

# Quick Start Guide

Web Interface

CLI

## Table of contents

<b>1. Firmware Version</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>2. Accessing the Donyx Router Web Interface</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>3. Command Line Interface (CLI) Access</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>4. Dashboard Sections</b>	<b>05</b>
4.1. Device Status via CLI	07
<b>5. System Management</b>	<b>09</b>
5.1. Generating a Report	09
5.2. Firmware Upgrade	010
5.3. System Management via CLI	011
5.4. User Management and Access Control	013
5.5. Creating a New User	013
5.6. Password	013
5.7. Access Control	014
5.8. User Management and Access Control via CLI	015
<b>6. Wired Network Configuration</b>	<b>016</b>
6.1. Core Parameters	016
6.2. Configuration Example	017
<b>7. Wired Network Configuration via CLI</b>	<b>019</b>
<b>8. Cellular Network Configuration</b>	<b>020</b>
8.1. Main Modem Parameters	021
8.2. Cellular Network Configuration via CLI	022
<b>9. Wi-Fi Configuration</b>	<b>023</b>
9.1. Basic Wi-Fi Network Settings	023
9.2. Basic Adapter Settings	024
9.3. Configuration Example	025
9.4. Wi-Fi Configuration via CLI	026
<b>10. Customer Support</b>	<b>027</b>

## 1. Firmware Version

This guide corresponds to firmware version: **v1.0.0**.

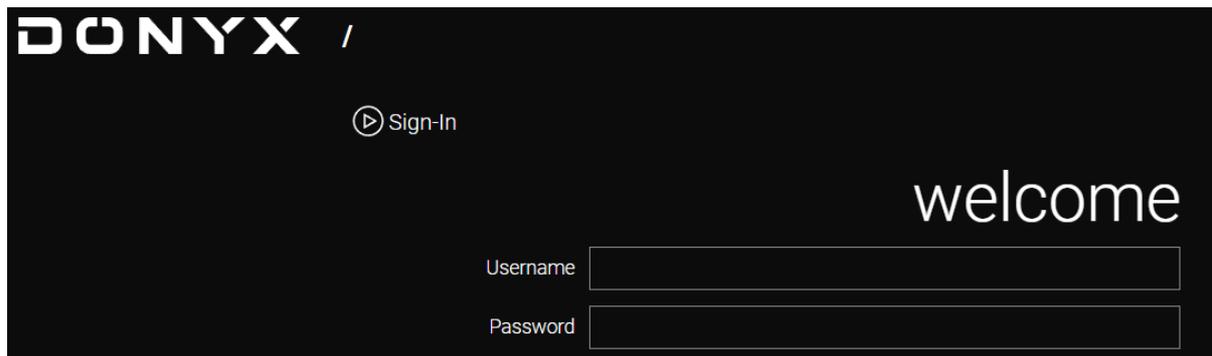
## 2. Accessing the Donyx Router Web Interface

To use the web interface of your Donyx router with dnxOS installed, only a standard web browser (Opera, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, etc., excluding Internet Explorer) is required.

To connect, enter the IP address of your router into the browser's address bar.

 The default IP address for accessing the router's settings is located on the device's label (e.g., <http://192.168.12.1>).

A login page will appear, requesting your credentials (by default: username *admin*; password *admin*).



## 3. Command Line Interface (CLI) Access

Access to the Command Line Interface (CLI) is established via the SSH protocol. Upon successful authentication, the user gains access to the CLI with privileges corresponding to the account.

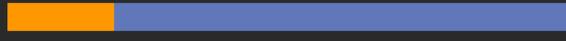
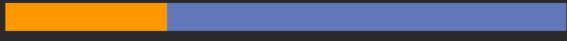
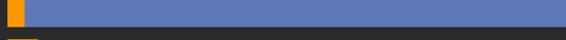
### Access Process:

1. Establish an SSH connection to the router's IP address (the default address is indicated on the device label).
2. Authenticate (provide password).
3. Upon completion, the device automatically displays the command line interface (CLI).

```
user@desktop:~$ ssh admin@192.168.12.1
admin@192.168.12.1's password:
admin@Router[/]>
```

## 4. Dashboard Sections

When you first connect to the router's web interface, you are presented with the **Common Information** dashboard. This page provides a real-time snapshot of the router's operational status and system health, organized into logical blocks.

board	serial	RAA1402519	info	firmware	1.0.0								
	model	RX44x2		hostname	jiangyuan-road-189								
	cpu	MediaTek MT7620A ver:2 eco:3		device-time	2025-12-01 19:32:49								
	linux	4.14.162		timezone	+0800								
				uptime	01:13:01								
<b>CPU</b>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td>load</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>idle</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> </table>			load	19%	idle	81%	<b>RAM</b>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td>used</td> <td>35MB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>free</td> <td>86MB</td> </tr> </table>			used	35MB	free	86MB
load	19%												
idle	81%												
used	35MB												
free	86MB												
<b>STORAGE</b>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td>used</td> <td>0.64MB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>free</td> <td>19.42MB</td> </tr> </table>						used	0.64MB	free	19.42MB				
used	0.64MB												
free	19.42MB												
modem1	status	running	modem2	status	disabled								
	type	mobile		type	mobile								
	uptime	00:16:39											
	ip-address	100.81.253.204/32											
	modem	QUECTEL EC200A											
	operator	China Telecom											
	mode	4G											
	csq	25/31											
	signal	-63dbm											
	rssi	-82 dbm											
	sim	sim1											
	iccid	89460038295083606957											
	imsi	204043808360695											
	rx-tx	20.08KB/66.52KB											
bridge0	status	running	sta1	status	running								
	type	static		type	dhcp								
	uptime	01:10:23		uptime	00:55:23								
	ip-address	192.168.12.1/24		ip-address	192.168.245.164/22								
	rx-tx	1.32MB/2.04MB		rx-tx	6.12MB/1.36MB								

## board - Hardware and Kernel

serial	Serial Number	RAA1402519
model	Router Model	RX44x2
cpu	CPU Module	MediaTek MT7620A
linux	Linux Kernel Version	4.14.162

## info - System Information

firmware	Firmware Version	1.0.0
hostname	Hostname	jiangyuan-road-189
device-time	Device Time	2025-12-01 19:33:00
timezone	Time Zone	+0000
uptime	Uptime	01:13:12

## Graphs and Metrics

- *CPU* - CPU load in percent (load/idle)
- *RAM* - RAM usage in MB (used/free)
- *Storage* - Device storage usage in MB (used/free)

## Network Interfaces

- *Bridge...N, Wifi...N* — Displays information for the IP interfaces configured on the router.
- *Port1...N* - Status and statistics for physical Ethernet ports.
- *Gre...N, L2tp...N, Wg...N* - Virtual interfaces for VPN tunnels configured in their respective sections (e.g., */tunnel/gre*, */tunnel/wireguard*). These interfaces appear only when the corresponding tunnels are created and enabled.
- *Modem1...N* — Provides cellular connection details for each installed modem module (corresponds to the */mobile modem modem1...N* section). The number of sections matches the number of cellular modules. The availability of certain fields is dependent on the specific router model.

## Cellular connection details

status	Cellular connection status: <i>disabled</i> , <i>pending</i> (connection in progress), <i>running</i> (connection is active), <i>unreachable</i> (network connection is unavailable), <i>error</i> (a connection error has occurred).
type	<i>Mobile</i> - cellular network.
uptime	Session uptime since the connection was established.

ip-address	The IP address of the interface.
modem	Name of the cellular module installed in the router.
operator	Name of the cellular network operator.
mode	Cellular network type: 2G, 3G, 4G.
csq	Cellular Signal Quality.
signal	Signal strength in dBm. This is a negative value; the closer to 0, the better the signal.
rsi	Received Signal Strength Indicator. This is a negative value; the closer to 0, the stronger the signal.
sim	Identifier for the active SIM card slot (e.g., sim1, sim2).
iccid	Integrated Circuit Card Identifier (ICCID), the unique 19-20 digit serial number of the SIM card.
imsi	International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI), a unique number that identifies the subscriber on the network.
rx-tx	Volume of data received (rx) and transmitted (tx).

## 4.1. Device Status via CLI

In the command line interface (CLI), basic router information can be retrieved using the *dashboard* command.

```
admin@Router[/]> dashboard
device:
  board:
    serial          RAA1402519
    model           RX44x2
    cpu             MediaTek MT7620A ver:2 eco:6
    linux           4.14.162
  info:
    firmware        1.0.0
    hostname         jianguan-road-189
    device-time     2025-12-01 19:32:49
    timezone        +0000
    uptime          01:13:01
```

```

hardware:
  CPU:
    load          19%
    idle          81%
  RAM:
    used          35MB
    free          86MB
  Storage:
    used          0.64MB
    free          19.42MB

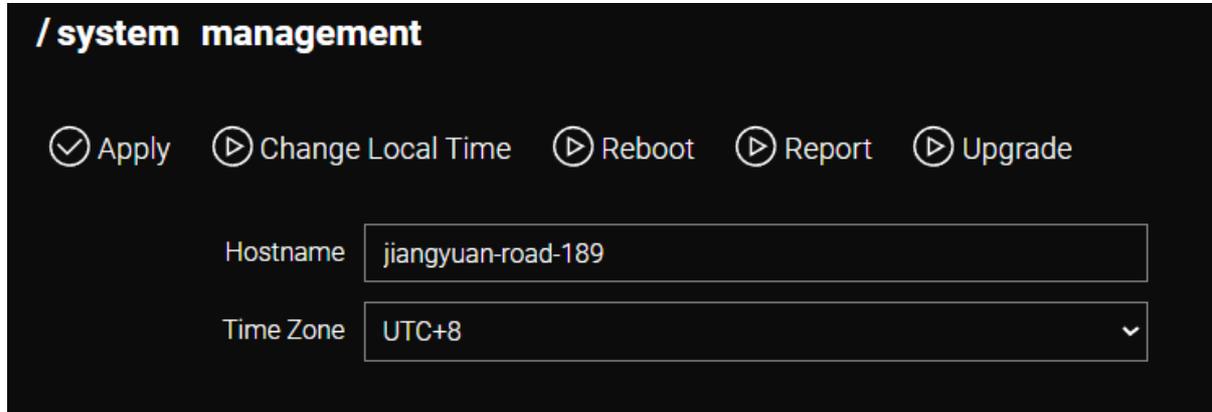
mobile:
  modem1:
    status        running
    type          mobile
    uptime        00:16:39
    ip-address    100.81.253.204/32
    modem        QUECTEL EC25
    operator      China Telecom
    mode          4G
    csq           25/31
    signal        -63dbm
    rssi          -82 dbm
    sim           sim1
    iccid         89460038295083606957
    imsi         204043808360695
    rx-tx         20.08KB/66.52KB
  modem2:
    status        disabled
    type          mobile

interface:
  bridge0:
    status        running
    type          static
    uptime        01:10:23
    ip-address    192.168.12.1/24
    rx-tx         1.32MB/2.04MB
  sta1:
    status        running
    type          dhcp
    uptime        00:55:23
    ip-address    192.168.245.164/22
    rx-tx         6.12MB/1.36KB
admin@Router[/]>

```

## 5. System Management

Basic system settings are configured in the */system/management* section.



- **Hostname** - The name of the device. Permitted characters are letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and periods (.).
- **Time Zone** - The system's time zone, specified in standard UTC format.
- **Change Local Time** - Allows for the manual setting of the device's local date and time.
- **Reboot** - Performs a software reboot of the device.
- **Report** - Generates a diagnostic report for submission to technical support.
- **Upgrade** - Initiates the router's firmware upgrade process.

### 5.1. Generating a Report

This action generates and downloads a .gz archive containing the router's current configuration and operational logs.



The generated file may contain sensitive data, such as passwords, certificates, and keys. Review the file and remove all confidential information before sending it.

The report file contains the following information:

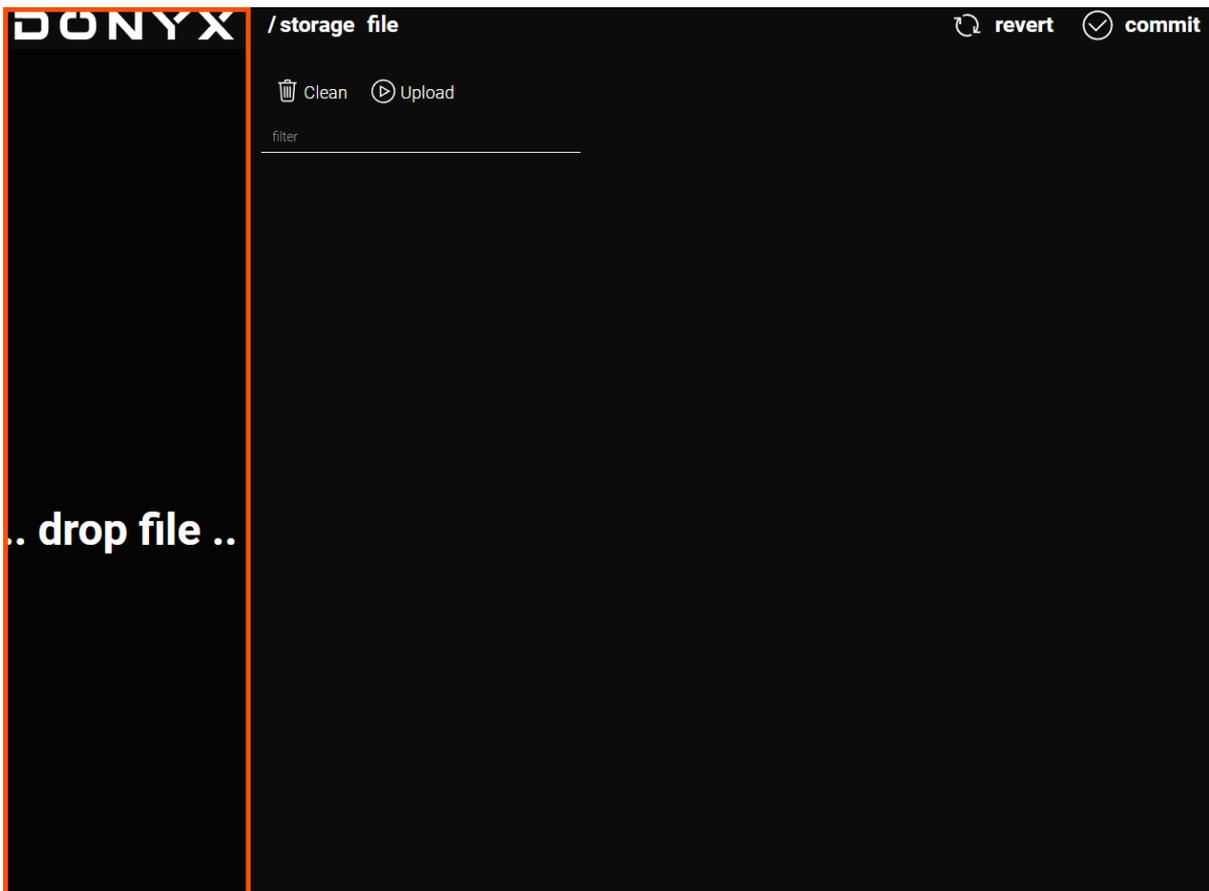
- Firmware version
- Hardware specifications (number of SIM cards, cellular modules, SIM switch presence, etc.)
- System log
- List of running processes
- Resource usage data (CPU, Memory)
- Available storage space
- Filesystem information
- Status of interfaces
- Network interface configuration details
- DNS and DHCP settings
- Routing table and firewall configuration
- The current running router configuration (including tunnel settings, etc.)
- Certificate information

## 5.2. Firmware Upgrade

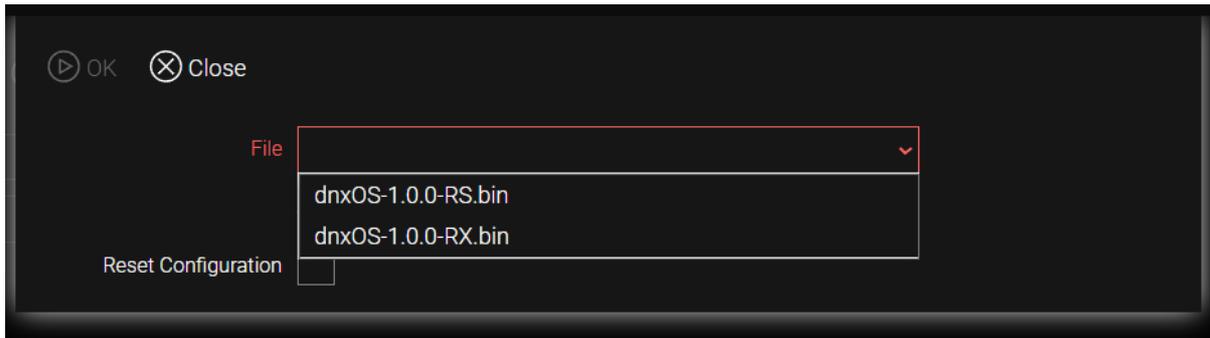
 Power interruption during the firmware upgrade process can render the device permanently inoperable.

The firmware upgrade process consists of two stages:

1. Upload the firmware to the router's memory
  - Navigate to the `/storage/file` section.
  - Upload the firmware file using the **Upload** button or by dragging and dropping the file into the left part of the page.



2. Start the upgrade process
  - Navigate to the `/system/management` section.
  - Click the **Upgrade** button and select the firmware file from the drop-down list.
  - If necessary, check the **Reset Configuration** option. This will remove all installed packages and reset all settings during the upgrade process.
  - Confirm by clicking the **OK** button.



After a successful upgrade, the updated firmware version will be displayed on the router's main page.

### 5.3. System Management via CLI

#### Change Hostname

```
admin@Router[/]> system management
admin@Router[/system management]>
admin@Router[/system management]>hostname
Router
admin@Router[/system management]>hostname jianguan-road-189
admin@Router[/system management]>hostname
jianguan-road-189
```

#### Change Timezone

```
admin@Router[/system management]>timezone
UTC
admin@Router[/system management]>timezone [TAB]

UTC                UTC+1              UTC+2
UTC+3              UTC+4              UTC+5
UTC+6              UTC+7              UTC+8
UTC+9              UTC+10             UTC+11
UTC+12             UTC+13             UTC+14
UTC-1              UTC-2              UTC-3
UTC-4              UTC-5              UTC-6
UTC-7              UTC-8              UTC-9
UTC-10             UTC-11             UTC-12

admin@Router[/system management]>timezone UTC+3
admin@Router[/system management]>timezone
UTC+3
```

## Change Device Date and Time

 Format: isotime=HH:MM:SS isodate=yyyy-mm-dd

```
admin@Router[/system management]> change
  isotime=
  isodate=
admin@Router[/system management]> change isotime=14:09:15 isodate=2025-11-17
admin@Router[/system management]>
```

## Reboot Router

```
admin@Router[/system management]>reboot
admin@Router[/system management]>Connection to 192.168.12.1 closed
by remote host.
```

## Generate Report

```
admin@Router[/system management]>report
exported to /storage/temp/RX44x2_RAA1402519_report_2025_07_30_12_32_04.gz
```

## Firmware Upgrade

First, the firmware image must be uploaded to the router's memory using the **scp** utility.

```
scp ../../dnxOS-1.0.0-RX.bin admin@192.168.12.1:/
```

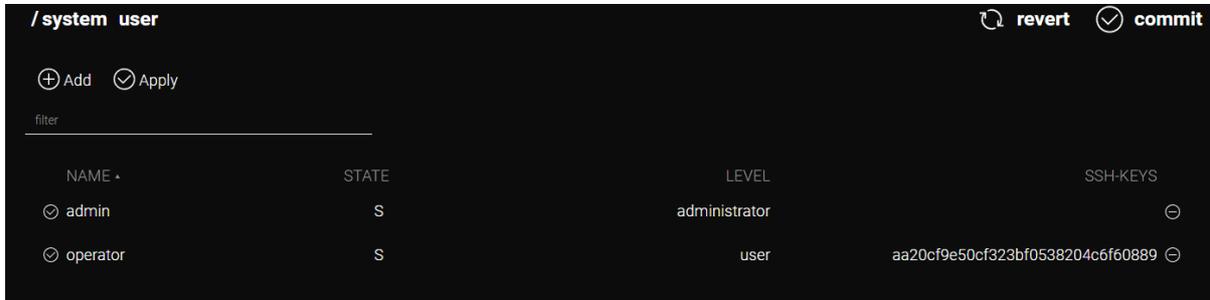
- **<../../>** - path to the firmware file on the local computer.
- **dnxOS-1.0.0-RX.bin** - firmware file name.
- **192.168.12.1** - router IP address (the default value is used in the example).
- **/** - only the root directory is available for upload.

```
admin@Router[/system management]>upgrade
  file=
  reset=
admin@Router[/system management]>upgrade file=[TAB] dnxOS-1.0.0-RX.bin
reset=false
```

- **file=** - name of the uploaded firmware file (start typing the first letters and press **[TAB]** for autocomplete).
- **reset=** - indicates whether a settings reset is required (*true* - yes, *false* - no).

## 5.4. User Management and Access Control

User accounts and access rights are configured in the `/system/user` section.

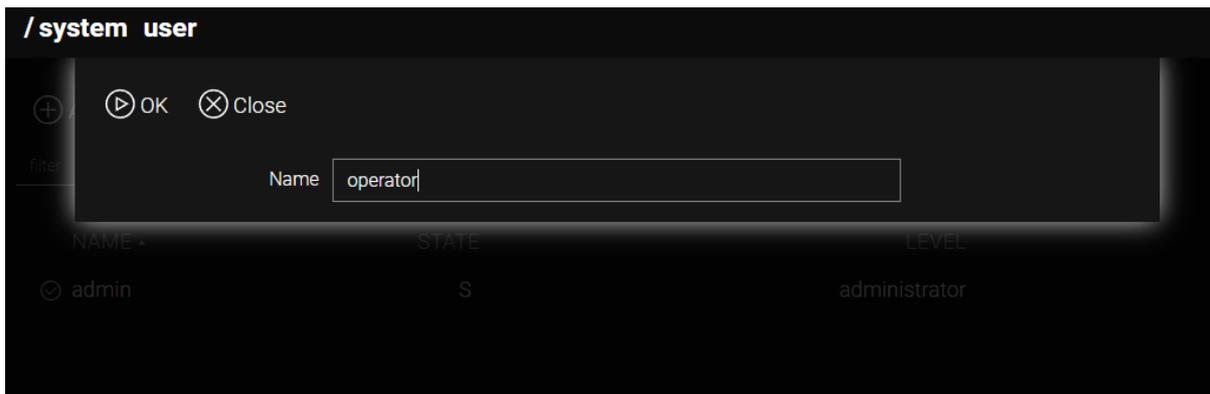


## 5.5. Creating a New User



Only an **Administrator** can create new users. This functionality is not available for standard users.

- In the `/system/user` section, click the **Add** button.
- Enter a username. Permitted characters are letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and the symbols (-, \_, @).



## 5.6. Password

Users can set or change their own password, regardless of their assigned access level.

- In the `/system/user` section, click on the row corresponding to the user's name.
- In the settings window that opens, click the **Password** button.
- Enter the new password and click **OK**.

## 5.7. Access Control

### Levels / Roles



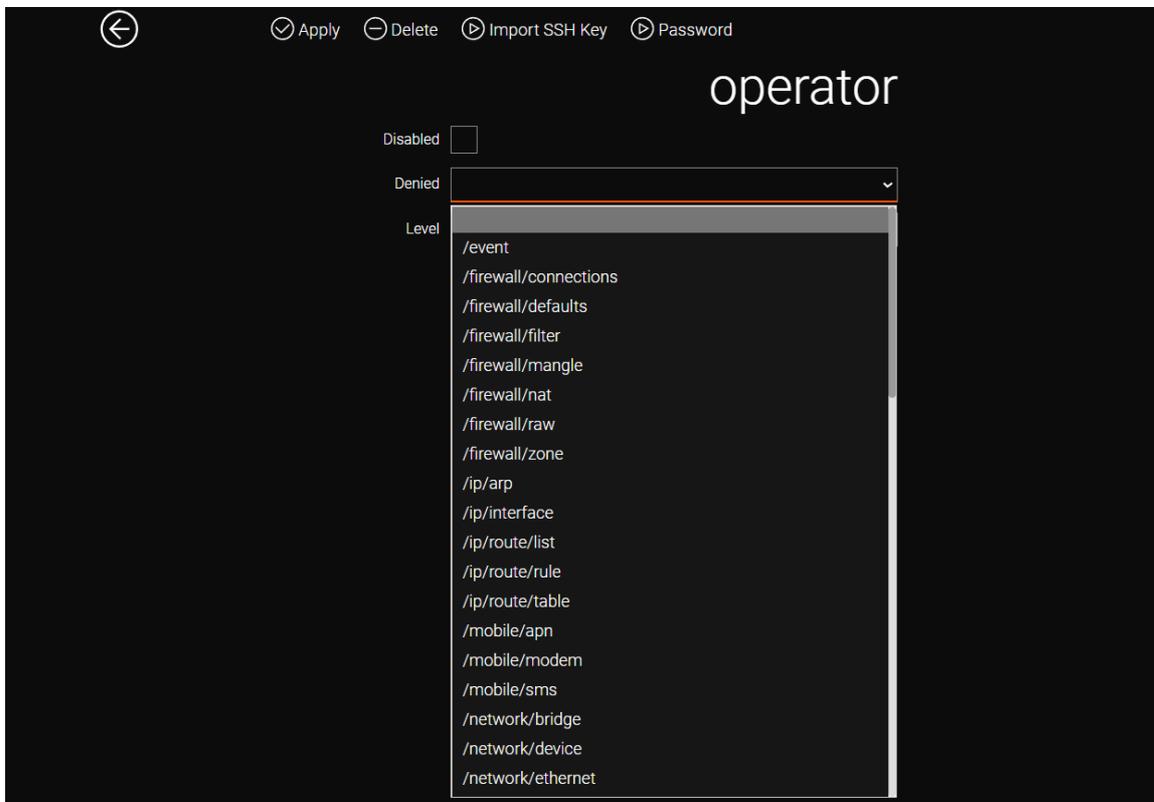
Only an **Administrator** can manage access rights in the `/system/user/` section.

Standard users can only view their own profile within the `/system/user/` section.

### Access to Sections

An administrator can deny access to any section of the web interface.

- In the `/system/user` section, click on the row corresponding to the user's name.
- In the settings window that opens, select the relevant sections from the **Denied** drop-down menu.



If a user attempts to manually navigate to a section to which their access is denied, the system will redirect them to the root section (the main page).

## 5.8. User Management and Access Control via CLI

### Creating a New User

```
admin@Router[/]>system user
admin@Router[/system user]>add name=operator
```

### Password

In the CLI, navigate to the `/system/user/username` section and set a new password using the `password new=` command.

```
admin@Router[/]>system user operator
admin@Router[/system user operator]>password new=magicpass
```

### Access Control

In the CLI, navigate to the `/system/user/username` section and restrict access to specific sections using the `denied` command.

```
admin@Router[/system user operator]>denied /tools,/storage/file,/service/vrrp
```

Pay attention to the syntax: sections are specified starting with the `/` character, separated by commas, without spaces.

The list of restricted sections, along with other user settings, is displayed by pressing `[TAB]`.

```
admin@Router[/system user operator]>
denied                /storage/file,/service/vrrp,/tools
disabled              false
level                 user
apply
delete
export
password
```

## 6. Wired Network Configuration

Local network configuration is primarily handled in the `/network/bridge` section.

NAME	STATE	PORT	STP-VERSION	MACADDR	MTU	RX-TX
bridge0	RS	port1 port2 port3 port4 wifi1	none	f0:81:af:04:98:aa	1500	1.30MB/680.51KB

A **Bridge** is a virtual Layer 2 (L2) device that functions as a software-based switch. It is used to group multiple physical (`/network ethernet`) or logical (`/network device`, `/wireless network`, `/tunnel`) interfaces into a single, unified network segment.

By default, all device ports are grouped into the `bridge0` interface.

### 6.1. Core Parameters

*Disabled* — Controls the administrative state of the bridge interface.

*MAC* — Assigns a specific MAC address. If left blank, an address will be generated automatically.

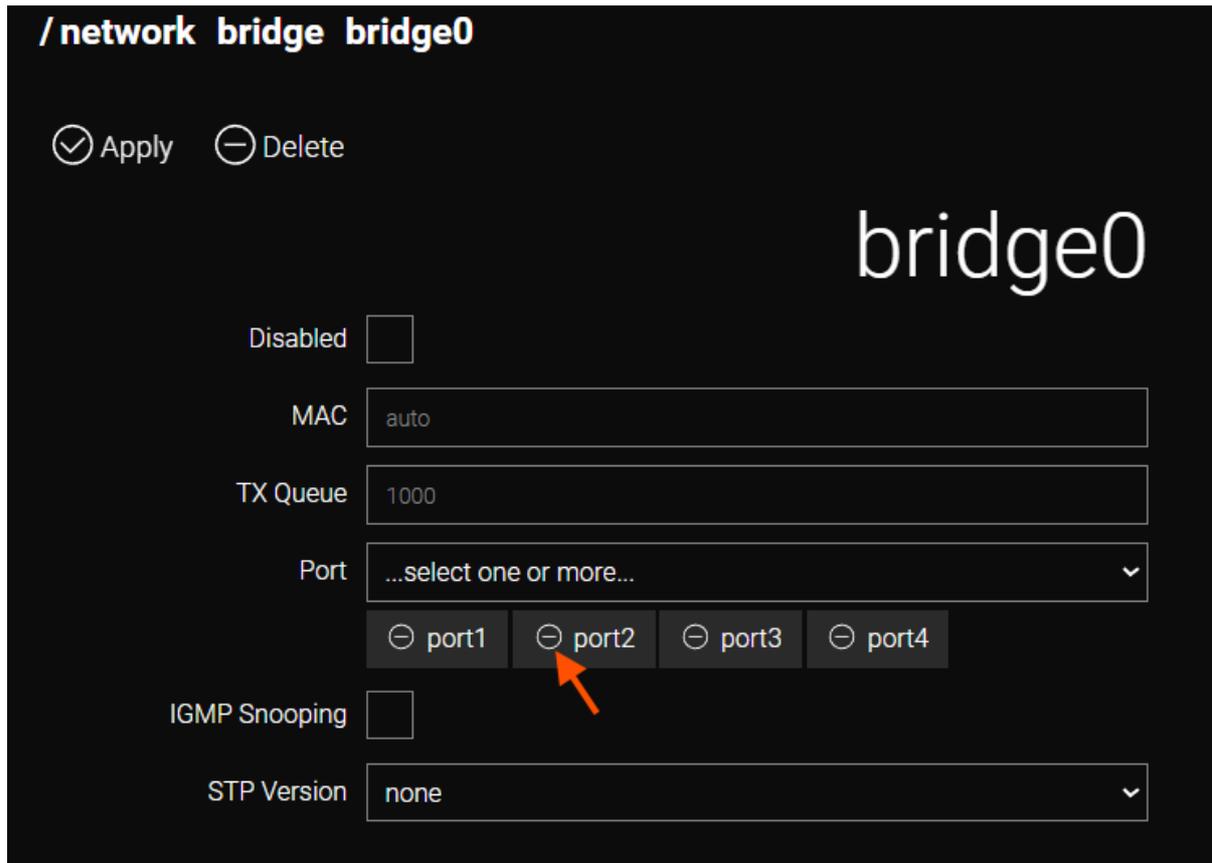
*Port* — Defines the list of member interfaces to be grouped into this bridge.

## 6.2. Configuration Example

**Task:** To bridge *port2* and *port4* into a new, separate network segment.

### 1. Release the Ports from the Default Bridge

- Navigate to `/network/bridge/bridge0`.
- Remove *port2* and *port4* from the member port list by clicking the minus icon .
- Click **Apply** to save the changes.



Do not remove the port that is currently being used for management access to the router. This action will cause an immediate loss of connectivity to the device.

### 2. Create a New Bridge

- Navigate to `/network/bridge`.
- Click the **Add** button and specify a name for the new bridge (e.g., *bridge1*). Permitted characters are letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and underscore (`_`).
- From the *Port* dropdown menu, add the required member interfaces (*port2* and *port4* in this example).
- Click **Apply** to save the configuration.

The `/network/bridge` page now displays both virtual network devices and their respective parameters.

**/network bridge** revert commit

+ Add ✓ Apply 🗑️ Clean

filter

NAME	STATE	PORT	STP-VERSION	MACADDR	MTU	RX-TX
bridge0	RS	port1 port3 wifi1	none	f0:81:af:04:98:aa	1500	1.17MB/615.0... <span>⊖</span>
bridge1	S	port1 port4	none	06:de:d3:0d:60:...	1500	0.00KB/0.00KB <span>⊖</span>

### 3. Assign an IP Address

- Navigate to `/ip/interface`.
- Click the **Add** button and select the `bridge1` interface (created in step 2) from the list.
- Set the type to `static`.
- Navigate to the newly created `/ip/interface/bridge1` interface.
- Specify an IP address (e.g., `192.168.192.168/24`).
- Click **Apply** to save the configuration.



The `/ip/interface` page now displays both logical IP interfaces and their respective parameters.

**/ip interface** revert commit

+ Add ✓ Apply 🗑️ Clean

filter

NAME	STATE	TYPE	METRIC	IP-ADDRESS	UPTIME	MTU	RX-TX
bridge0	RS	static	0	192.168.12.1/24	00:05:54	1500	1.26MB/654.96KB <span>⊖</span>
bridge1	RS	static	200	192.168.192.168/24	00:00:52	1500	0.00KB/0.00KB <span>⊖</span>

## 7. Wired Network Configuration via CLI

Remove *port2* and *port4* from the member port list of *bridge0*.

```
admin@Router[>]network bridge bridge0
admin@Router[/network bridge bridge0]>port -port2 -port4
admin@Router[/network bridge bridge0]>..
admin@Router[/network bridge bridge0]>apply
```

Create a new bridge (*bridge1*) and add *port2* and *port4* to it.

```
admin@Router[/network bridge]>add name=bridge1
admin@Router[/network bridge bridge1]>port port2 port4
admin@Router[/network bridge bridge1]>apply
```

Create a new interface in */ip interface* and assign an IP address.

```
admin@Router[>]/ip interface add device=bridge1 type=static
admin@Router[/ip interface bridge1]>ip-address 192.168.192.168/24
admin@Router[/ip interface bridge1]>apply
```

## 8. Cellular Network Configuration

Cellular network configuration is handled in the `/mobile/modem` section.

Key terms in this section

**Modem1...N** — Represents an individual cellular module. The number of available modules is dependent on the router model.

**SIM1...N** — Refers to the SIM card installed in the correspondingly numbered SIM slot.

NAME	STATE	MODULE	IP-ADDRESS	SLOT	APN	UPTIME	RX-TX
modem1	RS	QUECTEL_EC200A	100.81.253.204	sim1	internet	00:52:22	29.97KB/98.69KB
modem2	XS	QUECTEL_EC200A				00:00:00	0.00KB/0.00KB

Upon SIM card installation, the cellular connection is automatically established using default settings.

modem1

Disabled

SIM Slots: ...select one or more...  
sim1

Connect Timeout: 360

Specific Bands: ...select one or more...

Metric: 204

Default Route:

Peer DNS:

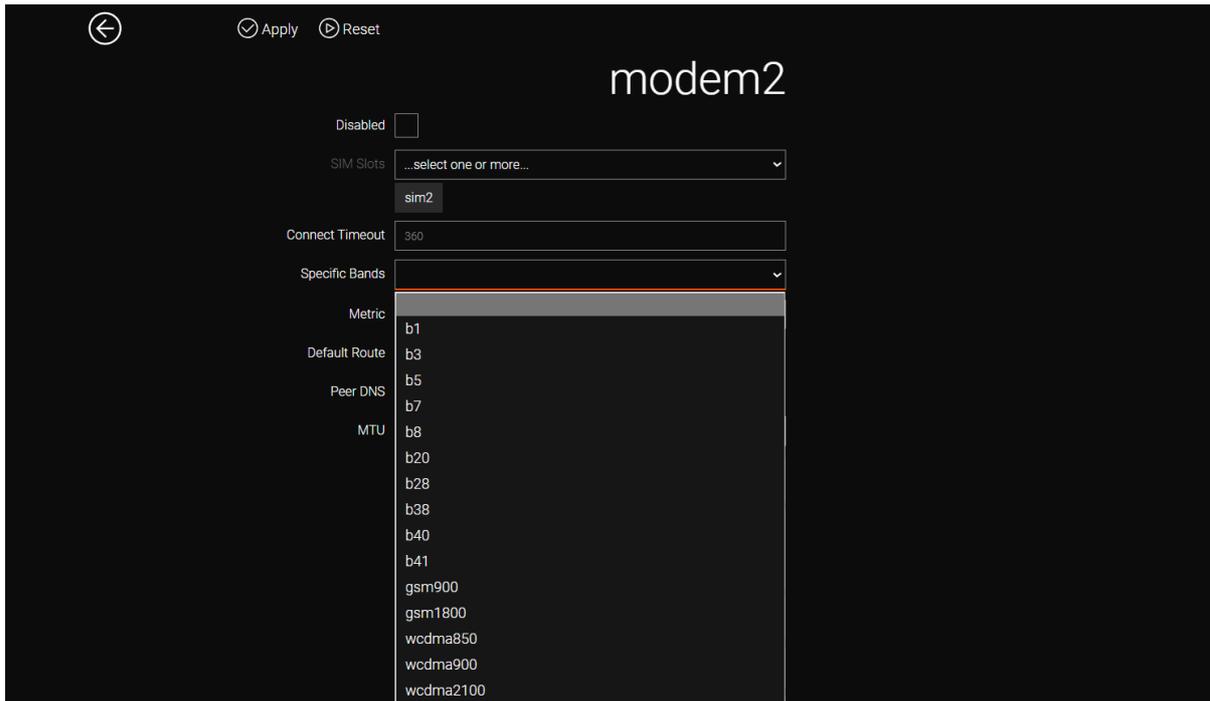
MTU: 1500

apn-profile	name	internet
ip-address		100.81.253.204
modem	name	QUECTEL_EC200A
	revision	EC200AEUHAR01A10M16
	imei	863141055970089
network	operator	China Telecom
	code	46003
	lac	45C9
	cid	312E315
	mode	4G
	band	b38
	csq	20
	signal	-73
	rsrp	-105
	rsrq	-10
	rssi	-92
	sinr	10
rx-tx		30.42KB/100.13KB
sim	name	sim1
	iccid	89460038295083606957
	imsi	204043808360695
	network	46003
state		running
uptime		00:53:29

The current connection status is displayed both on the device's Dashboard and within the status blocks on the specific modem configuration page.

## 8.1. Main Modem Parameters

- *Disabled* — Administratively enables or disables the modem.
- *Default Route* — Designates the cellular connection as the default route (gateway of last resort).
- *Metric* — A numerical value that determines the route's priority; a lower value indicates a higher priority. This field is mandatory when the *Default Route* option is enabled. To prevent routing conflicts, the metric value should be unique for each interface.
- *Specific Bands* — Allows for the manual selection of frequency bands. If the cellular module supports this feature, the *Specific Bands* field will be displayed along with a list of available bands.



The band prefixes correspond to the network technology:

- *b<x>* - 4G
- *wcdma<x>* - 3G
- *gsm<x>* - 2G (not supported by all modules)

## 8.2. Cellular Network Configuration via CLI

### Default Modem Settings

```
admin@Router[/]>mobile modem modem2
admin@Router[/mobile modem modem2]>[TAB] - default values will be displayed
defaultroute           true
disabled               false
metric                 205
modem-band
modem-connect-timeout 360
modem-sim-slot         sim2
mtu                    1500
peerdns               true
protocol              auto
```

### Band Selection

```
admin@Router[/mobile modem modem2]>modem-band
b1
b3
b7
b8
b20
b28
b38
b40
b41
gsm850
gsm900
gsm1800
gsm1900
wcdma900
wcdma2100
admin@Router[/mobile modem modem1]> modem-band b1 b20 b28 b3 b8
```

## 9. Wi-Fi Configuration

Wireless network settings are configured in the */wireless* section.

### 9.1. Basic Wi-Fi Network Settings

Wireless configuration is performed in the */wireless/network* section.

NAME	STATE	MODE	SSID	ENCRYPTION	MTU	BRIDGE	MACADDR	CONNECTED	RX-TX
wifi0	S	ap	123wifi0	wpa-mixed+...	1500	brtest	f0:81:af:04:9...	0	0.00KB/0.00...

**Disabled** — Disables the wireless network.

**Adapter** — Selects the physical Wi-Fi adapter (for routers with a single Wi-Fi adapter - *radio0*).

**Mode** — Operating mode:

- *ap* (access point) — the router operates as an access point, awaiting client connections to its network.
- *sta* — the router does not create its own network but connects to a specified Wi-Fi network.

**Encryption** — Security protocol (encryption).

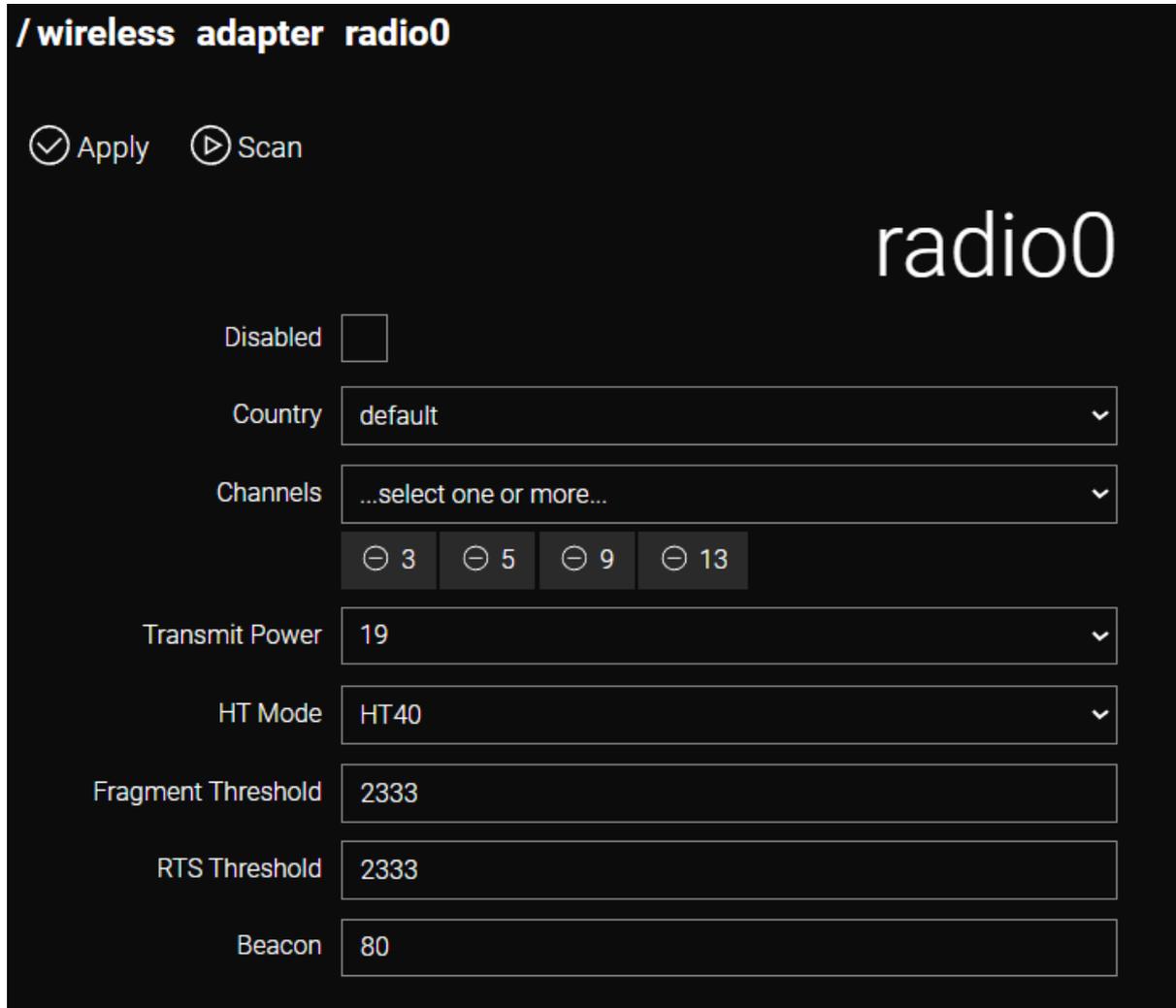
**SSID** — Wireless network name.

**Key** — Password.

 The default SSID and Key values are indicated on the label on the bottom of the device.

## 9.2. Basic Adapter Settings

Wi-Fi adapter configuration is performed in the */wireless/adapter* section.



**Disabled** - Disables the adapter.

**Country** - Region defining the list of permitted channels.

**Channels** - Channel selection:

- none selected — search across all available channels;
- single value selected — no search occurs, the specified channel is used;
- multiple values selected — search occurs only among these.

### 9.3. Configuration Example

**Task:** Configure a wireless network on a router with a single Wi-Fi adapter.

#### 1. Adapter Configuration

- Go to the `/wireless/adapter` section
- Configure parameters for the `radio0` adapter (Country, Channels)
- Apply settings (apply)

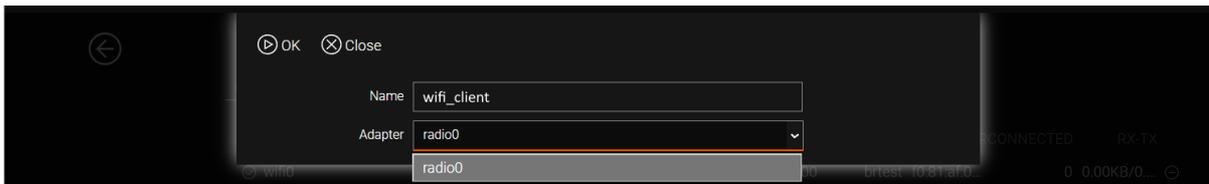
#### 2. Network Creation

- Go to the `/wireless/network` section



By default, `wifi1` is already created with preliminary settings for operation in *Access Point (ap)* mode. It is possible to change the settings of this network or create a new one.

- Click **Add**, specify the name. Latin letters (A-Z, a-z), digits (0-9), and underscores ( `_` ) are permitted. In our example `_wifi_client_`.
- From the **Adapter** menu, select the physical adapter, in this case `radio0`.
- Save settings (**OK**).



#### 3. Wireless Network Configuration

- **mode** (operating mode) - `STA`
- **encryption** (encryption) - `psk-mixed+ccmp`
- **ssid** (network name) - `PrivateWifi`
- **key** (password) - `topsecret`
- Apply settings (apply)

Now all created wireless networks are visible on the `/wireless/network` page.

#### 4. Assign IP (for STA mode)

- Go to `/ip/interface`
- Click **Add**, select `wifi_client` from the list (created in step 2).
- Specify type `dhcp`
- Specify metric (if **Default Route** is set)
- Apply settings (apply)



The maximum number of Wi-Fi networks (AP/STA) that can be created on a single adapter depends on the router series:

- **S Series:** up to 8
- **X Series:** up to 4
- **M Series:** up to 16

## 9.4. Wi-Fi Configuration via CLI

### Adapter Configuration, Channel Selection

```
admin@Router[ / ]>
admin@Router[ / ]> wireless adapter radio0
admin@Router[ /wireless adapter radio0 ]> channels 1,2,3
admin@Router[ /wireless adapter radio0 ]> apply
```

### Creating a Wireless Network, Specifying Parameters

```
admin@Router[ /wireless adapter radio0 ]> /wireless network
admin@Router[ /wireless network ]> add name=wifi_client adapter=radio0
admin@Router[ /wireless network wifi_client ]> mode sta
admin@Router[ /wireless network wifi_client ]> encryption psk-mixed+ccmp
admin@Router[ /wireless network wifi_client ]> ssid PrivateWifi
admin@Router[ /wireless network wifi_client ]> key topsecret
admin@Router[ /wireless network wifi_client ]> apply
```

### Creating an Interface in */ip interface*, Assigning IP

```
admin@Router[ / ]> /ip interface add device=wifi_client type=dhcp
admin@Router[ /ip interface wifi_client ]> metric 202
admin@Router[ /ip interface wifi_client ]> defaultroute true
admin@Router[ /ip interface wifi_client ]> apply
```

## 10. Customer Support

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E-mail	<a href="mailto:support@donyx.com">support@donyx.com</a>