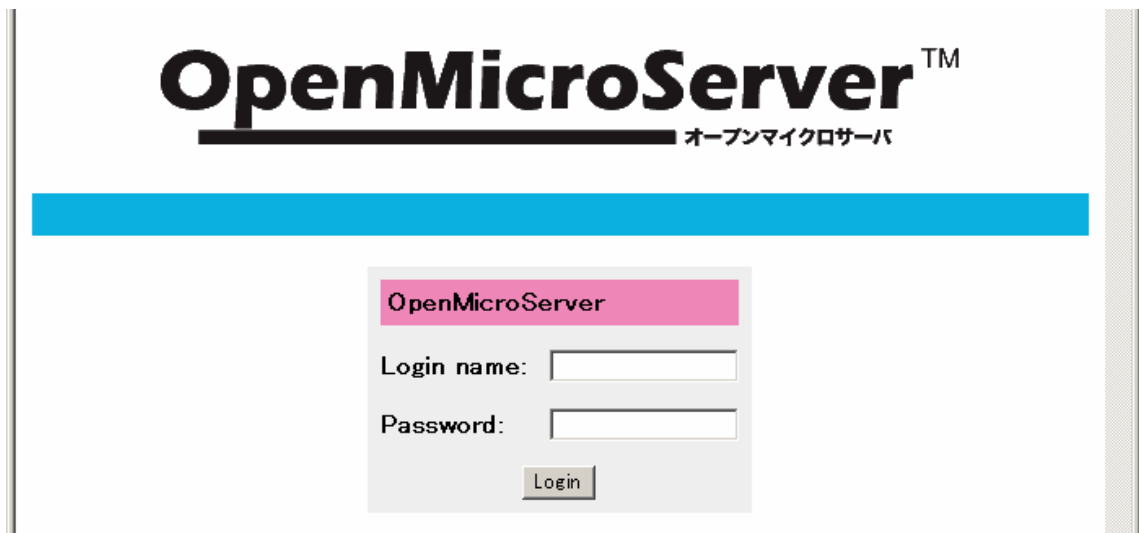
password: root

Note:

All changes done in the Web Setup Tool are lost after a reboot or shutdown, unless you save them in the save dialog. See chapter 4.6 for details.

2 Accessing the OpenMicroServer

1. Launch a web browser on your PC.
 2. Enter "http://192.168.252.254:880/setup.cgi" in the URL address bar. The login screen below is displayed in your web browser.
- If the OpenMicroServer is not started in factory default settings, it may have a different IP. In that case, substitute "192.168.252.254" above with the correct IP. If you don't know the device's IP, you can boot it while pressing the INIT button to restore factory settings.
 - If you cannot establish a connection, check whether your browser is configured to use a proxy server. You need to create an exception for the local network or remove the proxy settings to access the Web Setup Tool. Also, you may need to clear the browser cache. For details on how to do this, see the help function of your web browser.
 - Make sure you enter the full address, including port 880 and the login page "setup.cgi". If you only enter the IP, you cannot log in.



Web Setup Login Screen

3 Logging In

You need a login name and password to configure the OpenMicroServer. The initial login name is "root" and the password is "root". Because the password is the same as the root password, if you have changed the root password you must enter the same password here. When you enter the password, it is displayed as a series of asterisks (*). After checking what you have entered, click [Login].

For details on changing the Password, see the User's Guide chapter 5, "Operation Management - Section 5.2 Password Protection".

- As the first action after login, change the default root password to a secure one under the "Miscellaneous" tab.

4 Menu Selection

The Main screen has the following configuration menus.

- Save Setup
Save changes, reboot and shutdown.
- System
Configure the hostname, domain name, date, time, and NTP server (IP address).
- User
Add or delete user accounts.
- Network
Configure the OpenMicroServer's IP address, default router, and resolver (name server).
- IP masquerade
Configure IP masquerading / network address translation (NAT).
- Firewall
Basic configuration of iptables for port forwarding and firewall.
- Miscellaneous
Configure DHCP server and client, named, sendmail, httpd, and password.

The screenshot shows the 'System' configuration menu. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Save Setup', 'System', 'User', 'Network', 'IP masquerade', 'Firewall', and 'Miscellaneous'. The 'System' tab is selected and highlighted in blue. Below the navigation bar, the 'System' section is titled in large black font. Underneath, there are three sub-sections, each with a pink header bar: 'Host setup', 'Date and Time', and 'NTP'. The 'Host setup' section contains two input fields: 'Host name' with the value 'LinuxServer' and 'Domain name' with the value 'localdomain.co.jp'. Below these fields is a 'Change' button. The 'Date and Time' section contains two rows of input fields: the first row has 'Year' (2008), 'Month' (04), and 'Day' (14); the second row has 'Hour' (05) and 'Minute' (54). Below these fields is a 'Change' button. The 'NTP' section contains one input field for 'NTP server' and a 'Change' button below it.

4.1 Manage Users

To create a user account, enter the desired login name, the name of the user, and the password. To confirm the password, enter it again in the reentry field, and then click [Add]. The system automatically suggests a user id (UID) for the new user, you can leave this value as it is.

To delete a user, click the [Delete] button to the right of the user you want to delete.

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for user management. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: [Save Setup](#), [System](#), [User](#) (selected), [Network](#), [IP masquerade](#), [Firewall](#), and [Miscellaneous](#). Below the navigation bar, the main heading is "User".

Under the heading, there is a section titled "Users" with a pink background. Below this, there is a table with the following columns: UID, Login name, and User name. The table contains one row with the following data: UID: 32768, Login name: user1, and User name: user1. To the right of the row, there is a "Delete" button.

Below the table, there is a section titled "Add user" with a pink background. This section contains several input fields: UID (with the value 32769), Login name, User name, Password, and Retype password. Below the input fields, there is an "Add" button.

4.2 Network

You can configure the following in the Network tab.

1. A gateway for routing
2. The Ethernet ports eth0, eth1, and eth2
3. The resolver (DNS server)

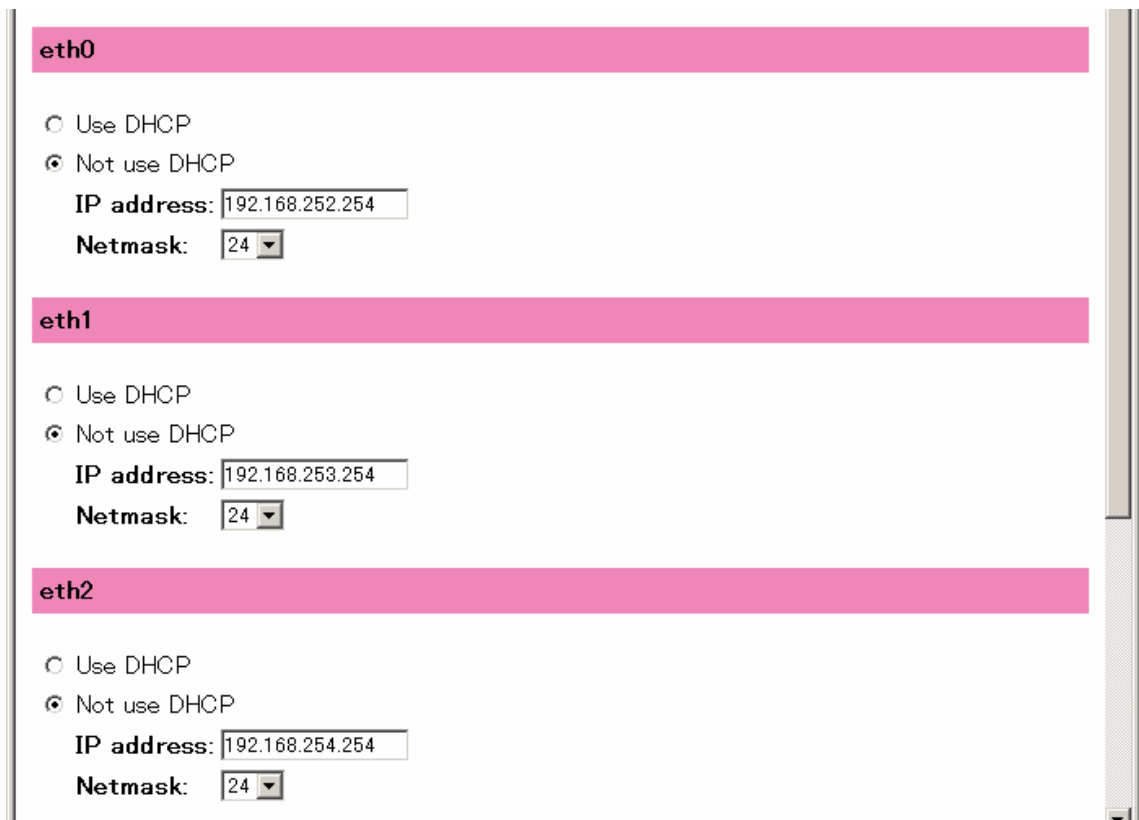
1. Routing



The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation bar at the top containing links for [Save Setup](#), [System](#), [User](#), [Network](#) (highlighted in blue), [IP masquerade](#), [Firewall](#), and [Miscellaneous](#). Below the navigation bar is a large blue header with the word "Network" in white. Underneath, there is a checkbox labeled "Do not change /etc/resolv.conf". A pink horizontal bar highlights the "Routing" section. Below this bar, the "Gateway:" field contains the IP address "192.168.252.194" and the "Interface:" dropdown menu is set to "eth0".

Specify the IP address of the gateway to be used as a router, and the Ethernet port that connects to it.

2. eth0, eth1, and eth2



The screenshot shows the configuration for three Ethernet interfaces: eth0, eth1, and eth2. Each interface has a pink header bar with its name. Below each header, there are two radio buttons: "Use DHCP" and "Not use DHCP". The "Not use DHCP" option is selected for all three interfaces. For each interface, there are input fields for "IP address" and a dropdown menu for "Netmask".

- eth0:** IP address: 192.168.252.254, Netmask: 24
- eth1:** IP address: 192.168.253.254, Netmask: 24
- eth2:** IP address: 192.168.254.254, Netmask: 24

Configure the IP address for each port - eth0 is Ether-0 (the 10/100MB PoE enabled port), eth1 is Ether-1, and eth2 is Ether-2 (the two Gigabit Ethernet ports). To acquire an address with DHCP, select "Use DHCP", and then click [Change]. To enter a static IP address, specify the IP address and the netmask (in bit length format), and then click [Change].

3. Resolver

Resolver

Nameserver:

Nameserver2:

Nameserver3:

Domain name:

Change

To use DNS servers on the local network or the Internet to resolve hostnames, add the IP address of these servers in this mask. You can specify up to three DNS. Click [Change] to alter the settings.

4.3 IP Masquerading / network address translation (NAT)

Save Setup System User Network IP masquerade Firewall Miscellaneous

IP masquerade

Do not change /etc/rc.iptables

IP masquerade

Disable IP masquerade

to eth0

to eth1

to eth2

Change

Configure IP masquerading / network address translation (NAT) in this tab.

You can either disable IP masquerading completely or activate it for one of the Ethernet ports. Note that for more detailed settings, you need to change the configuration files directly.

See the “Firewall” tab for port forwarding.

4.4 Port forwarding and firewall

[Save Setup](#)
[System](#)
[User](#)
[Network](#)
[IP masquerade](#)
[Firewall](#)
[Miscellaneous](#)

Firewall

Do not change /etc/rc.iptables

Port forwarding

src			dst		
proto	interface	port	IP	port	
tcp	eth0				<input type="button" value="Add"/>

In this tab, you can configure the port forwarding functionality of iptables, necessary for static NAT. The available configuration items are the protocol (tcp or udp), the connected Ethernet port (eth0, eth1, and eth2), the destination IP address, and the port number.

Firewall

src			dst						
#	proto	IP	mask	port	IP	mask	port		
0	tcp	ANY	24	ANY	ANY	24	ANY	ACCEPT	<input type="button" value="Add"/>

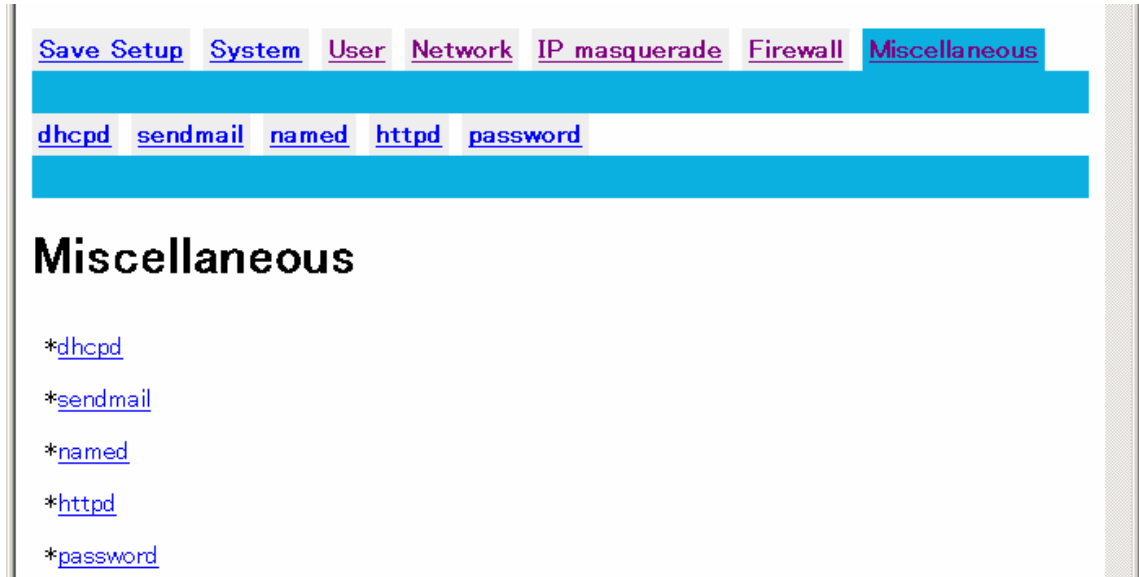
The other option offered in this tab is basic firewall functionality to configure whether to allow or deny connections from certain hosts and on certain ports.

The configuration items are the sequence number and protocol (tcp and udp), the source IP address, the netmask and port number, the destination IP address, the netmask and port number, as well as whether to allow (ACCEPT) or to deny (DROP).

The maximum number of configuration items that you can save changes depending on the contents of the configurations.

4.5 Miscellaneous

In the "Miscellaneous" menu, you can configure the DHCP server (dhcpd), mail server (sendmail), domain name server (named), and the web server (httpd) of the OpenMicroServer.



- dhcpd

dhcpd

Do not change /etc/dhcpd.conf

Setup

eth0 run dhcpd

range: to

Name server:

Domain name:

Gateway:

Netmask:

eth1 run dhcpd

range: to

Name server:

Domain name:

Gateway:

Netmask:

eth2 run dhcpd

range: to

Name server:

Domain name:

Gateway:

Netmask:

[DHCPD Leases](#)

If the OpenMicroServer is used as a DHCP server, you need to specify the address range allocated by the DHCP and the name server used by the DHCP client, the domain name, the default gateway, and the netmask specifications. Specify the same netmask value as the netmask used by the regarding Ethernet port (eth0, eth1, and eth2).

- sendmail

sendmail

Do not change /etc/mail/*

sendmail setup

Run sendmail

Host name(FQDN):

Domain name:

Alias domain name:

Host accepted relay

Add

Specify the host name and the domain name used by the mail server. You can also specify a domain alias.

When The OpenMicroServer is used as a mail relay, specify a host name and a domain name that allow relaying, and then click [Add].

- named

named

Do not change /etc/namedb/*

Zone

Run named

#	Zone name	Type
Add zone		
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="master"/>
	<input type="button" value="Add"/>	

In this tab, you can edit the settings for the zones used by the DNS server named. In the zone entries, the format is the same for both the forward lookup (Host name to IP) and the reverse lookup (IP to Host name). Use the following procedure for the named configuration method.

- Specify the Zone name and click [Add]. You can select either slave or master as the type of your DNS. While a “master” keeps its own DNS records, a slave will function as a secondary DNS server on your network and mirror the entries of a master server.
- When a Zone is added, the Zone name and type are displayed. Click the Zone name to display the Zone editing screen.

When “master” is specified as the type, the following editing screen is displayed.

The screenshot shows a web interface for editing DNS records. It is divided into two main sections: "SOA" and "Record".

SOA Section:

- Host name:
- Mail address:
- Update button:

Record Section:

name	type	resource
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="A"/>	<input type="text"/>

Add button:

Under “Record”, you can add individual DNS records by hand.

From this screen you can specify the zone name, type, and resource. For “name”, when the host name is specified as the forward lookup, the IP address is specified as the reverse lookup. For “resource”, when the IP address is specified as the forward lookup, the host name is specified as the reverse lookup.

For type, specify one of A, NS, CNAME, PTR, or MX. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_DNS_record_types for an explanation of what this is.

The maximum number of configuration items that you can save changes depending on the contents of the configurations.

When “slave” is specified as the type, an edit box to enter the IP address of the corresponding master is displayed.

The screenshot shows a web interface for editing the Master DNS server. It contains a single text input field and an update button.

Master DNS server:

Update button:

- httpd

The OpenMicroServer includes thttpd, a small http server, mainly for displaying the Web Setup Tool that you are currently using.

httpd

Do not change /usr/contrib/etc/thttpd.conf

httpd setup

Run httpd

Chroot to Data Directory

Data Directory (dir):

CGI pattern (cgipat):

Log file (logfile):

In this dialog, you can specify the directory where the files of your website are stored (under Data Directory), the CGI file pattern, and the log file location used with the httpd. Note that changing settings here can make the Web Setup Tool unusable. After checking the configuration items, click [Update].

- password

password

New root password

Old password

New password

Retype new password

Use this dialog to change the root password. Enter the old and new password and then click [Update].

4.6 Save Settings

Save Setup

Setup

- Do not change /etc/resolv.conf
- Do not change /etc/rc.iptables
- Do not change /etc/dhcpd.conf
- Do not change /etc/mail/*
- Do not change /etc/namedb/*
- Do not change /usr/contrib/etc/tthttpd.conf

- Save
- Save and then reboot
- Save and then shutdown
- No save and then shutdown
- Default

OK

Setting changes done on the OpenMicroServer only affect the current system loaded into the RAM disk. Use the options in this tab to make changes persist on the next bootup.

If you select “Save”, “Save and then reboot” or “Save and then Shutdown”, the setting files changed with the Web Setup Tool are written to the User area on the device’s flash ROM to preserve the changes.

If you select “Default”, all of these changes are deleted and the system starts in factory default configuration on the next boot.

You can also use the options in this dialog to safely shut down the device to prevent file corruption (that might happen if you just disconnect power).