

Implementing LTE WAN Backup with Cisco RV34x Series Routers Using a Mac OSX

Objective

This article explains how to use a Cisco Business RV router in tandem with a third-party router that has integrated Long Term Evolution (LTE) Wide Area Network (WAN) capability using a Mac computer. The LTE router is used as back up connectivity to the Internet for the RV34x series router. In this scenario, the [NETGEAR Nighthawk LTE Mobile Hotspot Router, Model MR1100](#) will be used.

If you use a Windows computer, you should follow the steps in [Implementing LTE WAN Backup with Cisco RV34x Series Routers Using a Windows PC](#).

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Applicable Devices | Firmware Version

- RV340 | Firmware 1.0.03.16

- RV340W | Firmware 1.0.03.16
- RV345 | Firmware 1.0.03.16
- RV345P | Firmware 1.0.03.16

Introduction

It is essential for a business to have consistent Internet. You want to do everything you can to ensure connectivity in your network, but you have no control over the reliability of your Internet Service Provider (ISP). At some point their service might go down, which means your network would too. That's why it is important to plan ahead. What can you do?

It's simple, with the Cisco Business RV34x series routers there are two options available to set up a backup Internet:

1. You can add a second traditional ISP using a 3G/4G LTE Universal Serial Bus (USB) compatible dongle with a subscription. The challenge of this setup is when a third-party does an update to the dongle software, it can sometimes cause compatibility issues. If you would like to see the most up to date ISP USB dongle compatibility with Cisco RV Series Routers, click [here](#).
2. Utilize the 2nd WAN port and add a second ISP router with integrated LTE capability. The focus of this article is on this option, so if that interests you, please continue!
In this scenario we will focus on adding an ISP router with LTE capability, specifically, the NETGEAR Nighthawk LTE Mobile Hotspot Router, Model MR1100. The router uses mobile data, just like a mobile phone, when it is used to access the Internet so make sure you have the appropriate plan to support your environment.

Fourth generation (4G) LTE is an improvement over 3G. It provides a more reliable connection, faster upload and download speeds, and better voice and video clarity. Although 4G LTE is not a full 4G connection, it is considered far superior to 3G.

In addition, the secondary ISP can be configured to load balance and expand bandwidth on your network. If you would like to view a video on this, check out [Cisco Tech Talk: Configuring Dual WAN for Load Balancing on RV340 Series Routers](#).

Cisco Business does not sell or support NETGEAR products. It was simply used as an LTE router that was compatible with the Cisco RV series routers.

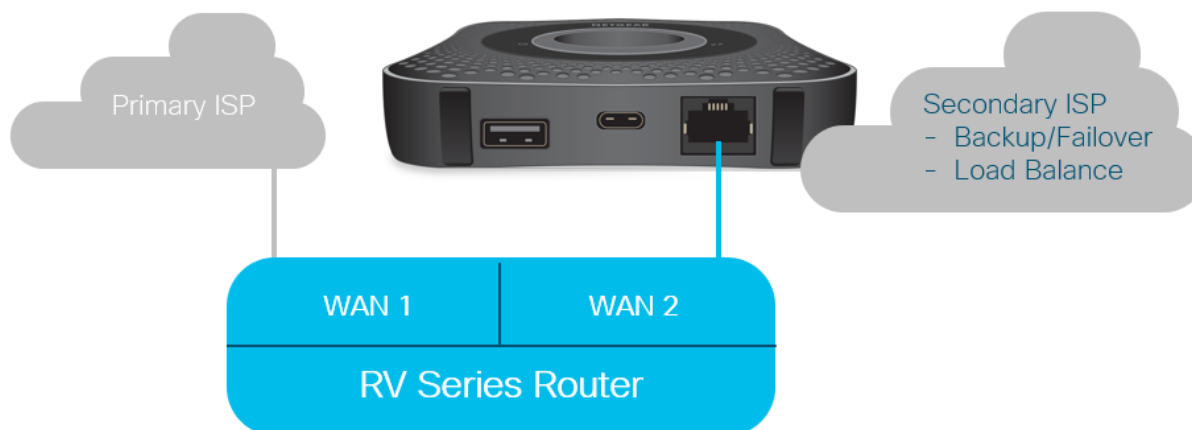
NETGEAR Resources

1. [Product Page](#)

2. [Quick Start Guide](#)
3. [User Manual](#)
4. [What Cellular Bands are Supported by MR1100 Nighthawk M1 Mobile Router?](#)
5. [List of Carriers Supported by AirCard Hotspot](#)
6. [Purchase the MR1100 Nighthawk M1 Mobile Router](#) (Check your ISP for availability)

Backup Internet Topology

The image below illustrates the Primary ISP connected to WAN1 on the RV Series Router (represented as a blue box) and WAN 2 connected to the shown port on the NETGEAR router (the black piece of equipment) for the secondary ISP.



Before connecting the LTE router into the RV340 router, follow the instructions below to set up the LTE router as a backup Internet.

Overview for Set Up

Here are the high-level steps needed to enable backup Internet.

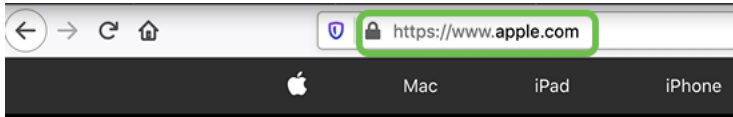
1. [Initial Configuration on the LTE Mobile Router](#)
2. [Configure IP Passthrough on the LTE Mobile Router](#)
3. [Configure the RV34x Router for Backup Internet on WAN 2](#)

Initial Configuration on the LTE Mobile Router

Use a workstation to connect to the Nighthawk LTE router and follow the instructions to

set up standard administration and hotspot networks. Steps can be found in the [NETGEAR User Manual](#). This sets the LTE router as a Wi-Fi hotspot.

Initial configuration for the LTE mobile router allows an Ethernet tethered connection. Using the same workstation, connect to the Ethernet port and verify a valid IP address is issued from the LTE mobile router. Verify this by opening your browser to check a valid Internet site.



The hotspot will be disabled automatically in the next section. This will allow access to the external public-facing IP address required for our needs.

Configure IP Passthrough on the LTE Mobile Router

After following the steps in the section above, you may access the dashboard to configure the LTE mobile router as a standalone device for straight access into the public Internet.

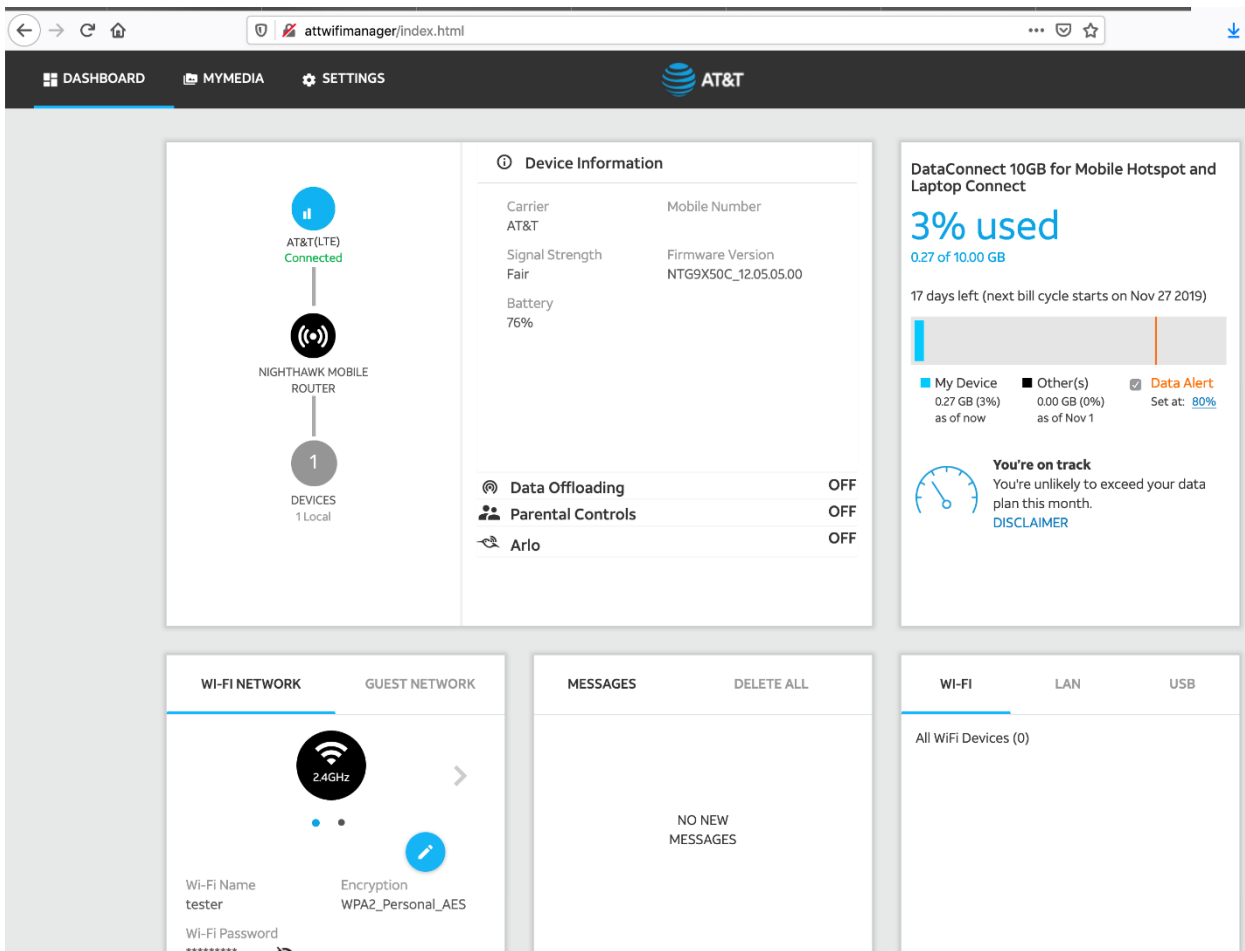
Complete the IP Passthrough configuration options to provide a direct, public-facing IP address.

Step 1

In a web browser, enter *attwifimanager/index.html*.



You should see a dashboard screen similar to the one shown below.



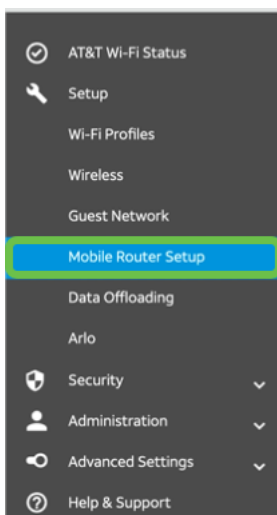
Step 2

Click **Settings** to access the advanced configuration parameters.



Step 3

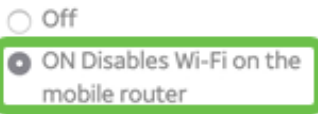
Navigate to **Mobile Router Setup**.



Step 4

Under *IP PASSTHROUGH*, select **ON Disables Wi-Fi on the mobile router**. This will disable Wi-Fi hotspot support.

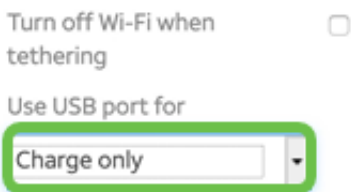
IP PASSTHROUGH



Step 5

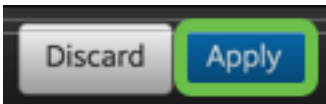
Under *TETHERING*, select **Charge only** from the drop-down menu.

TETHERING



Step 6

Click **Apply**.



Step 7

A pop-up window will open to *Confirm Restart*, click **Continue**.

Confirm Restart

In order to save these changes, your mobile router will need to restart. Continue?



Step 8

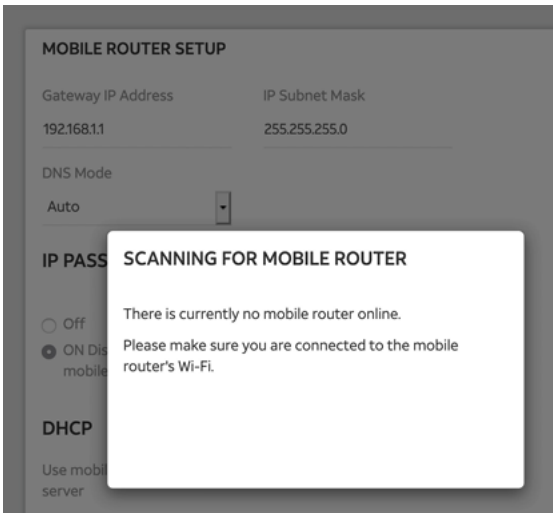
A notice will appear in the upper right corner, *Mobile Broadband Disconnected*.

Mobile Broadband Disconnected

Your data connection is disconnected.

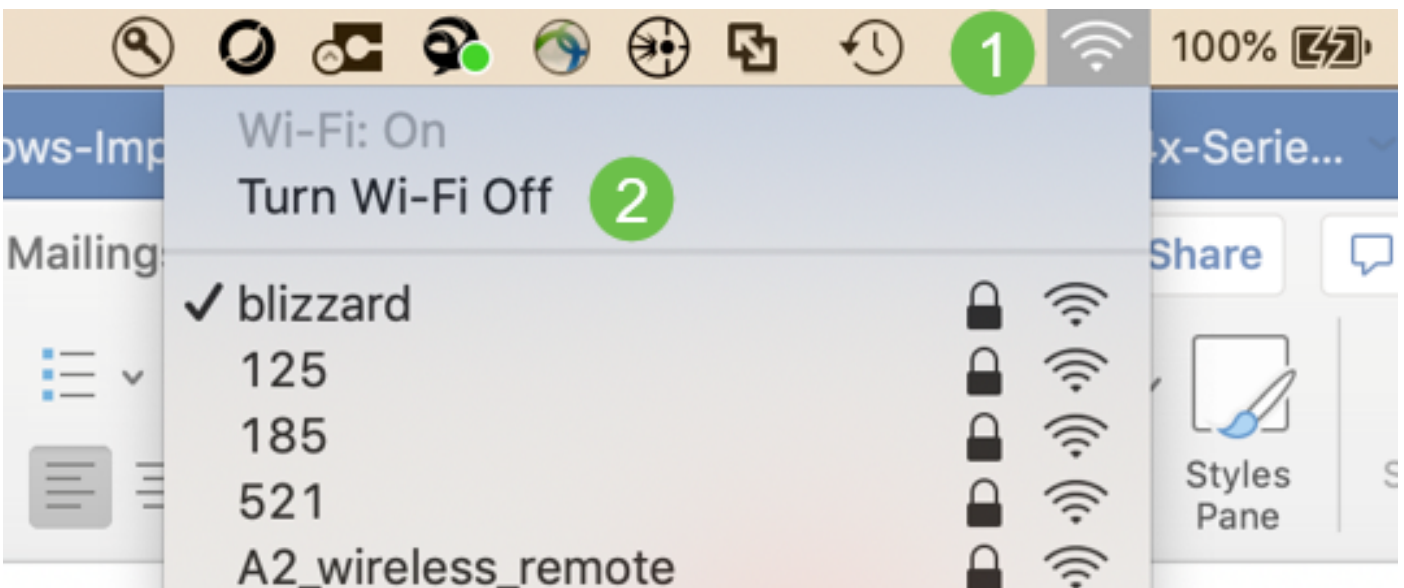
Step 9

A notice will appear, *SCANNING FOR MOBILE ROUTER*.



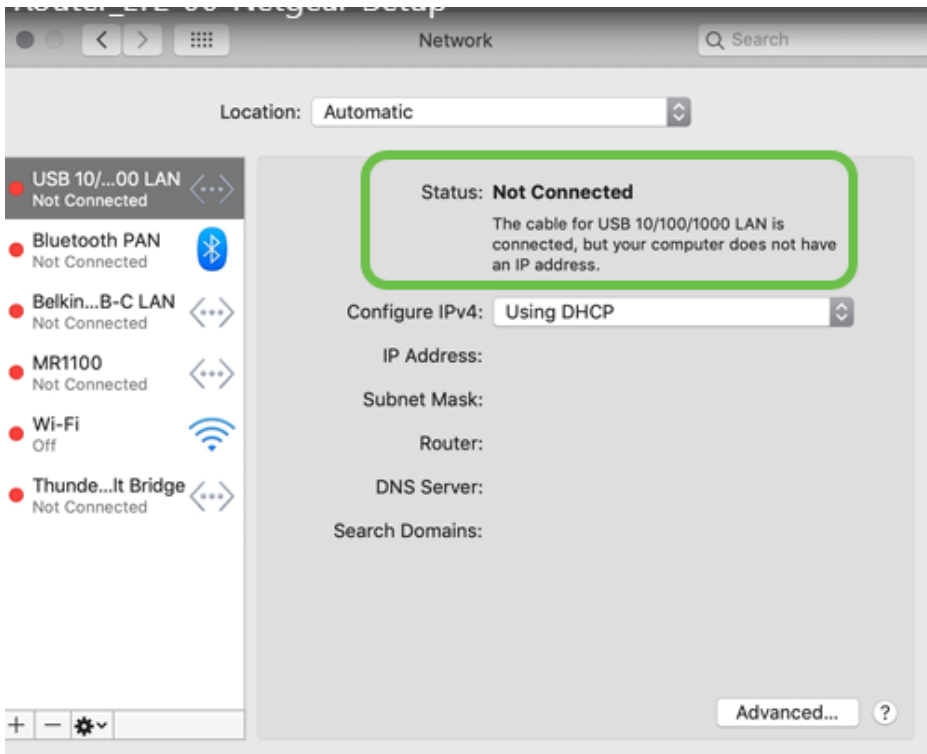
Step 10

The Wi-Fi interface needs to be disabled to test the configuration of the LTE router on the LAN network. To disable the Wi-Fi connection, click on the **Wi-Fi icon** and select **Turn Wi-Fi Off**.



Step 11

You will then see that the network is not connected to the RV340.

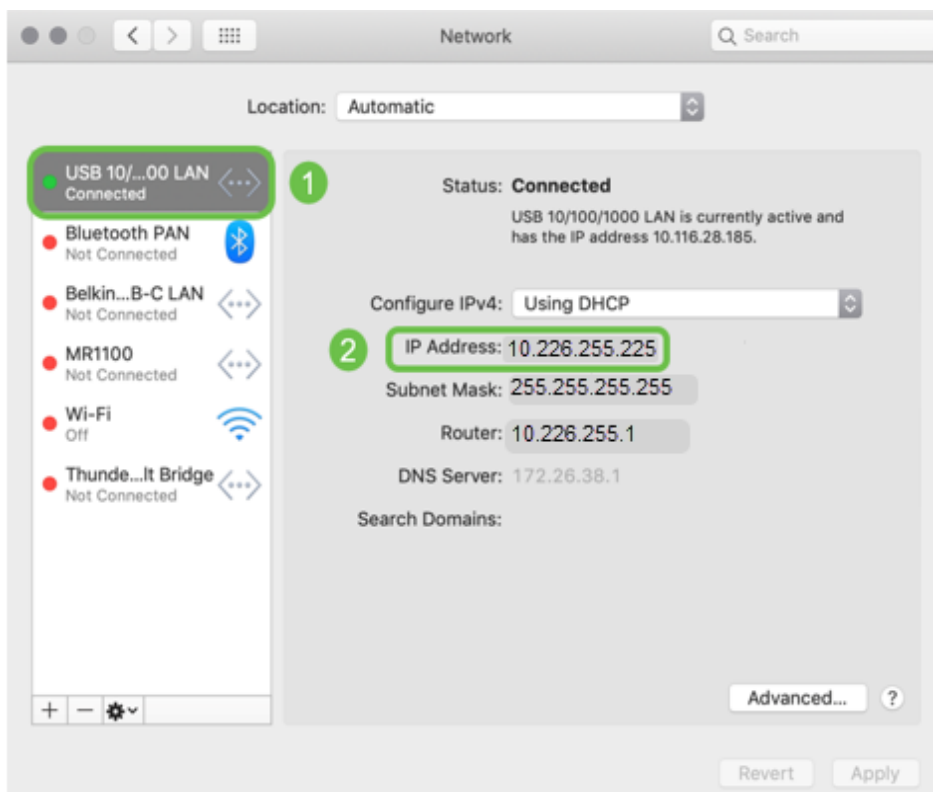


Step 12

In Step 7, you had the NETGEAR router perform a reboot. Once that is complete, take an Ethernet cable and connect the LTE router directly to your PC.

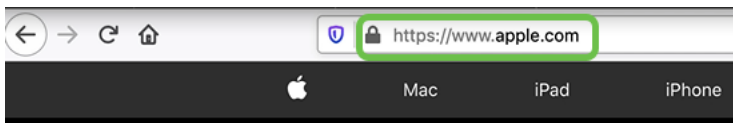
Step 13

Note the ISP Internet-facing IP address of your Ethernet LAN. This is the IP address of the LTE router.



Step 14

Check connectivity to the Internet by opening your browser and entering a valid Internet site.



Step 15

Disconnect the Ethernet cable from the LTE router and PC.

Configure RV34x Router for Backup Internet on WAN 2

Now that the LTE router has been configured and the workstation is receiving an ISP-generated IP address, connect the LTE mobile router directly to WAN 2 port of the RV340 series router as shown in the [Backup Internet Topology](#) section of this article. This address was provided to the Cisco router directly by the LTE router (from the ISP).

Currently the Internet connection is provided by WAN 1 of the RV340.

Step 1

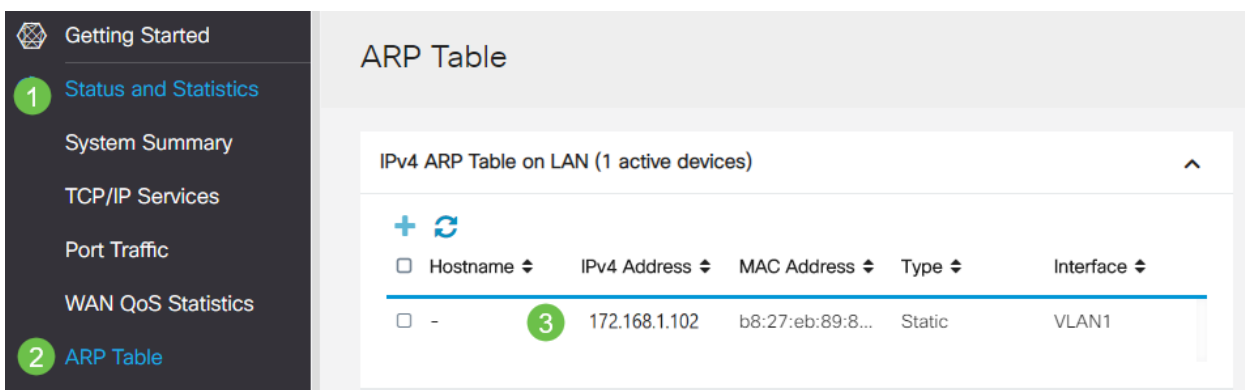
Connect the LTE router into the WAN 2 port of the RV340 router.

Step 2

Connect your PC to the RV router in order to access the administration menus.

Step 3

Navigate to **Status and Statistics > ARP Table**. Take note of the IPv4 address for your PC on the LAN. This IP address will be needed for step 5.



Step 4

Select **System Summary** and see the WAN 1 and WAN 2 are shown as *up*.

System Summary

System Information

Host Name: **router445788**
Serial Number: **PSZ20231BKX**
System Up Time: **0 Days 3 Hours 11 Minutes 36 Seconds**
Current Time: **2020-Jan-23, 01:13:21 GMT**
CPU/Memory Usage: **6% / 34%**
PID VID: **RV345P-K9 PP**

Firmware Information

Firmware Version: **1.0.03.16**
Firmware MD5 Checksum: **1b5370409d0f404504**
WAN1 MAC Address: **ec:bd:1d:44:57:86**
WAN2 MAC Address: **ec:bd:1d:44:57:87**
LAN MAC Address: **ec:bd:1d:44:57:88**

Port Status

Port ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Interface	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN
Link Status	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Speed	--	1000Mbps	--	--	--	--	--	--

Port ID	11	12	13	14	15	16/DMZ	Internet	Internet
Interface	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	WAN1	WAN2
Link Status	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑
Speed	--	--	--	--	--	--	1000Mbps	1000Mbps

Step 5

Scroll down the page and take note of the IP addresses for each WAN.

IPv4 | IPv6

Interface	WAN1	WAN2
IP Address	192.168.100.147	10.226.255.225
Default Gateway	192.168.100.1	10.226.255.1
DNS	192.168.100.1	172.26.38.1
Dynamic DNS	Disabled	Disabled
Multi-WAN Status	Online	Online

Release **Release**

Renew **Renew**

Step 6

On the Mac Computer, select the following:

1. Applications Folder



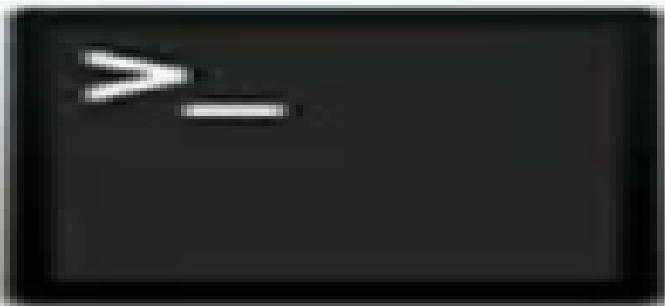
2.

3. Utilities Folder



4.

5. Terminal



6.

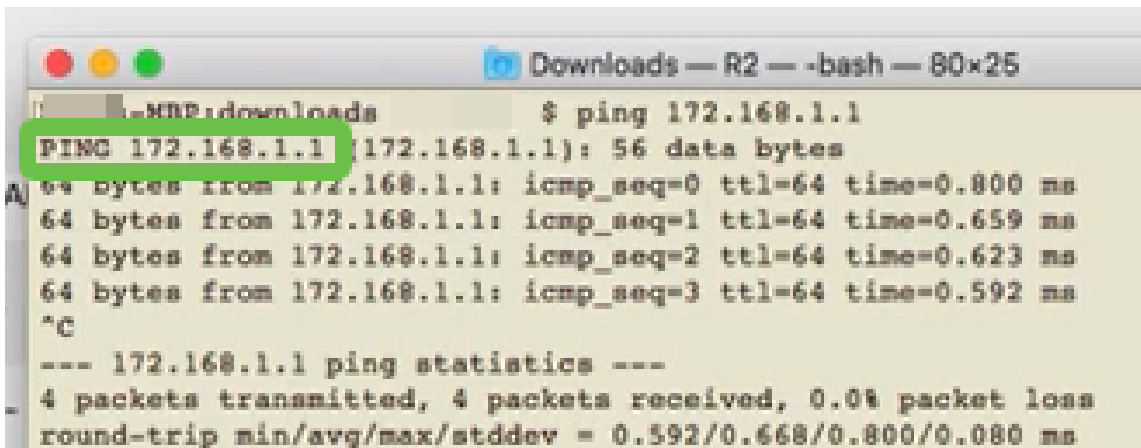
Step 7

Enter the command to ping the local LAN gateway of the router.

```
c:\Users\ping [IP address of local gateway of the router]
```

In this scenario, the IP address is 172.168.1.1.

```
c:\Users\ping 172.168.1.1
```



```
Downloads — R2 — -bash — 80x25
$ ping 172.168.1.1
PING 172.168.1.1 (172.168.1.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.168.1.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.800 ms
64 bytes from 172.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.659 ms
64 bytes from 172.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.623 ms
64 bytes from 172.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.592 ms
^C
--- 172.168.1.1 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.592/0.668/0.800/0.080 ms
```

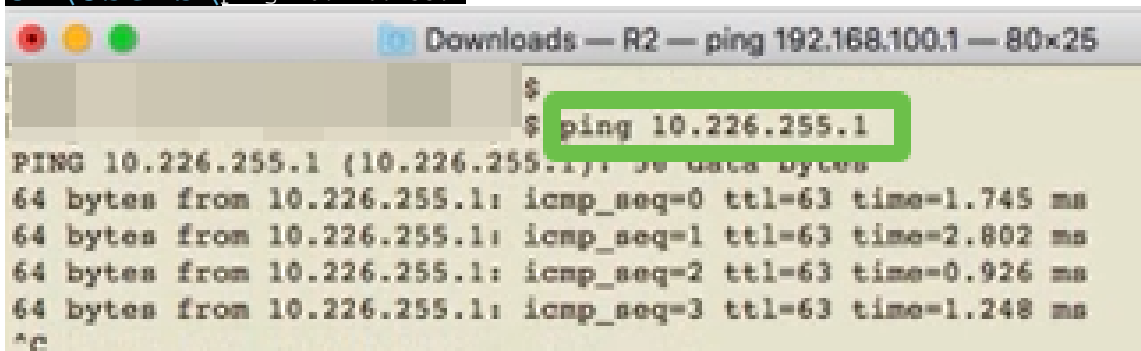
Step 8

Enter the command to ping the WAN 2 gateway. On a Mac computer, the ping continues until you hit **control + C**.

```
c:\Users\ping [IP address of the WAN 2 gateway]
```

In this scenario, the IP address is 10.226.255.1.

```
c:\Users\ping 10.226.255.1
```



```
Downloads — R2 — ping 192.168.100.1 — 80x25
$ ping 10.226.255.1
PING 10.226.255.1 (10.226.255.1): 32 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.226.255.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=1.745 ms
64 bytes from 10.226.255.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=2.802 ms
64 bytes from 10.226.255.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.926 ms
64 bytes from 10.226.255.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=1.248 ms
^C
```

Step 9

Enter the command to ping the WAN 1 gateway. Let the ping continue through the verification process.

```
c:\Users\ping [IP address of the WAN 1 gateway]
```

In this scenario, the IP address is 192.168.100.1.

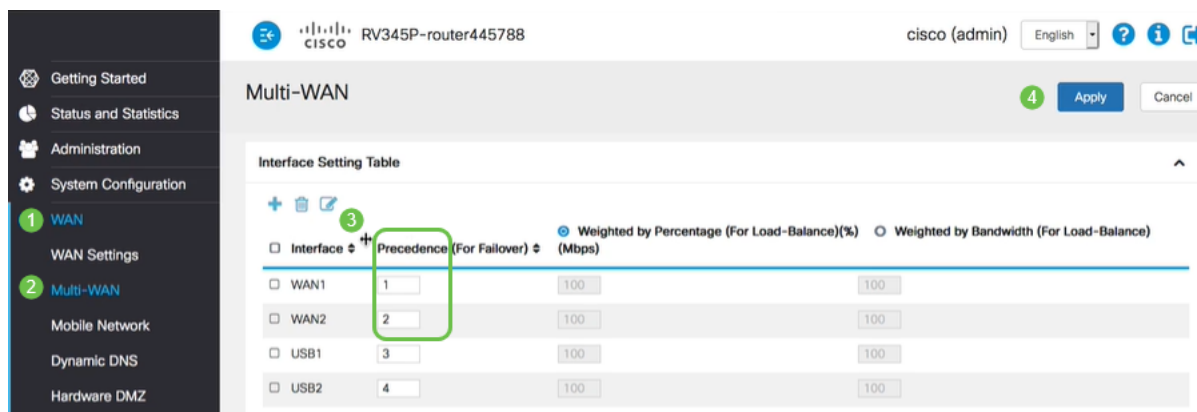
```
c:\Users\ping 192.168.100.1
```

```
ping 192.168.100.1
PING 192.168.100.1 (192.168.100.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=2.334 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.716 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=1.638 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=1.623 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=1.806 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=1.735 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=1.617 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=63 time=1.960 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=63 time=1.734 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=9 ttl=63 time=1.730 ms
```

Step 10

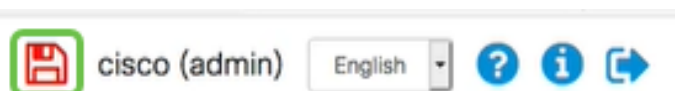
Navigate to **WAN > Multi-WAN**. Ensure WAN 1 is given a Precedence of 1 and WAN 2 is given a Precedence of 2.

This will configure WAN 2 as the backup ISP in case of failure on WAN 1.



Step 11

Click the **Save** icon.



Verify Internet Access on the Cisco RV34x Router

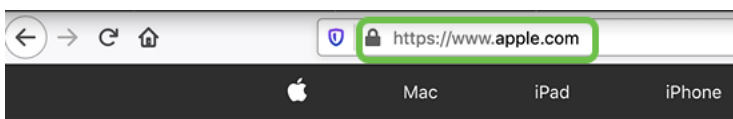
Step 1

Navigate to **Status and Statistics > System Summary**. Make sure the Multi-WAN Status is online.



Step 2

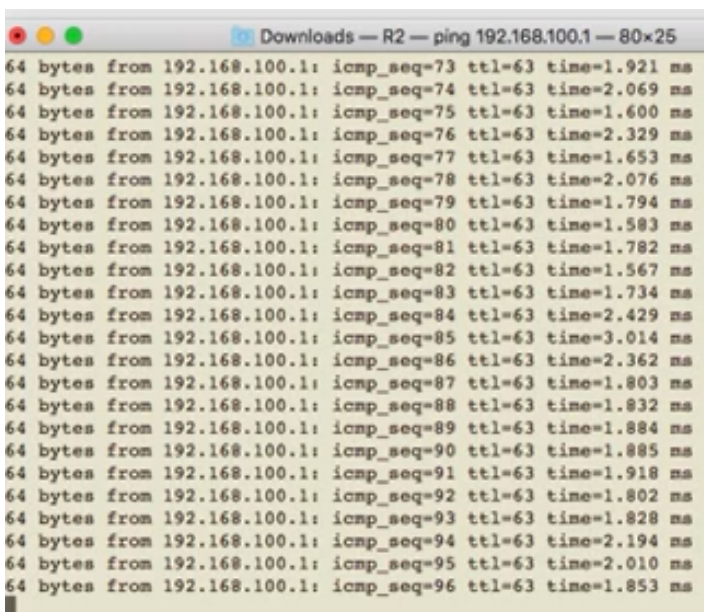
Check by opening your browser to check a valid Internet site.



Verify the WAN 2 Backup Internet

Step 1

Ensure the ping is still running.



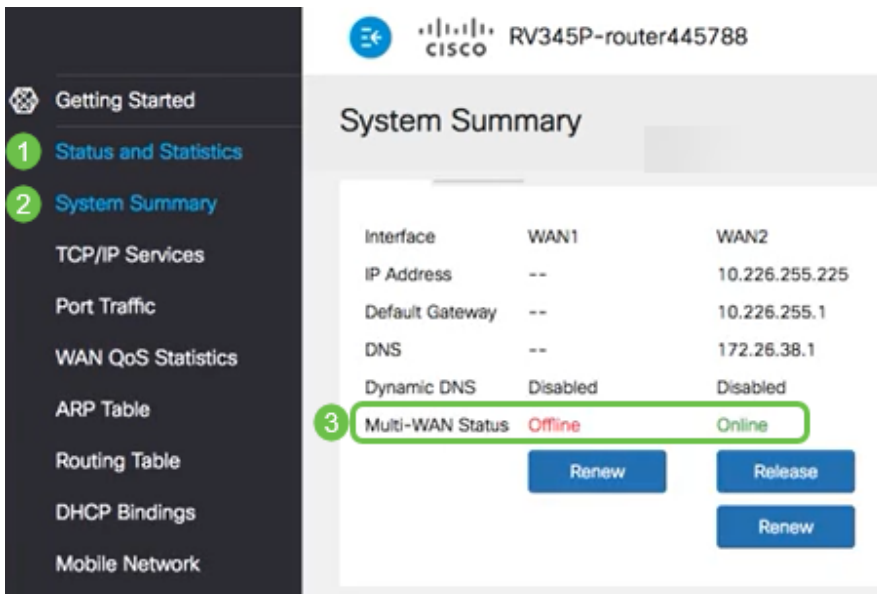
Step 2

Pull the cable to WAN 1. You will see the pings start to fail. Click **control + c** to make the pings stop.

```
Downloads — R2 — ping 192.168.100.1 — 80x25
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=90 ttl=63 time=1.885 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=91 ttl=63 time=1.918 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=92 ttl=63 time=1.802 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=93 ttl=63 time=1.828 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=94 ttl=63 time=2.194 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=95 ttl=63 time=2.010 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=96 ttl=63 time=1.853 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=97 ttl=63 time=1.609 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=98 ttl=63 time=1.761 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=99 ttl=63 time=3.376 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=100 ttl=63 time=1.804 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=101 ttl=63 time=1.416 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=102 ttl=63 time=1.615 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=103 ttl=63 time=3.400 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=104 ttl=63 time=1.855 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=105 ttl=63 time=2.057 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=106 ttl=63 time=2.233 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=107 ttl=63 time=1.739 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=108 ttl=63 time=2.482 ms
Request timeout for icmp_seq 109
Request timeout for icmp_seq 110
Request timeout for icmp_seq 111
Request timeout for icmp_seq 112
Request timeout for icmp_seq 113
```

Step 3

Navigate to **Status and Statistics > System Summary**. Take note that WAN 1 is offline.



Step 4

Ping the WAN 2 IP address. The replies indicate that you have connectivity to the LTE backup WAN (LTE router).

```
c:\Users\ping [WAN 2 IP address]
```

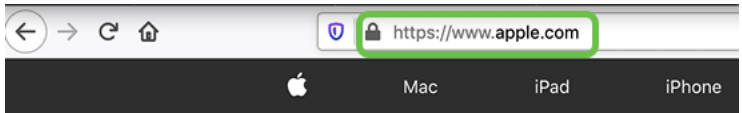
In this scenario, the IP address is 10.226.255.1.


```
Downloads — R2 — -bash — 80x25
Request timeout for icmp_seq 146
Request timeout for icmp_seq 147
Request timeout for icmp_seq 148
Request timeout for icmp_seq 149
Request timeout for icmp_seq 150
Request timeout for icmp_seq 151
Request timeout for icmp_seq 152
^C
--- 192.168.100.1 ping statistics ---
154 packets transmitted, 109 packets received, 29.2% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.416/1.949/3.526/0.365 ms
-MBP:downloads
-MBP:downloads
Rudys-MBP:downloads ping 10.226.255.1
PING 10.226.255.1 (10.226.255.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.226.255.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=1.500 ms
64 bytes from 10.226.255.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.345 ms
64 bytes from 10.226.255.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=2.271 ms
64 bytes from 10.226.255.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=1.810 ms
64 bytes from 10.226.255.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=1.438 ms
^C
--- 10.226.255.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.345/1.673/2.271/0.337 ms
-MBP:downloads
```

c:\Users\ping 10.226.255.1

Step 5

Open a web browser and check a valid Internet site. This also verifies that you have proper backup WAN functionality on the WAN (LTE router).



Conclusion

Great job, you have now configured your network with backup connectivity. Your network is now more reliable, which works out well for everyone!