



User Guide

300Mbps Wireless N Router
TL-WR841N

Contents

About This Guide	1
Chapter 1. Get to Know About Your Router	2
1. 1. Product Overview.....	3
1. 2. Panel Layout.....	3
1. 2. 1.Top View	3
1. 2. 2.The Back Panel.....	4
Chapter 2. Connect to the Internet	6
2. 1. Position Your Router	7
2. 2. Connect to the Internet.....	7
2. 2. 1.Wireless Router Mode.....	7
2. 2. 2.Hotspot Router Mode	10
2. 2. 3.Range Extender Mode.....	11
2. 2. 4.Access Point Mode.....	11
Chapter 3. Log In to the Router	13
Chapter 4. Configure the Router in Wireless Router Mode	15
4. 1. Status.....	16
4. 2. Operation Mode	17
4. 3. Network	18
4. 3. 1. WAN.....	18
4. 3. 2. LAN	25
4. 3. 3. IPTV.....	25
4. 3. 4.MAC Clone.....	26
4. 4. Wireless	27
4. 4. 1.Wireless Settings	27
4. 4. 2. WPS.....	28
4. 4. 3.Wireless Security	29
4. 4. 4.Wireless MAC Filtering	31
4. 4. 5.Wireless Advanced.....	32
4. 4. 6.Wireless Statistics	34
4. 5. Guest Network.....	34
4. 6. DHCP.....	35

4. 6. 1.	DHCP Settings	36
4. 6. 2.	DHCP Clients List	37
4. 6. 3.	Address Reservation	37
4. 7.	Forwarding	38
4. 7. 1.	Virtual Server	38
4. 7. 2.	Port Triggering	39
4. 7. 3.	DMZ	40
4. 7. 4.	UPnP	41
4. 8.	Security	42
4. 8. 1.	Basic Security	42
4. 8. 2.	Advanced Security	44
4. 8. 3.	Local Management	45
4. 8. 4.	Remote Management	46
4. 9.	Parental Controls	47
4. 10.	Access Control	48
4. 11.	Advanced Routing	51
4. 11. 1.	Static Route List	51
4. 11. 2.	System Routing Table	52
4. 12.	Bandwidth Control	52
4. 13.	IP & MAC Binding	54
4. 13. 1.	Binding Settings	54
4. 13. 2.	ARP List	54
4. 14.	Dynamic DNS	55
4. 15.	IPv6	58
4. 15. 1.	IPv6 Status	58
4. 15. 2.	IPv6 WAN	58
4. 15. 3.	IPv6 LAN	62
4. 16.	System Tools	62
4. 16. 1.	Time Settings	62
4. 16. 2.	Diagnostic	64
4. 16. 3.	Firmware Upgrade	65
4. 16. 4.	Factory Defaults	65
4. 16. 5.	Backup & Restore	66
4. 16. 6.	Reboot	66
4. 16. 7.	Password	68
4. 16. 8.	System Log	69
4. 16. 9.	Statistics	69
4. 17.	Logout	69

Chapter 5. Configure the Router in Hotspot Router Mode..... 70

5. 1.	Status	71
5. 2.	Operation Mode	72
5. 3.	Network	73
	5. 3. 1. WAN.....	73
	5. 3. 2. LAN	80
	5. 3. 3.MAC Clone.....	80
5. 4.	Wireless	81
	5. 4. 1.Wireless Settings	81
	5. 4. 2. WPS.....	82
	5. 4. 3.Wireless Security	84
	5. 4. 4.Wireless MAC Filtering	86
	5. 4. 5.Wireless Advanced.....	87
	5. 4. 6.Wireless Statistics	88
5. 5.	Guest Network.....	89
5. 6.	DHCP.....	90
	5. 6. 1.DHCP Settings	90
	5. 6. 2.DHCP Clients List	91
	5. 6. 3.Address Reservation	92
5. 7.	Forwarding	92
	5. 7. 1.Virtual Server	93
	5. 7. 2.Port Triggering	94
	5. 7. 3. DMZ.....	95
	5. 7. 4. UPnP.....	96
5. 8.	Security	97
	5. 8. 1.Basic Security.....	97
	5. 8. 2.Advanced Security	98
	5. 8. 3.Local Management.....	100
	5. 8. 4.Remote Management	100
5. 9.	Parental Controls	101
5. 10.	Access Control	102
5. 11.	Advanced Routing	105
	5. 11. 1.Static Route List	105
	5. 11. 2.System Routing Table.....	106
5. 12.	Bandwidth Control.....	107
5. 13.	IP & MAC Binding	108
	5. 13. 1.Binding Settings	108
	5. 13. 2.ARP List	109
5. 14.	Dynamic DNS.....	110

5. 15.	IPv6	112
5. 15. 1.	IPv6 Status	112
5. 15. 2.	IPv6 WAN.....	113
5. 15. 3.	IPv6 LAN.....	116
5. 16.	System Tools	117
5. 16. 1.	Time Settings.....	117
5. 16. 2.	Diagnostic	118
5. 16. 3.	Firmware Upgrade	120
5. 16. 4.	Factory Defaults	120
5. 16. 5.	Backup & Restore	120
5. 16. 6.	Reboot	121
5. 16. 7.	Password.....	123
5. 16. 8.	System Log.....	123
5. 16. 9.	Statistics	124
5. 17.	Logout	124

Chapter 6. Configure the Router in Access Point Mode 125

6. 1.	Status	126
6. 2.	Operation Mode	127
6. 3.	Network	127
6. 3. 1.	LAN	127
6. 4.	Wireless	128
6. 4. 1.	Basic Settings.....	128
6. 4. 2.	WPS.....	129
6. 4. 3.	Wireless Security	130
6. 4. 4.	Wireless MAC Filtering	132
6. 4. 5.	Wireless Advanced.....	133
6. 4. 6.	Wireless Statistics	135
6. 4. 7.	Throughput Monitor	135
6. 5.	DHCP.....	136
6. 5. 1.	DHCP Settings	136
6. 5. 2.	DHCP Clients List	137
6. 5. 3.	Address Reservation	138
6. 6.	System Tools	138
6. 6. 1.	Time Settings	138
6. 6. 2.	Diagnostic	140
6. 6. 3.	SNMP Settings.....	141
6. 6. 4.	Ping WatchDog	142

6. 6. 5.Firmware Upgrade	143
6. 6. 6.Factory Defaults	143
6. 6. 7.Backup & Restore	144
6. 6. 8.Reboot.....	144
6. 6. 9.Password	146
6. 6. 10.System Log.....	146
6. 7. Logout	147

Chapter 7. Configure the Router in Range Extender Mode 148

7. 1. Status	149
7. 2. Operation Mode	150
7. 3. Network	150
7. 3. 1. LAN	150
7. 4. Wireless	151
7. 4. 1.Connect to Network.....	151
7. 4. 2.Extended Network	152
7. 4. 3.Wireless MAC Filtering	152
7. 4. 4.Wireless Advanced.....	154
7. 4. 5.Wireless Statistics	155
7. 5. DHCP.....	155
7. 5. 1.DHCP Settings	155
7. 5. 2.DHCP Clients List	157
7. 6. System Tools	158
7. 6. 1.Time Settings	158
7. 6. 2.Diagnostic	159
7. 6. 3.Firmware Upgrade.....	160
7. 6. 4.Factory Defaults	160
7. 6. 5.Backup & Restore	161
7. 6. 6.Reboot.....	161
7. 6. 7.Password	163
7. 6. 8.System Log	163
7. 7. Logout	164

FAQ 165

About This Guide

This guide is a complement to Quick Installation Guide. The Quick Installation Guide provides instructions for quick internet setup, while this guide contains details of each function and demonstrates how to configure them.

When using this guide, please notice that features of the router may vary slightly depending on the model and software version you have, and on your location, language, and internet service provider. All screenshots, images, parameters and descriptions documented in this guide are used for demonstration only.

Conventions

In this guide the following conventions are used:

Convention	Description
<u>Underlined</u>	Underlined words or phrases are hyperlinks. You can click to redirect to a website or a specific section.
Teal	Contents to be emphasized and texts on the web page are in teal, including the menus, items, buttons and so on.
>	The menu structures to show the path to load the corresponding page. For example, Advanced > Wireless > MAC Filtering means the MAC Filtering function page is under the Wireless menu that is located in the Advanced tab.
Note:	Ignoring this type of note might result in a malfunction or damage to the device.
Tips:	Indicates important information that helps you make better use of your device.

More Info

The latest software, management app and utility are available from the [Download Center](http://www.tp-link.com/support) at www.tp-link.com/support.

The Quick Installation Guide can be found where you find this guide or inside the package of the router.

Specifications can be found on the product page at <http://www.tp-link.com>.

A Technical Support Forum is provided for you to discuss our products at <http://forum.tp-link.com>.

Our Technical Support contact information can be found at the [Contact Technical Support](http://www.tp-link.com/support) page at www.tp-link.com/support.

Chapter 1

Get to Know About Your Router

This chapter introduces what the router can do and shows its appearance.

It contains the following sections:

- [Product Overview](#)
- [Panel Layout](#)

1.1. Product Overview

The TP-Link router is designed to fully meet the need of Small Office/Home Office (SOHO) networks and users demanding higher networking performance. The powerful antennas ensure continuous Wi-Fi signal to all your devices while boosting widespread coverage throughout your home, and the built-in Ethernet ports supply high-speed connection to your wired devices.

Moreover, it is simple and convenient to set up and use the TP-Link router due to its intuitive web interface and the powerful Tether app.

1.2. Panel Layout

1.2.1. Top View



The router's LEDs (view from left to right) are located on the front panel. You can check the router's working status by following the LED Explanation table.

Name	Status	Indication
⏻ (Power)	On	System initialization completes.
	Flashing	System initialization or firmware upgrade is in process. Do not disconnect or power off the router.
	Off	Power is off.
📶 (Wireless)	On	The wireless function is working properly.
	Off	The wireless function is disabled.
🌐 (Ethernet)	On	The corresponding Ethernet port is connected.
	Off	No Ethernet port is connected.
🌐 (Internet)	Blue On	The internet is available.
	Orange On	The router's WAN port is connected, but the Internet is not available.
	Off	The router's WAN port is not connected.
🔒 (WPS)	On/Off	Turns on when WPS connection is established, and goes off about 5 minutes later.
	Flashing	A wireless device is trying to connect to the network via WPS. This process may take up to 2 minutes.

1.2.2. The Back Panel



The following parts (view from left to right) are located on the rear panel.

Item	Description
ON/OFF Button	Press this button to power on or off the router.
Power Port	For connecting the router to a power socket via the provided power adapter.
WAN Port	For connecting to a DSL/Cable modem, or an Ethernet port.
Ethernet Ports (1/2/3/4)	For connecting your PCs or other wired network devices to the router.
WPS/RESET Button	Use a pin to press and hold this button until all the LED turn on momentarily to reset the router to its factory default settings.
	To enable the WPS function, press this button about 2 seconds. If you have a WPS-supported device, you can press this button to quickly establish connection between the router and the client device and automatically configure wireless security for your wireless network.
WIFI ON/OFF Button	Press and hold this button until the  LED is on/off to turn on/off the Wi-Fi function.
Antennas	Used for wireless operation and data transmitting. Upright them for the best Wi-Fi performance.

Chapter 2

Connect to the Internet

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Position Your Router](#)
- [Connect to the Internet](#)

2.1. Position Your Router

- The product should not be located in a place where it will be exposed to moisture or excessive heat.
- Place the router in a location where it can be connected to multiple devices as well as to a power source.
- Make sure the cables and power cord are safely placed out of the way so they do not create a tripping hazard.
- The router can be placed on a shelf or desktop.
- Keep the router away from strong devices with strong electromagnetic interference, such as Bluetooth devices, cordless phones and microwaves.

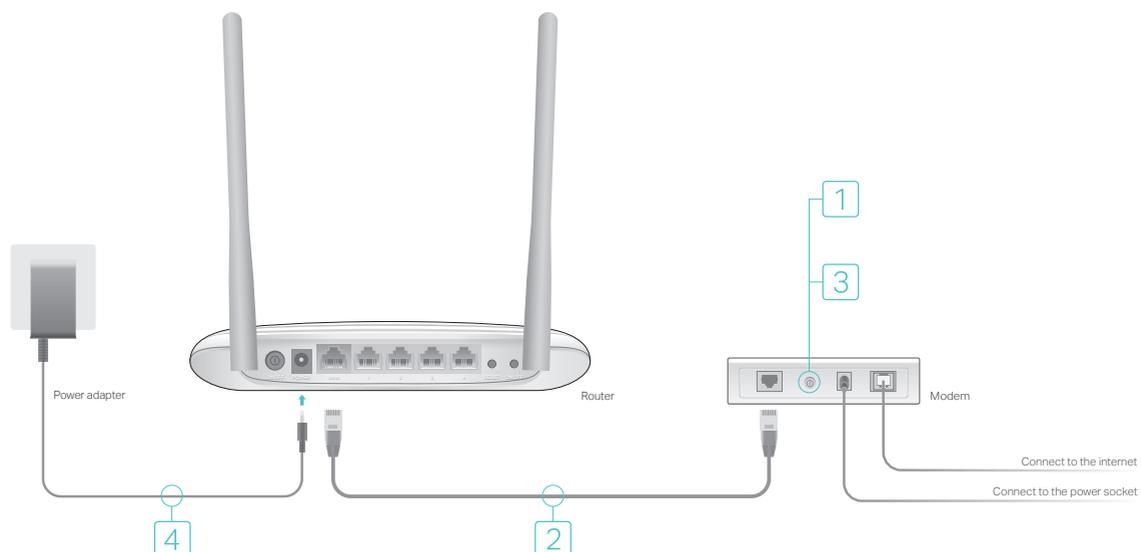
2.2. Connect to the Internet

The Router provides four working modes: Wireless Router, Hotspot Router, Range Extender and Access Point. You can choose the mode to better suit your network needs and follow the guide to complete the configuration.

2.2.1. Wireless Router Mode

1. Follow the steps below to connect your router.

If your internet connection is through an Ethernet cable from the wall instead of through a DSL / Cable / Satellite modem, connect the Ethernet cable directly to the router's WAN port, and then follow Step 4 and 5 to complete the hardware connection.



- 1) Turn off the modem, and remove the backup battery if it has one.

- 2) Connect the modem to the router's **WAN** port with an Ethernet cable.
- 3) Turn on the modem, and then wait about **2 minutes** for it to restart.
- 4) Connect the power adapter to the router and turn on the router.
- 5) Verify that the hardware connection is correct by checking these LEDs.



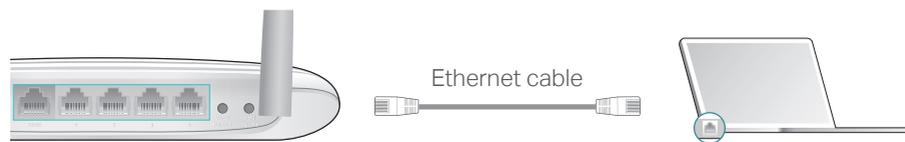
Note:

If the Wi-Fi LED is not on, please press the WIFI ON/OFF button on the back panel for about 4 seconds, and then the LED should turn solid on in a few seconds.

2. Connect your computer to the router.

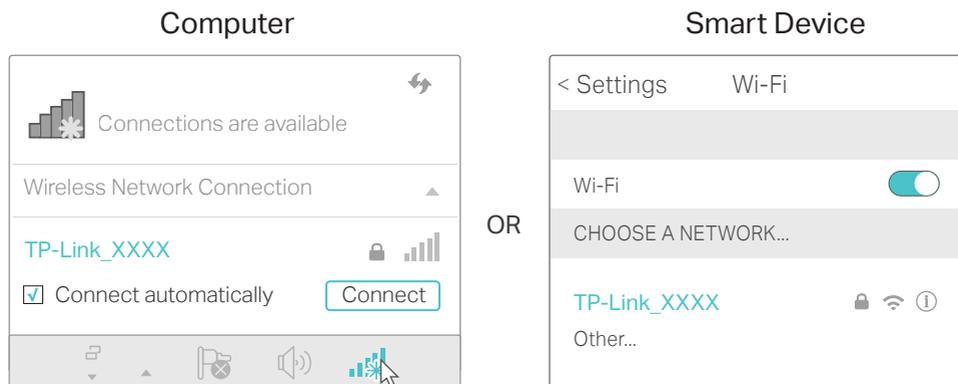
- **Method 1: Wired**

Turn off the Wi-Fi on your computer and connect the devices as shown below.



- **Method 2: Wirelessly**

- 1) Find the SSID (Network Name) and Wireless Password printed on the label at the bottom of the router.
- 2) Click the network icon of your computer or go to Wi-Fi Settings of your smart device, and then select the SSID to join the network.



- **Method 3: Use the WPS button**

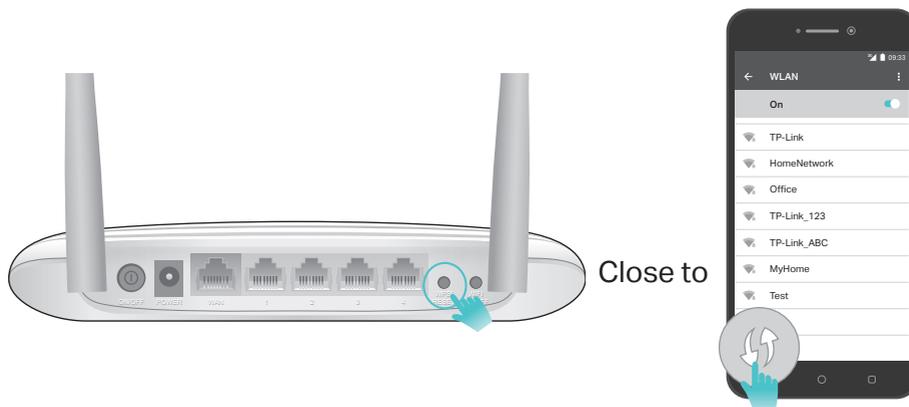
Wireless devices that support WPS, including Android phones, tablets, most USB network cards, can be connected to your router through this method.

Note:

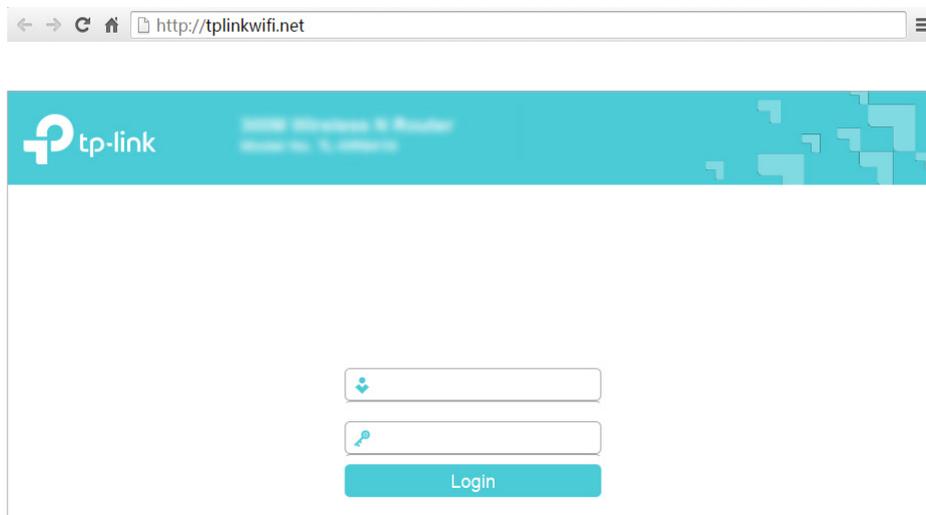
- WPS is not supported by iOS devices.
- The WPS function cannot be configured if the wireless function of the router is disabled. Also, the WPS function will be disabled if your wireless encryption is WEP. Please make sure the wireless function is enabled and is configured with the appropriate encryption before configuring the WPS.

1) Tap the WPS icon on the device's screen. Here we take an Android phone as an example.

2) Immediately press the WPS button on your router.



3. Enter <http://tplinkwifi.net> in the address bar of a web browser. Use **admin** for username and password, and then click **Login**.



Note:

If the above screen does not pop-up, it means that your IE Web-browser has been set to a proxy. Go to menu **Tools** > **Internet Options** > **Connections** > **LAN Settings**, in the screen that appears, untick the **Using Proxy** checkbox, and click **OK**.

4. After successfully login, select **Wireless Router** and follow the **Quick Setup** to set up the internet connection.

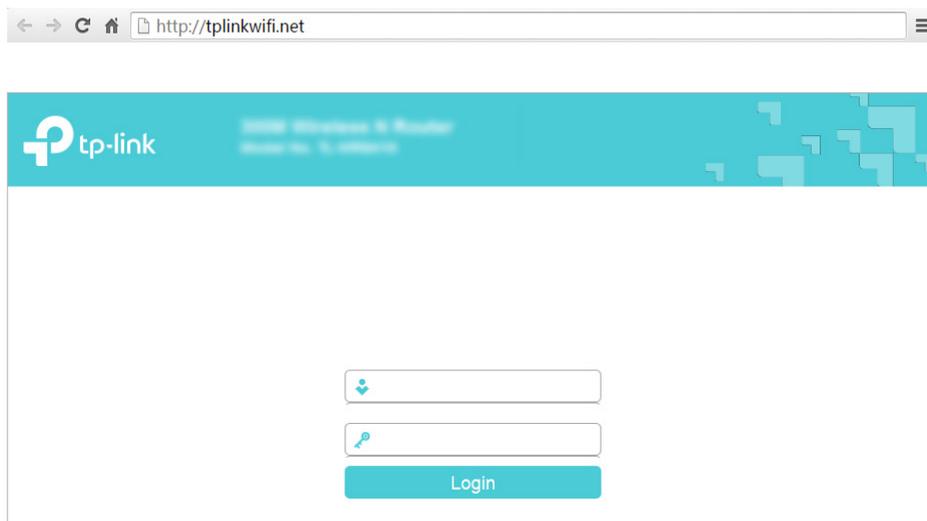
5. **Enjoy!** For wireless devices, you may have to reconnect to the wireless network if you have customized the SSID (wireless name) and password during the configuration.

2.2.2. Hotspot Router Mode

This mode helps to create your personal Wi-Fi hotspot from a public Wi-Fi network.



1. Connect the power adapter to the router and turn on the router.
2. Connect a computer to the router via an Ethernet cable or wirelessly by using the SSID (wireless name) and password printed on the bottom label of the router.
3. Enter <http://tplinkwifi.net> in the address bar of a web browser. Use **admin** for both username and password, and then click **Login**.

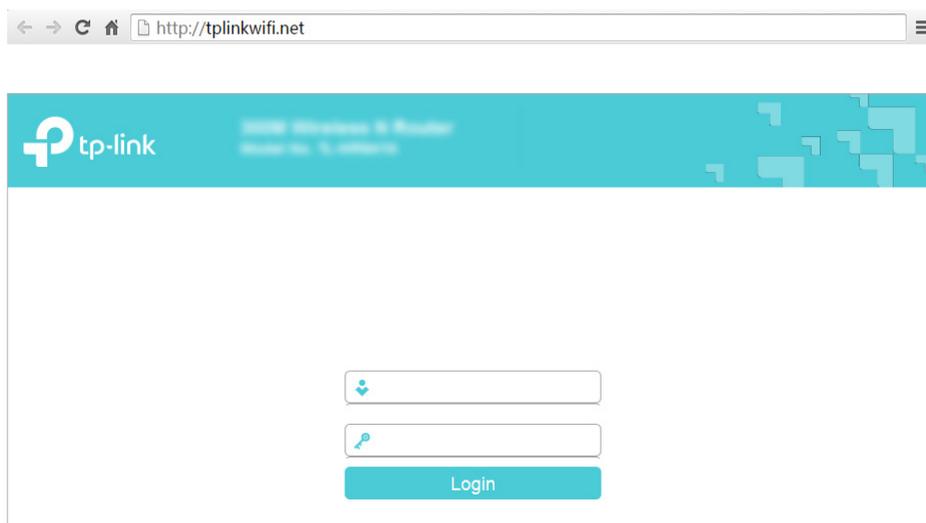


4. After successfully login, select **Hotspot Router** mode and follow the **Quick Setup** to set up the internet connection.
5. **Enjoy!** Connect to the wireless network by using the SSID (network name) and password of the router.

2.2.3. Range Extender Mode

This mode boosts your home wireless coverage.

1. Place the router next to your host router and turn it on.
2. Connect a computer to the router via an Ethernet cable or wirelessly by using the SSID (wireless name) and password printed on the bottom label of the router.
3. Enter <http://tplinkwifi.net> in the address bar of a web browser. Use **admin** for both username and password, and then click **Login**.



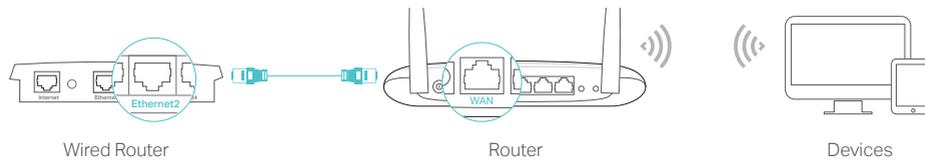
4. After successfully login, select **Range Extender** mode and follow the **Quick Setup** to set up the internet connection.
5. **Relocate:** Place the router between your host router and the Wi-Fi dead zone. The location you choose must be within the range of your existing host network.



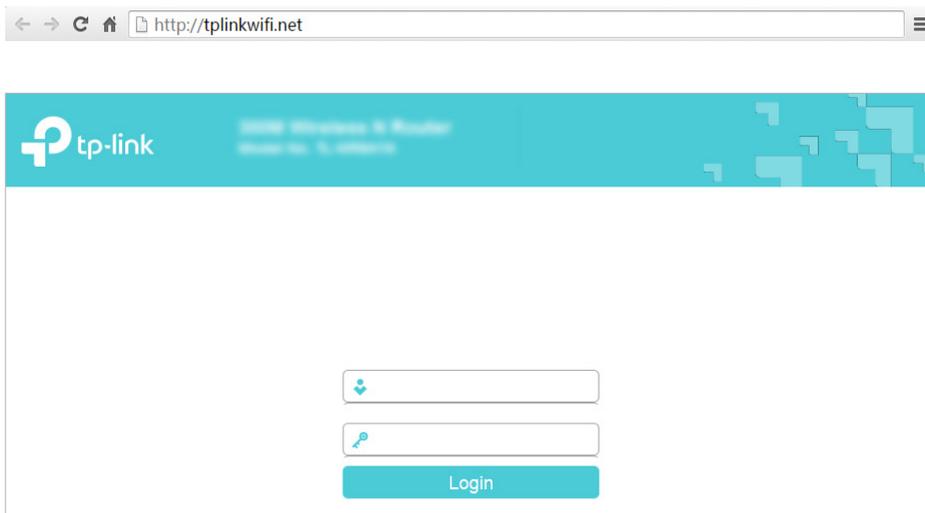
6. **Enjoy!** The extended network shares the same wireless password as that of your host network, but may have different network name if you have customized it during the configuration.

2.2.4. Access Point Mode

This mode transforms your existing wired network to a wireless network.



1. Connect the power adapter to the router and turn on the router.
2. Connect the router to your wired host router's Ethernet port via an Ethernet cable as shown above.
3. Connect a computer to the router via an Ethernet cable or wirelessly by using the SSID (network name) and password printed on the bottom label of the router.
4. Enter <http://tplinkwifi.net> in the address bar of a web browser. Use `admin` for username and password, and then click `Login`.



Note:

If the above screen does not pop-up, it means that your IE Web-browser has been set to a proxy. Go to menu `Tools > Internet Options > Connections > LAN Settings`, in the screen that appears, untick the `Using Proxy` checkbox, and click `OK`.

5. After successfully login, select `Access Point` mode and follow the `Quick Setup` to set up the internet connection.
6. **Enjoy!** Connect to the wireless network by using the SSID (network name) and password of the router.

Chapter 3

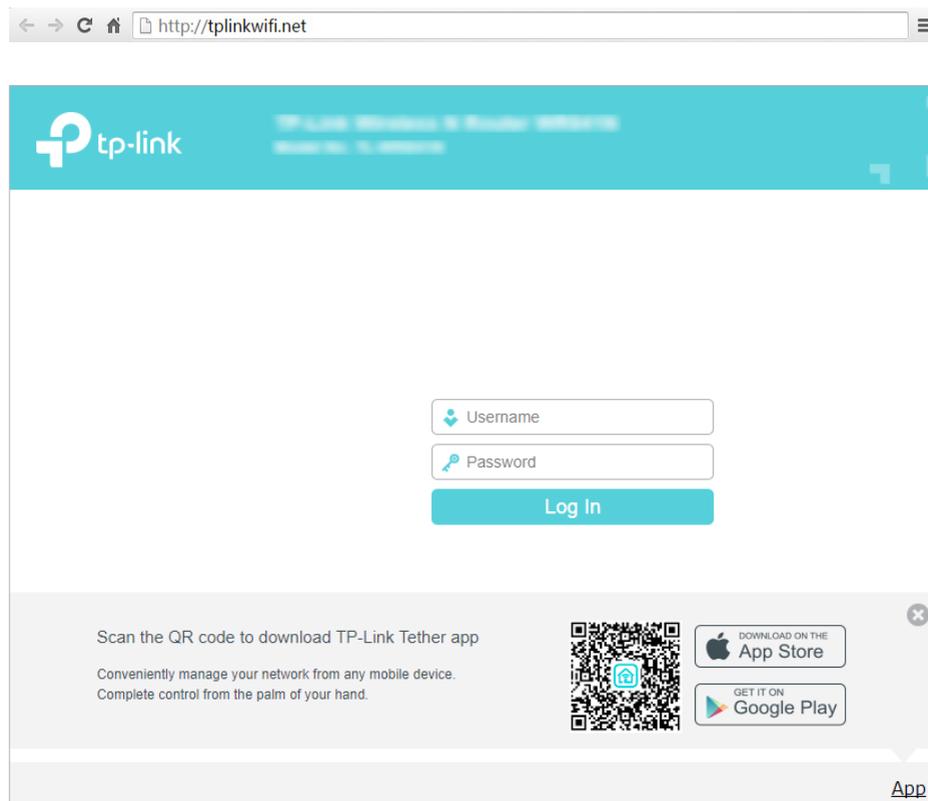
Log In to the Router

This chapter introduces how to log in to the Web-based Utility of the router.

With the Web-based Utility, it is easy to configure and manage the router. The Web-based Utility can be used on any Windows, Macintosh or UNIX OS with a web browser, such as Microsoft the Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox or Apple Safari.

Follow the steps below to log in to your router.

1. Set up the TCP/IP Protocol in [Obtain an IP address automatically](#) mode on your computer.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router. The default one is [admin](#) (all lowercase) for both username and password.



Note:

If the login window does not appear, please refer to the [FAQ](#) section.

Chapter 4

Configure the Router in Wireless Router Mode

This chapter presents how to configure the various features of the router working as a wireless router.

It contains the following sections:

- [Status](#)
- [Operation Mode](#)
- [Network](#)
- [Wireless](#)
- [Guest Network](#)
- [DHCP](#)
- [Forwarding](#)
- [Security](#)
- [Parental Controls](#)
- [Access Control](#)
- [Advanced Routing](#)
- [Bandwidth Control](#)
- [IP&MAC Binding](#)
- [Dynamic DNS](#)
- [IPv6](#)
- [System Tools](#)
- [Logout](#)

4.1. Status

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router. The default one is **admin** (all lowercase) for both username and password.
2. Go to **Status**. You can view the current status information of the router.

Status	
Firmware Version:	2.1.1 (2018.08.08) © 2018 TP-LINK®. All rights reserved.
Hardware Version:	V1.0 (2018.08.08) © 2018 TP-LINK®. All rights reserved.
LAN	
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:69
IP Address:	192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
Wireless	
Operation Mode:	Router
Wireless Radio:	Enabled
Name(SSID):	TP-Link_0969
Mode:	11bgn mixed
Channel:	Auto (Channel 2)
Channel Width:	Auto
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:69
WAN	
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:6A
IP Address:	0.0.0.0 (Dynamic IP)
Subnet Mask:	0.0.0.0
Default Gateway:	0.0.0.0 Unplugged
DNS Server:	0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
System Up Time:	1 day(s) 06:50:47 <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>

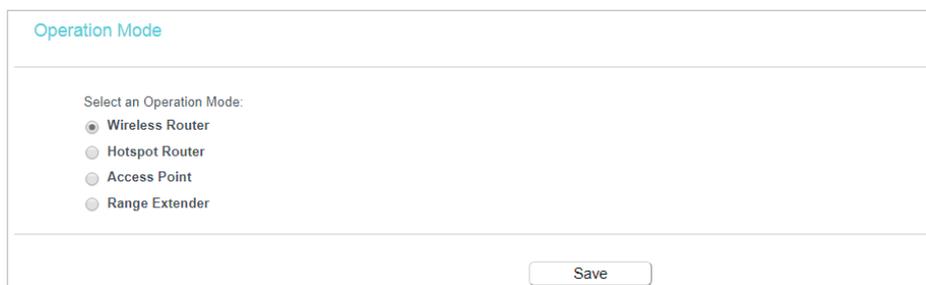
- **Firmware Version** - The version information of the router's firmware.
- **Hardware Version** - The version information of the router's hardware.
- **LAN** - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the **Network > LAN** page.
 - **MAC address** - The physical address of the router.
 - **IP address** - The LAN IP address of the router.
 - **Subnet Mask** - The subnet mask associated with the LAN IP address.
- **Wireless** - This field displays the basic information or status of the wireless function, and you can configure them on the **Wireless > Basic Settings** page.

- **Operation Mode** - The current wireless working mode in use.
- **Wireless Radio** - Indicates whether the wireless radio feature of the router is enabled or disabled.
- **Name(SSID)** - The SSID of the router.
- **Mode** - The current wireless mode which the router works on.
- **Channel** - The current wireless channel in use.
- **Channel Width** - The current wireless channel width in use.
- **MAC Address** - The physical address of the router.
- **WAN** - This field displays the current settings of the WAN, and you can configure them on the [Network > WAN](#) page.
 - **MAC Address** - The physical address of the WAN port.
 - **IP Address** - The current WAN (Internet) IP Address. This field will be blank or 0.0.0.0 if the IP Address is assigned dynamically and there is no internet connection.
 - **Subnet Mask** - The subnet mask associated with the WAN IP Address.
 - **Default Gateway** - The Gateway currently used is shown here. When you use Dynamic IP as the internet connection type, click [Renew](#) or [Release](#) here to obtain new IP parameters dynamically from the ISP or release them.
 - **DNS Server** - The IP addresses of DNS (Domain Name System) server.
- **System Up Time** - The length of the time since the router was last powered on or reset.

Click [Refresh](#) to get the latest status and settings of the router.

4.2. Operation Mode

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Operation Mode](#).
3. Select the working mode as [Wireless Router](#) and click [Save](#).



Operation Mode

Select an Operation Mode:

- Wireless Router
- Hotspot Router
- Access Point
- Range Extender

Save

4.3. Network

4.3.1. WAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Network > WAN](#).
3. Configure the IP parameters of the WAN and click [Save](#).

Dynamic IP

If your ISP provides the DHCP service, please select [Dynamic IP](#), and the router will automatically get IP parameters from your ISP.

Click [Renew](#) to renew the IP parameters from your ISP.

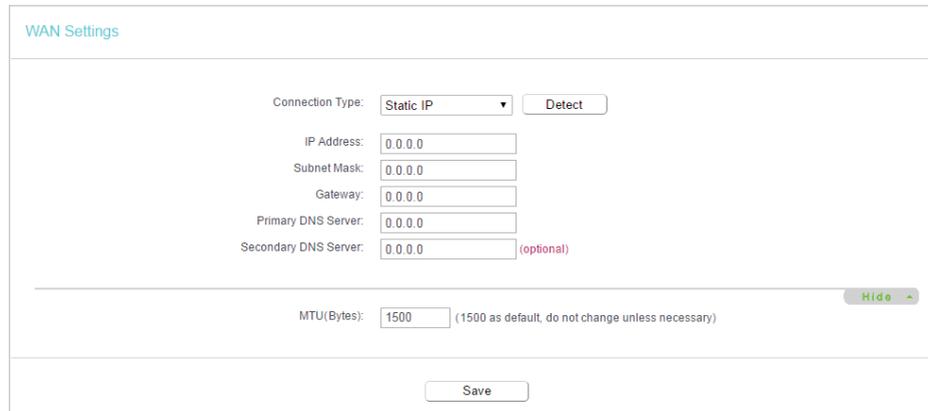
Click [Release](#) to release the IP parameters.

The screenshot shows the 'WAN Settings' page. At the top, 'Connection Type' is set to 'Dynamic IP' with a 'Detect' button. Below are fields for 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', and 'Gateway', each with a 'Refresh' icon. There are 'Renew' and 'Release' buttons. A horizontal separator line is followed by 'MTU(Bytes): 1500' with a 'Hide' button and a note '(1500 as default, do not change unless necessary)'. Below are checkboxes for 'Get IP with Unicast' (unchecked, with note '(It is usually not required)'), 'Set DNS server manually' (unchecked), and a 'Host Name' field. A 'Save' button is at the bottom.

- [MTU\(Bytes\)](#) - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.
- [Get IP with Unicast](#) - A few ISPs' DHCP servers do not support the broadcast applications. If you cannot get the IP address normally, you can choose this option. (It is rarely required.)
- [Set DNS server manually](#) - If your ISP gives you one or two DNS addresses, select Set DNS server manually and enter the primary and secondary addresses into the correct fields. Otherwise, the DNS servers will be assigned automatically from your ISP.
- [Host Name](#) - This option specifies the name of the router.

Static IP

If your ISP provides a static or fixed IP address, subnet mask, default gateway and DNS setting, please select [Static IP](#).



The screenshot shows the WAN Settings interface. At the top, it says "WAN Settings". Below that, there are several configuration fields:

- Connection Type: A dropdown menu set to "Static IP" and a "Detect" button.
- IP Address: A text input field containing "0.0.0.0".
- Subnet Mask: A text input field containing "0.0.0.0".
- Gateway: A text input field containing "0.0.0.0".
- Primary DNS Server: A text input field containing "0.0.0.0".
- Secondary DNS Server: A text input field containing "0.0.0.0" with "(optional)" written in red text to its right.
- MTU(Bytes): A text input field containing "1500" with "(1500 as default, do not change unless necessary)" written in small text to its right. A "Hide" button is located to the right of this field.

At the bottom center of the form is a "Save" button.

- [IP Address](#) - Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP.
- [Subnet Mask](#) - Enter the subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP. Normally 255.255.255.0 is used as the subnet mask.
- [Gateway](#) - Enter the gateway IP address in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP.
- [Primary/Secondary DNS Server](#) - (Optional) Enter one or two DNS addresses in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP.
- [MTU\(Bytes\)](#) - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.

PPPoE

If your ISP provides PPPoE connection, select **PPPoE**.

WAN Settings

Connection Type: **PPPoE**

PPP Username:

PPP Password:

Confirm password:

Secondary Connection: Disabled Dynamic IP Static IP (For Dual Access)

Connection Mode: Always on
 Connect on demand
 Connect manually

Max Idle Time: minutes (0 meaning connection remains active at all times)

Authentication Type: **AUTO_AUTH**

Service Name: (do not change unless necessary)

Server Name: (do not change unless necessary)

MTU(Bytes): (1480 as default, do not change unless necessary)

Use IP address specified by ISP:

Echo request interval: (0-120 seconds, 0 meaning no request)

Set DNS server manually:

- **PPP Username/Password** - Enter the user name and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Confirm Password** - Enter the Password provided by your ISP again to ensure the password you entered is correct.
- **Secondary Connection** - It's available only for PPPoE connection. If your ISP provides an extra connection type, select **Dynamic IP** or **Static IP** to activate the secondary connection.
- **Connection Mode**
 - **Always on** - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time.
 - **Connect on demand** - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the **Max Idle Time** field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects.
 - **Connect manually** - You can click **Connect/Disconnect** to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the **Max Idle Time** function as **Connect on demand** mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically

after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again.

- **Authentication Type** - Choose an authentication type.

Note:

Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the **Max Idle Time** because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background.

- **Service Name/Server Name** - The service name and server name should not be configured unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP. In most cases, leaving these fields blank will work.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The default MTU size is 1480 bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.
- **Use IP Address Specified by ISP** - If your ISP does not automatically assign IP addresses to the router, please select this item and enter the IP address provided by your ISP in dotted-decimal notation.
- **Echo Request Interval** - The router will detect Access Concentrator online at every interval. The default value is 0. You can input the value between 0 and 120. The value 0 means no detect.
- **Set DNS Server Manually** - If your ISP does not automatically assign DNS addresses to the router, please select this item and enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation of your ISP's primary DNS server. If a secondary DNS server address is available, enter it as well.

L2TP

If your ISP provides L2TP connection, please select **L2TP**.

WAN Settings

Connection Type: L2TP Detect

Username:

Password:

Connect Disconnect

Addressing Type: Dynamic IP Static IP

Server IP Address/Name:

IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Gateway:

DNS Server:

Internet IP Address:

Internet DNS:

MTU(Bytes): (1460 as default, do not change unless necessary)

Connection Mode: Always on
 Connect on demand
 Connect manually

Max Idle Time: minutes (0 meaning connection remains active at all times)

Save

- **Username/Password** - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Addressing Type** - Choose the addressing type given by your ISP, either Dynamic IP or Static IP. Click the **Connect** button to connect immediately. Click the **Disconnect** button to disconnect immediately.
- **Server IP Address/Name** - Enter server IP address or domain name provided by your ISP.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The default MTU size is 1460 bytes, which is usually fine. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU Size unless required by your ISP.
- **Connection Mode**
 - **Always on** - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time.
 - **Connect on demand** - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the **Max Idle Time** field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects.
 - **Connect manually** - You can click **Connect/Disconnect** to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the **Max Idle Time** function as **Connect on demand** mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again.

■ **Note:**

Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the **Max Idle Time** because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background.

PPTP

If your ISP provides PPTP connection, please select **PPTP**.

The screenshot shows the WAN Settings interface for a PPTP connection. The 'Connection Type' is set to 'PPTP'. There are input fields for 'Username' and 'Password', and buttons for 'Detect', 'Connect', and 'Disconnect'. Under 'Addressing Type', 'Dynamic IP' is selected. Below that are fields for 'Server IP Address/Name', 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', 'Gateway', and 'DNS Server'. Further down are fields for 'Internet IP Address' and 'Internet DNS'. The 'MTU(Bytes)' is set to 1420. Under 'Connection Mode', 'Always on' is selected. The 'Max Idle Time' is set to 15 minutes. A 'Save' button is at the bottom.

- **Username/Password** - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Addressing Type** - Choose the addressing type given by your ISP, either Dynamic IP or Static IP. Click the **Connect** button to connect immediately. Click the **Disconnect** button to disconnect immediately.
- **Server IP Address/Name** - Enter server IP address or domain name provided by your ISP.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The default MTU size is 1420 bytes, which is usually fine. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU Size unless required by your ISP.
- **Connection Mode**
 - **Always on** - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time.
 - **Connect on demand** - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the **Max Idle Time** field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects.
 - **Connect Manually** - You can click **Connect/Disconnect** to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the **Max Idle Time** function as **Connect on demand** mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically

after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again.

Note:

Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the [Max Idle Time](#) because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background.

BigPond Cable

If your ISP provides BigPond cable connection, please select [BigPond Cable](#).

The screenshot shows the WAN Settings page with the following fields and options:

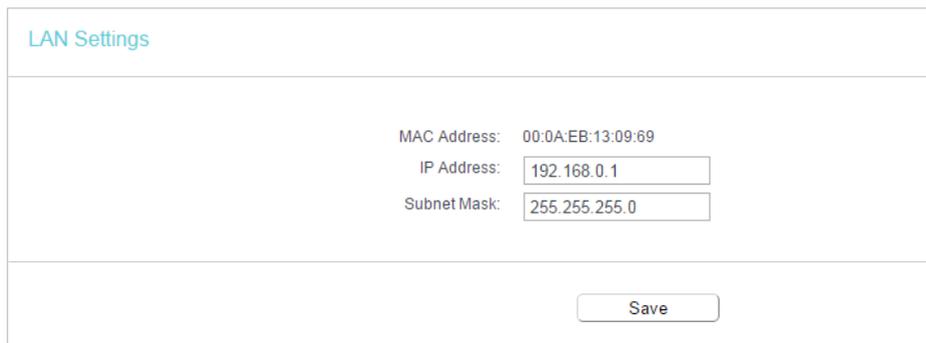
- Connection Type: [BigPond Cable](#) (dropdown menu) and [Detect](#) button.
- Username: text input field.
- Password: text input field.
- Auth Server: text input field.
- Auth Domain: text input field.
- MTU(Bytes): (1500 as default, do not change unless necessary).
- Connection Mode: Always on, Connect on demand, Connect manually.
- Max Idle Time: minutes (0 meaning connection remains active at all times).
- [Connect](#) and [Disconnect](#) buttons.
- [Save](#) button at the bottom.

- [Username/Password](#) - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- [Auth Server](#) - Enter the authenticating server IP address or host name.
- [Auth Domain](#) - Type in the domain suffix server name based on your location.
- [MTU\(Bytes\)](#) - The default MTU size is 1500 bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.
- [Connection Mode](#)
 - [Always on](#) - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time.
 - [Connect on demand](#) - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the [Max Idle Time](#) field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects.
 - [Connect Manually](#) - You can click [Connect/Disconnect](#) to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the [Max Idle Time](#) function as [Connect on demand](#) mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically

after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again.

4.3.2. LAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Network > LAN**.
3. Configure the IP parameters of the LAN and click **Save**.



LAN Settings	
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:69
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.0.1"/>
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	

- **MAC Address** - The physical address of the LAN ports. The value can not be changed.
- **IP Address** - Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation of your router (the default one is 192.168.0.1).
- **Subnet Mask** - An address code that determines the size of the network. Normally 255.255.255.0 is used as the subnet mask.

Note:

- If you have changed the IP address, you must use the new IP address or <http://tplinkwifi.net> to log in.
- If the new IP address you set is not in the same subnet as the old one, the IP address pool in the DHCP Server will be configured automatically, but the Virtual Server and DMZ Host will not take effect until they are re-configured.

4.3.3. IPTV

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Network > IPTV**.
3. Configure the WAN MAC address and click **Save**.

- **IGMP Snooping** - IGMP snooping is designed to prevent hosts on a local network from receiving traffic for a multicast group they have not explicitly joined. IGMP snooping is especially useful for bandwidth-intensive IP multicast applications such as IPTV.
- **IGMP Proxy** - IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) is used to manage multicasting on TCP/IP networks. The default value is enabled, and if you are not sure, please contact your ISP or just leave it.
- **IGMP Version** - Select the IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) Proxy Version, either V2 or V3, according to your ISP.
- **IPTV** - Select to enable the IPTV feature.
- **IPTV Mode** - Select the appropriate mode according to your ISP.
- **LAN 1/2/3/4** - Assign your LAN port to whether function as the internet supplier or as the IPTV supplier.

4.3.4. MAC Clone

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Network > MAC Clone**.
3. Configure the WAN MAC address and click **Save**.

- **WAN MAC Address** - This field displays the current MAC address of the WAN port. If your ISP requires you to register the MAC address, please enter the correct MAC

address in this field. Click [Restore Factory MAC](#) to restore the MAC address of WAN port to the factory default value.

- **Your PC's MAC Address** - This field displays the MAC address of the PC that is managing the router. If the MAC address is required, you can click [Clone MAC Address](#) and this MAC address will be filled in the [WAN MAC Address](#) field.

Note:

- You can only use the MAC Address Clone function for PCs on the LAN.
- If you have changed the WAN MAC address when the WAN connection is PPPoE, it will not take effect until the connection is re-established.

4. 4. Wireless

4. 4. 1. Wireless Settings

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Wireless > Basic Settings](#).
3. Configure the basic settings for the wireless network and click [Save](#).

Wireless Basic Settings

Wireless: Enable Disable

Wireless Network Name: (Also called SSID)

Mode:

Channel:

Channel Width:

Enable SSID Broadcast

- **Wireless** - Enable or disable wireless network.
- **Wireless Network Name** - Enter a value of up to 32 characters. The same Name (SSID) must be assigned to all wireless devices in your network.
- **Mode** - You can choose the appropriate "Mixed" mode.
- **Channel** - This field determines which operating frequency will be used. The default channel is set to [Auto](#). It is not necessary to change the wireless channel unless you notice interference problems with another nearby access point.
- **Channel Width** - This field determines which operating frequency will be used. It is not necessary to change the wireless channel unless you notice interference problems

with another nearby access point. If you select **Auto**, then AP will choose the best channel automatically.

- **Enable SSID Broadcast** - If enabled, the router will broadcast the wireless network name (SSID).

4.4.2. WPS

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) can help you to quickly and securely connect to a network. This section will guide you to add a new wireless device to your router's network quickly via WPS.

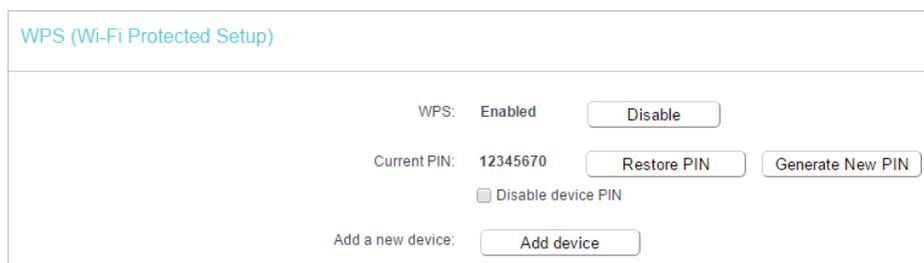
Note:

The WPS function cannot be configured if the wireless function of the router is disabled. Please make sure the wireless function is enabled before configuration.

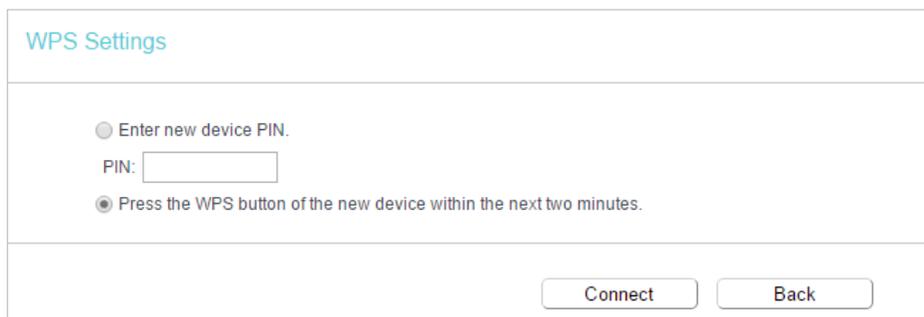
1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > WPS**.
3. Follow one of the following three methods to connect your client device to the router's Wi-Fi network.

Method ONE: Press the WPS Button on Your Client Device

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and click **Add Device**.



2. Select **Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes** and click **Connect**.



3. Within two minutes, press the WPS button on your client device.
4. A success message will appear on the WPS page if the client device has been successfully added to the router's network.

Method TWO: Enter the Client's PIN

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and click **Add Device**.

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS: **Enabled**

Current PIN: **12345670**

Disable device PIN

Add a new device:

2. Select **Enter new device PIN**, enter your client device's current PIN in the **PIN** field and click **Connect**.

WPS Settings

Enter new device PIN.

PIN:

Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes.

3. A success message will appear on the WPS page if the client device has been successfully added to the router's network.

Method Three: Enter the Router's PIN

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and get the **Current PIN** of the router.

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS: **Enabled**

Current PIN: **12345670**

Disable device PIN

Add a new device:

2. Enter the router's current PIN on your client device to join the router's Wi-Fi network.

4.4.3. Wireless Security

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Security**.

3. Configure the security settings of your wireless network and click [Save](#).

Wireless Security Settings

Note: WEP security, WPA/WPA2 - Enterprise authentication and TKIP encryption are not supported with WPS enabled.
For network security, it is strongly recommended to enable wireless security and select WPA2-PSK AES encryption.

Disable Wireless Security

WPA/WPA2 - Personal(Recommended)

Version:

Encryption:

Wireless Password:

Group Key Update Period:

WPA/WPA2 - Enterprise

Version:

Encryption:

RADIUS Server IP:

RADIUS Server Port: (1-65535, 0 stands for default port 1812)

RADIUS Server Password:

Group Key Update Period:

WEP

Authentication Type:

WEP Key Format:

Selected Key:	WEP Key	Key Type
Key 1: <input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>
Key 2: <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>
Key 3: <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>
Key 4: <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>

- **Disable Wireless Security** - The wireless security function can be enabled or disabled. If disabled, wireless clients can connect to the router without a password. It's strongly recommended to choose one of the following modes to enable security.
- **WPA-PSK/WPA2-Personal** - It's the WPA/WPA2 authentication type based on pre-shared passphrase.
 - **Version** - Select **Auto**, **WPA-PSK** or **WPA2-PSK**.
 - **Encryption** - Select **Auto**, **TKIP** or **AES**.
 - **Wireless Password** - Enter ASCII or Hexadecimal characters. For Hexadecimal, the length should be between 8 and 64 characters; for ASCII, the length should be between 8 and 63 characters.
 - **Group Key Update Period** - Specify the group key update interval in seconds. The value can be 0 or at least 30. Enter 0 to disable the update.
- **WPA /WPA2-Enterprise** - It's based on Radius Server.
 - **Authentication Type** - Select **Auto**, **WPA** or **WPA2**.
 - **Encryption** - Select **Auto**, **TKIP** or **AES**.
 - **Radius Server IP** - Enter the IP address of the Radius server.

- **Radius Server Port** - Enter the port that Radius server used.
- **Radius Server Password** - Enter the password for the Radius server.
- **Group Key Update Period** - Specify the group key update interval in seconds. The value should be 30 or above. Enter 0 to disable the update.
- **WEP** - It is based on the IEEE 802.11 standard.
 - **Authentication Type** - The default setting is **Auto**, which can select **Shared Key** or **Open System** authentication type automatically based on the wireless client's capability and request.
 - **WEP Key Format** - **Hexadecimal** and **ASCII** formats are provided here. Hexadecimal format stands for any combination of hexadecimal digits (0-9, a-f, A-F) in the specified length. ASCII format stands for any combination of keyboard characters in the specified length.
 - **WEP Key (Password)** - Select which of the four keys will be used and enter the matching WEP key. Make sure these values are identical on all wireless clients in your network.
 - **Key Type** - Select the WEP key length (64-bit or 128-bit) for encryption. **Disabled** means this WEP key entry is invalid.
 - **64-bit** - Enter 10 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f and A-F. Null key is not permitted) or 5 ASCII characters.
 - **128-bit** - Enter 26 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f and A-F. Null key is not permitted) or 13 ASCII characters.

4.4.4. Wireless MAC Filtering

Wireless MAC Filtering is used to deny or allow specific wireless client devices to access your network by their MAC addresses.

I want to: Deny or allow specific wireless client devices to access my network by their MAC addresses.

For example, you want the wireless client A with the MAC address 00-0A-EB-B0-00-0B and the wireless client B with the MAC address 00-0A-EB-00-07-5F to access the router, but other wireless clients cannot access the router

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless MAC Filtering**.
3. Click **Enable** to enable the Wireless MAC Filtering function.

4. Select **Allow the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access** as the filtering rule.
5. Delete all or disable all entries if there are any entries already.
6. Click **Add New** and fill in the blank.

Add or Modify Wireless MAC Address Filtering entry

You can configure Wireless MAC Filtering which allows you to control wireless access on the network on this page.

MAC Address:

Description:

Status: Enabled ▾

- 1) Enter the MAC address 00-0A-EB-B0-00-0B / 00-0A-EB-00-07-5F in the MAC Address field.
 - 2) Enter wireless client A/B in the Description field.
 - 3) Select **Enabled** in the Status drop-down list.
 - 4) Click **Save** and click **Back**.
7. The configured filtering rules should be listed as the picture shows below.

Wireless MAC Filtering

You can configure Wireless MAC Filtering which allows you to control wireless access on the network on this page.

Wireless MAC Filtering: Enabled

Filtering Rules

Deny the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access.

Allow the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access.

	MAC Address	Status	Host	Description	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00-0A-EB-B0-00-0B	Enabled	TP-Link_7AFF	client A	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00-0A-EB-00-07-5F	Enabled	TP-Link_7AFF	Client B	Edit

Done!

Now only client A and client B can access your network.

4.4.5. Wireless Advanced

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Advanced**.
3. Configure the advanced settings of your wireless network and click **Save**.

Note:

If you are not familiar with the setting items on this page, it's strongly recommended to keep the provided default values; otherwise it may result in lower wireless network performance.

Wireless Advanced

Transmit Power: High

Beacon Interval: 100 (40-1000)

RTS Threshold: 2346 (1-2346)

Fragmentation Threshold: 2346 (256-2346)

DTIM Interval: 1 (1-15)

Enable Short GI

Enable Client Isolation

Enable WMM

Save

- **Transmit Power** - Select **High**, **Middle** or **Low** which you would like to specify for the router. **High** is the default setting and recommended.
- **Beacon Interval** - Enter a value between 40-1000 milliseconds for Beacon Interval here. Beacon Interval value determines the time interval of the beacons. The beacons are the packets sent by the router to synchronize a wireless network. The default value is 100.
- **RTS Threshold** - Here you can specify the RTS (Request to Send) Threshold. If the packet is larger than the specified RTS Threshold size, the router will send RTS frames to a particular receiving station and negotiate the sending of a data frame. The default value is 2346.
- **Fragmentation Threshold** - This value is the maximum size determining whether packets will be fragmented. Setting a low value for the Fragmentation Threshold may result in poor network performance because of excessive packets. 2346 is the default setting and is recommended.
- **DTIM Interval** - This value determines the interval of the Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM). A DTIM field is a countdown field informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the router has buffered broadcast or multicast messages for associated clients, it sends the next DTIM with a DTIM Interval value. You can specify the value between 1-255 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, which indicates the DTIM Interval is the same as Beacon Interval.
- **Enable Short GI** - It is recommended to enable this function, for it will increase the data capacity by reducing the guard interval time.
- **Enable Client Isolation** - This function isolates all connected wireless stations so that wireless stations cannot access each other through WLAN.
- **Enable WMM** - WMM function can guarantee the packets with high-priority messages being transmitted preferentially. It is strongly recommended to enable this function.

4.4.6. Wireless Statistics

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Statistics** to check the data packets sent and received by each client device connected to the router.

The screenshot shows the 'Wireless Stations Status' page. At the top, it indicates 'Wireless Stations Currently Connected: 1' with a 'Refresh' button. Below this is a table with the following data:

ID	MAC Address	Current Status	Received Packets	Sent Packets	SSID
1	44:00:10:BF:3B:A7	Associated	29	19	[Redacted]

- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the connected wireless client.
- **Current Status** - The running status of the connected wireless client.
- **Received Packets** - Packets received by the wireless client.
- **Sent Packets** - Packets sent by the wireless client.
- **SSID** - SSID that the station associates with.

4.5. Guest Network

Guest Network allows you to provide Wi-Fi access for guests without disclosing your host network. When you have guests in your house, apartment, or workplace, you can create a guest network for them. In addition, you can customize guest network settings to ensure network security and privacy.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Guest Network**.
3. Enable the **Guest Network** function.
4. Create a network name for your guest network.
5. Select the **Security** type and create the **Password** of the guest network.
6. Select **Schedule** from the **Access Time** drop-down list and customize it for the guest network.
7. Click **Save**.

Guest Network

Allow Guests To Access My Local Network: ▼

Guest Network Isolation: ▼

Guest Network Bandwidth Control: ▼

Guest Network: Enable Disable

Network Name:

Max Guests number:

Security: ▼

Authentication Type: ▼

Encryption: ▼

Wireless Password:
(Enter ASCII characters between 8 and 63 or Hexadecimal characters between 8 and 64.)

Group Key Update Period: (seconds, minimum is 30, 0 means no update)

Access Time: ▼

Click the schedule table or use the 'Add' button to choose the period on which you need the guest network off automatically!
 The Schedule is based on the time of the Router. The time can be set in "System Tools -> Time Settings".

Wireless Schedule: Enable Disable

Apply To: ▼

Start Time: ▼

End Time: ▼

Time	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00
Sun.															
Mon.															
Tues.															
Wed.															
Thur.															
Fri.															
Sat.															

- **Allow Guest To Access My Local Network** - If enabled, guests can access the local network and manage it.
- **Guest Network Isolation** - If enabled, guests are isolated from each other.
- **Enable Guest Network Bandwidth Control** - If enabled, the Guest Network Bandwidth Control rules will take effect.

Note:

The range of bandwidth for guest network is calculated according to the setting of Bandwidth Control on the [Bandwidth Control](#) page.

4.6. DHCP

By default, the DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) Server is enabled and the router acts as a DHCP server; it dynamically assigns TCP/IP parameters to client devices from the IP Address Pool. You can change the settings of DHCP Server if necessary, and you can reserve LAN IP addresses for specified client devices.

4. 6. 1. DHCP Settings

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > DHCP Settings**.
3. Specify DHCP server settings and click **Save**.

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server: Disable Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

Lease Time: minutes (1~2880 minutes, the default value is 120)

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

- **DHCP Server** - Enable or disable the DHCP server. If disabled, you must have another DHCP server within your network or else you must configure the computer manually.
- **Start IP Address** - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to start with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.100 is the default start address.
- **End IP Address** - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to end with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.199 is the default end address.
- **Address Lease Time** - The Address Lease Time is the amount of time a network user will be allowed to connect to the router with the current dynamic IP Address. When time is up, the user will be automatically assigned a new dynamic IP address. The range of the time is 1 ~ 2880 minutes. The default value is 120.
- **Default Gateway (Optional)** - It is suggested to input the IP address of the LAN port of the router. The default value is 192.168.0.1.
- **Default Domain (Optional)** - Input the domain name of your network.
- **DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the DNS IP address provided by your ISP.
- **Secondary DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the IP address of another DNS server if your ISP provides two DNS servers.

Note:

- To use the DHCP server function of the router, you must configure all computers on the LAN as [Obtain an IP Address automatically](#).

4. 6. 2. DHCP Clients List

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > DHCP Clients List** to view the information of the clients connected to the router.

DHCP Clients List				
This page displays information of all DHCP clients on the network.				
ID	Client Name	MAC Address	Assigned IP	Lease Time
1	Camille	40:8D:5C:89:74:B5	192.168.0.100	00:00:32
2	iPhone	34:E2:FD:14:1D:0D	192.168.0.101	00:00:55
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>				

- **Client Name** - The name of the DHCP client.
- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the DHCP client.
- **Assigned IP** - The IP address that the outer has allocated to the DHCP client.
- **Lease Time** - The time of the DHCP client leased. After the dynamic IP address has expired, a new dynamic IP address will be automatically assigned to the user.

You cannot change any of the values on this page. To update this page and show the current attached devices, click [Refresh](#).

4. 6. 3. Address Reservation

You can reserve an IP address for a specific client. When you specify a reserved IP address for a PC on the LAN, this PC will always receive the same IP address each time when it accesses the DHCP server.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > Address Reservation**.
3. Click **Add New** and fill in the blanks.

DHCP Address Reservation	
The static IP address of the DHCP Server can be configured on this page.	
MAC Address:	<input type="text"/>
IP Address:	<input type="text"/>
Status:	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Back"/>	

- 1) Enter the MAC address (in XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX format.) of the client for which you want to reserve an IP address.
- 2) Enter the IP address (in dotted-decimal notation) which you want to reserve for the client.
- 3) Leave the **Status** as **Enabled**.
- 4) Click **Save**.

4.7. Forwarding

The router's NAT (Network Address Translation) feature makes the devices on the LAN use the same public IP address to communicate on the internet, which protects the local network by hiding IP addresses of the devices. However, it also brings about the problem that external hosts cannot initiatively communicate with the specified devices in the local network.

With the forwarding feature, the router can traverse the isolation of NAT so that clients on the internet can reach devices on the LAN and realize some specific functions.

The TP-Link router includes four forwarding rules. If two or more rules are set, the priority of implementation from high to low is Virtual Server, Port Triggering, UPNP and DMZ.

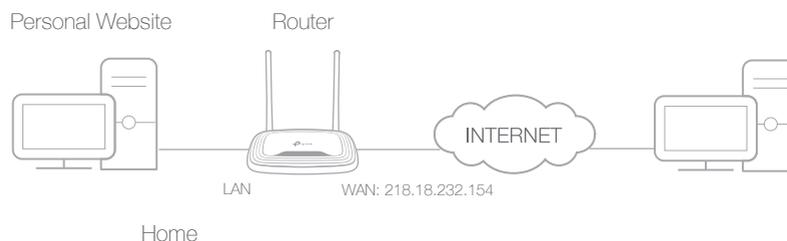
4.7.1. Virtual Server

When you build up a server in the local network and want to share it on the internet, Virtual Servers can realize the service and provide it to internet users. At the same time virtual servers can keep the local network safe as other services are still invisible from the internet.

Virtual Servers can be used to set up public services in your local network, such as HTTP, FTP, DNS, POP3/SMTP and Telnet. Different service uses different service port. Port 80 is used in HTTP service, port 21 in FTP service, port 25 in SMTP service and port 110 in POP3 service. Please verify the service port number before the configuration.

I want to: Share my personal website I've built in local network with my friends through the internet.

For example, the personal website has been built in my home PC (192.168.0.100). I hope that my friends on the internet can visit my website in some way. My PC is connected to the router with the WAN IP address 218.18.232.154.



1. Set your PC to a static IP address, for example 192.168.0.100.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to **Forwarding > Virtual Server**.
4. Click **Add New**. Select **HTTP** from the **Common Service Port** list. The service port, internal port and protocol will be automatically filled in. Enter the PC's IP address 192.168.0.100 in the **IP Address** field.

Virtual Server	
Service Port:	<input type="text" value="80"/> (XX-XX or XX)
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.0.100"/>
Internal Port:	<input type="text" value="80"/> (XX or keep empty. If it's empty, Internal port equals to Service port)
Protocol:	<input type="text" value="TCP"/>
Status:	<input type="text" value="Enabled"/>
Common Service Port:	<input type="text" value="HTTP"/>
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Back"/>	

5. Leave the status as **Enabled** and click **Save**.

Note:

- It is recommended to keep the default settings of **Internal Port** and **Protocol** if you are not clear about which port and protocol to use.
- If the service you want to use is not in the **Common Service Port** list, you can enter the corresponding parameters manually. You should verify the port number that the service needs.
- You can add multiple virtual server rules if you want to provide several services in a router. Please note that the **Service Port** should not be overlapped.

Done!

Users on the internet can enter **http:// WAN IP** (in this example: **http:// 218.18.232.154**) to visit your personal website.

Note:

- If you have changed the default **Service Port**, you should use **http:// WAN IP: Service Port** to visit the website.
- Some specific service ports are forbidden by the ISP, if you fail to visit the website, please use another service port.

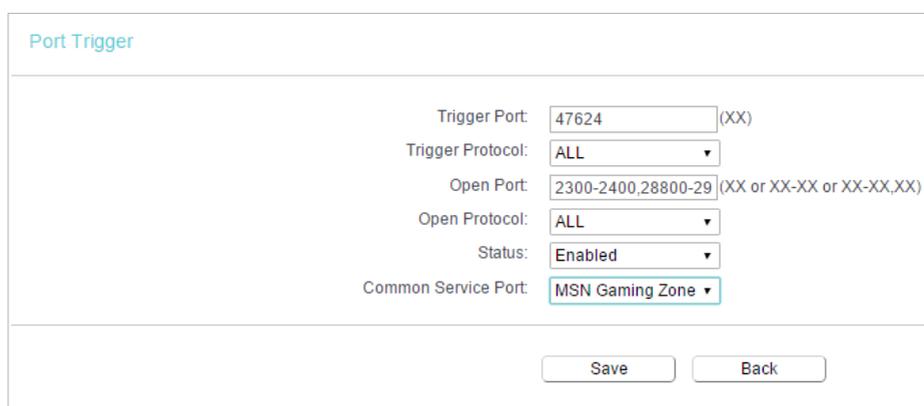
4.7.2. Port Triggering

Port triggering can specify a triggering port and its corresponding external ports. When a host in the local network initiates a connection to the triggering port, all the external ports will be opened for subsequent connections. The router can record the IP address

of the host. When the data from the internet return to the external ports, the router can forward them to the corresponding host. Port triggering is mainly applied to online games, VoIPs, video players and common applications including MSN Gaming Zone, Dialpad, Quick Time 4 players and more.

Follow the steps below to configure the port triggering rules:

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Forwarding > Port Triggering**.
3. Click **Add New**. Select the desired application from the **Common Applications** list. The trigger port and incoming ports will be automatically filled in. The following picture takes application **MSN Gaming Zone** as an example.



Port Trigger

Trigger Port: 47624 (XX)

Trigger Protocol: ALL

Open Port: 2300-2400,28800-29 (XX or XX-XX or XX-XX,XX)

Open Protocol: ALL

Status: Enabled

Common Service Port: MSN Gaming Zone

Save Back

4. Leave the status as **Enabled** and click **Save**.

Note:

- You can add multiple port triggering rules as needed.
- The triggering ports can not be overlapped.
- If the application you need is not listed in the **Common Applications** list, please enter the parameters manually. You should verify the incoming ports the application uses first and enter them in **Incoming Ports** field. You can input at most 5 groups of ports (or port sections). Every group of ports must be set apart with ",". For example, 2000-2038, 2050-2051, 2085, 3010-3030.

4.7.3. DMZ

When a PC is set to be a DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) host in the local network, it is totally exposed to the internet, which can realize the unlimited bidirectional communication between internal hosts and external hosts. The DMZ host becomes a virtual server with all ports opened. When you are not clear about which ports to open in some special applications, such as IP camera and database software, you can set the PC to be a DMZ host.

Note:

DMZ is more applicable in the situation that users are not clear about which ports to open. When it is enabled, the DMZ host is totally exposed to the internet, which may bring some potential safety hazards. If DMZ is not in use, please disable it in time.

I want to: Make the home PC join the internet online game without port restriction.

For example, due to some port restriction, when playing the online games, you can log in normally but cannot join a team with other players. To solve this problem, set your PC as a DMZ host with all ports opened.

How can I do that?

1. Assign a static IP address to your PC, for example 192.168.0.100.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to **Forwarding > DMZ**.
4. Select **Enable** and enter the IP address 192.168.0.100 in the **DMZ Host IP Address** field.



DMZ

Current DMZ Status: Enable Disable

DMZ Host IP Address:

Save

5. Click **Save**.

Done!

You've set your PC to a DMZ host and now you can make a team to game with other players.

4.7.4. UPnP

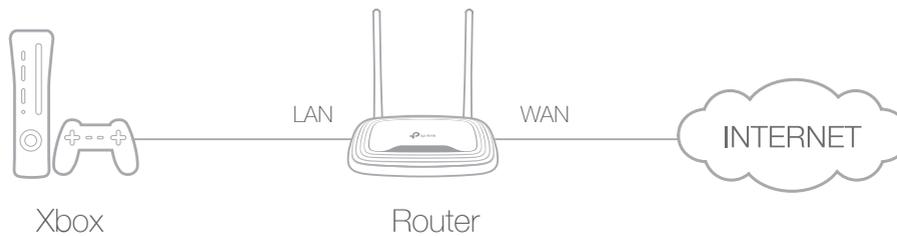
The UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) protocol allows the applications or host devices to automatically find the front-end NAT device and send request to it to open the corresponding ports. With UPnP enabled, the applications or host devices on the local network and the internet can freely communicate with each other realizing the seamless connection of the network. You may need to enable the UPnP if you want to use applications for multiplayer gaming, peer-to-peer connections, real-time communication (such as VoIP or telephone conference) or remote assistance, etc.

Tips:

- UPnP is enabled by default in this router.
- Only the application supporting UPnP protocol can use this feature.
- UPnP feature needs the support of operating system (e.g. Windows Vista/ Windows 7/ Windows 8, etc. Some of operating system need to install the UPnP components).

For example, when you connect your Xbox to the router which is connected to the internet to play online games, UPnP will send request to the router to open the corresponding

ports allowing the following data penetrating the NAT to transmit. Therefore, you can play Xbox online games without a hitch.



If necessary, you can follow the steps to change the status of UPnP.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Forwarding > UPnP**.
3. Click **Disable** or **Enable** according to your needs.

UPnP

Current UPnP Status: Enabled Disable

Current UPnP Settings List

ID	App Description	External Port	Protocol	Internal Port	IP Address	Status
Refresh						

4.8. Security

This function allows you to protect your home network from cyber attacks and unauthorized users by implementing these network security functions.

4.8.1. Basic Security

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Security > Basic Security**, and you can enable or disable the security functions.

Basic Security

Firewall

Enable SPI Firewall:

VPN

PPTP Pass-through: Enable Disable

L2TP Pass-through: Enable Disable

IPSec Pass-through: Enable Disable

ALG

FTP ALG: Enable Disable

TFTP ALG: Enable Disable

H323 ALG: Enable Disable

SIP ALG: Enable Disable

RTSP ALG: Enable Disable

Save

- **Firewall** - A firewall protects your network from internet attacks.
 - **SPI Firewall** - SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection, also known as dynamic packet filtering) helps to prevent cyber attacks by tracking more state per session. It validates that the traffic passing through the session conforms to the protocol. SPI Firewall is enabled by default.
- **VPN** - VPN Passthrough must be enabled if you want to allow VPN tunnels using IPSec, PPTP or L2TP protocols to pass through the router's firewall.
 - **PPTP Passthrough** - Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) allows the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) to be tunneled through an IP network. If you want to allow PPTP tunnels to pass through the router, you can keep the default (Enabled).
 - **L2TP Passthrough** - Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is the method used to enable Point-to-Point sessions via the internet on the Layer 2 level. If you want to allow L2TP tunnels to pass through the router, you can keep the default (Enabled).
 - **IPSec Passthrough** - Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a suite of protocols for ensuring private, secure communications over Internet Protocol (IP) networks, through the use of cryptographic security services. If you want to allow IPSec tunnels to pass through the router, you can keep the default (Enabled).

- **ALG** - It is recommended to enable Application Layer Gateway (ALG) because ALG allows customized Network Address Translation (NAT) traversal filters to be plugged into the gateway to support address and port translation for certain application layer "control/data" protocols such as FTP, TFTP, H323 etc.
 - **FTP ALG** - To allow FTP clients and servers to transfer data across NAT, keep the default **Enable**.
 - **TFTP ALG** - To allow TFTP clients and servers to transfer data across NAT, keep the default **Enable**.
 - **H323 ALG** - To allow Microsoft NetMeeting clients to communicate across NAT, keep the default **Enable**.
 - **SIP ALG** - To allow some multimedia clients to communicate across NAT, click **Enable**.
 - **RTSP ALG** - To allow some media player clients to communicate with some streaming media servers across NAT, click **Enable**.
3. Click **Save**.

4.8.2. Advanced Security

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Security** > **Advanced Security**, and you can protect the router from being attacked by ICMP-Flood, UDP Flood and TCP-SYN Flood.

Advanced Security

DoS Protection: Enable Disable

Enable ICMP-Flood Attack Filtering
ICMP-Flood Packets Threshold (5~3600): packets/second

Enable UDP-Flood Attack Filtering
UDP-Flood Packets Threshold (5~3600): packets/second

Enable TCP-SYN-Flood Attack Filtering
TCP-SYN-Flood Packets Threshold (5~3600): packets/second

Forbid Ping Packet From WAN Port
 Forbid Ping Packet From LAN Port

- **DoS Protection** - Denial of Service protection. Select **Enable** or **Disable** to enable or disable the DoS protection function. Only when it is enabled, will the flood filters be enabled.

Note:

Dos Protection will take effect only when the Statistics in [System Tool > Statistics](#) is enabled.

- **Enable ICMP-FLOOD Attack Filtering** - Tick the checkbox to enable or disable this function.
- **ICMP-FLOOD Packets Threshold (5~3600)** - The default value is 50. Enter a value between 5 ~ 3600. When the number of the current ICMP-FLOOD packets is beyond the set value, the router will startup the blocking function immediately.
- **Enable UDP-FLOOD Attack Filtering** - Tick the checkbox to enable this function.
- **UDP-FLOOD Packets Threshold (5~3600)** - The default value is 500. Enter a value between 5 ~ 3600. When the number of the current UPD-FLOOD packets is beyond the set value, the router will startup the blocking function immediately.
- **Enable TCP-SYN-FLOOD Attack Filtering** -Tick the checkbox to enable or disable this function.
- **TCP-SYN-FLOOD Packets Threshold (5~3600)** - The default value is 50. Enter a value between 5 ~ 3600. When the number of the current TCP-SYN-FLOOD packets is beyond the set value, the router will startup the blocking function immediately.
- **Forbit Ping Packet From WAN Port** - The default setting is disabled. If enabled, the ping packet from the internet cannot access the router.
- **Forbid Ping Packet From LAN Port** - The default setting is disabled. If enabled, the ping packet from LAN cannot access the router. This function can be used to defend against some viruses.

3. Click [Save](#).

4. Click [Blocked DoS Host List](#) to display the DoS host table by blocking.

4. 8. 3. Local Management

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Security > Local Management](#), and you can block computers on the LAN from accessing the router.

Local Management

Management Rules

All the PCs on the LAN are allowed to access the Router's Web-Based Utility
 Only the PCs listed can browse the built-in web pages to perform Administrator tasks

MAC:

Your PC's MAC Address:

For example, if you want to allow PCs with specific MAC addresses to access the router's Web-based Utility locally from inside the network, please follow the instructions below:

- 1) Select [Only the PCs listed can browse the built-in web pages to perform Administrator tasks.](#)
- 2) Enter the MAC address of each PC separately. The format of the MAC address is XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX (X is any hexadecimal digit). Only the PCs with the listed MAC addresses can use the password to browse the Web-based Utility to perform administrator tasks.
- 3) Click [Set](#), and your PC's MAC address will also be listed.
- 4) Click [Save](#).

Note:

If your PC is blocked but you want to access the router again, press and hold the [Reset](#) button to reset the router to the factory defaults.

4.8.4. Remote Management

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Security > Remote Management](#), and you can manage your router from a remote device via the internet.



Remote Management	
Web Management Port:	<input type="text" value="80"/>
Remote Management IP Address:	<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> (Enter 255.255.255.255 for all)
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	

- [Web Management Port](#) - Web browser access normally uses the standard HTTP service port 80. This router's default remote management web port number is 80. For higher security, you can change the remote management web port to a custom port by entering a number between 1 and 65534 but do not use the number of any common service port.
- [Remote Management IP Address](#) - This is the address you will use when accessing your router via a remote device. This function is disabled when the IP address is set to the default value of 0.0.0.0. To enable this function, change 0.0.0.0 to a valid IP address. If it is set to 255.255.255.255, then all the remote devices can access the router from the internet.

Note:

- To access the router, enter your router's WAN IP address in your browser's address bar, followed by a colon and the custom port number. For example, if your router's WAN address is 202.96.12.8, and the port number used is 8080, please enter <http://202.96.12.8:8080> in your browser. Later, you may be asked for the router's password. After successfully entering the username and password, you will be able to access the router's Web-based Utility.
- Be sure to change the router's default password for security purposes.

4.9. Parental Controls

Parental Controls allows you to block inappropriate and malicious websites, and control access to specific websites at specific time for your children's devices.

For example, you want the children's PC with the MAC address 00-11-22-33-44-AA can access www.tp-link.com on Saturday only while the parent PC with the MAC address 00-11-22-33-44-BB is without any restriction.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Parental Controls](#).
3. Tick the [Enable Parental Controls](#) checkbox, enter the MAC address 00:11:22:33:44:BB in the [MAC Address of Parental PC](#) field and then click [Save](#).

4. Enter 00:11:22:33:44:AA in the [MAC Address 1](#) field.

5. Select [Each Week](#) from the [Apply To](#) drop-down list, and select Sat. Select [00:00](#) as the [Start Time](#) and Select [24:00](#) as the [End Time](#). And then click [Add](#).

Apply To: Start Time: End Time:

Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. Sun.

Time	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00
Sun.															
Mon.															
Tues.															
Wed.															
Thur.															
Fri.															
Sat.															

6. Enter www.tp-link.com in the **Add URL** field. Click **Add**.

Add URL:

(Will not take effect until you save these changes)

7. Click **Save**.

4. 10. Access Control

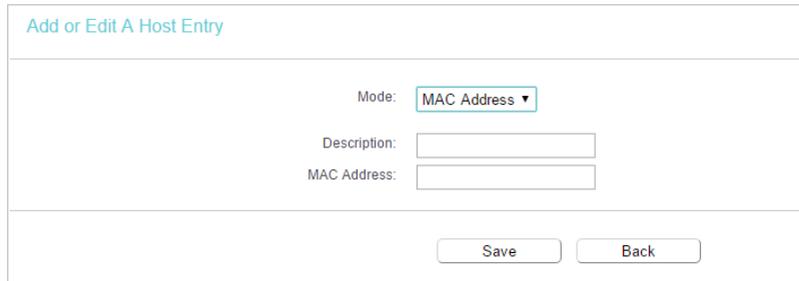
Access Control is used to deny or allow specific client devices to access your network with access time and content restrictions.

I want to: Deny or allow specific client devices to access my network with access time and content restrictions.

For example, if you want to restrict the internet activities of host with MAC address 00-11-22-33-44-AA on the LAN to access www.tp-link.com only, please follow the steps below:

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Access Control > Host** and configure the host settings:
 - 1) Click **Add New**.
 - 2) Select **MAC Address** as the mode type. Create a unique description (e.g. `host_1`) for the host in the **Description** field and enter 00-11-22-33-44-AA in the **MAC Address** field.



3) Click **Save**.

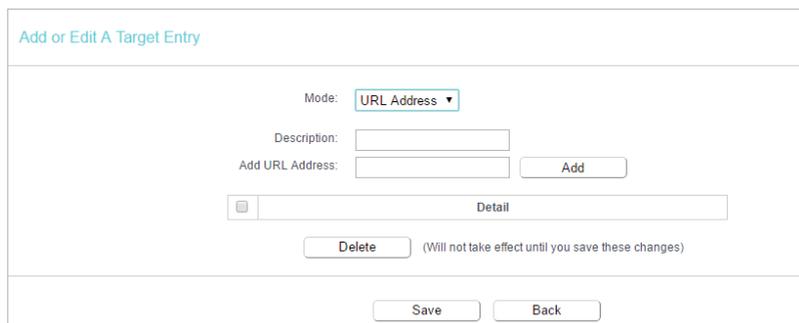
3. Go to **Access Control > Target** and configure the target settings:

1) Click **Add New**.

2) Select **URL Address** as the mode type. Create a unique description (e.g. **target_1**) for the target in the **Target Description** field and enter the domain name, either the full name or the keywords (for example TP-Link) in the **Add URL Address** field. And then Click **Add**.

Note:

Any URL address with keywords in it (e.g. www.tp-link.com) will be blocked or allowed.



3) Click **Save**.

4. Go to **Access Control > Schedule** and configure the schedule settings:

1) Click **Add New**.

2) Create a unique description (e.g. **schedule_1**) for the schedule in the **Schedule Description** field and set the day(s) and time period. And then click **Add**.

Add or Edit A Schedule Entry

The Schedule is based on the time of the Router. The time can be set in "System Tools -> [Time Settings](#)".

Description:

Apply To:

Start Time:

End Time:

Time	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00
Sun.															
Mon.															
Tues.															
Wed.															
Thur.															
Fri.															
Sat.															

3) Click **Save**.

5. Go to **Access Control > Rule** and add a new access control rule.

1) Click **Add New**.

2) Give a name for the rule in the **Description** field. Select **host_1** from the LAN host drop-down list; select **target_1** from the target drop-down list; select **schedule_1** from the schedule drop-down list.

Add Internet Access Control Entry

Description:

LAN Host: [Add LAN Host](#)

Target: [Add Target](#)

Schedule: [Add Schedule](#)

Rule:

Status:

Direction:

Protocol:

3) Leave the status as **Enabled** as click **Save**.

6. Select **Enable Internet Access Control** to enable Access Control function.

7. Select **Allow the packets specified by any enabled access control policy to pass through the Router** as the default filter policy and click **Save**.

Done!

Now only the specific host(s) can visit the target(s) within the scheduled time period.

4. 11. Advanced Routing

Static Routing is a form of routing that is configured manually by a network administrator or a user by adding entries into a routing table. The manually-configured routing information guides the router in forwarding data packets to the specific destination.

4. 11. 1. Static Route List

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.

2. Go to **Advanced Routing > Static Route List**.

➤ **To add static routing entries:**

1. Click **Add New**.

2. Enter the following information.

- **Destination IP Address** - The Destination Network is the address of the network or host that you want to assign to a static route.

- **Subnet Mask** - The Subnet Mask determines which portion of an IP address is the network portion, and which portion is the host portion.
 - **Gateway** - This is the IP address of the default gateway device that allows the contact between the router and the network or host.
 - **Interface** - It is empty by default. Please select a connection from the dropdown list if the Gateway is left empty or is not on the same network segment as LAN/WAN interface.
3. Select **Enabled** or **Disabled** for this entry on the **Status** drop-down list.
 4. Click **Save**.

4. 11. 2. System Routing Table

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced Routing > System Routing Table**, and you can view all the valid route entries in use.

System Routing Table				
ID	Destination Network	Subnet Mask	Gateway	Interface
1	192.168.0.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	LAN & WLAN

- **Destination Network** - The Destination Network is the address of the network or host to which the static route is assigned.
- **Subnet Mask** - The Subnet Mask determines which portion of an IP address is the network portion, and which portion is the host portion.
- **Gateway** - This is the IP address of the gateway device that allows for contact between the Router and the network or host.
- **Interface** - This interface tells you whether the Destination IP Address is on the LAN & WLAN (internal wired and wireless networks), or the WAN (Internet).

Click **Refresh** to refresh the data displayed.

4. 12. Bandwidth Control

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Bandwidth Control**.
3. Tick the **Enable Bandwidth Control** checkbox, and configure the **Egress Bandwidth** and **Ingress Bandwidth**, and then click **Save**. The **Egress/Ingress Bandwidth** is the

upload/download speed through the WAN port. The value should be less than 100,000Kbps.

Bandwidth Control

Enable Bandwidth Control

Egress Bandwidth: Kbps

Ingress Bandwidth: Kbps

4. Click [Add New](#), fill in the blanks and click [Save](#).

Bandwidth Control

Enable:

IP Range: --

Port Range: --

Protocol:

Priority: (1 meaning highest priority)

	Min Bandwidth(Kbps)	Max Bandwidth(Kbps)
Egress Bandwidth:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ingress Bandwidth:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

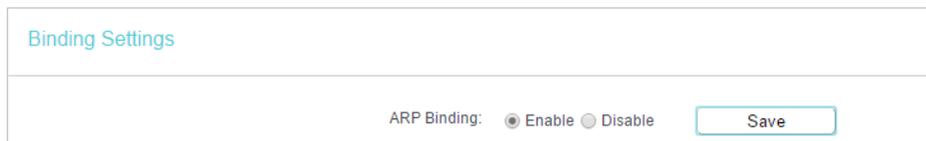
- **IP Range** - Interior PC address range. If both are blank or 0.0.0.0, the domain is noneffective.
- **Port Range** - The port range which the Interior PC access the outside PC. If all are blank or 0, the domain is noneffective.
- **Protocol** - Transport layer protocol, here there are ALL, TCP, UDP.
- **Priority** - Priority of Bandwidth Control rules. '1' stands for the highest priority while '8' stands for the lowest priority. The total Upstream/ Downstream Bandwidth is first allocated to guarantee all the Min Rate of Bandwidth Control rules. If there is any bandwidth left, it is first allocated to the rule with the highest priority, then to the rule with the second highest priority, and so on.
- **Egress Bandwidth** - The max and the min upload speed which through the WAN port.
- **Ingress Bandwidth** - The max and the min download speed through the WAN port.

4. 13. IP & MAC Binding

IP & MAC Binding, namely, ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) Binding, is used to bind a network device's IP address to its MAC address. This will prevent ARP spoofing and other ARP attacks by denying network access to a device with a matching IP address in the ARP list, but with an unrecognized MAC address.

4. 13. 1. Binding Settings

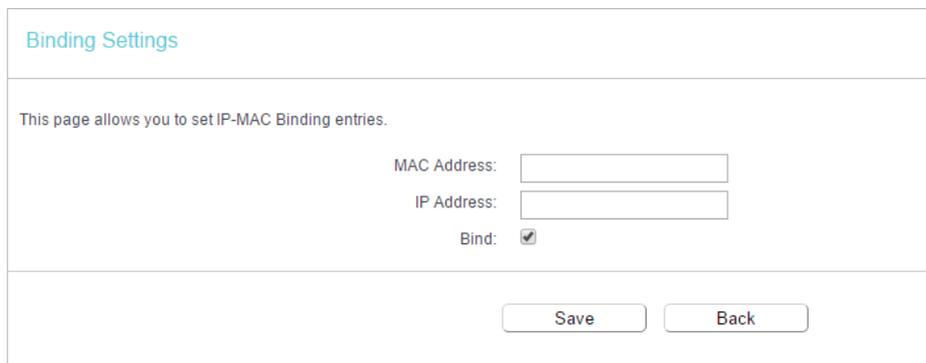
1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [IP & MAC Binding](#) > [Binding Settings](#).
3. Select [Enable](#) for ARP Binding and click [Save](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Binding Settings' page. At the bottom, there is a section for 'ARP Binding' with two radio buttons: 'Enable' (which is selected) and 'Disable'. To the right of these buttons is a 'Save' button.

➤ **To add IP & MAC Binding entries:**

1. Click [Add New](#).
2. Enter the MAC address and IP address.
3. Tick the [Bind](#) checkbox and click [Save](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Binding Settings' page with a form to add a new entry. The form includes the following fields and controls:

- A heading: 'This page allows you to set IP-MAC Binding entries.'
- A label 'MAC Address:' followed by a text input field.
- A label 'IP Address:' followed by a text input field.
- A label 'Bind:' followed by a checked checkbox.
- At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Save' and 'Back'.

➤ **To modify or delete an existing entry:**

1. Select the desired entry in the table.
2. Click [Edit](#) or [Delete Selected](#).

4. 13. 2. ARP List

To manage a device, you can observe the device on the LAN by checking its MAC address and IP address on the ARP list, and you can also configure the items. This page displays the ARP list which shows all the existing IP & MAC Binding entries.

ARP List

<input type="checkbox"/>	MAC Address	IP Address	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:E0:4C:00:07:BE	192.168.0.4	Bound
<input type="checkbox"/>	40:8D:5C:89:74:B5	192.168.0.100	Unloaded

- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the listed computer on the LAN.
- **IP Address** - The assigned IP address of the listed computer on the LAN.
- **Status** - Indicates whether or not the MAC and IP addresses are bound.
- **Configure** - Load or delete an item.
 - **Load** - Load the item to the IP & MAC Binding list.
 - **Delete** - Delete the item.
- Click the **Load Selected** button to load the selected items to the IP & MAC Binding list.
- Click the **Delete Selected** button to delete the selected items to the IP & MAC Binding list.
- Click the **Refresh** button to refresh all items.

Note:

An item can not be loaded to the IP & MAC Binding list if the IP address of the item has been loaded before. Error warning will prompt as well. Likewise, **Load All** only loads the items without interference to the IP & MAC Binding list.

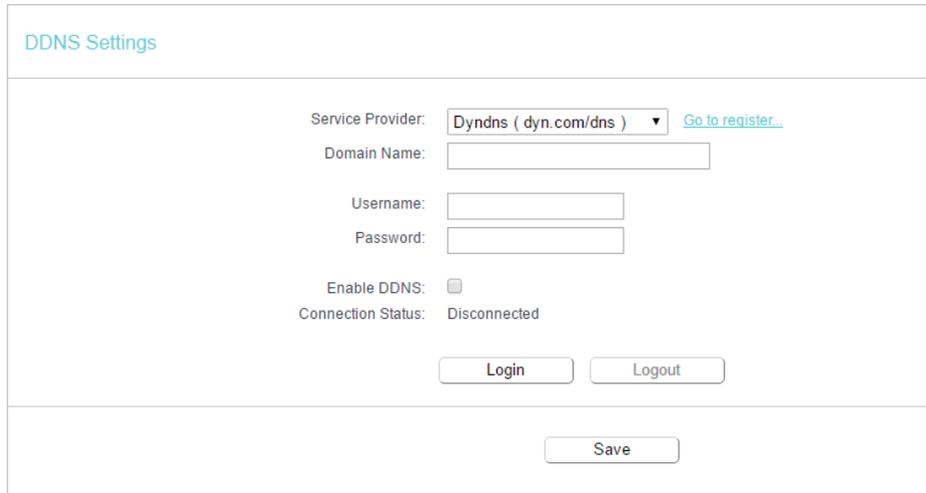
4. 14. Dynamic DNS

The router offers the DDNS (Dynamic Domain Name System) feature, which allows the hosting of a website, FTP server, or e-mail server with a fixed domain name (named by yourself) and a dynamic IP address. Thus your friends can connect to your server by entering your domain name no matter what your IP address is. Before using this feature, you need to sign up for DDNS service providers such as www.comexe.cn, www.dyndns.org, or www.noip.com. The Dynamic DNS client service provider will give you a password or key.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Dynamic DNS**.

Dyndns DDNS

If the dynamic DNS Service Provider you select is www.dyn.com, the following page will appear.



The screenshot shows the 'DDNS Settings' page. At the top left, the title 'DDNS Settings' is displayed in blue. Below the title, the 'Service Provider' is set to 'DynDNS (dyn.com/dns)' with a dropdown arrow and a 'Go to register...' link. The 'Domain Name' field is empty. The 'Username' and 'Password' fields are also empty. The 'Enable DDNS' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Connection Status' is 'Disconnected'. At the bottom, there are 'Login', 'Logout', and 'Save' buttons.

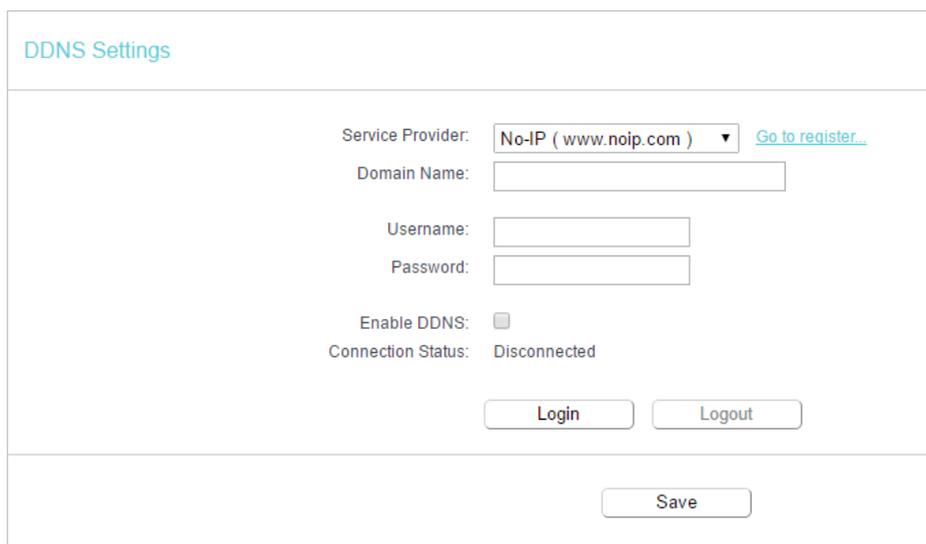
To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

1. Enter the [Domain Name](#) you received from dynamic DNS service provider here.
2. Enter the [Username](#) for your DDNS account.
3. Enter the [Password](#) for your DDNS account.
4. Click [Login](#).
5. Click [Save](#).

- [Connection Status](#) - The status of the DDNS service connection is displayed here.
- [Logout](#) - Click [Logout](#) to log out of the DDNS service.

No-IP DDNS

If the dynamic DNS Service Provider you select is www.noip.com, the following page will appear.



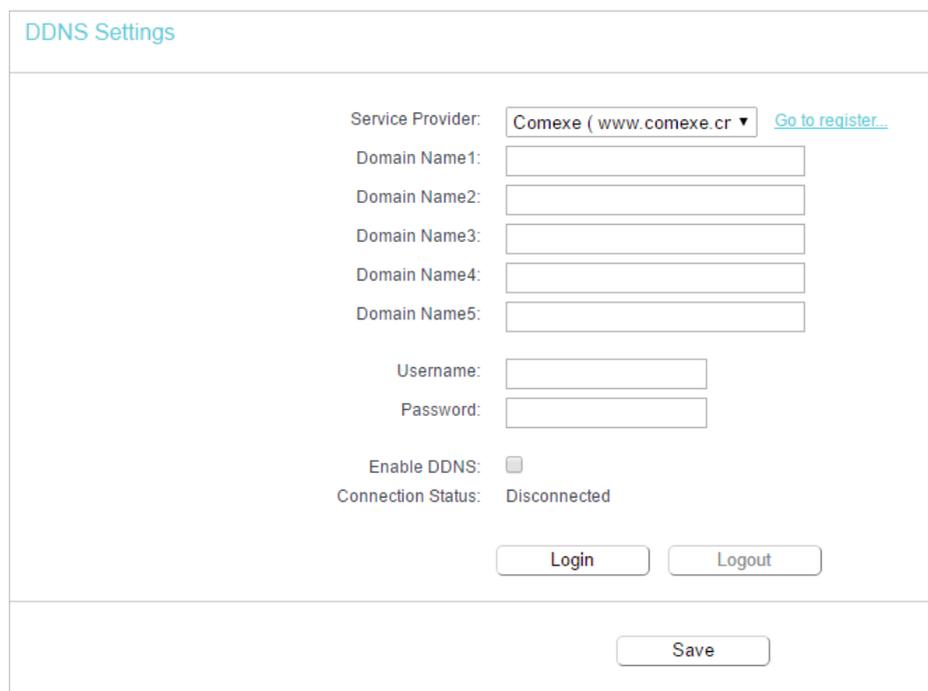
The screenshot shows the 'DDNS Settings' page. At the top left, the title 'DDNS Settings' is displayed in blue. Below the title, the 'Service Provider' is set to 'No-IP (www.noip.com)' with a dropdown arrow and a 'Go to register...' link. The 'Domain Name' field is empty. The 'Username' and 'Password' fields are also empty. The 'Enable DDNS' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Connection Status' is 'Disconnected'. At the bottom, there are 'Login', 'Logout', and 'Save' buttons.

To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

1. Enter the [Domain Name](#) you received from dynamic DNS service provider.
 2. Enter the [Username](#) for your DDNS account.
 3. Enter the [Password](#) for your DDNS account.
 4. Click [Login](#).
 5. Click [Save](#).
- [Connection Status](#) - The status of the DDNS service connection is displayed here.
 - [Logout](#) - Click [Logout](#) to log out of the DDNS service.

Comexe DDNS

If the dynamic DNS Service Provider you select is www.comexe.cn, the following page will appear.



The screenshot shows the 'DDNS Settings' page. At the top left, the title 'DDNS Settings' is displayed in blue. Below the title, the 'Service Provider' is set to 'Comexe (www.comexe.cn)' with a dropdown arrow and a link 'Go to register...'. There are five input fields for 'Domain Name1' through 'Domain Name5'. Below these are input fields for 'Username' and 'Password'. The 'Enable DDNS' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Connection Status' is 'Disconnected'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Login', 'Logout', and 'Save'.

To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

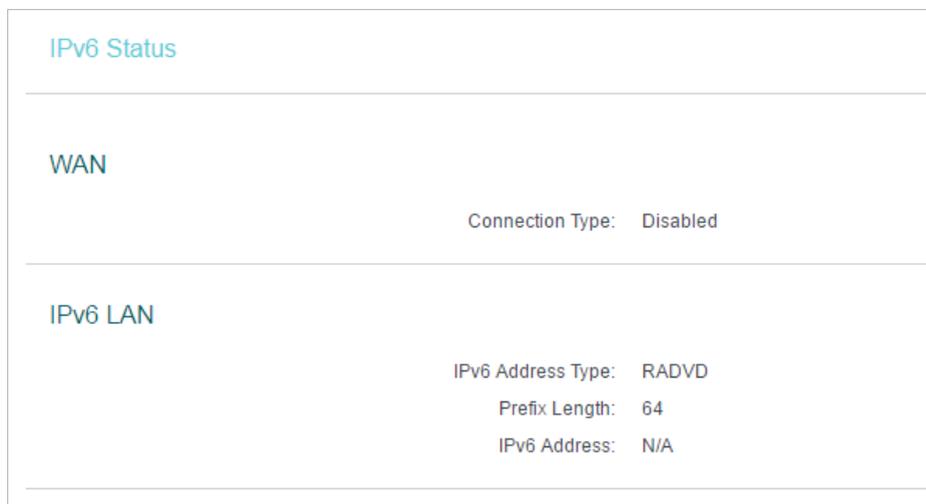
1. Enter the [Domain Name](#) received from your dynamic DNS service provider.
 2. Enter the [Username](#) for your DDNS account.
 3. Enter the [Password](#) for your DDNS account.
 4. Click [Login](#).
 5. Click [Save](#).
- [Connection Status](#) - The status of the DDNS service connection is displayed here.
 - [Logout](#) - Click [Logout](#) to log out of the DDNS service.

4. 15. IPv6

This function allows you to enable IPv6 function and set up the parameters of the router's Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LAN).

4. 15. 1. IPv6 Status

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **IPv6 > IPv6 Status**, and you can view the current IPv6 status information of the router.



IPv6 Status	
WAN	
Connection Type:	Disabled
IPv6 LAN	
IPv6 Address Type:	RADVD
Prefix Length:	64
IPv6 Address:	N/A

- **WAN** - This section shows the current IPv6 **Connection Type**.
- **IPv6 LAN** - This section shows the current IPv6 information of the router's LAN port, including **IPv6 Address Type**, **Prefix Length** and **IPv6 Address**.

4. 15. 2. IPv6 WAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **IPv6 > IPv6 WAN**. Select **Enable IPv6**.

3. Select the **WAN Connection Type** and fill in the blanks according to your ISP, and then click **Save**.

- **Dynamic IPv6** - Connections which use dynamic IPv6 address assignment.
- **Static IPv6** - Connections which use static IPv6 address assignment.
- **PPPoEv6** - Connections which use PPPoEv6 that requires a username and password.
- **Tunnel 6to4** - Connections which use 6to4 address assignment.

Dynamic IPv6

- **IPv6 Address** - The IPv6 address assigned by your ISP dynamically.
- **Prefix Length** - The length of IPv6 address prefix.
- **IPv6 Gateway** - Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP.
- **Addressing Type** - There are two types of assignment for IPv6 address: SLAAC (Stateless address auto-configuration) and DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6) Server.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. For some ISPs, you may need to modify the

MTU. But this is rarely required, and should not be done unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP connection.

- **Set IPv6 DNS Server manually** - If your ISP gives you one or two DNS IPv6 addresses, select **Set IPv6 DNS Server manually** and enter the **IPv6 DNS Server** and **Secondary IPv6 DNS Server** into the correct fields. Otherwise, the DNS servers will be assigned from ISP dynamically.

Note:

If you get Address not found error when you access a website, it is likely that your DNS servers are set up improperly. You should contact your ISP to get DNS server addresses.

Static IPv6

IPv6 WAN

Enable IPv6:

Connection Type: **Static IPv6**

IPv6 Address:

Prefix Length:

IPv6 Gateway: (optional)

IPv6 DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary IPv6 DNS Server: (optional)

MTU(Bytes): (1500 as default, do not change unless necessary) Hide

Enable MLD Proxy:

Save

- **IPv6 Address** - Enter the IPv6 address provided by your ISP.
- **Prefix Length** - The length of IPv6 address prefix.
- **IPv6 Gateway** - Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP.
- **IPv6 DNS Server** - Enter the DNS IPv6 address provided by your ISP.
- **Secondary IPv6 DNS Server** - Enter another DNS IPv6 address provided by your ISP.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. For some ISPs, you may need to modify the MTU. But this is rarely required, and should not be done unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP connection.

PPPoEv6

The screenshot shows the IPv6 WAN configuration interface. At the top, it says "IPv6 WAN". Below that, there are several configuration options:

- Enable IPv6:** A checked checkbox.
- Connection Type:** A dropdown menu set to "PPPoEv6".
- PPPoE same session with IPv4 connection:** An unchecked checkbox.
- PPP Username:** An empty text input field.
- PPP Password:** An empty text input field.
- Confirm password:** An empty text input field.
- Authentication Type:** A dropdown menu set to "AUTO_AUTH".
- Addressing Type:** A dropdown menu set to "DHCPv6".

Below these fields, there is a "Hide" button. Further down, there are more options:

- Service Name:** An empty text input field with the note "(do not change unless necessary)".
- Server Name:** An empty text input field with the note "(do not change unless necessary)".
- MTU(Bytes):** A text input field containing "1480" with the note "(1480 as default, do not change unless necessary)".
- Enable MLD Proxy:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Use IPv6 address specified by ISP:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Set IPv6 DNS Server manually:** An unchecked checkbox.

At the bottom center, there is a "Save" button.

- **PPP Username/Password** - Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Authentication Type** – Choose one authentication type from AUTO-AUTH, PAP, CHAP and MS-CHAP.
- **Addressing Type** - There are two types of assignation for IPv6 address: SLAAC (Stateless address auto-configuration) and DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6) Server.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1480 Bytes. For some ISPs, you may need to modify the MTU. But this is rarely required, and should not be done unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP connection.
- **Use IPv6 address specified by ISP** - Input a static IPv6 address from the ISP.
- **Set IPv6 DNS Server manually** - Enter the IP address of the IPv6 DNS server and secondary IPv6 DNS server.

Tunnel 6to4

The screenshot shows the IPv6 WAN configuration interface for Tunnel 6to4. At the top, it says "IPv6 WAN". Below that, there are several configuration options:

- Enable IPv6:** A checked checkbox.
- Connection Type:** A dropdown menu set to "Tunnel 6to4".
- WAN Connection:** A text input field containing a blurred IP address.

At the bottom center, there is a "Save" button.

- [WAN Connection](#) - Display the available wan connection.

4. 15. 3. IPv6 LAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [IPv6 > IPv6 LAN](#) and configure the IPv6 LAN settings as needed.

IPv6 LAN Settings

The parameters of IPv6 LAN can be configured on this page when IPv6 enabled.
 Note: Only the default group will support IPv6 at this moment.

Group: **Default**

Address Auto-Configuration Type: RADVD DHCPv6 Server

Enable RDNSS:

Enable ULA Prefix:

Site Prefix Configuration Type: Delegated Static

Prefix Delegated WAN Connection: No available interface.

- [Address Auto-Configuration Type](#) - Select a type to assign IPv6 addresses to the computers in your LAN. RADVD and DHCPv6 Server are provided.
- [Site Prefix Configuration Type](#) - The type of IPv6 address prefix.
 - [Delegated](#) - Get the IPv6 address prefix from the ISP automatically, and the device will delegate it to the LAN.
 - [Static](#) - Configure the [Site Prefix](#) and [Site Prefix Length](#) manually. Please contact your ISP to get more information before you configure them.

Note:

If your IPv6 wan connection type is "Tunnel 6to4", the Site Prefix Configuration Type should be "Static" to make sure "Tunnel 6to4" works properly.

4. 16. System Tools

4. 16. 1. Time Settings

This page allows you to set the time manually or to configure automatic time synchronization. The router can automatically update the time from an NTP server via the internet.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.

2. Go to [System Tools > Time Settings](#).

Time Settings

Time Settings:

Time Zone: (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Lisbon ▼

Date: 1970 Year 1 Month 1 Day

Time: 0 Hour 28 Minute 46 Second Get from PC

NTP Server 1: (optional)

NTP Server 2: (optional)

Get GMT (Only when the Internet connection is active).

Save

Daylight Saving:

Enable Daylight Saving:

Start: Mar ▼ Last ▼ Sun ▼ 01:00 ▼

End: Oct ▼ Last ▼ Sun ▼ 02:00 ▼

Save

➤ **To set time manually:**

1. Select your local [Time Zone](#).
2. Enter the [Date](#) in Month/Day/Year format.
3. Enter the [Time](#) in Hour/Minute/Second format.
4. Click [Save](#).

➤ **To set time automatically:**

5. Select your local [Time Zone](#).
6. Enter the address or domain of the [NTP Server 1](#) or [NTP Server 2](#).
7. Click [Get GMT](#) to get time from the internet if you have connected to the internet.

➤ **To set Daylight Saving Time:**

1. Select [Enable Daylight Saving](#).
2. Select the start time from the drop-down list in the [Start](#) fields.
3. Select the end time from the drop-down list in the [End](#) fields.
4. Click [Save](#).

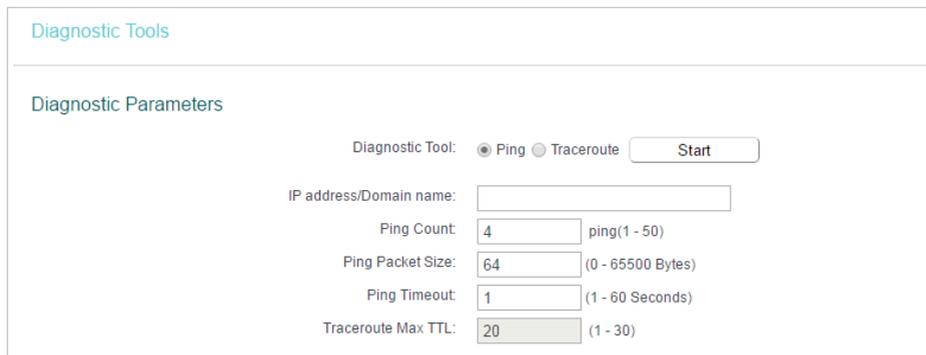
📌 **Note:**

This setting will be used for some time-based functions such as firewall. You must specify your time zone once you log in to the router successfully; otherwise, time-based functions will not take effect.

4. 16. 2. Diagnostic

Diagnostic is used to test the connectivity between the router and the host or other network devices.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Diagnostic**.



The screenshot shows the 'Diagnostic Tools' section of a router's web interface. It features a 'Diagnostic Parameters' form with the following fields and options:

- Diagnostic Tool:** Radio buttons for 'Ping' (selected) and 'Traceroute', followed by a 'Start' button.
- IP address/Domain name:** A text input field.
- Ping Count:** A numeric input field with the value '4' and a range '(1 - 50)'.
- Ping Packet Size:** A numeric input field with the value '64' and a range '(0 - 65500 Bytes)'.
- Ping Timeout:** A numeric input field with the value '1' and a range '(1 - 60 Seconds)'.
- Traceroute Max TTL:** A numeric input field with the value '20' and a range '(1 - 30)'.

- **Diagnostic Tool** - Select one diagnostic tool.
- **Ping** - This diagnostic tool troubleshoots connectivity, reachability, and name resolution to a given host or gateway.
- **Tracerouter** - This diagnostic tool tests the performance of a connection.

Note:

You can use ping/traceroute to test both numeric IP address or domain name. If pinging/tracerouting the IP address is successful, but pinging/tracerouting the domain name is not, you might have a name resolution problem. In this case, ensure that the domain name you are specifying can be resolved by using Domain Name System (DNS) queries.

- **IP Address/Domain Name** - Enter the destination IP address (such as 192.168.0.1) or Domain name (such as www.tp-link.com).
- **Ping Count** - The number of Ping packets for a Ping connection.
- **Ping Packet Size** - The size of Ping packet.
- **Ping Timeout** - Set the waiting time for the reply of each Ping packet. If there is no reply in the specified time, the connection is overtime.
- **Traceroute Max TTL** - The max number of hops for a Traceroute connection.

3. Click **Start** to check the connectivity of the internet.
4. The **Diagnostic Results** page displays the diagnosis result. If the result is similar to the following figure, the connectivity of the internet is fine.

```

Diagnostic Results
-----
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 64 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=1
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=2
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=3
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=4

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss)
Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
Minimum = 1, Maximum = 1, Average = 1

```

4. 16. 3. Firmware Upgrade

TP-Link is dedicated to improving and enriching the product features, giving users a better network experience. We will release the latest firmware at TP-Link official website www.tp-link.com. You can download the latest firmware file from the [Support](#) page of our website and upgrade the firmware to the latest version.

1. Download the latest firmware file for the router from our website www.tp-link.com.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to [System Tools > Firmware Upgrade](#).
4. Click [Choose File](#) to locate the downloaded firmware file, and click [Upgrade](#).

Firmware Upgrade

Firmware File Path: No file chosen

Firmware version:

Hardware version:

4. 16. 4. Factory Defaults

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Factory Defaults](#). Click [Restore](#) to reset all settings to the default values.

Factory Defaults

Click to restore all settings within this device back to factory defaults. It is strongly recommended that you back up your current configurations before you restore factory defaults.

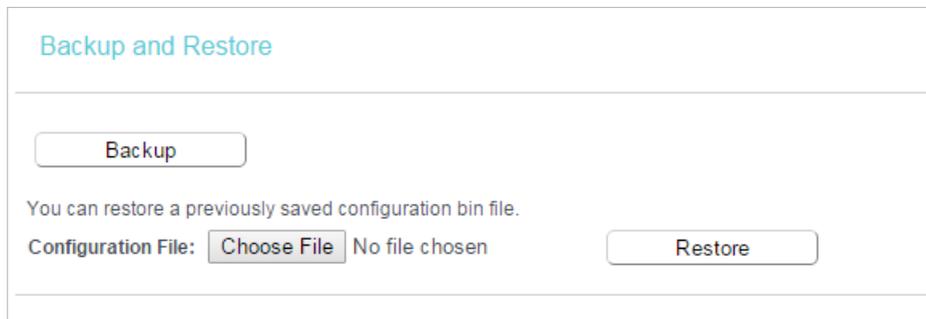
- Default [Username](#): admin

- Default **Password**: admin
- Default **IP Address**: 192.168.0.1
- Default **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

4. 16. 5. Backup & Restore

The configuration settings are stored as a configuration file in the router. You can backup the configuration file in your computer for future use and restore the router to the previous settings from the backup file when needed.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Backup & Restore**.



Backup and Restore

Backup

You can restore a previously saved configuration bin file.

Configuration File: Choose File No file chosen Restore

➤ **To backup configuration settings:**

Click **Backup** to save a copy of the current settings in your local computer. A “.bin” file of the current settings will be stored in your computer.

➤ **To restore configuration settings:**

1. Click **Choose File** to locate the backup configuration file stored in your computer, and click **Restore**.
2. Wait a few minutes for the restoring and rebooting.

📌 **Note:**

During the restoring process, do not power off or reset the router.

4. 16. 6. Reboot

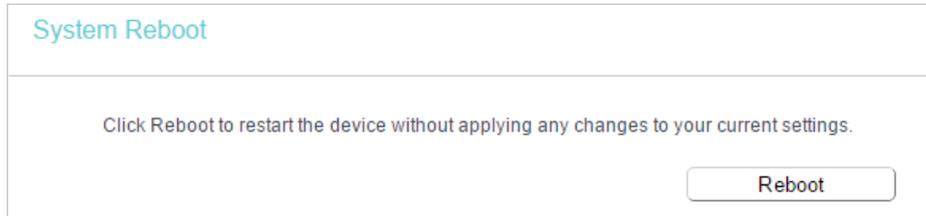
Some settings of the router will take effect only after rebooting, including:

- Change the LAN IP Address (system will reboot automatically).
- Change the DHCP Settings.
- Change the Working Modes.
- Change the Web Management Port.
- Upgrade the firmware of the router (system will reboot automatically).
- Restore the router to its factory defaults (system will reboot automatically).
- Update the configuration with the file (system will reboot automatically).

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools](#) > [Reboot](#), and you can restart your router.

➤ **To reboot the router manually:**

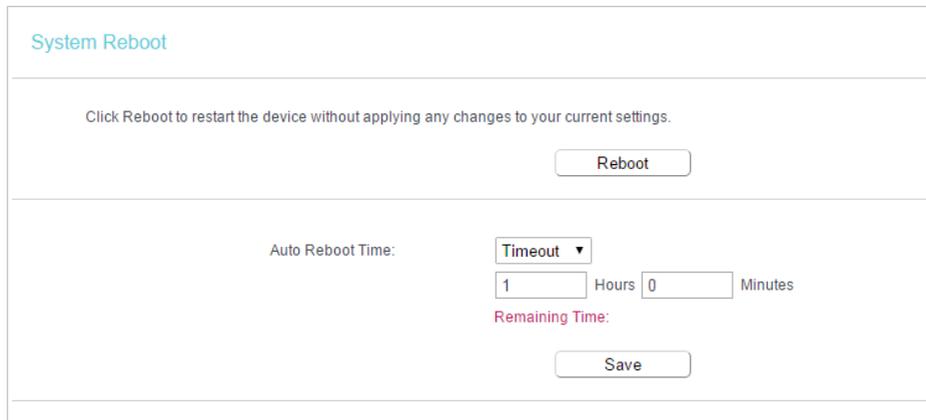
Click [Reboot](#), and wait a few minutes for the router to rebooting.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "System Reboot". Below the title, there is a message: "Click Reboot to restart the device without applying any changes to your current settings." At the bottom right of the page, there is a button labeled "Reboot".

➤ **To set the router reboot every a couple of hours:**

1. Select [Timeout](#) from the [Auto Reboot Time](#) drop-down list.
2. Specify a time interval. The router will reboot automatically after every this interval.
3. Click [Save](#).



The screenshot shows the "System Reboot" page with the "Auto Reboot Time" section expanded. It includes a "Reboot" button at the top. Below it, the "Auto Reboot Time" section has a dropdown menu set to "Timeout". Underneath, there are two input fields: "1" for "Hours" and "0" for "Minutes". Below these fields, it says "Remaining Time:" in red. At the bottom of this section, there is a "Save" button.

➤ **To schedule the router to reboot at a specific time:**

1. Select [Schedule](#) from the [Auto Reboot Time](#) drop-down list.
2. Specify the [Day\(s\)](#) and [Time](#) for the router to reboot.
3. Click [Save](#).

System Reboot

Click Reboot to restart the device without applying any changes to your current settings.

Auto Reboot Time:

Day: Everyday Select Days

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

Time: (Hour:Minute)

The Schedule is based on the time of the Router.
The time can be set in "System Tools -> [Time Settings](#)".

4. 16. 7. Password

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Password**, and you can change the factory default username and password of the router.

Password

Username and password can contain between 1 - 15 characters and may not include spaces.

Old User Name:

Old Password:

New User Name:

New Password:

Confirm password:

It is strongly recommended that you change the default username and password of the router, for all users that try to access the router's web-based utility or Quick Setup will be prompted for the router's username and password.

Note:

The new username and password must not exceed 15 characters and not include any spacing.

3. Click **Save**.

4. 16. 8. System Log

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > System Log](#), and you can view the logs of the router.

The screenshot shows the 'System Log' page. At the top, there are two dropdown menus: 'Log Type' set to 'ALL' and 'Log Level' set to 'Debug'. Below these is a table with the following data:

Index	Time	Type	Level	Content
1	1970-01-01 00:00:08	DHCPD	Notice	Send ACK to 192.168.0.100
2	1970-01-01 00:00:08	DHCPD	Notice	Recv REQUEST from 40:8D:5C:89:74:B5

At the bottom of the page, there are four buttons: 'Refresh', 'Clear Log', 'Save Log', and 'Log Settings'.

- **Log Type** - By selecting the log type, only logs of this type will be shown.
- **Log Level** - By selecting the log level, only logs of this level will be shown.
- **Refresh** - Refresh the page to show the latest log list.
- **Clear Log** - All the logs will be deleted from the router permanently, not just from the page.

4. 16. 9. Statistics

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Traffic Statistics](#).
3. Select **Enable** and click **Save**. You can view the network traffic of each PC on the LAN, including total traffic and the value of the last Packets Statistic interval in seconds.

The screenshot shows the 'Traffic Statistics' page. Under 'Traffic Statistics--LAN', there are radio buttons for 'Enable' (selected) and 'Disable', and a 'Save' button. Below that, there is a 'Statistics Interval' dropdown set to '10' seconds. The 'Statistics List' section contains a table with the following structure:

IP Address MAC Address	Total		Current				Operation
	Packets	Bytes	Packets	Bytes	ICMP Tx	UDP Tx	
Current list is blank							

At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: 'Reset All', 'Delete All', and 'Refresh'.

4. 17. Logout

Click **Logout** at the bottom of the main menu, and you will log out of the Web-based Utility and return to the login window.

Chapter 5

Configure the Router in Hotspot Router Mode

This chapter presents how to configure the various features of the router working as a Hotspot router.

It contains the following sections:

- [Status](#)
- [Operation Mode](#)
- [Network](#)
- [Wireless](#)
- [Guest Network](#)
- [DHCP](#)
- [Forwarding](#)
- [Security](#)
- [Parental Controls](#)
- [Access Control](#)
- [Advanced Routing](#)
- [Bandwidth Control](#)
- [IP&MAC Binding](#)
- [Dynamic DNS](#)
- [IPv6](#)
- [System Tools](#)
- [Logout](#)

5.1. Status

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router. The default one is **admin** (all lowercase) for both username and password.
2. Go to **Status**. You can view the current status information of the router.

Status	
Firmware Version:	2.1.1.0 (2018.08.08) (Build 170811) (Rev. 170811)
Hardware Version:	V1.0 (2018.08.08)
LAN	
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:69
IP Address:	192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
Wireless	
Operation Mode:	Router
Wireless Radio:	Enabled
Name(SSID):	TP-Link_0969
Mode:	11bgn mixed
Channel:	Auto (Channel 2)
Channel Width:	Auto
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:69
WAN	
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:6A
IP Address:	0.0.0.0 (Dynamic IP)
Subnet Mask:	0.0.0.0
Default Gateway:	0.0.0.0 Unplugged
DNS Server:	0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
System Up Time:	1 day(s) 06:50:47 <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>

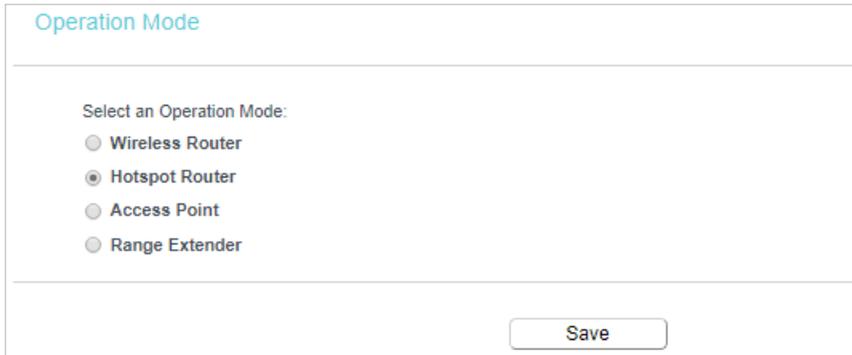
- **Firmware Version** - The version information of the router's firmware.
- **Hardware Version** - The version information of the router's hardware.
- **LAN** - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the **Network > LAN** page.
 - **MAC address** - The physical address of the router.
 - **IP address** - The LAN IP address of the router.
 - **Subnet Mask** - The subnet mask associated with the LAN IP address.
- **Wireless** - This field displays the basic information or status of the wireless function, and you can configure them on the **Wireless > Basic Settings** page.

- **Operation Mode** - The current wireless working mode in use.
- **Wireless Radio** - Indicates whether the wireless radio feature of the router is enabled or disabled.
- **Name(SSID)** - The SSID of the router.
- **Mode** - The current wireless mode which the router works on.
- **Channel** - The current wireless channel in use.
- **Channel Width** - The current wireless channel width in use.
- **MAC Address** - The physical address of the router.
- **WAN** - This field displays the current settings of the WAN, and you can configure them on the [Network > WAN](#) page.
 - **MAC Address** - The physical address of the WAN port.
 - **IP Address** - The current WAN (Internet) IP Address. This field will be blank or 0.0.0.0 if the IP Address is assigned dynamically and there is no internet connection.
 - **Subnet Mask** - The subnet mask associated with the WAN IP Address.
 - **Default Gateway** - The Gateway currently used is shown here. When you use Dynamic IP as the internet connection type, click [Renew](#) or [Release](#) here to obtain new IP parameters dynamically from the ISP or release them.
 - **DNS Server** - The IP addresses of DNS (Domain Name System) server.
- **System Up Time** - The length of the time since the router was last powered on or reset.

Click [Refresh](#) to get the latest status and settings of the router.

5.2. Operation Mode

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Operation Mode](#).
3. Select the working mode as [Hotspot Router](#) and click [Save](#).



Operation Mode

Select an Operation Mode:

- Wireless Router
- Hotspot Router
- Access Point
- Range Extender

Save

5.3. Network

5.3.1. WAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Network > WAN**.
3. Configure the IP parameters of the WAN and click **Save**.

Dynamic IP

If your ISP provides the DHCP service, please select **Dynamic IP**, and the router will automatically get IP parameters from your ISP.

Click **Renew** to renew the IP parameters from your ISP.

Click **Release** to release the IP parameters.

WAN Settings

Connection Type: **Dynamic IP**

IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Gateway:

MTU(Bytes): (1500 as default, do not change unless necessary)

Get IP with Unicast: (It is usually not required)

Set DNS server manually:

Host Name:

- **MTU(Bytes)** - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.
- **Get IP with Unicast** - A few ISPs' DHCP servers do not support the broadcast applications. If you cannot get the IP address normally, you can choose this option. (It is rarely required.)
- **Set DNS server manually** - If your ISP gives you one or two DNS addresses, select Set DNS server manually and enter the primary and secondary addresses into the correct fields. Otherwise, the DNS servers will be assigned automatically from your ISP.
- **Host Name** - This option specifies the name of the router.

Static IP

If your ISP provides a static or fixed IP address, subnet mask, default gateway and DNS setting, please select [Static IP](#).

The screenshot shows the 'WAN Settings' configuration page. At the top, the title 'WAN Settings' is displayed in blue. Below it, the 'Connection Type' is set to 'Static IP' in a dropdown menu, with a 'Detect' button to its right. The following fields are all set to '0.0.0.0': 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', 'Gateway', 'Primary DNS Server', and 'Secondary DNS Server'. The 'Secondary DNS Server' field has '(optional)' written in red text to its right. Below these fields is a horizontal line. Underneath the line, the 'MTU(Bytes)' is set to '1500', with a note '(1500 as default, do not change unless necessary)' in smaller text. A 'Hide' button with a right-pointing arrow is located to the right of the MTU field. At the bottom center of the form is a 'Save' button.

- [IP Address](#) - Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP.
- [Subnet Mask](#) - Enter the subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP. Normally 255.255.255.0 is used as the subnet mask.
- [Gateway](#) - Enter the gateway IP address in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP.
- [Primary/Secondary DNS Server](#) - (Optional) Enter one or two DNS addresses in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP.
- [MTU\(Bytes\)](#) - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.

PPPoE

If your ISP provides PPPoE connection, select **PPPoE**.

WAN Settings

Connection Type: **PPPoE**

PPP Username:

PPP Password:

Confirm password:

Secondary Connection: Disabled Dynamic IP Static IP (For Dual Access)

Connection Mode: Always on
 Connect on demand
 Connect manually

Max Idle Time: minutes (0 meaning connection remains active at all times)

Authentication Type: **AUTO_AUTH**

Service Name: (do not change unless necessary)

Server Name: (do not change unless necessary)

MTU(Bytes): (1480 as default, do not change unless necessary)

Use IP address specified by ISP:

Echo request interval: (0-120 seconds, 0 meaning no request)

Set DNS server manually:

- **PPP Username/Password** - Enter the user name and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Confirm Password** - Enter the Password provided by your ISP again to ensure the password you entered is correct.
- **Secondary Connection** - It's available only for PPPoE connection. If your ISP provides an extra connection type, select **Dynamic IP** or **Static IP** to activate the secondary connection.
- **Connection Mode**
 - **Always on** - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time.
 - **Connect on demand** - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the **Max Idle Time** field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects.
 - **Connect manually** - You can click **Connect/Disconnect** to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the **Max Idle Time** function as **Connect on demand** mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically

after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again.

- **Authentication Type** - Choose an authentication type.

Note:

Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the **Max Idle Time** because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background.

- **Service Name/Server Name** - The service name and server name should not be configured unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP. In most cases, leaving these fields blank will work.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The default MTU size is 1480 bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.
- **Use IP Address Specified by ISP** - If your ISP does not automatically assign IP addresses to the router, please select this item and enter the IP address provided by your ISP in dotted-decimal notation.
- **Echo Request Interval** - The router will detect Access Concentrator online at every interval. The default value is 0. You can input the value between 0 and 120. The value 0 means no detect.
- **Set DNS Server Manually** - If your ISP does not automatically assign DNS addresses to the router, please select this item and enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation of your ISP's primary DNS server. If a secondary DNS server address is available, enter it as well.

L2TP

If your ISP provides L2TP connection, please select **L2TP**.

WAN Settings

Connection Type: L2TP Detect

Username:

Password:

Connect Disconnect

Addressing Type: Dynamic IP Static IP

Server IP Address/Name:

IP Address: 0.0.0.0

Subnet Mask: 0.0.0.0

Gateway: 0.0.0.0

DNS Server: 0.0.0.0, 0.0.0.0

Internet IP Address: 0.0.0.0

Internet DNS: 0.0.0.0, 0.0.0.0

MTU(Bytes): (1460 as default, do not change unless necessary)

Connection Mode: Always on
 Connect on demand
 Connect manually

Max Idle Time: minutes (0 meaning connection remains active at all times)

Save

- **Username/Password** - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Addressing Type** - Choose the addressing type given by your ISP, either Dynamic IP or Static IP. Click the **Connect** button to connect immediately. Click the **Disconnect** button to disconnect immediately.
- **Server IP Address/Name** - Enter server IP address or domain name provided by your ISP.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The default MTU size is 1460 bytes, which is usually fine. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU Size unless required by your ISP.
- **Connection Mode**
 - **Always on** - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time.
 - **Connect on demand** - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the **Max Idle Time** field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects.
 - **Connect manually** - You can click **Connect/Disconnect** to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the **Max Idle Time** function as **Connect on demand** mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again.

Note:

Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the **Max Idle Time** because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background.

PPTP

If your ISP provides PPTP connection, please select **PPTP**.

The screenshot shows the WAN Settings interface for a PPTP connection. The 'Connection Type' is set to 'PPTP'. There are input fields for 'Username' and 'Password', and buttons for 'Connect' and 'Disconnect'. The 'Addressing Type' is set to 'Dynamic IP'. There are input fields for 'Server IP Address/Name', 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', 'Gateway', 'DNS Server', 'Internet IP Address', and 'Internet DNS'. The 'MTU(Bytes)' is set to 1420. The 'Connection Mode' is set to 'Always on'. There is a 'Max Idle Time' field set to 15 minutes. A 'Save' button is at the bottom.

- **Username/Password** - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Addressing Type** - Choose the addressing type given by your ISP, either Dynamic IP or Static IP. Click the **Connect** button to connect immediately. Click the **Disconnect** button to disconnect immediately.
- **Server IP Address/Name** - Enter server IP address or domain name provided by your ISP.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The default MTU size is 1420 bytes, which is usually fine. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU Size unless required by your ISP.
- **Connection Mode**
 - **Always on** - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time.
 - **Connect on demand** - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the **Max Idle Time** field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects.
 - **Connect Manually** - You can click **Connect/Disconnect** to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the **Max Idle Time** function as **Connect on demand** mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically

after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again.

Note:

Sometimes the connection cannot be terminated although you have specified the [Max Idle Time](#) because some applications are visiting the internet continually in the background.

BigPond Cable

If your ISP provides BigPond cable connection, please select [BigPond Cable](#).

The screenshot shows the 'WAN Settings' configuration page. At the top, it says 'WAN Settings'. Below that, there are several fields and options:

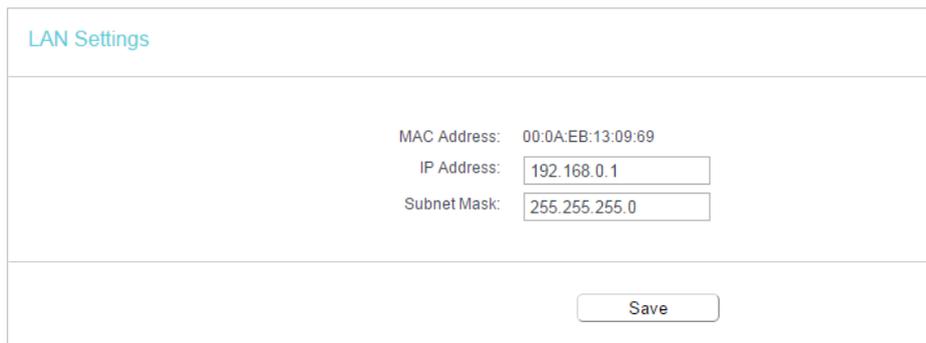
- Connection Type:** A dropdown menu set to 'BigPond Cable' and a 'Detect' button.
- Username:** An empty text input field.
- Password:** An empty text input field.
- Auth Server:** An empty text input field.
- Auth Domain:** An empty text input field.
- MTU(Bytes):** A text input field containing '1500' with a note '(1500 as default, do not change unless necessary)'.
- Connection Mode:** Three radio button options: 'Always on' (selected), 'Connect on demand', and 'Connect manually'.
- Max Idle Time:** A text input field containing '15' followed by the text 'minutes (0 meaning connection remains active at all times)'.
- At the bottom, there are 'Connect' and 'Disconnect' buttons, and a 'Save' button at the very bottom.

- **Username/Password** - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Auth Server** - Enter the authenticating server IP address or host name.
- **Auth Domain** - Type in the domain suffix server name based on your location.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The default MTU size is 1500 bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.
- **Connection Mode**
 - **Always on** - In this mode, the internet connection will be active all the time.
 - **Connect on demand** - In this mode, the internet connection can be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again. If you want to keep your internet connection active all the time, please enter 0 in the [Max Idle Time](#) field. Otherwise, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your internet access disconnects.
 - **Connect Manually** - You can click [Connect/Disconnect](#) to connect/disconnect immediately. This mode also supports the [Max Idle Time](#) function as [Connect on demand](#) mode. The internet connection can be disconnected automatically

after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and not be able to re-establish when you attempt to access the internet again.

5.3.2. LAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Network > LAN**.
3. Configure the IP parameters of the LAN and click **Save**.



LAN Settings

MAC Address: 00:0A:EB:13:09:69

IP Address: 192.168.0.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Save

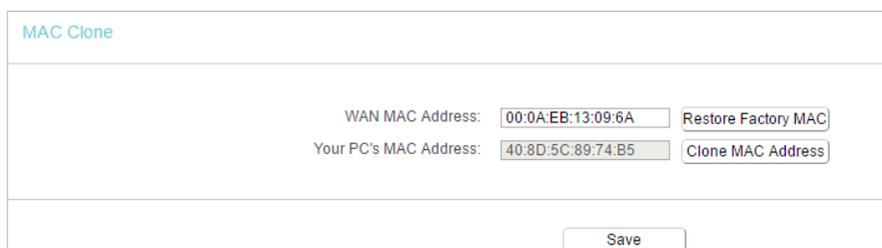
- **MAC Address** - The physical address of the LAN ports. The value can not be changed.
- **IP Address** - Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation of your router (the default one is 192.168.0.1).
- **Subnet Mask** - An address code that determines the size of the network. Normally 255.255.255.0 is used as the subnet mask.

Note:

- If you have changed the IP address, you must use the new IP address or <http://tplinkwifi.net> to log in.
- If the new IP address you set is not in the same subnet as the old one, the IP address pool in the DHCP Server will be configured automatically, but the Virtual Server and DMZ Host will not take effect until they are re-configured.

5.3.3. MAC Clone

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Network > MAC Clone**.
3. Configure the WAN MAC address and click **Save**.



MAC Clone

WAN MAC Address: 00:0A:EB:13:09:6A Restore Factory MAC

Your PC's MAC Address: 40:8D:5C:89:74:B5 Clone MAC Address

Save

- **WAN MAC Address** - This field displays the current MAC address of the WAN port. If your ISP requires you to register the MAC address, please enter the correct MAC address in this field. Click **Restore Factory MAC** to restore the MAC address of WAN port to the factory default value.
- **Your PC's MAC Address** - This field displays the MAC address of the PC that is managing the router. If the MAC address is required, you can click **Clone MAC Address** and this MAC address will be filled in the **WAN MAC Address** field.

Note:

- You can only use the MAC Address Clone function for PCs on the LAN.
- If you have changed the WAN MAC address when the WAN connection is PPPoE, it will not take effect until the connection is re-established.

5.4. Wireless

5.4.1. Wireless Settings

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Basic Settings**.
3. Click **Scan**, select the client's network from the **AP List** and click **Connect**.
4. Enter the selected network's wireless password in the **Password** field.
5. Configure the AP settings for the wireless network and click **Save**.

Wireless Settings

Client Setting

SSID(to be bridged):

MAC Address(to be bridged): e.g. 00:1D:0F:11:22:33

Key Type:

WEP Index:

Authentication Type:

Encryption:

Wireless Password:

AP Setting

Wireless Network Name: (Also called SSID)

Mode:

Channel:

Channel Width:

Enable SSID Broadcast

- **Wireless Network Name** - Enter a value of up to 32 characters. The same Name (SSID) must be assigned to all wireless devices in your network.

- **Mode** - You can choose the appropriate "Mixed" mode.
- **Channel** - This field determines which operating frequency will be used. The default channel is set to **Auto**. It is not necessary to change the wireless channel unless you notice interference problems with another nearby access point.
- **Channel Width** - This field determines which operating frequency will be used. It is not necessary to change the wireless channel unless you notice interference problems with another nearby access point. If you select **Auto**, then AP will choose the best channel automatically.
- **Enable SSID Broadcast** - If enabled, the router will broadcast the wireless network name (SSID).

5.4.2. WPS

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) can help you to quickly and securely connect to a network. This section will guide you to add a new wireless device to your router's network quickly via WPS.

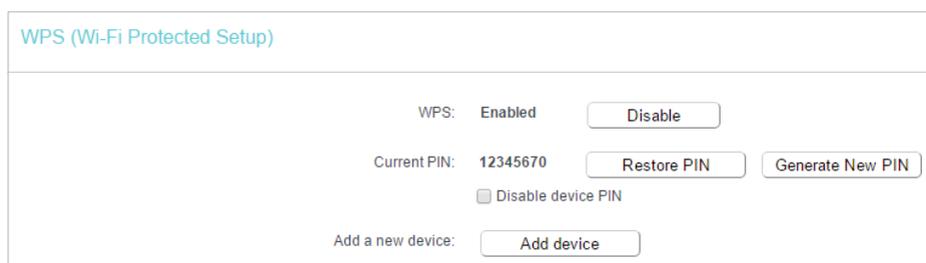
Note:

The WPS function cannot be configured if the wireless function of the router is disabled. Please make sure the wireless function is enabled before configuration.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > WPS**.
3. Follow one of the following three methods to connect your client device to the router's Wi-Fi network.

Method ONE: Press the WPS Button on Your Client Device

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and click **Add Device**.



WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

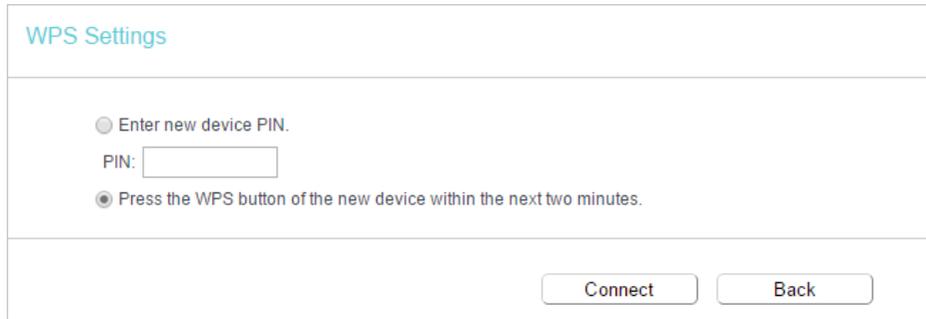
WPS: Enabled

Current PIN: 12345670

Disable device PIN

Add a new device:

2. Select **Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes** and click **Connect**.

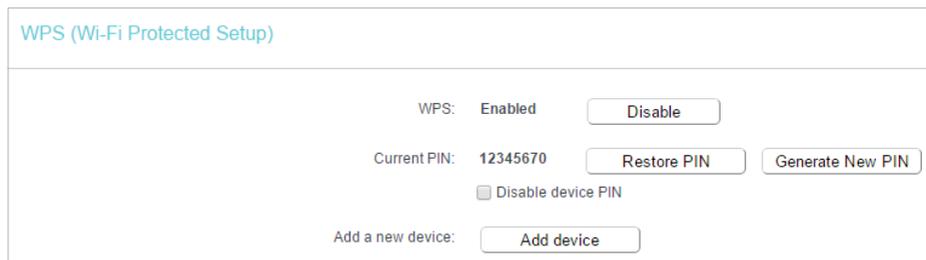


The screenshot shows the 'WPS Settings' page. At the top, the title 'WPS Settings' is displayed in blue. Below the title, there are two radio button options. The first option, 'Enter new device PIN.', is selected and has a corresponding text input field labeled 'PIN:'. The second option is 'Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes.'. At the bottom right of the page, there are two buttons: 'Connect' and 'Back'.

3. Within two minutes, press the WPS button on your client device.
4. A success message will appear on the WPS page if the client device has been successfully added to the router's network.

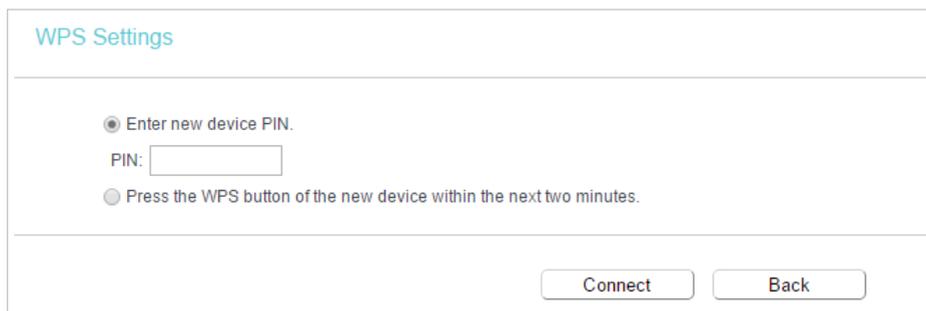
Method TWO: Enter the Client's PIN

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and click **Add Device**.



The screenshot shows the 'WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)' page. The title 'WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)' is in blue. The 'WPS:' status is 'Enabled', with a 'Disable' button next to it. The 'Current PIN:' is '12345670', with 'Restore PIN' and 'Generate New PIN' buttons next to it. There is a checkbox for 'Disable device PIN' which is currently unchecked. At the bottom, there is an 'Add a new device:' label with an 'Add device' button.

2. Select **Enter new device PIN**, enter your client device's current PIN in the **PIN** field and click **Connect**.



The screenshot shows the 'WPS Settings' page. At the top, the title 'WPS Settings' is displayed in blue. Below the title, there are two radio button options. The first option, 'Enter new device PIN.', is selected and has a corresponding text input field labeled 'PIN:'. The second option is 'Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes.'. At the bottom right of the page, there are two buttons: 'Connect' and 'Back'.

3. A success message will appear on the WPS page if the client device has been successfully added to the router's network.

Method Three: Enter the Router's PIN

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and get the **Current PIN** of the router.

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS: **Enabled**

Current PIN: **12345670**

Disable device PIN

Add a new device:

2. Enter the router's current PIN on your client device to join the router's Wi-Fi network.

5.4.3. Wireless Security

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Security**.
3. Configure the security settings of your wireless network and click **Save**.

Wireless Security Settings

Note: WEP security, WPA/WPA2 - Enterprise authentication and TKIP encryption are not supported with WPS enabled. For network security, it is strongly recommended to enable wireless security and select WPA2-PSK AES encryption.

Disable Wireless Security

WPA/WPA2 - Personal(Recommended)

Version:

Encryption:

Wireless Password:

Group Key Update Period:

WPA/WPA2 - Enterprise

Version:

Encryption:

RADIUS Server IP:

RADIUS Server Port: (1-65535, 0 stands for default port 1812)

RADIUS Server Password:

Group Key Update Period:

WEP

Authentication Type:

WEP Key Format:

Selected Key: **WEP Key** Key Type

Key 1:

Key 2:

Key 3:

Key 4:

- **Disable Wireless Security** - The wireless security function can be enabled or disabled. If disabled, wireless clients can connect to the router without a password. It's strongly recommended to choose one of the following modes to enable security.

- **WPA-PSK/WPA2-Personal** - It's the WPA/WPA2 authentication type based on pre-shared passphrase.
 - **Version** - Select **Auto**, **WPA-PSK** or **WPA2-PSK**.
 - **Encryption** - Select **Auto**, **TKIP** or **AES**.
 - **Wireless Password** - Enter ASCII or Hexadecimal characters. For Hexadecimal, the length should be between 8 and 64 characters; for ASCII, the length should be between 8 and 63 characters.
 - **Group Key Update Period** - Specify the group key update interval in seconds. The value can be 0 or at least 30. Enter 0 to disable the update.
- **WPA /WPA2-Enterprise** - It's based on Radius Server.
 - **Authentication Type** - Select **Auto**, **WPA** or **WPA2**.
 - **Encryption** - Select **Auto**, **TKIP** or **AES**.
 - **Radius Server IP** - Enter the IP address of the Radius server.
 - **Radius Server Port** - Enter the port that Radius server used.
 - **Radius Server Password** - Enter the password for the Radius server.
 - **Group Key Update Period** - Specify the group key update interval in seconds. The value should be 30 or above. Enter 0 to disable the update.
- **WEP** - It is based on the IEEE 802.11 standard.
 - **Authentication Type** - The default setting is **Auto**, which can select **Shared Key** or **Open System** authentication type automatically based on the wireless client's capability and request.
 - **WEP Key Format** - **Hexadecimal** and **ASCII** formats are provided here. Hexadecimal format stands for any combination of hexadecimal digits (0-9, a-f, A-F) in the specified length. ASCII format stands for any combination of keyboard characters in the specified length.
 - **WEP Key (Password)** - Select which of the four keys will be used and enter the matching WEP key. Make sure these values are identical on all wireless clients in your network.
 - **Key Type** - Select the WEP key length (64-bit or 128-bit) for encryption. **Disabled** means this WEP key entry is invalid.
 - **64-bit** - Enter 10 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f and A-F. Null key is not permitted) or 5 ASCII characters.
 - **128-bit** - Enter 26 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f and A-F. Null key is not permitted) or 13 ASCII characters.

5.4.4. Wireless MAC Filtering

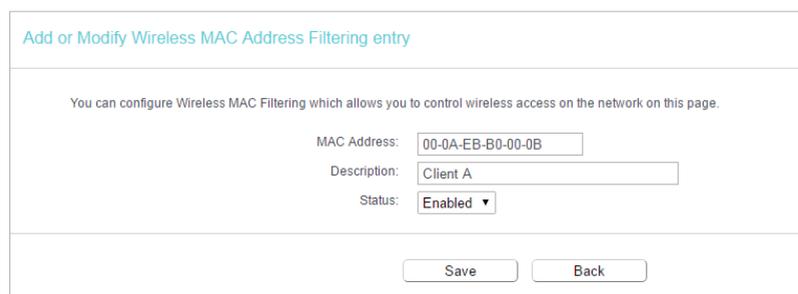
Wireless MAC Filtering is used to deny or allow specific wireless client devices to access your network by their MAC addresses.

I want to: Deny or allow specific wireless client devices to access my network by their MAC addresses.

For example, you want the wireless client A with the MAC address 00-0A-EB-B0-00-0B and the wireless client B with the MAC address 00-0A-EB-00-07-5F to access the router, but other wireless clients cannot access the router

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless MAC Filtering**.
3. Click **Enable** to enable the Wireless MAC Filtering function.
4. Select **Allow the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access** as the filtering rule.
5. Delete all or disable all entries if there are any entries already.
6. Click **Add New** and fill in the blank.



Add or Modify Wireless MAC Address Filtering entry

You can configure Wireless MAC Filtering which allows you to control wireless access on the network on this page.

MAC Address:

Description:

Status:

- 1) Enter the MAC address 00-0A-EB-B0-00-0B / 00-0A-EB-00-07-5F in the MAC Address field.
- 2) Enter wireless client A/B in the Description field.
- 3) Select **Enabled** in the Status drop-down list.
- 4) Click **Save** and click **Back**.
7. The configured filtering rules should be listed as the picture shows below.

Wireless MAC Filtering

You can configure Wireless MAC Filtering which allows you to control wireless access on the network on this page.

Wireless MAC Filtering: Enabled

Filtering Rules

Deny the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access.

Allow the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access.

<input type="checkbox"/>	MAC Address	Status	Host	Description	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:0A:EB:00:00:0B	Enabled	TP-Link_7AFF	client A	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:0A:EB:00:07:5F	Enabled	TP-Link_7AFF	Client B	Edit

Done!

Now only client A and client B can access your network.

5.4.5. Wireless Advanced

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Advanced**.
3. Configure the advanced settings of your wireless network and click **Save**.

Note:

If you are not familiar with the setting items on this page, it's strongly recommended to keep the provided default values; otherwise it may result in lower wireless network performance.

Wireless Advanced

Transmit Power:

Beacon Interval: (40-1000)

RTS Threshold: (1-2346)

Fragmentation Threshold: (256-2346)

DTIM Interval: (1-15)

Enable Short GI

Enable Client Isolation

Enable WMM

- **Transmit Power** - Select **High**, **Middle** or **Low** which you would like to specify for the router. **High** is the default setting and recommended.
- **Beacon Interval** - Enter a value between 40-1000 milliseconds for Beacon Interval here. Beacon Interval value determines the time interval of the beacons. The beacons are the packets sent by the router to synchronize a wireless network. The default value is 100.
- **RTS Threshold** - Here you can specify the RTS (Request to Send) Threshold. If the packet is larger than the specified RTS Threshold size, the router will send RTS frames

to a particular receiving station and negotiate the sending of a data frame. The default value is 2346.

- **Fragmentation Threshold** - This value is the maximum size determining whether packets will be fragmented. Setting a low value for the Fragmentation Threshold may result in poor network performance because of excessive packets. 2346 is the default setting and is recommended.
- **DTIM Interval** - This value determines the interval of the Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM). A DTIM field is a countdown field informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the router has buffered broadcast or multicast messages for associated clients, it sends the next DTIM with a DTIM Interval value. You can specify the value between 1-255 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, which indicates the DTIM Interval is the same as Beacon Interval.
- **Enable Short GI** - It is recommended to enable this function, for it will increase the data capacity by reducing the guard interval time.
- **Enable Client Isolation** - This function isolates all connected wireless stations so that wireless stations cannot access each other through WLAN.
- **Enable WMM** - WMM function can guarantee the packets with high-priority messages being transmitted preferentially. It is strongly recommended to enable this function.

5.4.6. Wireless Statistics

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Statistics** to check the data packets sent and received by each client device connected to the router.

Wireless Stations Status					
Wireless Stations Currently Connected: 1 <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>					
ID	MAC Address	Current Status	Received Packets	Sent Packets	SSID
1	44:00:10:BF:3B:A7	Associated	29	19	TP-LINK_WIRELESS

- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the connected wireless client.
- **Current Status** - The running status of the connected wireless client.
- **Received Packets** - Packets received by the wireless client.
- **Sent Packets** - Packets sent by the wireless client.
- **SSID** - SSID that the station associates with.

5.5. Guest Network

Guest Network allows you to provide Wi-Fi access for guests without disclosing your host network. When you have guests in your house, apartment, or workplace, you can create a guest network for them. In addition, you can customize guest network settings to ensure network security and privacy.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Guest Network](#).
3. Enable the [Guest Network](#) function.
4. Create a network name for your guest network.
5. Select the [Security](#) type and create the [Password](#) of the guest network.
6. Select [Schedule](#) from the [Access Time](#) drop-down list and customize it for the guest network.
7. Click [Save](#).

Guest Network

Allow Guests To Access My Local Network: Disable

Guest Network Isolation: Disable

Guest Network Bandwidth Control: Disable

Guest Network: Enable Disable

Network Name:

Max Guests number:

Security: WPA/WPA2 - Personal

Authentication Type: Auto

Encryption: Auto

Wireless Password:
(Enter ASCII characters between 8 and 63 or Hexadecimal characters between 8 and 64.)

Group Key Update Period: (seconds, minimum is 30, 0 means no update)

Access Time: Schedule

Click the schedule table or use the 'Add' button to choose the period on which you need the guest network off automatically!
 The Schedule is based on the time of the Router. The time can be set in "System Tools -> [Time Settings](#)".

Wireless Schedule: Enable Disable

Apply To: Each Day

Start Time: 00:00 End Time: 24:00 Add

Time	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00
Sun.															
Mon.															
Tues.															
Wed.															
Thur.															
Fri.															
Sat.															

Clear Schedule

Save

- [Allow Guest To Access My Local Network](#) - If enabled, guests can access the local network and manage it.
- [Guest Network Isolation](#) - If enabled, guests are isolated from each other.
- [Enable Guest Network Bandwidth Control](#) - If enabled, the Guest Network Bandwidth Control rules will take effect.

Note:

The range of bandwidth for guest network is calculated according to the setting of Bandwidth Control on the [Bandwidth Control](#) page.

5.6. DHCP

By default, the DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) Server is enabled and the router acts as a DHCP server; it dynamically assigns TCP/IP parameters to client devices from the IP Address Pool. You can change the settings of DHCP Server if necessary, and you can reserve LAN IP addresses for specified client devices.

5.6.1. DHCP Settings

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [DHCP > DHCP Settings](#).
3. Specify DHCP server settings and click [Save](#).

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server: Disable Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

Lease Time: minutes (1~2880 minutes, the default value is 120)

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

- [DHCP Server](#) - Enable or disable the DHCP server. If disabled, you must have another DHCP server within your network or else you must configure the computer manually.
- [Start IP Address](#) - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to start with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.100 is the default start address.
- [End IP Address](#) - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to end with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.199 is the default end address.

- **Address Lease Time** - The Address Lease Time is the amount of time a network user will be allowed to connect to the router with the current dynamic IP Address. When time is up, the user will be automatically assigned a new dynamic IP address. The range of the time is 1 ~ 2880 minutes. The default value is 120.
- **Default Gateway (Optional)** - It is suggested to input the IP address of the LAN port of the router. The default value is 192.168.0.1.
- **Default Domain (Optional)** - Input the domain name of your network.
- **DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the DNS IP address provided by your ISP.
- **Secondary DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the IP address of another DNS server if your ISP provides two DNS servers.

Note:

- To use the DHCP server function of the router, you must configure all computers on the LAN as [Obtain an IP Address automatically](#).

5. 6. 2. DHCP Clients List

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > DHCP Clients List** to view the information of the clients connected to the router.

DHCP Clients List				
This page displays information of all DHCP clients on the network.				
ID	Client Name	MAC Address	Assigned IP	Lease Time
1	Camille	40:8D:5C:89:74:B5	192.168.0.100	00:00:32
2	iPhone	34:E2:FD:14:1D:0D	192.168.0.101	00:00:55
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>				

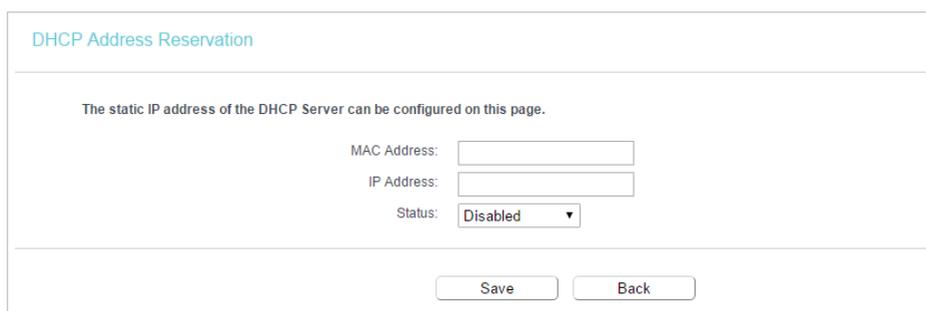
- **Client Name** - The name of the DHCP client.
- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the DHCP client.
- **Assigned IP** - The IP address that the router has allocated to the DHCP client.
- **Lease Time** - The time of the DHCP client leased. After the dynamic IP address has expired, a new dynamic IP address will be automatically assigned to the user.

You cannot change any of the values on this page. To update this page and show the current attached devices, click [Refresh](#).

5.6.3. Address Reservation

You can reserve an IP address for a specific client. When you specify a reserved IP address for a PC on the LAN, this PC will always receive the same IP address each time when it accesses the DHCP server.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > Address Reservation**.
3. Click **Add New** and fill in the blanks.



DHCP Address Reservation

The static IP address of the DHCP Server can be configured on this page.

MAC Address:

IP Address:

Status:

- 1) Enter the MAC address (in XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX format.) of the client for which you want to reserve an IP address.
- 2) Enter the IP address (in dotted-decimal notation) which you want to reserve for the client.
- 3) Leave the **Status** as **Enabled**.
- 4) Click **Save**.

5.7. Forwarding

The router's NAT (Network Address Translation) feature makes the devices on the LAN use the same public IP address to communicate on the internet, which protects the local network by hiding IP addresses of the devices. However, it also brings about the problem that external hosts cannot initiatively communicate with the specified devices in the local network.

With the forwarding feature, the router can traverse the isolation of NAT so that clients on the internet can reach devices on the LAN and realize some specific functions.

The TP-Link router includes four forwarding rules. If two or more rules are set, the priority of implementation from high to low is Virtual Server, Port Triggering, UPNP and DMZ.

5.7.1. Virtual Server

When you build up a server in the local network and want to share it on the internet, Virtual Servers can realize the service and provide it to internet users. At the same time virtual servers can keep the local network safe as other services are still invisible from the internet.

Virtual Servers can be used to set up public services in your local network, such as HTTP, FTP, DNS, POP3/SMTP and Telnet. Different service uses different service port. Port 80 is used in HTTP service, port 21 in FTP service, port 25 in SMTP service and port 110 in POP3 service. Please verify the service port number before the configuration.

I want to: Share my personal website I've built in local network with my friends through the internet.

For example, the personal website has been built in my home PC (192.168.0.100). I hope that my friends on the internet can visit my website in some way. My PC is connected to the router with the WAN IP address 218.18.232.154.



1. Set your PC to a static IP address, for example 192.168.0.100.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to **Forwarding > Virtual Server**.
4. Click **Add New**. Select **HTTP** from the **Common Service Port** list. The service port, internal port and protocol will be automatically filled in. Enter the PC's IP address 192.168.0.100 in the **IP Address** field.

Virtual Server

Service Port: (XX-XX or XX)

IP Address:

Internal Port: (XX or keep empty. If it's empty, internal port equals to Service port)

Protocol:

Status:

Common Service Port:

5. Leave the status as **Enabled** and click **Save**.

Note:

- It is recommended to keep the default settings of **Internal Port** and **Protocol** if you are not clear about which port and protocol to use.
- If the service you want to use is not in the **Common Service Port** list, you can enter the corresponding parameters manually. You should verify the port number that the service needs.
- You can add multiple virtual server rules if you want to provide several services in a router. Please note that the **Service Port** should not be overlapped.

Done!

Users on the internet can enter **http:// WAN IP** (in this example: **http:// 218.18.232.154**) to visit your personal website.

Note:

- If you have changed the default **Service Port**, you should use **http:// WAN IP: Service Port** to visit the website.
- Some specific service ports are forbidden by the ISP, if you fail to visit the website, please use another service port.

5.7.2. Port Triggering

Port triggering can specify a triggering port and its corresponding external ports. When a host in the local network initiates a connection to the triggering port, all the external ports will be opened for subsequent connections. The router can record the IP address of the host. When the data from the internet return to the external ports, the router can forward them to the corresponding host. Port triggering is mainly applied to online games, VoIPs, video players and common applications including MSN Gaming Zone, Dialpad, Quick Time 4 players and more.

Follow the steps below to configure the port triggering rules:

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Forwarding > Port Triggering**.
3. Click **Add New**. Select the desired application from the **Common Applications** list. The trigger port and incoming ports will be automatically filled in. The following picture takes application **MSN Gaming Zone** as an example.

The screenshot shows the 'Port Trigger' configuration page. The fields are as follows:

Trigger Port:	47624	(XX)
Trigger Protocol:	ALL	
Open Port:	2300-2400,28800-29	(XX or XX-XX or XX-XX,XX)
Open Protocol:	ALL	
Status:	Enabled	
Common Service Port:	MSN Gaming Zone	

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: 'Save' and 'Back'.

4. Leave the status as **Enabled** and click **Save**.

Note:

- You can add multiple port triggering rules as needed.
- The triggering ports can not be overlapped.
- If the application you need is not listed in the [Common Applications](#) list, please enter the parameters manually. You should verify the incoming ports the application uses first and enter them in [Incoming Ports](#) field. You can input at most 5 groups of ports (or port sections). Every group of ports must be set apart with ",". For example, 2000-2038, 2050-2051, 2085, 3010-3030.

5.7.3. DMZ

When a PC is set to be a DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) host in the local network, it is totally exposed to the internet, which can realize the unlimited bidirectional communication between internal hosts and external hosts. The DMZ host becomes a virtual server with all ports opened. When you are not clear about which ports to open in some special applications, such as IP camera and database software, you can set the PC to be a DMZ host.

Note:

DMZ is more applicable in the situation that users are not clear about which ports to open. When it is enabled, the DMZ host is totally exposed to the internet, which may bring some potential safety hazards. If DMZ is not in use, please disable it in time.

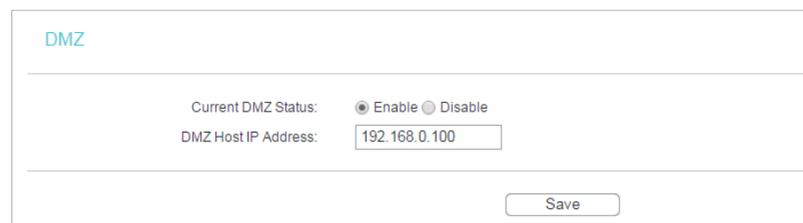
I want to:

Make the home PC join the internet online game without port restriction.

For example, due to some port restriction, when playing the online games, you can log in normally but cannot join a team with other players. To solve this problem, set your PC as a DMZ host with all ports opened.

How can I do that?

1. Assign a static IP address to your PC, for example 192.168.0.100.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to [Forwarding > DMZ](#).
4. Select [Enable](#) and enter the IP address 192.168.0.100 in the [DMZ Host IP Address](#) filed.



DMZ

Current DMZ Status: Enable Disable

DMZ Host IP Address:

Save

5. Click [Save](#).

Done! You've set your PC to a DMZ host and now you can make a team to game with other players.

5.7.4. UPnP

The UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) protocol allows the applications or host devices to automatically find the front-end NAT device and send request to it to open the corresponding ports. With UPnP enabled, the applications or host devices on the local network and the internet can freely communicate with each other realizing the seamless connection of the network. You may need to enable the UPnP if you want to use applications for multiplayer gaming, peer-to-peer connections, real-time communication (such as VoIP or telephone conference) or remote assistance, etc.

☞ **Tips:**

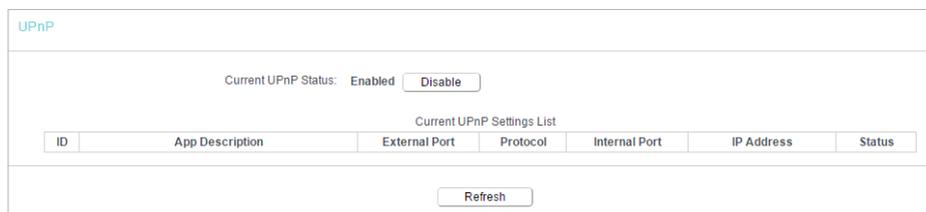
- UPnP is enabled by default in this router.
- Only the application supporting UPnP protocol can use this feature.
- UPnP feature needs the support of operating system (e.g. Windows Vista/ Windows 7/ Windows 8, etc. Some of operating system need to install the UPnP components).

For example, when you connect your Xbox to the router which is connected to the internet to play online games, UPnP will send request to the router to open the corresponding ports allowing the following data penetrating the NAT to transmit. Therefore, you can play Xbox online games without a hitch.



If necessary, you can follow the steps to change the status of UPnP.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Forwarding > UPnP**.
3. Click **Disable** or **Enable** according to your needs.



5.8. Security

This function allows you to protect your home network from cyber attacks and unauthorized users by implementing these network security functions.

5.8.1. Basic Security

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Security > Basic Security**, and you can enable or disable the security functions.

Basic Security

Firewall

Enable SPI Firewall:

VPN

PPTP Pass-through: Enable Disable

L2TP Pass-through: Enable Disable

IPSec Pass-through: Enable Disable

ALG

FTP ALG: Enable Disable

TFTP ALG: Enable Disable

H323 ALG: Enable Disable

SIP ALG: Enable Disable

RTSP ALG: Enable Disable

Save

- **Firewall** - A firewall protects your network from internet attacks.
 - **SPI Firewall** - SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection, also known as dynamic packet filtering) helps to prevent cyber attacks by tracking more state per session. It validates that the traffic passing through the session conforms to the protocol. SPI Firewall is enabled by default.
- **VPN** - VPN Passthrough must be enabled if you want to allow VPN tunnels using IPSec, PPTP or L2TP protocols to pass through the router's firewall.

- **PPTP Passthrough** - Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) allows the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) to be tunneled through an IP network. If you want to allow PPTP tunnels to pass through the router, you can keep the default (Enabled).
- **L2TP Passthrough** - Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is the method used to enable Point-to-Point sessions via the internet on the Layer 2 level. If you want to allow L2TP tunnels to pass through the router, you can keep the default (Enabled).
- **IPSec Passthrough** - Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a suite of protocols for ensuring private, secure communications over Internet Protocol (IP) networks, through the use of cryptographic security services. If you want to allow IPSec tunnels to pass through the router, you can keep the default (Enabled).
- **ALG** - It is recommended to enable Application Layer Gateway (ALG) because ALG allows customized Network Address Translation (NAT) traversal filters to be plugged into the gateway to support address and port translation for certain application layer "control/data" protocols such as FTP, TFTP, H323 etc.
 - **FTP ALG** - To allow FTP clients and servers to transfer data across NAT, keep the default **Enable**.
 - **TFTP ALG** - To allow TFTP clients and servers to transfer data across NAT, keep the default **Enable**.
 - **H323 ALG** - To allow Microsoft NetMeeting clients to communicate across NAT, keep the default **Enable**.
 - **SIP ALG** - To allow some multimedia clients to communicate across NAT, click **Enable**.
 - **RTSP ALG** - To allow some media player clients to communicate with some streaming media servers across NAT, click **Enable**.

3. Click **Save**.

5.8.2. Advanced Security

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Security** > **Advanced Security**, and you can protect the router from being attacked by ICMP-Flood, UDP Flood and TCP-SYN Flood.

Advanced Security

DoS Protection: Enable Disable

Enable ICMP-Flood Attack Filtering
ICMP-Flood Packets Threshold (5~3600): packets/second

Enable UDP-Flood Attack Filtering
UDP-Flood Packets Threshold (5~3600): packets/second

Enable TCP-SYN-Flood Attack Filtering
TCP-SYN-Flood Packets Threshold (5~3600): packets/second

Forbid Ping Packet From WAN Port
 Forbid Ping Packet From LAN Port

- **DoS Protection** - Denial of Service protection. Select **Enable** or **Disable** to enable or disable the DoS protection function. Only when it is enabled, will the flood filters be enabled.

Note:

Dos Protection will take effect only when the Statistics in [System Tool > Statistics](#) is enabled.

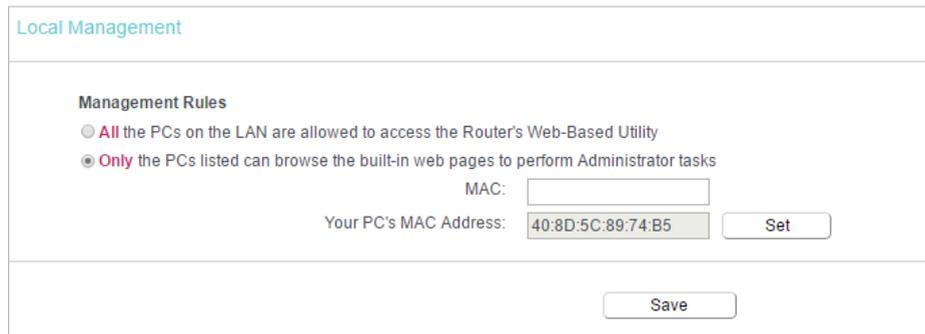
- **Enable ICMP-FLOOD Attack Filtering** - Tick the checkbox to enable or disable this function.
- **ICMP-FLOOD Packets Threshold (5~3600)** - The default value is 50. Enter a value between 5 ~ 3600. When the number of the current ICMP-FLOOD packets is beyond the set value, the router will startup the blocking function immediately.
- **Enable UDP-FLOOD Attack Filtering** - Tick the checkbox to enable this function.
- **UDP-FLOOD Packets Threshold (5~3600)** - The default value is 500. Enter a value between 5 ~ 3600. When the number of the current UPD-FLOOD packets is beyond the set value, the router will startup the blocking function immediately.
- **Enable TCP-SYN-FLOOD Attack Filtering** -Tick the checkbox to enable or disable this function.
- **TCP-SYN-FLOOD Packets Threshold (5~3600)** - The default value is 50. Enter a value between 5 ~ 3600. When the number of the current TCP-SYN-FLOOD packets is beyond the set value, the router will startup the blocking function immediately.
- **Forbit Ping Packet From WAN Port** - The default setting is disabled. If enabled, the ping packet from the internet cannot access the router.
- **Forbid Ping Packet From LAN Port** - The default setting is disabled. If enabled, the ping packet from LAN cannot access the router. This function can be used to defend against some viruses.

3. Click **Save**.

4. Click [Blocked DoS Host List](#) to display the DoS host table by blocking.

5.8.3. Local Management

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Security > Local Management](#), and you can block computers on the LAN from accessing the router.



The screenshot shows the 'Local Management' configuration page. Under the 'Management Rules' section, there are two radio button options: 'All the PCs on the LAN are allowed to access the Router's Web-Based Utility' (which is unselected) and 'Only the PCs listed can browse the built-in web pages to perform Administrator tasks' (which is selected). Below these options, there is a 'MAC:' label followed by an empty text input field. Underneath that, it says 'Your PC's MAC Address:' followed by a text input field containing the value '40:8D:5C:89:74:B5' and a 'Set' button to its right. At the bottom of the form, there is a 'Save' button.

For example, if you want to allow PCs with specific MAC addresses to access the router's Web-based Utility locally from inside the network, please follow the instructions below:

- 1) Select [Only the PCs listed can browse the built-in web pages to perform Administrator tasks](#).
- 2) Enter the MAC address of each PC separately. The format of the MAC address is XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX (X is any hexadecimal digit). Only the PCs with the listed MAC addresses can use the password to browse the Web-based Utility to perform administrator tasks.
- 3) Click [Set](#), and your PC's MAC address will also be listed.
- 4) Click [Save](#).

Note:

If your PC is blocked but you want to access the router again, press and hold the [Reset](#) button to reset the router to the factory defaults.

5.8.4. Remote Management

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Security > Remote Management](#), and you can manage your router from a remote device via the internet.



Remote Management

Web Management Port:

Remote Management IP Address: (Enter 255.255.255.255 for all)

- **Web Management Port** - Web browser access normally uses the standard HTTP service port 80. This router's default remote management web port number is 80. For higher security, you can change the remote management web port to a custom port by entering a number between 1 and 65534 but do not use the number of any common service port.
- **Remote Management IP Address** - This is the address you will use when accessing your router via a remote device. This function is disabled when the IP address is set to the default value of 0.0.0.0. To enable this function, change 0.0.0.0 to a valid IP address. If it is set to 255.255.255.255, then all the remote devices can access the router from the internet.

Note:

- To access the router, enter your router's WAN IP address in your browser's address bar, followed by a colon and the custom port number. For example, if your router's WAN address is 202.96.12.8, and the port number used is 8080, please enter <http://202.96.12.8:8080> in your browser. Later, you may be asked for the router's password. After successfully entering the username and password, you will be able to access the router's Web-based Utility.
- Be sure to change the router's default password for security purposes.

5.9. Parental Controls

Parental Controls allows you to block inappropriate and malicious websites, and control access to specific websites at specific time for your children's devices.

For example, you want the children's PC with the MAC address 00-11-22-33-44-AA can access www.tp-link.com on Saturday only while the parent PC with the MAC address 00-11-22-33-44-BB is without any restriction.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Parental Controls](#).
3. Tick the [Enable Parental Controls](#) checkbox, enter the MAC address 00:11:22:33:44:BB in the [MAC Address of Parental PC](#) field and then click [Save](#).

Parental Controls

Parental Controls can be used to administer all Internet activity including limiting usage and/or access to specific websites to all clients on the network for a specified period of time. The Schedule is based on the time of the Router. The time can be set in "System Tools -> [Time Settings](#)".

Enable Parental Controls

MAC Address Of Parental PC:

MAC Address of Current PC:

4. Enter 00:11:22:33:44:AA in the **MAC Address 1** field.

MAC Address - 1:

MAC Address - 2:

MAC Address - 3:

MAC Address - 4:

MAC Address in current LAN:

5. Select **Each Week** from the **Apply To** drop-down list, and select **Sat.** Select **00:00** as the **Start Time** and Select **24:00** as the **End Time**. And then click **Add**.

Apply To: Start Time: End Time:

Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. Sun.

Time	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00
Sun.															
Mon.															
Tues.															
Wed.															
Thur.															
Fri.															
Sat.															

6. Enter **www.tp-link.com** in the **Add URL** field. Click **Add**.

Add URL:

(Will not take effect until you save these changes)

7. Click **Save**.

5. 10. Access Control

Access Control is used to deny or allow specific client devices to access your network with access time and content restrictions.

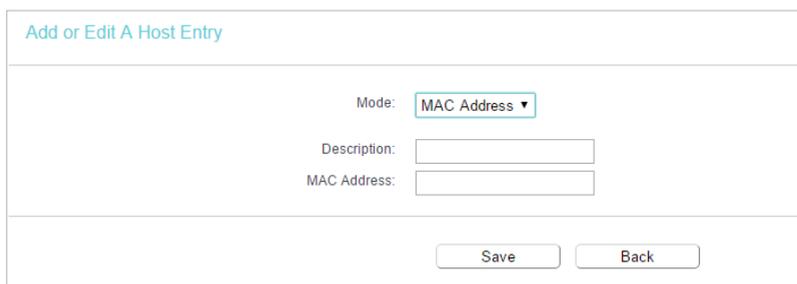
I want to:

Deny or allow specific client devices to access my network with access time and content restrictions.

For example, if you want to restrict the internet activities of host with MAC address 00-11-22-33-44-AA on the LAN to access www.tp-link.com only, please follow the steps below:

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Access Control > Host** and configure the host settings:
 - 1) Click **Add New**.
 - 2) Select **MAC Address** as the mode type. Create a unique description (e.g. **host_1**) for the host in the **Description** field and enter 00-11-22-33-44-AA in the **MAC Address** field.



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Add or Edit A Host Entry". It contains three input fields: "Mode" (a dropdown menu set to "MAC Address"), "Description" (an empty text box), and "MAC Address" (an empty text box). At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: "Save" and "Back".

- 3) Click **Save**.
3. Go to **Access Control > Target** and configure the target settings:
 - 1) Click **Add New**.
 - 2) Select **URL Address** as the mode type. Create a unique description (e.g. **target_1**) for the target in the **Target Description** field and enter the domain name, either the full name or the keywords (for example TP-Link) in the **Add URL Address** field. And then Click **Add**.

Note:

Any URL address with keywords in it (e.g. www.tp-link.com) will be blocked or allowed.

Add or Edit A Target Entry

Mode:

Description:

Add URL Address:

(Will not take effect until you save these changes)

3) Click [Save](#).

4. Go to [Access Control](#) > [Schedule](#) and configure the schedule settings:

1) Click [Add New](#).

2) Create a unique description (e.g. [schedule_1](#)) for the schedule in the [Schedule Description](#) field and set the day(s) and time period. And then click [Add](#).

Add or Edit A Schedule Entry

The Schedule is based on the time of the Router. The time can be set in "System Tools -> [Time Settings](#)".

Description:

Apply To:

Start Time:

End Time:

Time	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00
Sun.															
Mon.															
Tues.															
Wed.															
Thur.															
Fri.															
Sat.															

3) Click [Save](#).

5. Go to [Access Control](#) > [Rule](#) and add a new access control rule.

1) Click [Add New](#).

2) Give a name for the rule in the [Description](#) field. Select [host_1](#) from the LAN host drop-down list; select [target_1](#) from the target drop-down list; select [schedule_1](#) from the schedule drop-down list.

Add Internet Access Control Entry

Description:

LAN Host: [Add LAN Host](#)

Target: [Add Target](#)

Schedule: [Add Schedule](#)

Rule:

Status:

Direction:

Protocol:

- 3) Leave the status as **Enabled** as click **Save**.
6. Select **Enable Internet Access Control** to enable Access Control function.
7. Select **Allow the packets specified by any enabled access control policy to pass through the Router** as the default filter policy and click **Save**.

Access Control Rule Management

This device can restrict Internet activity for specified LAN hosts. You can set and combine access control rules to effectively manage your network.

Enable Internet access control

Default Filtering Rules:

Allow the packets not specified by any filtering rules to passthrough this device.

Deny the packets not specified by any filtering rules to passthrough this device.

Done!

Now only the specific host(s) can visit the target(s) within the scheduled time period.

5. 11. Advanced Routing

Static Routing is a form of routing that is configured manually by a network administrator or a user by adding entries into a routing table. The manually-configured routing information guides the router in forwarding data packets to the specific destination.

5. 11. 1. Static Route List

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced Routing > Static Route List**.

➤ **To add static routing entries:**

1. Click [Add New](#).
2. Enter the following information.

Static Route

Destination IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Gateway:

Interface: (optional)

Status:

- **Destination IP Address** - The Destination Network is the address of the network or host that you want to assign to a static route.
- **Subnet Mask** - The Subnet Mask determines which portion of an IP address is the network portion, and which portion is the host portion.
- **Gateway** - This is the IP address of the default gateway device that allows the contact between the router and the network or host.
- **Interface** - It is empty by default. Please select a connection from the dropdown list if the Gateway is left empty or is not on the same network segment as LAN/WAN interface.

3. Select [Enabled](#) or [Disabled](#) for this entry on the [Status](#) drop-down list.
4. Click [Save](#).

5. 11. 2. System Routing Table

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced Routing](#) > [System Routing Table](#), and you can view all the valid route entries in use.

System Routing Table

ID	Destination Network	Subnet Mask	Gateway	Interface
1	192.168.0.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	LAN & WLAN

- **Destination Network** - The Destination Network is the address of the network or host to which the static route is assigned.
- **Subnet Mask** - The Subnet Mask determines which portion of an IP address is the network portion, and which portion is the host portion.
- **Gateway** - This is the IP address of the gateway device that allows for contact between the Router and the network or host.
- **Interface** - This interface tells you whether the Destination IP Address is on the LAN & WLAN (internal wired and wireless networks), or the WAN (Internet).

Click [Refresh](#) to refresh the data displayed.

5. 12. Bandwidth Control

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Bandwidth Control](#).
3. Tick the [Enable Bandwidth Control](#) checkbox, and configure the [Egress Bandwidth](#) and [Ingress Bandwidth](#), and then click [Save](#). The [Egress/Ingress Bandwidth](#) is the upload/download speed through the WAN port. The value should be less than 100,000Kbps.

Bandwidth Control

Enable Bandwidth Control

Egress Bandwidth: Kbps

Ingress Bandwidth: Kbps

4. Click [Add New](#), fill in the blanks and click [Save](#).

Bandwidth Control

Enable:

IP Range: --

Port Range: --

Protocol:

Priority: (1 meaning highest priority)

Min Bandwidth(Kbps) Max Bandwidth(Kbps)

Egress Bandwidth:

Ingress Bandwidth:

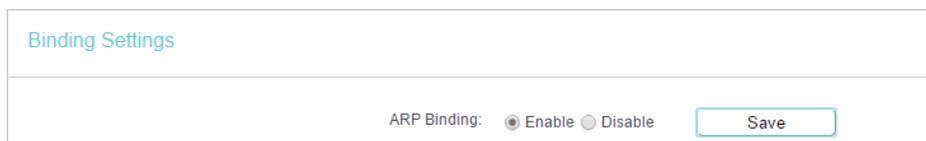
- **IP Range** - Interior PC address range. If both are blank or 0.0.0.0, the domain is noneffective.
- **Port Range** - The port range which the Interior PC access the outside PC. If all are blank or 0, the domain is noneffective.
- **Protocol** - Transport layer protocol, here there are ALL, TCP, UDP.
- **Priority** - Priority of Bandwidth Control rules. '1' stands for the highest priority while '8' stands for the lowest priority. The total Upstream/ Downstream Bandwidth is first allocated to guarantee all the Min Rate of Bandwidth Control rules. If there is any bandwidth left, it is first allocated to the rule with the highest priority, then to the rule with the second highest priority, and so on.
- **Egress Bandwidth** - The max and the min upload speed which through the WAN port.
- **Ingress Bandwidth** - The max and the min download speed through the WAN port.

5. 13. IP & MAC Binding

IP & MAC Binding, namely, ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) Binding, is used to bind a network device's IP address to its MAC address. This will prevent ARP spoofing and other ARP attacks by denying network access to a device with a matching IP address in the ARP list, but with an unrecognized MAC address.

5. 13. 1. Binding Settings

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **IP & MAC Binding > Binding Settings**.
3. Select **Enable** for ARP Binding and click **Save**.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Binding Settings". At the bottom of the page, there is a section for "ARP Binding" with two radio buttons: "Enable" (which is selected) and "Disable". To the right of these radio buttons is a "Save" button.

➤ **To add IP & MAC Binding entries:**

1. Click **Add New**.
2. Enter the MAC address and IP address.
3. Tick the **Bind** checkbox and click **Save**.

Binding Settings

This page allows you to set IP-MAC Binding entries.

MAC Address:

IP Address:

Bind:

➤ **To modify or delete an existing entry:**

1. Select the desired entry in the table.
2. Click [Edit](#) or [Delete Selected](#).

5.13.2. ARP List

To manage a device, you can observe the device on the LAN by checking its MAC address and IP address on the ARP list, and you can also configure the items. This page displays the ARP list which shows all the existing IP & MAC Binding entries.

ARP List

<input type="checkbox"/>	MAC Address	IP Address	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:E0:4C:00:07:BE	192.168.0.4	Bound
<input type="checkbox"/>	40:8D:5C:89:74:B5	192.168.0.100	Unloaded

- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the listed computer on the LAN.
- **IP Address** - The assigned IP address of the listed computer on the LAN.
- **Status** - Indicates whether or not the MAC and IP addresses are bound.
- **Configure** - Load or delete an item.
 - **Load** - Load the item to the IP & MAC Binding list.
 - **Delete** - Delete the item.
- Click the **Load Selected** button to load the selected items to the IP & MAC Binding list.
- Click the **Delete Selected** button to delete the selected items to the IP & MAC Binding list.
- Click the **Refresh** button to refresh all items.

Note:

An item can not be loaded to the IP & MAC Binding list if the IP address of the item has been loaded before. Error warning will prompt as well. Likewise, [Load All](#) only loads the items without interference to the IP & MAC Binding list.

5. 14. Dynamic DNS

The router offers the DDNS (Dynamic Domain Name System) feature, which allows the hosting of a website, FTP server, or e-mail server with a fixed domain name (named by yourself) and a dynamic IP address. Thus your friends can connect to your server by entering your domain name no matter what your IP address is. Before using this feature, you need to sign up for DDNS service providers such as www.comexe.cn, www.dyndns.org, or www.noip.com. The Dynamic DNS client service provider will give you a password or key.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Dynamic DNS](#).

Dyndns DDNS

If the dynamic DNS Service Provider you select is www.dyn.com, the following page will appear.

DDNS Settings

Service Provider: Dyndns (dyn.com/dns) [Go to register...](#)

Domain Name:

Username:

Password:

Enable DDNS:

Connection Status: Disconnected

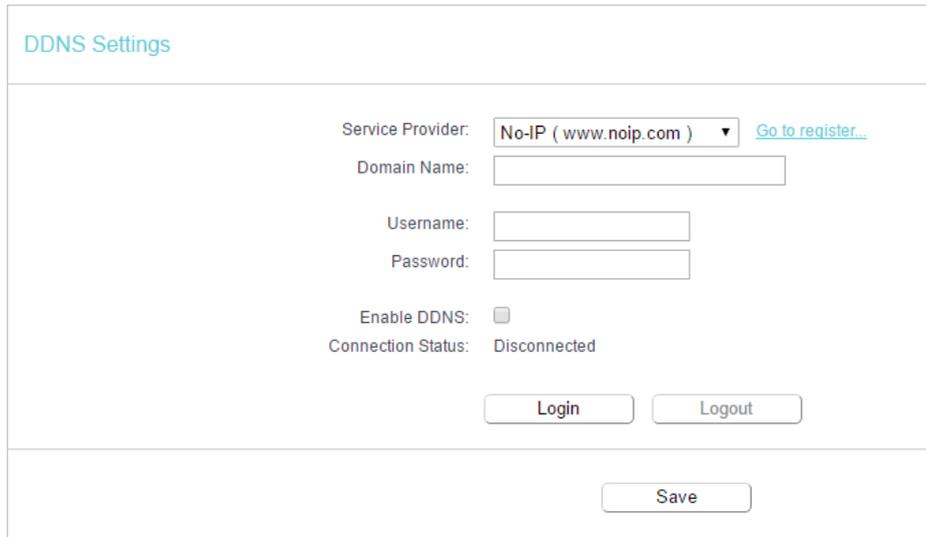
To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

1. Enter the [Domain Name](#) you received from dynamic DNS service provider here.
 2. Enter the [Username](#) for your DDNS account.
 3. Enter the [Password](#) for your DDNS account.
 4. Click [Login](#).
 5. Click [Save](#).
- [Connection Status](#) - The status of the DDNS service connection is displayed here.

- **Logout** - Click **Logout** to log out of the DDNS service.

No-IP DDNS

If the dynamic DNS Service Provider you select is www.noip.com, the following page will appear.



The screenshot shows the 'DDNS Settings' configuration page. At the top left, the title 'DDNS Settings' is displayed in blue. Below the title, there are several input fields and controls:

- Service Provider:** A dropdown menu currently showing 'No-IP (www.noip.com)' with a small downward arrow. To its right is a blue link that says 'Go to register...'
- Domain Name:** An empty text input field.
- Username:** An empty text input field.
- Password:** An empty text input field.
- Enable DDNS:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Connection Status:** The text 'Disconnected' is displayed below the checkbox.
- At the bottom of the form area, there are two buttons: 'Login' and 'Logout', both with rounded corners and a light gray background.
- Below the form area, centered, is a 'Save' button with rounded corners and a light gray background.

To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

1. Enter the **Domain Name** you received from dynamic DNS service provider.
2. Enter the **Username** for your DDNS account.
3. Enter the **Password** for your DDNS account.
4. Click **Login**.
5. Click **Save**.

- **Connection Status** - The status of the DDNS service connection is displayed here.
- **Logout** - Click **Logout** to log out of the DDNS service.

Comexe DDNS

If the dynamic DNS Service Provider you select is www.comexe.cn, the following page will appear.

DDNS Settings

Service Provider: Comexe (www.comexe.cr) [Go to register...](#)

Domain Name1:

Domain Name2:

Domain Name3:

Domain Name4:

Domain Name5:

Username:

Password:

Enable DDNS:

Connection Status: Disconnected

To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

1. Enter the [Domain Name](#) received from your dynamic DNS service provider.
 2. Enter the [Username](#) for your DDNS account.
 3. Enter the [Password](#) for your DDNS account.
 4. Click [Login](#).
 5. Click [Save](#).
- [Connection Status](#) - The status of the DDNS service connection is displayed here.
 - [Logout](#) - Click [Logout](#) to log out of the DDNS service.

5. 15. IPv6

This function allows you to enable IPv6 function and set up the parameters of the router's Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LAN).

5. 15. 1. IPv6 Status

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [IPv6 > IPv6 Status](#), and you can view the current IPv6 status information of the router.

IPv6 Status

WAN

Connection Type: Disabled

IPv6 LAN

IPv6 Address Type: RADVD
 Prefix Length: 64
 IPv6 Address: N/A

- **WAN** - This section shows the current IPv6 **Connection Type**.
- **IPv6 LAN** - This section shows the current IPv6 information of the router's LAN port, including **IPv6 Address Type**, **Prefix Length** and **IPv6 Address**.

5.15.2. IPv6 WAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **IPv6 > IPv6 WAN**. Select **Enable IPv6**.

IPv6 WAN

Enable IPv6:

Connection Type: Dynamic IPv6

IPv6 Address: ::
 Prefix Length: 0
 IPv6 Gateway: ::
 Addressing Type: DHCPv6

Hide

MTU(Bytes): 1500 (1500 as default, do not change unless necessary)

Enable MLD Proxy:
 Set IPv6 DNS Server manually:

Host Name:

Save

3. Select the **WAN Connection Type** and fill in the blanks according to your ISP, and then click **Save**.
 - **Dynamic IPv6** - Connections which use dynamic IPv6 address assignment.
 - **Static IPv6** - Connections which use static IPv6 address assignment.
 - **PPPoEv6** - Connections which use PPPoEv6 that requires a username and password.
 - **Tunnel 6to4** - Connections which use 6to4 address assignment.

Dynamic IPv6

IPv6 WAN

Enable IPv6:

Connection Type: Dynamic IPv6 ▾

IPv6 Address: ::

Prefix Length: 0

IPv6 Gateway: ::

Addressing Type: DHCPv6 ▾

MTU(Bytes): (1500 as default, do not change unless necessary) Hide ▾

Enable MLD Proxy:

Set IPv6 DNS Server manually:

Host Name:

Save

- **IPv6 Address** - The IPv6 address assigned by your ISP dynamically.
- **Prefix Length** - The length of IPv6 address prefix.
- **IPv6 Gateway** - Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP.
- **Addressing Type** - There are two types of assignment for IPv6 address: SLAAC (Stateless address auto-configuration) and DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6) Server.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. For some ISPs, you may need to modify the MTU. But this is rarely required, and should not be done unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP connection.
- **Set IPv6 DNS Server manually** - If your ISP gives you one or two DNS IPv6 addresses, select **Set IPv6 DNS Server manually** and enter the **IPv6 DNS Server** and **Secondary IPv6 DNS Server** into the correct fields. Otherwise, the DNS servers will be assigned from ISP dynamically.

Note:

If you get Address not found error when you access a website, it is likely that your DNS servers are set up improperly. You should contact your ISP to get DNS server addresses.

Static IPv6

The screenshot shows the 'IPv6 WAN' configuration page. At the top, 'Enable IPv6:' is checked. 'Connection Type:' is set to 'Static IPv6'. Below this are input fields for 'IPv6 Address:', 'Prefix Length:' (set to 64), 'IPv6 Gateway:' (optional), 'IPv6 DNS Server:' (optional), and 'Secondary IPv6 DNS Server:' (optional). A horizontal separator line is followed by 'MTU(Bytes):' set to 1500, with a note '(1500 as default, do not change unless necessary)'. Below that is 'Enable MLD Proxy:' which is unchecked. A 'Save' button is at the bottom.

- **IPv6 Address** - Enter the IPv6 address provided by your ISP.
- **Prefix Length** - The length of IPv6 address prefix.
- **IPv6 Gateway** - Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP.
- **IPv6 DNS Server**- Enter the DNS IPv6 address provided by your ISP.
- **Secondary IPv6 DNS Server** - Enter another DNS IPv6 address provided by your ISP.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. For some ISPs, you may need to modify the MTU. But this is rarely required, and should not be done unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP connection.

PPPoEv6

The screenshot shows the 'IPv6 WAN' configuration page for PPPoEv6. 'Enable IPv6:' is checked. 'Connection Type:' is set to 'PPPoEv6'. There is an unchecked checkbox for 'PPPoE same session with IPv4 connection'. Below are input fields for 'PPP Username:', 'PPP Password:', and 'Confirm password:'. 'Authentication Type:' is set to 'AUTO_AUTH'. 'Addressing Type:' is set to 'DHCPv6'. A horizontal separator line is followed by 'Service Name:' and 'Server Name:' (both with notes '(do not change unless necessary)'). 'MTU(Bytes):' is set to 1480, with a note '(1480 as default, do not change unless necessary)'. At the bottom, there are three unchecked checkboxes: 'Enable MLD Proxy:', 'Use IPv6 address specified by ISP:', and 'Set IPv6 DNS Server manually:'. A 'Save' button is at the bottom.

- **PPP Username/Password** - Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.

- **Authentication Type** – Choose one authentication type from AUTO-AUTH, PAP, CHAP and MS-CHAP.
- **Addressing Type** - There are two types of assignation for IPv6 address: SLAAC (Stateless address auto-configuration) and DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6) Server.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1480 bytes. For some ISPs, you may need to modify the MTU. But this is rarely required, and should not be done unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP connection.
- **Use IPv6 address specified by ISP** - Input a static IPv6 address from the ISP.
- **Set IPv6 DNS Server manually** - Enter the IP address of the IPv6 DNS server and secondary IPv6 DNS server.

Tunnel 6to4



IPv6 WAN

Enable IPv6:

Connection Type: Tunnel 6to4 ▼

WAN Connection: [blurred]

Save

- **WAN Connection** - Display the available wan connection.

5. 15. 3. IPv6 LAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **IPv6 > IPv6 LAN** and configure the IPv6 LAN settings as needed.

IPv6 LAN Settings

The parameters of IPv6 LAN can be configured on this page when IPv6 enabled.
 Note: Only the default group will support IPv6 at this moment.

Group: **Default**

Address Auto-Configuration Type: RADVD DHCPv6 Server

Enable RDNSS:

Enable ULA Prefix:

Site Prefix Configuration Type: Delegated Static

Prefix Delegated WAN Connection: No available interface.

- **Address Auto-Configuration Type** - Select a type to assign IPv6 addresses to the computers in your LAN. RADVD and DHCPv6 Server are provided.
- **Site Prefix Configuration Type** - The type of IPv6 address prefix.
 - **Delegated** - Get the IPv6 address prefix from the ISP automatically, and the device will delegate it to the LAN.
 - **Static** - Configure the **Site Prefix** and **Site Prefix Length** manually. Please contact your ISP to get more information before you configure them.

Note:

If your IPv6 wan connection type is "Tunnel 6to4", the Site Prefix Configuration Type should be "Static" to make sure "Tunnel 6to4" works properly.

5. 16. System Tools

5. 16. 1. Time Settings

This page allows you to set the time manually or to configure automatic time synchronization. The router can automatically update the time from an NTP server via the internet.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Time Settings**.

➤ **To set time manually:**

1. Select your local [Time Zone](#).
2. Enter the [Date](#) in Month/Day/Year format.
3. Enter the [Time](#) in Hour/Minute/Second format.
4. Click [Save](#).

➤ **To set time automatically:**

5. Select your local [Time Zone](#).
6. Enter the address or domain of the [NTP Server 1](#) or [NTP Server 2](#).
7. Click [Get GMT](#) to get time from the internet if you have connected to the internet.

➤ **To set Daylight Saving Time:**

1. Select [Enable Daylight Saving](#).
2. Select the start time from the drop-down list in the [Start](#) fields.
3. Select the end time from the drop-down list in the [End](#) fields.
4. Click [Save](#).

■ **Note:**

This setting will be used for some time-based functions such as firewall. You must specify your time zone once you log in to the router successfully; otherwise, time-based functions will not take effect.

5.16.2. Diagnostic

Diagnostic is used to test the connectivity between the router and the host or other network devices.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Diagnostic](#).

Diagnostic Tools

Diagnostic Parameters

Diagnostic Tool: Ping Traceroute Start

IP address/Domain name:

Ping Count: ping(1 - 50)

Ping Packet Size: (0 - 65500 Bytes)

Ping Timeout: (1 - 60 Seconds)

Traceroute Max TTL: (1 - 30)

- **Diagnostic Tool** - Select one diagnostic tool.
- **Ping** - This diagnostic tool troubleshoots connectivity, reachability, and name resolution to a given host or gateway.
- **Tracerouter** - This diagnostic tool tests the performance of a connection.

Note:

You can use ping/traceroute to test both numeric IP address or domain name. If pinging/tracerouting the IP address is successful, but pinging/tracerouting the domain name is not, you might have a name resolution problem. In this case, ensure that the domain name you are specifying can be resolved by using Domain Name System (DNS) queries.

- **IP Address/Domain Name** - Enter the destination IP address (such as 192.168.0.1) or Domain name (such as www.tp-link.com).
 - **Pings Count** - The number of Ping packets for a Ping connection.
 - **Ping Packet Size** - The size of Ping packet.
 - **Ping Timeout** - Set the waiting time for the reply of each Ping packet. If there is no reply in the specified time, the connection is overtime.
 - **Traceroute Max TTL** - The max number of hops for a Traceroute connection.
3. Click **Start** to check the connectivity of the internet.
 4. The **Diagnostic Results** page displays the diagnosis result. If the result is similar to the following figure, the connectivity of the internet is fine.

Diagnostic Results

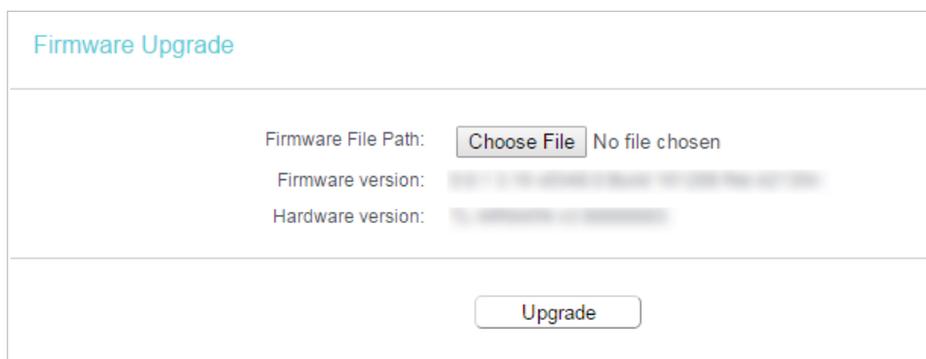
```
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 64 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=1
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=2
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=3
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=4

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss)
Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
Minimum = 1, Maximum = 1, Average = 1
```

5. 16. 3. Firmware Upgrade

TP-Link is dedicated to improving and enriching the product features, giving users a better network experience. We will release the latest firmware at TP-Link official website www.tp-link.com. You can download the latest firmware file from the [Support](#) page of our website and upgrade the firmware to the latest version.

1. Download the latest firmware file for the router from our website www.tp-link.com.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to [System Tools > Firmware Upgrade](#).
4. Click [Choose File](#) to locate the downloaded firmware file, and click [Upgrade](#).



Firmware Upgrade

Firmware File Path: No file chosen

Firmware version:

Hardware version:

5. 16. 4. Factory Defaults

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Factory Defaults](#). Click [Restore](#) to reset all settings to the default values.



Factory Defaults

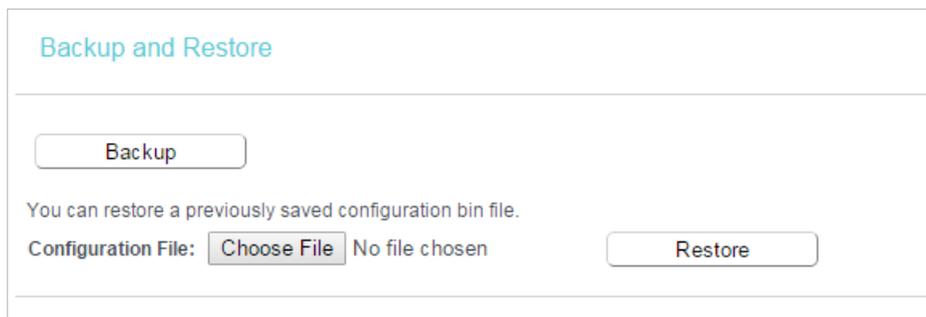
Click to restore all settings within this device back to factory defaults. It is strongly recommended that you back up your current configurations before you restore factory defaults.

- Default [Username](#): admin
- Default [Password](#): admin
- Default [IP Address](#): 192.168.0.1
- Default [Subnet Mask](#): 255.255.255.0

5. 16. 5. Backup & Restore

The configuration settings are stored as a configuration file in the router. You can backup the configuration file in your computer for future use and restore the router to the previous settings from the backup file when needed.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Backup & Restore](#).



➤ **To backup configuration settings:**

Click [Backup](#) to save a copy of the current settings in your local computer. A “.bin” file of the current settings will be stored in your computer.

➤ **To restore configuration settings:**

1. Click [Choose File](#) to locate the backup configuration file stored in your computer, and click [Restore](#).
2. Wait a few minutes for the restoring and rebooting.

📌 **Note:**

During the restoring process, do not power off or reset the router.

5.16.6. Reboot

Some settings of the router will take effect only after rebooting, including:

- Change the LAN IP Address (system will reboot automatically).
- Change the DHCP Settings.
- Change the Working Modes.
- Change the Web Management Port.
- Upgrade the firmware of the router (system will reboot automatically).
- Restore the router to its factory defaults (system will reboot automatically).
- Update the configuration with the file (system will reboot automatically).

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Reboot](#), and you can restart your router.

➤ **To reboot the router manually:**

Click [Reboot](#), and wait a few minutes for the router to rebooting.

System Reboot

Click Reboot to restart the device without applying any changes to your current settings.

➤ **To set the router reboot every a couple of hours:**

1. Select **Timeout** from the **Auto Reboot Time** drop-down list.
2. Specify a time interval. The router will reboot automatically after every this interval.
3. Click **Save**.

System Reboot

Click Reboot to restart the device without applying any changes to your current settings.

Auto Reboot Time: Timeout ▾

Hours Minutes

Remaining Time:

➤ **To schedule the router to reboot at a specific time:**

1. Select **Schedule** from the **Auto Reboot Time** drop-down list.
2. Specify the **Day(s)** and **Time** for the router to reboot.
3. Click **Save**.

System Reboot

Click Reboot to restart the device without applying any changes to your current settings.

Auto Reboot Time: Schedule ▾

Day:
 Everyday Select Days

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

Time:
 (Hour:Minute)

The Schedule is based on the time of the Router.
 The time can be set in "System Tools -> [Time Settings](#)".

5. 16. 7. Password

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Password**, and you can change the factory default username and password of the router.

Password

Username and password can contain between 1 - 15 characters and may not include spaces.

Old User Name:

Old Password:

New User Name:

New Password:

Confirm password:

It is strongly recommended that you change the default username and password of the router, for all users that try to access the router's web-based utility or Quick Setup will be prompted for the router's username and password.

Note:

The new username and password must not exceed 15 characters and not include any spacing.

3. Click **Save**.

5. 16. 8. System Log

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > System Log**, and you can view the logs of the router.

System Log

Log Type: ALL Log Level: Debug

Index	Time	Type	Level	Content
1	1970-01-01 00:00:08	DHCPD	Notice	Send ACK to 192.168.0.100
2	1970-01-01 00:00:08	DHCPD	Notice	Recv REQUEST from 40:8D:5C:89:74:B5

- **Loge Type** -By selecting the log type, only logs of this type will be shown.
- **Log Level** - By selecting the log level, only logs of this level will be shown.
- **Refresh** - Refresh the page to show the latest log list.

- **Clear Log** - All the logs will be deleted from the router permanently, not just from the page.

5.16.9. Statistics

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Traffic Statistics**.
3. Select **Enable** and click **Save**. You can view the network traffic of each PC on the LAN, including total traffic and the value of the last Packets Statistic interval in seconds.

Traffic Statistics

Traffic Statistics--LAN

Traffic Statistics: Enable Disable

Statistics Interval: seconds

Statistics List

IP Address MAC Address	Total		Current				Operation
	Packets	Bytes	Packets	Bytes	ICMP Tx	UDP Tx	
Current list is blank							

5.17. Logout

Click **Logout** at the bottom of the main menu, and you will log out of the Web-based Utility and return to the login window.

Chapter 6

Configure the Router in Access Point Mode

This chapter presents how to configure the various features of the router working as an access point.

It contains the following sections:

- [Status](#)
- [Operation Mode](#)
- [Network](#)
- [Wireless](#)
- [DHCP](#)
- [System Tools](#)
- [Logout](#)

6.1. Status

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Status**. You can view the current status information of the router.

Status	
Firmware Version:	3.8.1.0 (3.8.1.0)
Hardware Version:	V1.0 (V1.0)
LAN	
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:69
IP Address:	192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
Wireless	
Operation Mode:	Access Point
Wireless Radio:	Enabled
Name(SSID):	TP-Link_0969
Mode:	11bgn mixed
Channel:	Auto(Channel 2)
Channel Width:	Auto
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:69
System Up Time: 0 day(s) 00:08:23 <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	

- **Firmware Version** - The version information of the router's firmware.
- **Hardware Version** - The version information of the router's hardware.
- **LAN** - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the **Network > LAN** page.
 - **MAC address** - The physical address of the router.
 - **IP address** - The LAN IP address of the router.
 - **Subnet Mask** - The subnet mask associated with the LAN IP address.
- **Wireless** - This field displays the basic information or status of the wireless function, and you can configure them on the **Wireless > Basic Settings** page.
 - **Operation Mode** - The current wireless working mode in use.
 - **Wireless Radio** - Indicates whether the wireless radio feature of the router is enabled or disabled.
 - **Name(SSID)** - The SSID of the router.
 - **Mode** - The current wireless mode which the router works on.
 - **Channel** - The current wireless channel in use.
 - **Channel Width** - The current wireless channel width in use.

- **MAC Address** - The physical address of the router.
- **System Up Time** - The length of the time since the router was last powered on or reset.

Click [Refresh](#) to get the latest status and settings of the router.

6.2. Operation Mode

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Operation Mode](#).
3. Select the working mode as [Access Point](#) and click [Save](#).



Operation Mode

Select an Operation Mode:

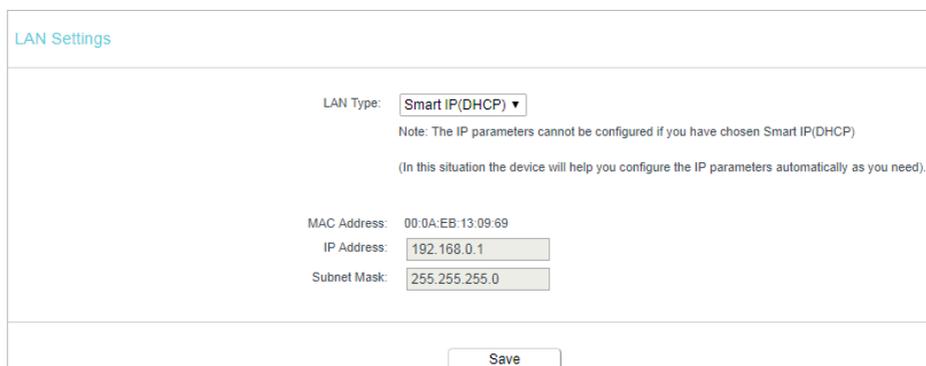
- Wireless Router
- Hotspot Router
- Access Point
- Range Extender

Save

6.3. Network

6.3.1. LAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Network](#) > [LAN](#).
3. Configure the IP parameters of the LAN and click [Save](#).



LAN Settings

LAN Type:

Note: The IP parameters cannot be configured if you have chosen Smart IP(DHCP)
(In this situation the device will help you configure the IP parameters automatically as you need).

MAC Address: 00:0A:EB:13:09:69
IP Address:
Subnet Mask:

Save

- **LAN Type** - Either select [Smart IP\(DHCP\)](#) to get IP address from DHCP server, or [Static IP](#) to configure IP address manually.

- **MAC Address** - The physical address of the LAN ports. The value can not be changed.
- **IP Address** - Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation if you select Static IP (factory default - 192.168.0.1).
- **Subnet Mask** - An address code that determines the size of the network. Normally 255.255.255.0 is used as the subnet mask.

Note:

- If you have changed the IP address, you must use the new IP address to login.
- If you select **Smart IP(DHCP)**, the DHCP server of the router will not start up.
- If the new IP address you set is not in the same subnet as the old one, the IP Address pool in the DHCP Server will be configured.

6.4. Wireless

6.4.1. Basic Settings

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Basic Settings**.
3. Configure the basic settings for the wireless network and click **Save**.

Wireless Basic Settings

Wireless: Enable Disable

Wireless Network Name: (Also called SSID)

Mode:

Channel:

Channel Width:

Enable SSID Broadcast

- **Wireless** - Enable or disable wireless network.
- **Wireless Network Name** - Enter a value of up to 32 characters. The same Name (SSID) must be assigned to all wireless devices in your network.
- **Mode** - You can choose the appropriate "Mixed" mode.
- **Channel** - This field determines which operating frequency will be used. The default channel is set to **Auto**. It is not necessary to change the wireless channel unless you notice interference problems with another nearby access point.
- **Channel Width** - This field determines which operating frequency will be used. It is not necessary to change the wireless channel unless you notice interference problems

with another nearby access point. If you select **Auto**, then AP will choose the best channel automatically.

- **Enable SSID Broadcast** - If enabled, the router will broadcast the wireless network name (SSID).

6.4.2. WPS

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) can help you to quickly and securely connect to a network. This section will guide you to add a new wireless device to your router's network quickly via WPS.

Note:

The WPS function cannot be configured if the wireless function of the router is disabled. Please make sure the wireless function is enabled before configuration.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > WPS**.
3. Follow one of the following three methods to connect your client device to the router's Wi-Fi network.

Method ONE: Press the WPS Button on Your Client Device

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and click **Add Device**.

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS: Enabled

Current PIN: 12345670

Disable device PIN

Add a new device:

2. Select **Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes** and click **Connect**.

WPS Settings

Enter new device PIN.
PIN:

Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes.

3. Within two minutes, press the WPS button on your client device.
4. A success message will appear on the WPS page if the client device has been successfully added to the router's network.

Method TWO: Enter the Client's PIN

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and click **Add Device**.

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS: **Enabled**

Current PIN: **12345670**

Disable device PIN

Add a new device:

2. Select **Enter new device PIN**, enter your client device's current PIN in the **PIN** field and click **Connect**.

WPS Settings

Enter new device PIN.

PIN:

Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes.

3. A success message will appear on the WPS page if the client device has been successfully added to the router's network.

Method Three: Enter the Router's PIN

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and get the **Current PIN** of the router.

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS: **Enabled**

Current PIN: **12345670**

Disable device PIN

Add a new device:

2. Enter the router's current PIN on your client device to join the router's Wi-Fi network.

6.4.3. Wireless Security

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Security**.
3. Configure the security settings of your wireless network and click **Save**.

Wireless Security Settings

Note: WEP security, WPA/WPA2 - Enterprise authentication and TKIP encryption are not supported with WPS enabled.
 For network security, it is strongly recommended to enable wireless security and select WPA2-PSK AES encryption.

Disable Wireless Security

WPA/WPA2 - Personal(Recommended)

Version:

Encryption:

Wireless Password:

Group Key Update Period:

WPA/WPA2 - Enterprise

Version:

Encryption:

RADIUS Server IP:

RADIUS Server Port: (1-65535, 0 stands for default port 1812)

RADIUS Server Password:

Group Key Update Period:

WEP

Authentication Type:

WEP Key Format:

Selected Key:	WEP Key	Key Type
Key 1: <input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>
Key 2: <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>
Key 3: <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>
Key 4: <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>

- **Disable Wireless Security** - The wireless security function can be enabled or disabled. If disabled, wireless clients can connect to the router without a password. It's strongly recommended to choose one of the following modes to enable security.
- **WPA-PSK/WPA2-Personal** - It's the WPA/WPA2 authentication type based on pre-shared passphrase.
 - **Version** - Select **Auto**, **WPA-PSK** or **WPA2-PSK**.
 - **Encryption** - Select **Auto**, **TKIP** or **AES**.
 - **Wireless Password** - Enter ASCII or Hexadecimal characters. For Hexadecimal, the length should be between 8 and 64 characters; for ASCII, the length should be between 8 and 63 characters.
 - **Group Key Update Period** - Specify the group key update interval in seconds. The value can be 0 or at least 30. Enter 0 to disable the update.
- **WPA /WPA2-Enterprise** - It's based on Radius Server.
 - **Version** - Select **Auto**, **WPA** or **WPA2**.
 - **Encryption** - Select **Auto**, **TKIP** or **AES**.
 - **Radius Server IP** - Enter the IP address of the Radius server.
 - **Radius Server Port** - Enter the port that Radius server used.

- **Radius Server Password** - Enter the password for the Radius server.
- **Group Key Update Period** - Specify the group key update interval in seconds. The value should be 30 or above. Enter 0 to disable the update.
- **WEP** - It is based on the IEEE 802.11 standard.
 - **Authentication Type** - The default setting is **Auto**, which can select **Shared Key** or **Open System** authentication type automatically based on the wireless client's capability and request.
 - **WEP Key Format** - **Hexadecimal** and **ASCII** formats are provided here. Hexadecimal format stands for any combination of hexadecimal digits (0-9, a-f, A-F) in the specified length. ASCII format stands for any combination of keyboard characters in the specified length.
 - **WEP Key (Password)** - Select which of the four keys will be used and enter the matching WEP key. Make sure these values are identical on all wireless clients in your network.
 - **Key Type** - Select the WEP key length (64-bit or 128-bit) for encryption. **Disabled** means this WEP key entry is invalid.
 - **64-bit** - Enter 10 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f and A-F. Null key is not permitted) or 5 ASCII characters.
 - **128-bit** - Enter 26 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f and A-F. Null key is not permitted) or 13 ASCII characters.

6.4.4. Wireless MAC Filtering

Wireless MAC Filtering is used to deny or allow specific wireless client devices to access your network by their MAC addresses.

I want to: Deny or allow specific wireless client devices to access my network by their MAC addresses.

For example, you want the wireless client A with the MAC address 00-0A-EB-B0-00-0B and the wireless client B with the MAC address 00-0A-EB-00-07-5F to access the router, but other wireless clients cannot access the router

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless MAC Filtering**.
3. Click **Enable** to enable the Wireless MAC Filtering function.
4. Select **Allow the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access** as the filtering rule.

5. Delete all or disable all entries if there are any entries already.
6. Click [Add New](#) and fill in the blank.

Add or Modify Wireless MAC Address Filtering entry

You can configure Wireless MAC Filtering which allows you to control wireless access on the network on this page.

MAC Address:

Description:

Status:

- 1) Enter the MAC address 00-0A-EB-B0-00-0B / 00-0A-EB-00-07-5F in the MAC Address field.
 - 2) Enter wireless client A/B in the Description field.
 - 3) Select [Enabled](#) in the Status drop-down list.
 - 4) Click [Save](#) and click [Back](#).
7. The configured filtering rules should be listed as the picture shows below.

Wireless MAC Filtering

You can configure Wireless MAC Filtering which allows you to control wireless access on the network on this page.

Wireless MAC Filtering:

Filtering Rules

Deny the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access.
 Allow the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access.

	MAC Address	Status	Host	Description	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:0A:EB:B0:00:0B	Enabled	TP-Link_7AFF	client A	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:0A:EB:00:07:5F	Enabled	TP-Link_7AFF	Client B	Edit

Done!

Now only client A and client B can access your network.

6.4.5. Wireless Advanced

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Wireless > Wireless Advanced](#).
3. Configure the advanced settings of your wireless network and click [Save](#).

Note:

If you are not familiar with the setting items on this page, it's strongly recommended to keep the provided default values; otherwise it may result in lower wireless network performance.

Wireless Advanced

Transmit Power: High ▼

Beacon Interval: 100 (40-1000)

RTS Threshold: 2346 (1-2346)

Fragmentation Threshold: 2346 (256-2346)

DTIM Interval: 1 (1-15)

Enable Short GI

Enable Client Isolation

Enable WMM

Save

- **Transmit Power** - Select **High**, **Middle** or **Low** which you would like to specify for the router. **High** is the default setting and recommended.
- **Beacon Interval** - Enter a value between 40-1000 milliseconds for Beacon Interval here. Beacon Interval value determines the time interval of the beacons. The beacons are the packets sent by the router to synchronize a wireless network. The default value is 100.
- **RTS Threshold** - Here you can specify the RTS (Request to Send) Threshold. If the packet is larger than the specified RTS Threshold size, the router will send RTS frames to a particular receiving station and negotiate the sending of a data frame. The default value is 2346.
- **Fragmentation Threshold** - This value is the maximum size determining whether packets will be fragmented. Setting a low value for the Fragmentation Threshold may result in poor network performance because of excessive packets. 2346 is the default setting and is recommended.
- **DTIM Interval** - This value determines the interval of the Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM). A DTIM field is a countdown field informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the router has buffered broadcast or multicast messages for associated clients, it sends the next DTIM with a DTIM Interval value. You can specify the value between 1-255 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, which indicates the DTIM Interval is the same as Beacon Interval.
- **Enable Short GI** - It is recommended to enable this function, for it will increase the data capacity by reducing the guard interval time.
- **Enable Client Isolation** - This function isolates all connected wireless stations so that wireless stations cannot access each other through WLAN. This function will be disabled if WDS/Bridge is enabled.
- **Enable WMM** - WMM function can guarantee the packets with high-priority messages being transmitted preferentially. It is strongly recommended to enable this function.

6.4.6. Wireless Statistics

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Statistics** to check the data packets sent and received by each client device connected to the router.

Wireless Stations Status

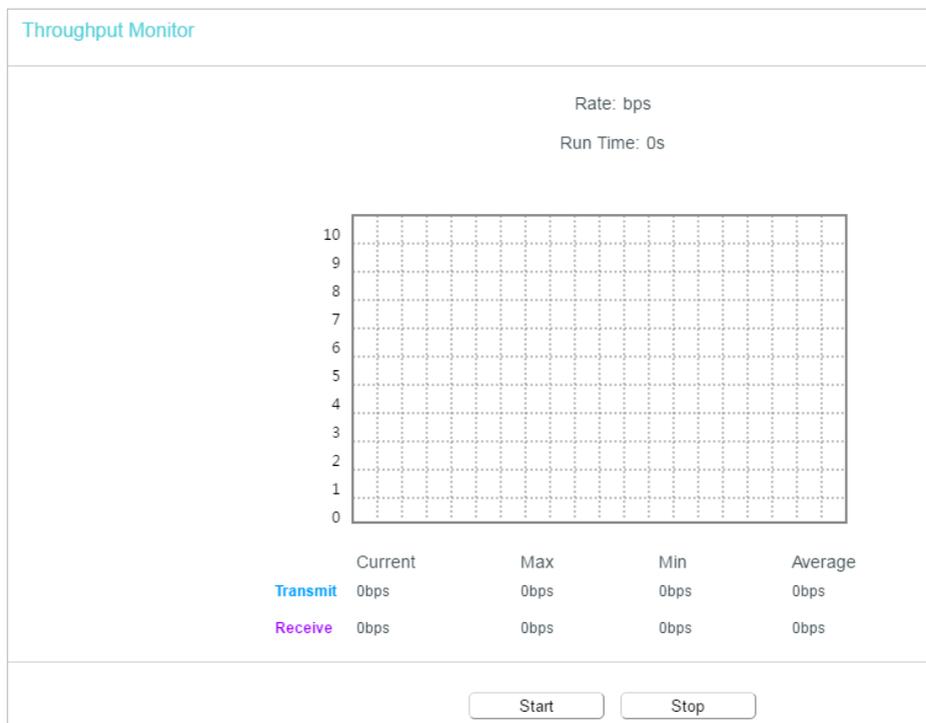
Wireless Stations Currently Connected: 1

ID	MAC Address	Current Status	Received Packets	Sent Packets	SSID
1	44:00:10:BF:3B:A7	Associated	29	19	TP-LINK_100000000000

- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the connected wireless client.
- **Current Status** - The running status of the connected wireless client.
- **Received Packets** - Packets received by the wireless client.
- **Sent Packets** - Packets sent by the wireless client.
- **SSID** - SSID that the station associates with.

6.4.7. Throughput Monitor

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Throughput Monitor** to view the wireless throughput information.



- **Rate** - The Throughput unit.
- **Run Time** - How long this function is running.
- **Transmit** - Wireless transmit rate information.
- **Receive** - Wireless receive rate information.

Click **Start/Stop** to start or stop wireless throughput monitor.

6.5. DHCP

By default, the DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) Server is enabled and the router acts as a DHCP server; it dynamically assigns TCP/IP parameters to client devices from the IP Address Pool. You can change the settings of DHCP Server if necessary, and you can reserve LAN IP addresses for specified client devices.

6.5.1. DHCP Settings

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > DHCP Settings**.
3. Specify DHCP server settings and click **Save**.

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server: Disable Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

Address Lease Time: minutes (1~2880 minutes, the default value is 1)

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

- **DHCP Server** - Enable or disable the DHCP server. If disabled, you must have another DHCP server within your network or else you must configure the computer manually.
- **Start IP Address** - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to start with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.100 is the default start address.
- **End IP Address** - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to end with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.199 is the default end address.

- **Address Lease Time** - The Address Lease Time is the amount of time a network user will be allowed to connect to the router with the current dynamic IP Address. When time is up, the user will be automatically assigned a new dynamic IP address. The range of the time is 1 ~ 2880 minutes. The default value is 1.
- **Default Gateway (Optional)** - It is suggested to input the IP address of the LAN port of the router. The default value is 192.168.0.1.
- **Default Domain (Optional)** - Input the domain name of your network.
- **DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the DNS IP address provided by your ISP.
- **Secondary DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the IP address of another DNS server if your ISP provides two DNS servers.

Note:

- To use the DHCP server function of the router, you must configure all computers on the LAN as [Obtain an IP Address automatically](#).
- When you choose **Smart IP(DHCP)** in **Network > LAN**, the DHCP Server function will be disabled. You will see the page as below.

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server: Disable Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

Address Lease Time: minutes (1~2880 minutes, the default value is 1)

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

Note: The DHCP Settings function cannot be configured if you have chosen Smart IP (DHCP) in [Network->LAN](#) (in this situation the device will help you configure the DHCP automatically as you need).

6.5.2. DHCP Clients List

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > DHCP Clients List** to view the information of the clients connected to the router.

DHCP Clients List

This page displays information of all DHCP clients on the network.

ID	Client Name	MAC Address	Assigned IP	Lease Time
1	Camille	40:8D:5C:89:74:B5	192.168.0.100	00:00:32
2	iPhone	34:E2:FD:14:1D:0D	192.168.0.101	00:00:55

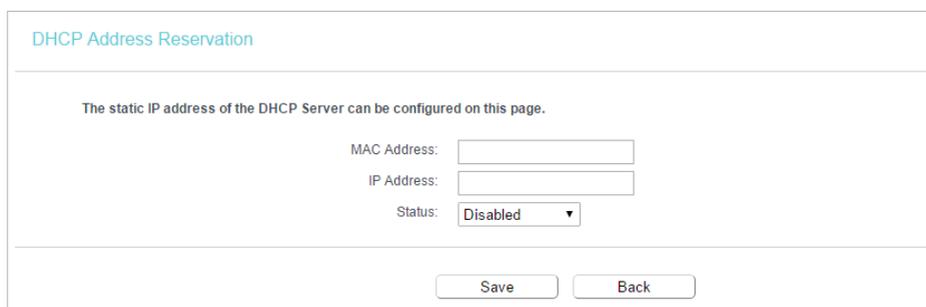
- **Client Name** - The name of the DHCP client.
- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the DHCP client.
- **Assigned IP** - The IP address that the router has allocated to the DHCP client.
- **Lease Time** - The time of the DHCP client leased. After the dynamic IP address has expired, a new dynamic IP address will be automatically assigned to the user.

You cannot change any of the values on this page. To update this page and show the current attached devices, click [Refresh](#).

6.5.3. Address Reservation

You can reserve an IP address for a specific client. When you specify a reserved IP address for a PC on the LAN, this PC will always receive the same IP address each time when it accesses the DHCP server.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > Address Reservation**.
3. Click **Add New** and fill in the blanks.



DHCP Address Reservation

The static IP address of the DHCP Server can be configured on this page.

MAC Address:

IP Address:

Status:

- 1) Enter the MAC address (in XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX format.) of the client for which you want to reserve an IP address.
- 2) Enter the IP address (in dotted-decimal notation) which you want to reserve for the client.
- 3) Leave the **Status** as **Enabled**.
- 4) Click **Save**.

6.6. System Tools

6.6.1. Time Settings

This page allows you to set the time manually or to configure automatic time synchronization. The router can automatically update the time from an NTP server via the internet.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Time Settings](#).

Time Settings

Time Settings:

Time Zone: (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Lisbon ▼

Date: 1970 Year 1 Month 1 Day

Time 0 Hour 28 Minute 46 Second Get from PC

NTP Server 1: (optional)

NTP Server 2: (optional)

Get GMT (Only when the Internet connection is active).

Save

Daylight Saving:

Enable Daylight Saving:

Start: Mar ▼ Last ▼ Sun ▼ 01:00 ▼

End: Oct ▼ Last ▼ Sun ▼ 02:00 ▼

Save

➤ **To set time manually:**

1. Select your local [Time Zone](#).
2. Enter the [Date](#) in Month/Day/Year format.
3. Enter the [Time](#) in Hour/Minute/Second format.
4. Click [Save](#).

➤ **To set time automatically:**

5. Select your local [Time Zone](#).
6. Enter the address or domain of the [NTP Server 1](#) or [NTP Server 2](#).
7. Click [Get GMT](#) to get time from the internet if you have connected to the internet.

➤ **To set Daylight Saving Time:**

1. Select [Enable Daylight Saving](#).
2. Select the start time from the drop-down list in the [Start](#) fields.
3. Select the end time from the drop-down list in the [End](#) fields.
4. Click [Save](#).

■ **Note:**

This setting will be used for some time-based functions such as firewall. You must specify your time zone once you log in to the router successfully; otherwise, time-based functions will not take effect.

6.6.2. Diagnostic

Diagnostic is used to test the connectivity between the router and the host or other network devices.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Diagnostic**.

The screenshot shows the 'Diagnostic Tools' interface. Under 'Diagnostic Parameters', there are two radio buttons for 'Diagnostic Tool': 'Ping' (selected) and 'Traceroute'. A 'Start' button is to the right. Below are input fields for 'IP address/Domain name', 'Ping Count' (4), 'Ping Packet Size' (64), 'Ping Timeout' (1), and 'Traceroute Max TTL' (20). Each input field has a range in parentheses next to it: 'ping(1 - 50)', '(0 - 65500 Bytes)', '(1 - 60 Seconds)', and '(1 - 30)'.

- **Diagnostic Tool** - Select one diagnostic tool.
- **Ping** - This diagnostic tool troubleshoots connectivity, reachability, and name resolution to a given host or gateway.
- **Tracerouter** - This diagnostic tool tests the performance of a connection.

Note:

You can use ping/traceroute to test both numeric IP address or domain name. If pinging/tracerouting the IP address is successful, but pinging/tracerouting the domain name is not, you might have a name resolution problem. In this case, ensure that the domain name you are specifying can be resolved by using Domain Name System (DNS) queries.

- **IP Address/Domain Name** - Enter the destination IP address (such as 192.168.0.1) or Domain name (such as www.tp-link.com).
- **Ping Count** - The number of Ping packets for a Ping connection.
- **Ping Packet Size** - The size of Ping packet.
- **Ping Timeout** - Set the waiting time for the reply of each Ping packet. If there is no reply in the specified time, the connection is overtime.
- **Traceroute Max TTL** - The max number of hops for a Traceroute connection.

3. Click **Start** to check the connectivity of the internet.
4. The **Diagnostic Results** page displays the diagnosis result. If the result is similar to the following figure, the connectivity of the internet is fine.

```

Diagnostic Results
-----
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 64 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=1
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=2
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=3
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=4

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss)
Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
Minimum = 1, Maximum = 1, Average = 1

```

6.6.3. SNMP Settings

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a popular network monitoring and management protocol, which allows management applications to retrieve status updates and statistics from the SNMP agent within this device.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > SNMP Settings**.
3. Specify SNMP settings and click **Save**.

SNMP Settings

Simple Network Management Protocol(SNMP) allows management applications to retrieve status updates and statistics from the SNMP agent within this device.

SNMP Agent: Disable Enable

Read Community:

Set Community:

System Name:

System Description:

System Location:

System Contact:

Trap Manager IP:

- **SNMP Agent** - Enable or disable the SNMP agent. Choose Enable to open this function if you want to have remote control through SNMPv1/v2 agent with MIB-II. Choose Disable to close this function.
- **Read Community** - Enter the community name that allows Read-Only access to this device's SNMP information. The community name can be considered a group password. The default setting is public.

- **Set Community** - Enter the community name that allows Read/Write access to this device's SNMP information. The community name can be considered a group password. The default setting is private.
- **System Name** - An administratively-assigned name for this managed node.
- **System Description** - The software version information for this managed node.
- **System Location** - The physical location of this node.
- **System Contact** - The textual identification of the contact person for this managed node.
- **Trap Manager IP** - A restricted source can be a specific IP address (e.g. 10.10.10.1), or a subnet - represented as IP/BITS (e.g. 10.10.10.0/24). If an IP Address of 0.0.0.0 is specified, the agent will accept all requests under the corresponding community name.

Note:

Specifying one of these values via the Device's Web-based Utility makes the corresponding object read-only. If there isn't such a config setting, then the write request will succeed (assuming suitable access control settings), but the new value would be forgotten the next time the agent was restarted.

6.6.4. Ping WatchDog

The Ping Watch Dog is dedicated for continuous monitoring of the particular connection to remote host using the Ping tool. It makes this device continuously ping a user defined IP address (it can be the internet gateway for example). If it is unable to ping under the user defined constraints, this device will automatically reboot.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Ping WatchDog**.
3. Specify the settings and click **Save**.

Ping WatchDog Settings

Ping WatchDog will be the monitor to detect AP's network, reboot device while AP disconnected.

Switch: Disable Enable

Destination IP:

Interval: (10-300)s

Startup Delay: (60-300)s

Fail Count: (1-65535)

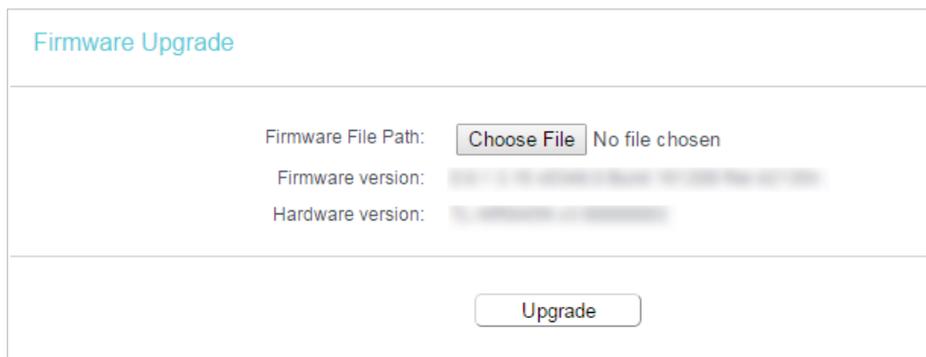
- **Switch** - Enable/Disable Ping Watch Dog.

- **IP Address** - The IP address of the target host where the Ping Watch Dog Utility is sending ping packets.
- **Interval** - Time interval between two ping packets which are sent out continuously.
- **StartupDelay** - Time delay before first ping packet is sent out when this device is restarted.
- **Fail Count** - Upper limit of the ping packet this device can drop continuously. If this value is overrun, this device will restart automatically.

6.6.5. Firmware Upgrade

TP-Link is dedicated to improving and enriching the product features, giving users a better network experience. We will release the latest firmware at TP-Link official website www.tp-link.com. You can download the latest firmware file from the [Support](#) page of our website and upgrade the firmware to the latest version.

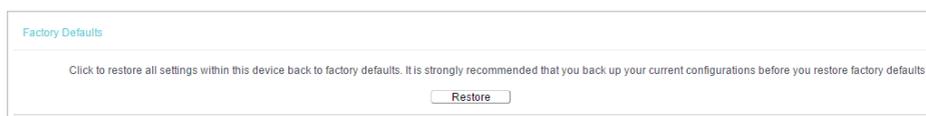
1. Download the latest firmware file for the router from our website www.tp-link.com.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to [System Tools > Firmware Upgrade](#).
4. Click [Choose File](#) to locate the downloaded firmware file, and click [Upgrade](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Firmware Upgrade' page. At the top, the title 'Firmware Upgrade' is displayed. Below the title, there are three rows of information: 'Firmware File Path:' with a 'Choose File' button and the text 'No file chosen'; 'Firmware version:' with a blurred value; and 'Hardware version:' with a blurred value. At the bottom of the page, there is a large 'Upgrade' button.

6.6.6. Factory Defaults

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Factory Defaults](#). Click [Restore](#) to reset all settings to the default values.



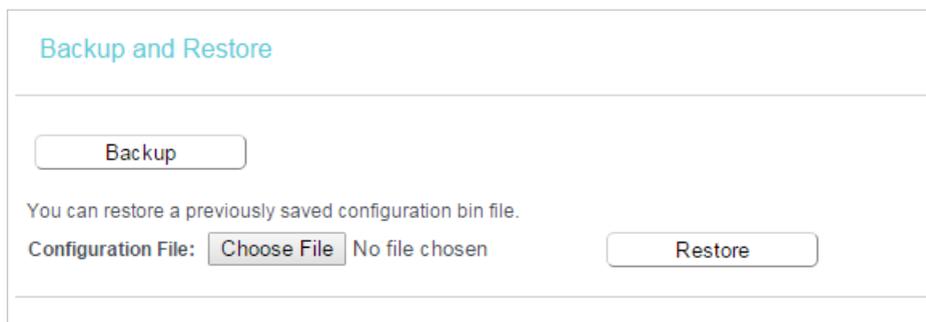
The screenshot shows the 'Factory Defaults' page. At the top, the title 'Factory Defaults' is displayed. Below the title, there is a warning message: 'Click to restore all settings within this device back to factory defaults. It is strongly recommended that you back up your current configurations before you restore factory defaults.' At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Restore' button.

- Default **Username**: admin
- Default **Password**: admin
- Default **IP Address**: 192.168.0.1
- Default **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

6.6.7. Backup & Restore

The configuration settings are stored as a configuration file in the router. You can backup the configuration file in your computer for future use and restore the router to the previous settings from the backup file when needed.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Backup & Restore**.



The screenshot shows the 'Backup and Restore' page. At the top, there is a 'Backup' button. Below it, a message states: 'You can restore a previously saved configuration bin file.' Underneath this message, there is a 'Configuration File:' label, a 'Choose File' button, the text 'No file chosen', and a 'Restore' button.

➤ **To backup configuration settings:**

Click **Backup** to save a copy of the current settings in your local computer. A ".bin" file of the current settings will be stored in your computer.

➤ **To restore configuration settings:**

1. Click **Choose File** to locate the backup configuration file stored in your computer, and click **Restore**.
2. Wait a few minutes for the restoring and rebooting.

📌 **Note:**

During the restoring process, do not power off or reset the router.

6.6.8. Reboot

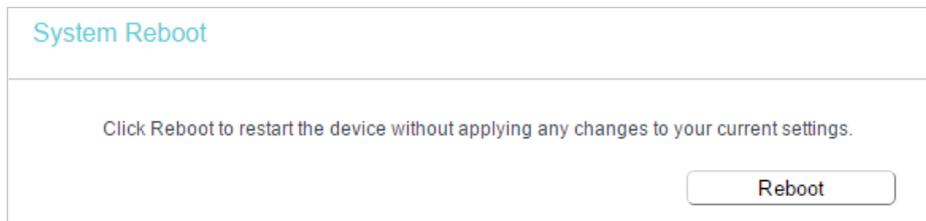
Some settings of the router will take effect only after rebooting, including:

- Change the LAN IP Address (system will reboot automatically).
- Change the DHCP Settings.
- Change the Working Modes.
- Change the Web Management Port.
- Upgrade the firmware of the router (system will reboot automatically).
- Restore the router to its factory defaults (system will reboot automatically).

- Update the configuration with the file (system will reboot automatically).
1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
 2. Go to [System Tools > Reboot](#), and you can restart your router.

➤ **To reboot the router manually:**

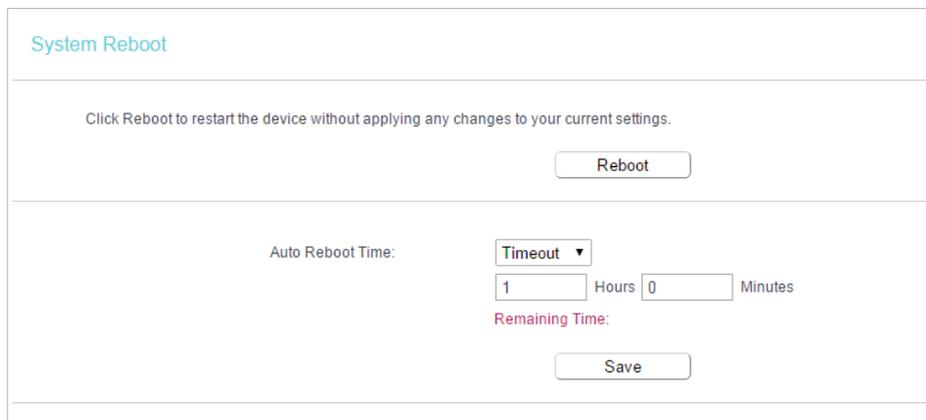
Click [Reboot](#), and wait a few minutes for the router to rebooting.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "System Reboot". Below the title, there is a message: "Click Reboot to restart the device without applying any changes to your current settings." At the bottom right of the page, there is a button labeled "Reboot".

➤ **To set the router reboot every a couple of hours:**

1. Select [Timeout](#) from the [Auto Reboot Time](#) drop-down list.
2. Specify a time interval. The router will reboot automatically after every this interval.
3. Click [Save](#).



The screenshot shows the "System Reboot" page with the "Auto Reboot Time" section expanded. It includes a "Reboot" button at the top. Below it, the "Auto Reboot Time" label is followed by a dropdown menu set to "Timeout". Underneath the dropdown are two input fields: "1" for "Hours" and "0" for "Minutes". Below these fields, the text "Remaining Time:" is displayed in red. At the bottom of the section, there is a "Save" button.

➤ **To schedule the router to reboot at a specific time:**

1. Select [Schedule](#) from the [Auto Reboot Time](#) drop-down list.
2. Specify the [Day\(s\)](#) and [Time](#) for the router to reboot.
3. Click [Save](#).

System Reboot

Click Reboot to restart the device without applying any changes to your current settings.

Auto Reboot Time:

Day: Everyday Select Days

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

Time: (Hour:Minute)

The Schedule is based on the time of the Router.
The time can be set in "System Tools -> [Time Settings](#)".

6.6.9. Password

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Password**, and you can change the factory default username and password of the router.

Password

Username and password can contain between 1 - 15 characters and may not include spaces.

Old User Name:

Old Password:

New User Name:

New Password:

Confirm password:

It is strongly recommended that you change the default username and password of the router, for all users that try to access the router's web-based utility or Quick Setup will be prompted for the router's username and password.

Note:

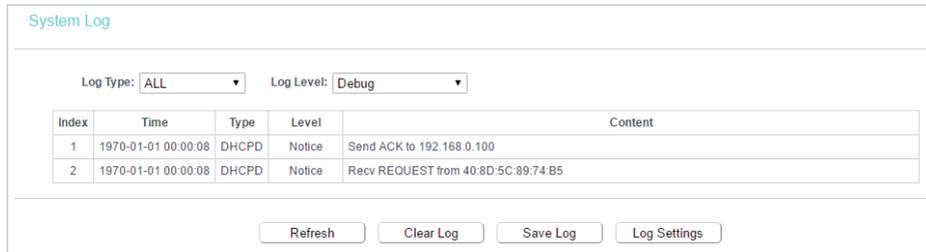
The new username and password must not exceed 15 characters and not include any spacing.

3. Click **Save**.

6.6.10. System Log

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.

2. Go to [System Tools > System Log](#), and you can view the logs of the router.



The screenshot shows the 'System Log' interface. At the top, there are two dropdown menus: 'Log Type' set to 'ALL' and 'Log Level' set to 'Debug'. Below these is a table with the following data:

Index	Time	Type	Level	Content
1	1970-01-01 00:00:08	DHCPD	Notice	Send ACK to 192.168.0.100
2	1970-01-01 00:00:08	DHCPD	Notice	Recv REQUEST from 40:8D:5C:89:74:B5

At the bottom of the interface, there are four buttons: 'Refresh', 'Clear Log', 'Save Log', and 'Log Settings'.

- **Loge Type** -By selecting the log type, only logs of this type will be shown.
- **Log Level** - By selecting the log level, only logs of this level will be shown.
- **Refresh** - Refresh the page to show the latest log list.
- **Clear Log** - All the logs will be deleted from the router permanently, not just from the page.

6.7. Logout

Click [Logout](#) at the bottom of the main menu, and you will log out of the Web-based Utility and return to the login window.

Chapter 7

Configure the Router in Range Extender Mode

This chapter presents how to configure the various features of the router working as a range extender.

It contains the following sections:

- [Status](#)
- [Operation Mode](#)
- [Network](#)
- [Wireless](#)
- [DHCP](#)
- [System Tools](#)
- [Logout](#)

7.1. Status

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Status**. You can view the current status information of the router.

Status	
Firmware Version: 3.8.1.3 (2018.08.08) (Build 170811 Rel.171008) Hardware Version: V1.00 (2018.08.08)	
LAN	MAC Address: 00:0A:EB:13:09:69 IP Address: 192.168.0.1 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Wireless	Operation Mode: Range Extender Wireless Radio: Enabled Name(SSID) of Root AP: Name(SSID): TP-Link_0969 Mode: 11bgn mixed Channel: 6 Channel Width: Auto MAC Address: 00:0A:EB:13:09:69 WDS Status: Enabled
System Up Time: 0 day(s) 00:01:19 <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	

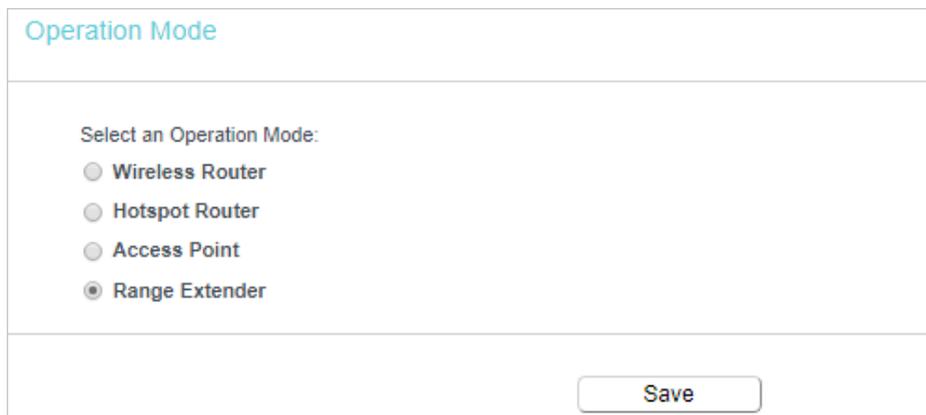
- **Firmware Version** - The version information of the router's firmware.
- **Hardware Version** - The version information of the router's hardware.
- **LAN** - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the **Network > LAN** page.
 - **MAC address** - The physical address of the router.
 - **IP address** - The LAN IP address of the router.
 - **Subnet Mask** - The subnet mask associated with the LAN IP address.
- **Wireless** - This field displays the basic information or status of the wireless function, and you can configure them on the **Wireless > Basic Settings** page.
 - **Operation Mode** - The current wireless working mode in use.
 - **Wireless Radio** - Indicates whether the wireless radio feature of the router is enabled or disabled.
 - **Name(SSID) of Root AP** - The SSID of the root router.
 - **Name(SSID)** - The SSID of the router.

- **Mode** - The current wireless mode which the router works on.
- **Channel** - The current wireless channel in use.
- **Channel Width** - The current wireless channel width in use.
- **MAC Address** - The physical address of the router.
- **WDS Status** - The status of the WDS connection is displayed.
- **System Up Time** - The length of the time since the router was last powered on or reset.

Click [Refresh](#) to get the latest status and settings of the router.

7.2. Operation Mode

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Operation Mode](#).
3. Select the working mode as [Range Extender](#) and click [Save](#).



Operation Mode

Select an Operation Mode:

- Wireless Router
- Hotspot Router
- Access Point
- Range Extender

Save

7.3. Network

7.3.1. LAN

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Network](#) > [LAN](#).
3. Configure the IP parameters of the LAN and click [Save](#).

LAN Settings

LAN Type:

Note: The IP parameters cannot be configured if you have chosen Smart IP(DHCP)
(In this situation the device will help you configure the IP parameters automatically as you need).

MAC Address: 00:0A:EB:13:09:69

IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

- **LAN Type** - Either select Smart IP(DHCP) to get IP address from DHCP server, or Static IP to configure IP address manually.
- **MAC Address** - The physical address of the LAN ports. The value can not be changed.
- **IP Address** - Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation if your select Static IP (factory default - 192.168.0.1).
- **Subnet Mask** - An address code that determines the size of the network. Normally 255.255.255.0 is used as the subnet mask.

Note:

- If you have changed the IP address, you must use the new IP address to login.
- If you select **Smart IP(DHCP)**, the DHCP server of the router will not start up.
- If the new IP address you set is not in the same subnet as the old one, the IP Address pool in the DHCP Server will be configured.

7.4. Wireless

7.4.1. Connect to Network

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Connect to Network**.

Connect to Host Network

SSID(to be bridged):

MAC Address(to be bridged):

Security:

The configuration modified here will be automatically synchronized to the extended network settings

3. Click **Wireless Scanner**, select your host network from the **AP List** and click **Connect**.

AP List

The scanned APs within the area:

APs: 45

ID	BSSID	SSID	Signal strength	Channel	Encryption	Connect
1	40:61:86:CF:1D:A1	TP-Link_1DA1	90	3	WPA-PSK/AES	Connect
2	2C:59:E5:DA:65:FE	HP-Print-FE-Officejet 7610	86	6	WPA2-PSK/AES	Connect
3	BC:5F:F6:12:2A:FF	MERCUSYS_2B00	81	10	None	Connect
4	3C:46:D8:E0:60:C4	TP-Link_60C4	78	1	WPA2-PSK/AES	Connect
5	CA:E7:D8:02:AA:EF	TP-Link_300re	77	1	WPA-PSK/AES	Connect

4. Enter your host network's wireless password in the **Password** field.

Connect to Host Network

SSID(to be bridged):

MAC Address(to be bridged):

Security:

Password:

The configuration modified here will be automatically synchronized to the extended network settings

5. Click **Save**.

7.4.2. Extended Network

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Extended Network**, you can view the SSID and password of the router (Range Extender)'s wireless network.
3. If you want to share the same SSID of the host router, click **Copy Host SSID** and click **Save**.

Extended Network Settings

Extended 2.4GHz SSID:

Extended 2.4GHz Security:

Extended 2.4GHz Password:

7.4.3. Wireless MAC Filtering

Wireless MAC Filtering is used to deny or allow specific wireless client devices to access your network by their MAC addresses.

I want to: Deny or allow specific wireless client devices to access my network by their MAC addresses.

For example, you want the wireless client A with the MAC address 00-0A-EB-B0-00-0B and the wireless client B with the MAC address 00-0A-EB-00-07-5F to access the router, but other wireless clients cannot access the router

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Wireless > Wireless MAC Filtering](#).
3. Click [Enable](#) to enable the Wireless MAC Filtering function.
4. Select [Allow the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access](#) as the filtering rule.
5. Delete all or disable all entries if there are any entries already.
6. Click [Add New](#) and fill in the blank.

[Add or Modify Wireless MAC Address Filtering entry](#)

You can configure Wireless MAC Filtering which allows you to control wireless access on the network on this page.

MAC Address:

Description:

Status:

- 1) Enter the MAC address 00-0A-EB-B0-00-0B / 00-0A-EB-00-07-5F in the MAC Address field.
 - 2) Enter wireless client A/B in the Description field.
 - 3) Select [Enabled](#) in the Status drop-down list.
 - 4) Click [Save](#) and click [Back](#).
7. The configured filtering rules should be listed as the picture shows below.

[Wireless MAC Filtering](#)

You can configure Wireless MAC Filtering which allows you to control wireless access on the network on this page.

Wireless MAC Filtering:

Filtering Rules

Deny the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access.

Allow the stations specified by any enabled entries in the list to access.

MAC Address	Status	Host	Description	Edit
00:0A:EB:B0:00:0B	Enabled	TP-Link_7AFF	client A	Edit
00:0A:EB:00:07:5F	Enabled	TP-Link_7AFF	Client B	Edit

Done! Now only client A and client B can access your network.

7.4.4. Wireless Advanced

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Advanced**.
3. Configure the advanced settings of your wireless network and click **Save**.

Note:

If you are not familiar with the setting items on this page, it's strongly recommended to keep the provided default values; otherwise it may result in lower wireless network performance.

Wireless Advanced

Transmit Power: High

Beacon Interval: 100 (40-1000)

RTS Threshold: 2346 (1-2346)

Fragmentation Threshold: 2346 (256-2346)

DTIM Interval: 1 (1-15)

Enable Short GI

Enable Client Isolation

Enable WMM

Save

- **Transmit Power** - Select **High**, **Middle** or **Low** which you would like to specify for the router. **High** is the default setting and recommended.
- **Beacon Interval** - Enter a value between 40-1000 milliseconds for Beacon Interval here. Beacon Interval value determines the time interval of the beacons. The beacons are the packets sent by the router to synchronize a wireless network. The default value is 100.
- **RTS Threshold** - Here you can specify the RTS (Request to Send) Threshold. If the packet is larger than the specified RTS Threshold size, the router will send RTS frames to a particular receiving station and negotiate the sending of a data frame. The default value is 2346.
- **Fragmentation Threshold** - This value is the maximum size determining whether packets will be fragmented. Setting a low value for the Fragmentation Threshold may result in poor network performance because of excessive packets. 2346 is the default setting and is recommended.
- **DTIM Interval** - This value determines the interval of the Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM). A DTIM field is a countdown field informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the router has buffered broadcast or multicast messages for associated clients, it sends the next DTIM with

a DTIM Interval value. You can specify the value between 1-255 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, which indicates the DTIM Interval is the same as Beacon Interval.

- **Enable Short GI** - It is recommended to enable this function, for it will increase the data capacity by reducing the guard interval time.
- **Enable Client Isolation** - This function isolates all connected wireless stations so that wireless stations cannot access each other through WLAN. This function will be disabled if WDS/Bridge is enabled.
- **Enable WMM** - WMM function can guarantee the packets with high-priority messages being transmitted preferentially. It is strongly recommended to enable this function.

7.4.5. Wireless Statistics

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Statistics** to check the data packets sent and received by each client device connected to the router.

The screenshot shows the 'Wireless Stations Status' page. At the top, it says 'Wireless Stations Currently Connected: 1' with a 'Refresh' button. Below this is a table with the following data:

ID	MAC Address	Current Status	Received Packets	Sent Packets	SSID
1	44:00:10:BF:3B:A7	Associated	29	19	TP-LINK_XXXXXX

- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the connected wireless client.
- **Current Status** - The running status of the connected wireless client.
- **Received Packets** - Packets received by the wireless client.
- **Sent Packets** - Packets sent by the wireless client.
- **SSID** - SSID that the station associates with.

7.5. DHCP

By default, the DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) Server is enabled and the router acts as a DHCP server; it dynamically assigns TCP/IP parameters to client devices from the IP Address Pool. You can change the settings of DHCP Server if necessary, and you can reserve LAN IP addresses for specified client devices.

7.5.1. DHCP Settings

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > DHCP Settings**.

3. Specify DHCP server settings and click [Save](#).

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server: Disable Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

Address Lease Time: minutes (1~2880 minutes, the default value is 1)

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

- **DHCP Server** - Enable or disable the DHCP server. If disabled, you must have another DHCP server within your network or else you must configure the computer manually.
- **Start IP Address** - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to start with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.100 is the default start address.
- **End IP Address** - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to end with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.199 is the default end address.
- **Address Lease Time** - The Address Lease Time is the amount of time a network user will be allowed to connect to the router with the current dynamic IP Address. When time is up, the user will be automatically assigned a new dynamic IP address. The range of the time is 1 ~ 2880 minutes. The default value is 1.
- **Default Gateway (Optional)** - It is suggested to input the IP address of the LAN port of the router. The default value is 192.168.0.1.
- **Default Domain (Optional)** - Input the domain name of your network.
- **DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the DNS IP address provided by your ISP.
- **Secondary DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the IP address of another DNS server if your ISP provides two DNS servers.

Note:

- To use the DHCP server function of the router, you must configure all computers on the LAN as [Obtain an IP Address automatically](#).
- When you choose [Smart IP\(DHCP\)](#) in [Network > LAN](#), the DHCP Server function will be disabled. You will see the page as below.

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server: Disable Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

Address Lease Time: minutes (1~2880 minutes, the default value is 1)

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

Note: The DHCP Settings function cannot be configured if you have chosen Smart IP (DHCP) in [Network->LAN](#) (in this situation the device will help you configure the DHCP automatically as you need).

7.5.2. DHCP Clients List

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **DHCP > DHCP Clients List** to view the information of the clients connected to the router.

DHCP Clients List

This page displays information of all DHCP clients on the network.

ID	Client Name	MAC Address	Assigned IP	Lease Time
1	Camille	40:8D:5C:89:74:B5	192.168.0.100	00:00:32
2	iPhone	34:E2:FD:14:1D:0D	192.168.0.101	00:00:55

- **Client Name** - The name of the DHCP client.
- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the DHCP client.
- **Assigned IP** - The IP address that the outer has allocated to the DHCP client.
- **Lease Time** - The time of the DHCP client leased. After the dynamic IP address has expired, a new dynamic IP address will be automatically assigned to the user.

You cannot change any of the values on this page. To update this page and show the current attached devices, click [Refresh](#).

7.6. System Tools

7.6.1. Time Settings

This page allows you to set the time manually or to configure automatic time synchronization. The router can automatically update the time from an NTP server via the internet.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Time Settings](#).

Time Settings

Time Settings:

Time Zone: (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Lisbon ▼

Date: 1970 Year 1 Month 1 Day

Time 0 Hour 28 Minute 46 Second Get from PC

NTP Server 1: (optional)

NTP Server 2: (optional)

Get GMT (Only when the Internet connection is active).

Save

Daylight Saving:

Enable Daylight Saving:

Start: Mar ▼ Last ▼ Sun ▼ 01:00 ▼

End: Oct ▼ Last ▼ Sun ▼ 02:00 ▼

Save

➤ **To set time manually:**

1. Select your local [Time Zone](#).
2. Enter the [Date](#) in Month/Day/Year format.
3. Enter the [Time](#) in Hour/Minute/Second format.
4. Click [Save](#).

➤ **To set time automatically:**

5. Select your local [Time Zone](#).
6. Enter the address or domain of the [NTP Server 1](#) or [NTP Server 2](#).
7. Click [Get GMT](#) to get time from the internet if you have connected to the internet.

➤ **To set Daylight Saving Time:**

1. Select [Enable Daylight Saving](#).

2. Select the start time from the drop-down list in the **Start** fields.
3. Select the end time from the drop-down list in the **End** fields.
4. Click **Save**.

Note:

This setting will be used for some time-based functions such as firewall. You must specify your time zone once you log in to the router successfully; otherwise, time-based functions will not take effect.

7.6.2. Diagnostic

Diagnostic is used to test the connectivity between the router and the host or other network devices.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Diagnostic**.

The screenshot shows the 'Diagnostic Tools' section of a router's web interface. Under the heading 'Diagnostic Parameters', there are several settings:

- Diagnostic Tool:** Radio buttons for 'Ping' (selected) and 'Traceroute', followed by a 'Start' button.
- IP address/Domain name:** An empty text input field.
- Ping Count:** A text input field containing '4', with a range indicator 'ping(1 - 50)' to its right.
- Ping Packet Size:** A text input field containing '64', with a range indicator '(0 - 65500 Bytes)' to its right.
- Ping Timeout:** A text input field containing '1', with a range indicator '(1 - 60 Seconds)' to its right.
- Traceroute Max TTL:** A text input field containing '20', with a range indicator '(1 - 30)' to its right.

- **Diagnostic Tool** - Select one diagnostic tool.
- **Ping** - This diagnostic tool troubleshoots connectivity, reachability, and name resolution to a given host or gateway.
- **Tracerouter** - This diagnostic tool tests the performance of a connection.

Note:

You can use ping/traceroute to test both numeric IP address or domain name. If pinging/tracerouting the IP address is successful, but pinging/tracerouting the domain name is not, you might have a name resolution problem. In this case, ensure that the domain name you are specifying can be resolved by using Domain Name System (DNS) queries.

- **IP Address/Domain Name** - Enter the destination IP address (such as 192.168.0.1) or Domain name (such as www.tp-link.com).
- **Pings Count** - The number of Ping packets for a Ping connection.
- **Ping Packet Size** - The size of Ping packet.
- **Ping Timeout** - Set the waiting time for the reply of each Ping packet. If there is no reply in the specified time, the connection is overtime.
- **Traceroute Max TTL** - The max number of hops for a Traceroute connection.

3. Click **Start** to check the connectivity of the internet.

4. The [Diagnostic Results](#) page displays the diagnosis result. If the result is similar to the following figure, the connectivity of the internet is fine.

```

Diagnostic Results
-----
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 64 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=1
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=2
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=3
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=4

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss)
Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
Minimum = 1, Maximum = 1, Average = 1

```

7.6.3. Firmware Upgrade

TP-Link is dedicated to improving and enriching the product features, giving users a better network experience. We will release the latest firmware at TP-Link official website www.tp-link.com. You can download the latest firmware file from the [Support](#) page of our website and upgrade the firmware to the latest version.

1. Download the latest firmware file for the router from our website www.tp-link.com.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to [System Tools > Firmware Upgrade](#).
4. Click [Choose File](#) to locate the downloaded firmware file, and click [Upgrade](#).

Firmware Upgrade

Firmware File Path: No file chosen

Firmware version: XXXXXXXXXX

Hardware version: XXXXXXXXXX

7.6.4. Factory Defaults

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [System Tools > Factory Defaults](#). Click [Restore](#) to reset all settings to the default values.

Factory Defaults

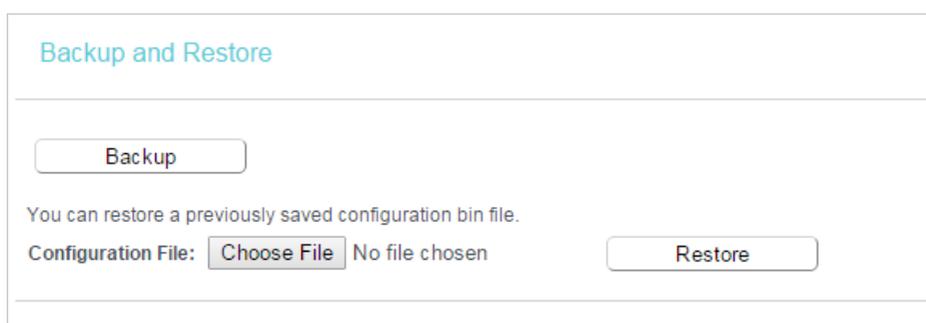
Click to restore all settings within this device back to factory defaults. It is strongly recommended that you back up your current configurations before you restore factory defaults.

- Default **Username**: admin
- Default **Password**: admin
- Default **IP Address**: 192.168.0.1
- Default **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

7.6.5. Backup & Restore

The configuration settings are stored as a configuration file in the router. You can backup the configuration file in your computer for future use and restore the router to the previous settings from the backup file when needed.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Backup & Restore**.



➤ **To backup configuration settings:**

Click **Backup** to save a copy of the current settings in your local computer. A ".bin" file of the current settings will be stored in your computer.

➤ **To restore configuration settings:**

1. Click **Choose File** to locate the backup configuration file stored in your computer, and click **Restore**.
2. Wait a few minutes for the restoring and rebooting.

📌 **Note:**

During the restoring process, do not power off or reset the router.

7.6.6. Reboot

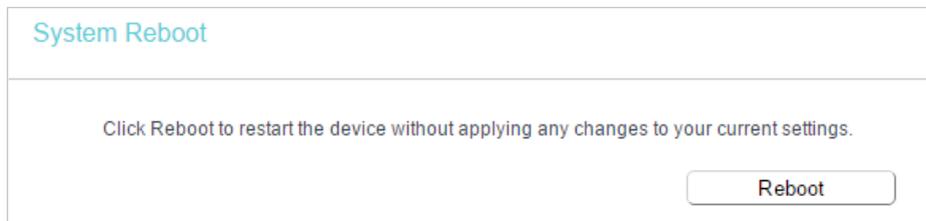
Some settings of the router will take effect only after rebooting, including:

- Change the LAN IP Address (system will reboot automatically).
- Change the DHCP Settings.
- Change the Working Modes.
- Change the Web Management Port.
- Upgrade the firmware of the router (system will reboot automatically).
- Restore the router to its factory defaults (system will reboot automatically).

- Update the configuration with the file (system will reboot automatically).
1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
 2. Go to [System Tools > Reboot](#), and you can restart your router.

➤ **To reboot the router manually:**

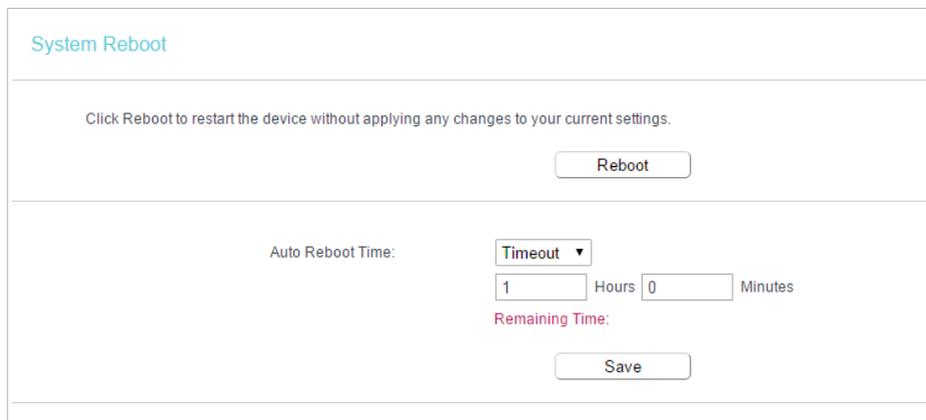
Click [Reboot](#), and wait a few minutes for the router to rebooting.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "System Reboot". Below the title, there is a message: "Click Reboot to restart the device without applying any changes to your current settings." At the bottom right of the interface, there is a button labeled "Reboot".

➤ **To set the router reboot every a couple of hours:**

1. Select [Timeout](#) from the [Auto Reboot Time](#) drop-down list.
2. Specify a time interval. The router will reboot automatically after every this interval.
3. Click [Save](#).



The screenshot shows the "System Reboot" page with the "Auto Reboot Time" section expanded. It includes a "Reboot" button at the top. Below it, the "Auto Reboot Time:" label is followed by a dropdown menu set to "Timeout". Underneath the dropdown are two input fields: "1" for "Hours" and "0" for "Minutes". Below these fields, the text "Remaining Time:" is displayed in red. At the bottom of the section, there is a "Save" button.

➤ **To schedule the router to reboot at a specific time:**

1. Select [Schedule](#) from the [Auto Reboot Time](#) drop-down list.
2. Specify the [Day\(s\)](#) and [Time](#) for the router to reboot.
3. Click [Save](#).

System Reboot

Click Reboot to restart the device without applying any changes to your current settings.

Auto Reboot Time:

Day: Everyday Select Days

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

Time: (Hour:Minute)

The Schedule is based on the time of the Router.
The time can be set in "System Tools -> Time Settings".

7.6.7. Password

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **System Tools > Password**, and you can change the factory default username and password of the router.

Password

Username and password can contain between 1 - 15 characters and may not include spaces.

Old User Name:

Old Password:

New User Name:

New Password:

Confirm password:

It is strongly recommended that you change the default username and password of the router, for all users that try to access the router's web-based utility or Quick Setup will be prompted for the router's username and password.

Note:

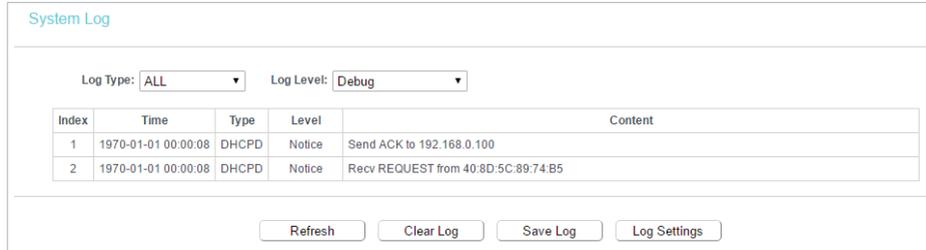
The new username and password must not exceed 15 characters and not include any spacing.

3. Click **Save**.

7.6.8. System Log

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.

2. Go to [System Tools > System Log](#), and you can view the logs of the router.



The screenshot shows the 'System Log' interface. At the top, there are two dropdown menus: 'Log Type' set to 'ALL' and 'Log Level' set to 'Debug'. Below these is a table with the following data:

Index	Time	Type	Level	Content
1	1970-01-01 00:00:08	DHCPD	Notice	Send ACK to 192.168.0.100
2	1970-01-01 00:00:08	DHCPD	Notice	Recv REQUEST from 40:8D:5C:89:74:B5

At the bottom of the interface, there are four buttons: 'Refresh', 'Clear Log', 'Save Log', and 'Log Settings'.

- **Log Type** - By selecting the log type, only logs of this type will be shown.
- **Log Level** - By selecting the log level, only logs of this level will be shown.
- **Refresh** - Refresh the page to show the latest log list.
- **Clear Log** - All the logs will be deleted from the router permanently, not just from the page.

7.7. Logout

Click [Logout](#) at the bottom of the main menu, and you will log out of the Web-based Utility and return to the login window.

FAQ

Q1. What should I do if I forget my wireless password?

The default wireless password is printed on the label of the router. If the password has been altered, please connect your computer to the router using an Ethernet cable and follow the steps below:

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless > Wireless Security** to retrieve or reset your wireless password.

Q2. What should I do if I forget my login password of the Web-based Utility?

The default username and password of the Web-based Utility are **admin** (in lowercase).

If you have altered the username and password:

1. Reset the router to factory default settings: press and hold the Reset button for about 7 seconds and then release;
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and enter **admin** (in lowercase) as both username and password to log in.

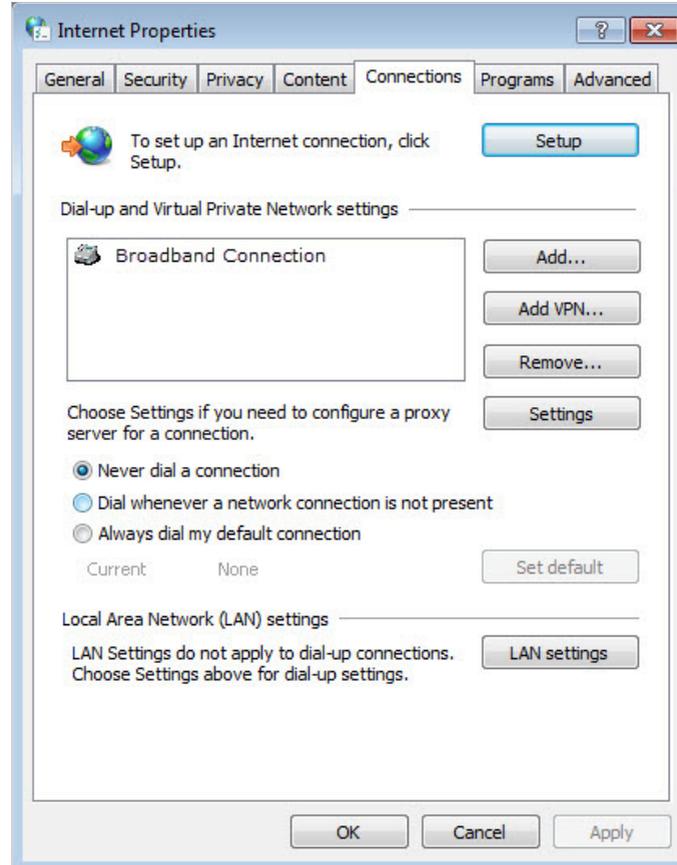
Note: You'll need to reconfigure the router to surf the internet once the router is reset, and please mark down your new password for future use.

Q3. What should I do if I cannot log in to the router's Web-based Utility?

This can happen for a variety of reasons. Please try the methods below to log in again.

- Make sure your computer has connected to the router correctly and the corresponding LED lights up.
- Make sure the IP address of your computer is configured as **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically**.
- Make sure you enter the correct IP address to log in: <http://tplinkwifi.net> or **192.168.0.1**.
- Check your computer's settings:
 - 1) Go to **Start > Control Panel > Network and Internet**, and click **View network status and tasks**.
 - 2) Click **Internet Options** on the bottom left.

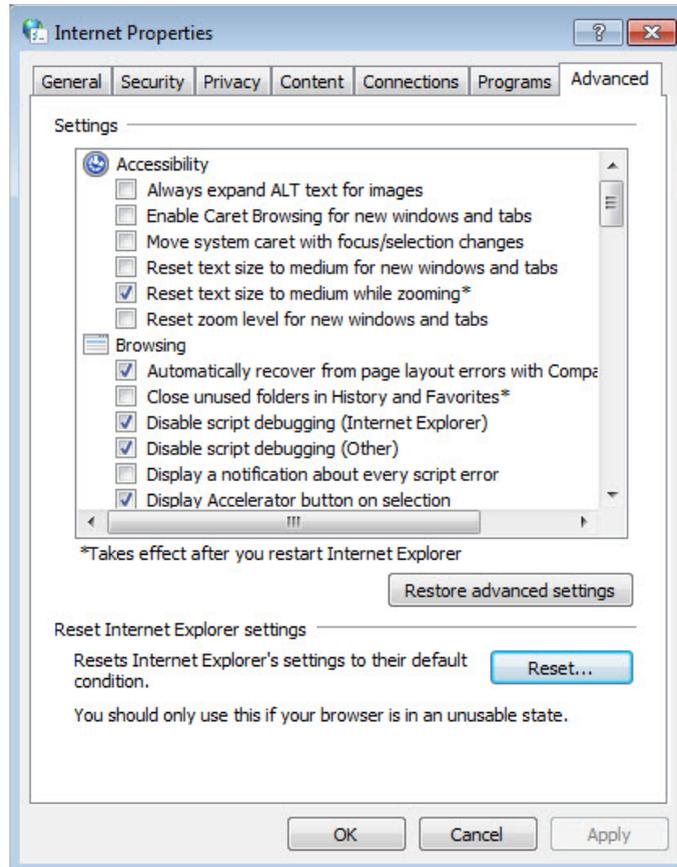
3) Click [Connections](#) and select [Never dial a connection](#).



4) Click [LAN settings](#) and deselect the following three options, and click [OK](#).



5) Go to [Advanced](#) > [Restore advanced settings](#), and click [OK](#).



- Use another web browser or computer to log in again.
- Reset the router to factory default settings and try again. If the login still fails, please contact the technical support.
 - Note: You'll need to reconfigure the router to surf the internet once the router is reset.

Q4. What should I do if I cannot access the internet even though the configuration is finished?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in to with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Status](#) to check WAN status:

If IP Address is a valid one, please try the methods below and try again:

- Your computer might not recognize any DNS server addresses, please manually configure DNS server.
 - 1) Go to [DHCP](#).
 - 2) Enter 8.8.8.8 as Primary DNS, and click [Save](#).

🔗 Tips: 8.8.8.8 is a safe and public DNS server operated by Google.

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server: Disable Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

Lease Time: minutes (1~2880 minutes, the default value is 120)

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

- Restart the modem and the router.
 - 1) Power off your modem and the router, and leave them off for 1 minute.
 - 2) Power on your modem first, and wait about 2 minutes.
 - 3) Power on the router, and wait another 1 or 2 minutes and check the Internet access.
- Reset the router to factory default settings and reconfigure the router.
- Upgrade the firmware of the router.
- Check the TCP/IP settings on the particular device if all other devices can get internet from the router.

If the IP Address is 0.0.0.0, please try the methods below and try again:

- Make sure the physical connection between the router and the modem is proper.
- Clone the MAC address of your computer.
 - 1) Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
 - 2) Go to **Network > MAC Clone**, select **Clone MAC Address** and click **Save**.

MAC Clone

WAN MAC Address:

Your PC's MAC Address:

Tips:

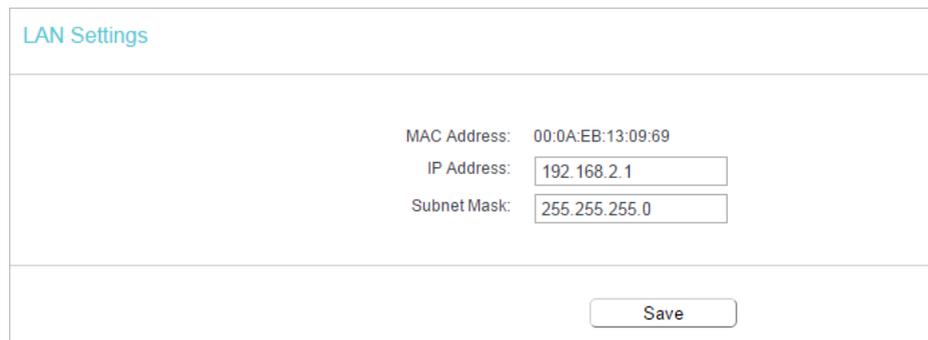
- Some ISP will register the MAC address of your computer when you access the Internet for the first time through their Cable modem, if you add a router into your network to share your Internet connection, the ISP will not accept it as the MAC address is changed, so we need to clone your computer's MAC address to the router.
- The MAC addresses of a computer in wired connection and wireless connection are different.

- Modify the LAN IP address of the router.

Note:

Most TP-Link routers use 192.168.0.1/192.168.1.1 as their default LAN IP address, it may conflict with the IP range of your existent ADSL modem/router. If so, the router is not able to communicate with your modem and cause you can't access the Internet. To resolve this problem, we need to change the LAN IP address of the router to avoid such conflict, for example, 192.168.2.1.

- 1) Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
- 2) Go to **Network > LAN**.
- 3) Modify the LAN IP address as the follow picture shows. Here we take 192.168.2.1 as an example.
- 4) Click **Save**.



LAN Settings	
MAC Address:	00:0A:EB:13:09:69
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.2.1"/>
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	

- Restart the modem and the router.
 - 1) Power off your modem and the router, and leave them off for 1 minute.
 - 2) Power on your modem first, and wait about 2 minutes.
 - 3) Power on the router, and wait another 1 or 2 minutes and check the internet access.
- Double check the Internet Connection Type.
 - 1) Confirm your Internet Connection Type, which can be learned from the ISP.
 - 2) Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
 - 3) Go to **Network > WAN**.
 - 4) Select your **WAN Connection Type** and fill in other parameters.
 - 5) Click **Save**.

The image shows a 'WAN Settings' configuration page. At the top left, it says 'WAN Settings'. The main section is titled 'Connection Type:' with a dropdown menu set to 'Dynamic IP' and a 'Detect' button next to it. Below this are fields for 'IP Address:', 'Subnet Mask:', and 'Gateway:', each with a blurred input field. There are 'Renew' and 'Release' buttons below these fields. A horizontal line separates this section from the next. Below the line, there is an 'MTU(Bytes):' field with '1500' entered and a note '(1500 as default, do not change unless necessary)'. To the right of this is a 'Hide' button with a dropdown arrow. Below the MTU field are two checkboxes: 'Get IP with Unicast' (unchecked) with the note '(It is usually not required)' and 'Set DNS server manually:' (unchecked). Below these is a 'Host Name:' field with a blurred input field. At the bottom center, there is a 'Save' button.

6) Restart the modem and the router.

- Please upgrade the firmware of the router.

If you've tried every method above but cannot access the internet, please contact the technical support.

Q5. What should I do if I cannot find my wireless network or I cannot connect to the wireless network?

If you fail to find any wireless network, please follow the steps below:

- Make sure the wireless function of your device is enabled if you're using a laptop with a built-in wireless adapter. You can refer to the relevant document or contact the laptop manufacturer.
- Make sure the wireless adapter driver is installed successfully and the wireless adapter is enabled. You can refer to the relevant document or contact the wireless adapter manufacturer.

If you can find your wireless network but fail to connect, please follow the steps below:

- **Authenticating problem/password mismatch:**

- 1) Sometimes you will be asked to type in a PIN number when you connect to the wireless network for the first time. This PIN number is different from the Wireless Password/Network Security Key. Usually you can only find it on the label of your router.



- 2) If you cannot find the PIN or PIN failed, you may choose [Connecting using a security key instead](#), and then type in the [Wireless Password/Network Security Key](#).
- 3) If it continues to show note of [Network Security Key Mismatch](#), it is suggested to confirm the wireless password of your wireless router.

■ **Note:** Wireless Password/Network Security Key is case sensitive.

- **Windows unable to connect to XXXX / Can not join this network / Taking longer than usual to connect to this network:**
 - Check the wireless signal strength of your network, if it is weak (1~3 bars), please move the router closer and try again.
 - Change the wireless Channel of the router to 1,6,or 11 to reduce interference from other networks.
 - Re-install or update the driver for your wireless adapter of the computer.

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FCC STATEMENT



This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/ TV technician for help.

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Note: The manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or TV interference caused by unauthorized modifications to this equipment. Such modifications could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

FCC RF Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with FCC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This device and its antenna must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

"To comply with FCC RF exposure compliance requirements, this grant is applicable to only Mobile Configurations. The antennas used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter."

CE Mark Warning



This is a class B product. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference, in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

OPERATING FREQUENCY(the maximum transmitted power)

2412MHz—2472MHz(20dBm)

EU declaration of conformity

TP-Link hereby declares that the device is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of directives 2014/53/EU, 2009/125/EC and 2011/65/EU.

The original EU declaration of conformity may be found at <http://www.tp-link.com/en/ce>.

RF Exposure Information

This device meets the EU requirements (2014/53/EU Article 3.1a) on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields by way of health protection.

The device complies with RF specifications when the device used at 20 cm from your body.

Canadian Compliance Statement

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause interference, and
2. This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes :

1. l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage;
2. l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with IC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.

Déclaration d'exposition aux radiations:

Cet équipement est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux rayonnements IC établies pour un environnement non contrôlé. Cet équipement doit être installé et utilisé avec un minimum de 20 cm de distance entre la source de rayonnement et votre corps.

Industry Canada Statement

CAN ICES-3 (B)/NMB-3(B)

Korea Warning Statements:

당해 무선설비는 운용중 전파혼신 가능성이 있음.

NCC Notice & BSMI Notice:

注意！

依據 低功率電波輻射性電機管理辦法

第十二條 經型式認證合格之低功率射頻電機，非經許可，公司、商號或使用者均不得擅自變更頻率、加大功率或變更原設計之特性或功能。

第十四條 低功率射頻電機之使用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信；經發現有干擾現象時，應立即停用，並改善至無干擾時方得繼續使用。前項合法通信，指依電信規定作業之無線電信。低功率射頻電機需忍受合法通信或工業、科學以及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。

安全諮詢及注意事項

- 請使用原裝電源供應器或只能按照本產品注明的電源類型使用本產品。
- 清潔本產品之前請先拔掉電源線。請勿使用液體、噴霧清潔劑或濕布進行清潔。
- 注意防潮，請勿將水或其他液體潑灑到本產品上。
- 插槽與開口供通風使用，以確保本產品的操作可靠並防止過熱，請勿堵塞或覆蓋開口。
- 請勿將本產品置放於靠近熱源的地方。除非有正常的通風，否則不可放在密閉位置中。
- 請不要私自打開機殼，不要嘗試自行維修本產品，請由授權的專業人士進行此項工作。



Продукт сертифіковано згідно с правилами системи УкрСЕПРО на відповідність вимогам нормативних документів та вимогам, що передбачені чинними законодавчими актами України.



Safety Information

- Keep the device away from water, fire, humidity or hot environments.
- Do not attempt to disassemble, repair, or modify the device.
- Do not use damaged charger or USB cable to charge the device.
- Do not use any other chargers than those recommended.
- Do not use the device where wireless devices are not allowed.
- Adapter shall be installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible..
-  Use only power supplies which are provided by manufacturer and in the original packing of this product. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Please read and follow the above safety information when operating the device. We cannot guarantee that no accidents or damage will occur due to improper use of the device. Please use this product with care and operate at your own risk.

Explanations of the symbols on the product label

Symbol	Explanation
	DC voltage
	Indoor use only
	RECYCLING This product bears the selective sorting symbol for Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). This means that this product must be handled pursuant to European directive 2012/19/EU in order to be recycled or dismantled to minimize its impact on the environment. User has the choice to give his product to a competent recycling organization or to the retailer when he buys a new electrical or electronic equipment.