- 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.
- 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.

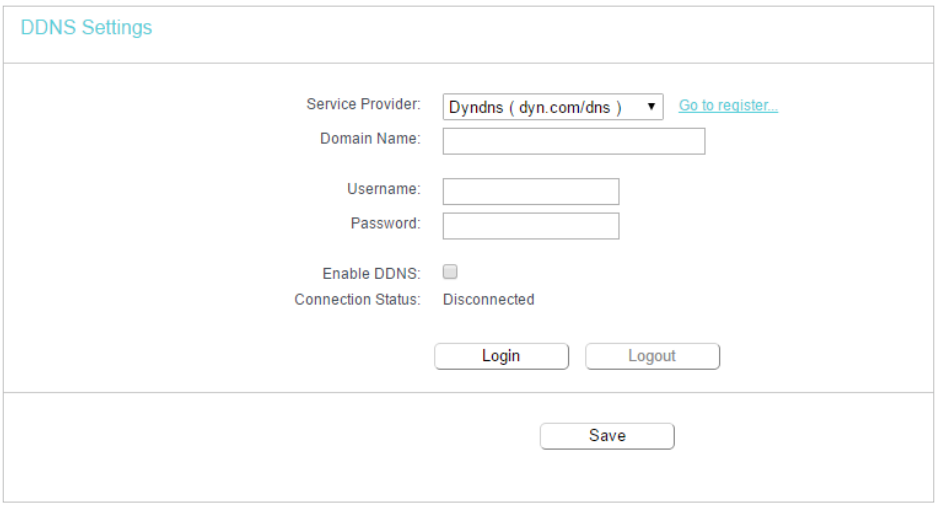
5. 14. Dynamic DNS

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 dyn.com/dns, the following page will appear.



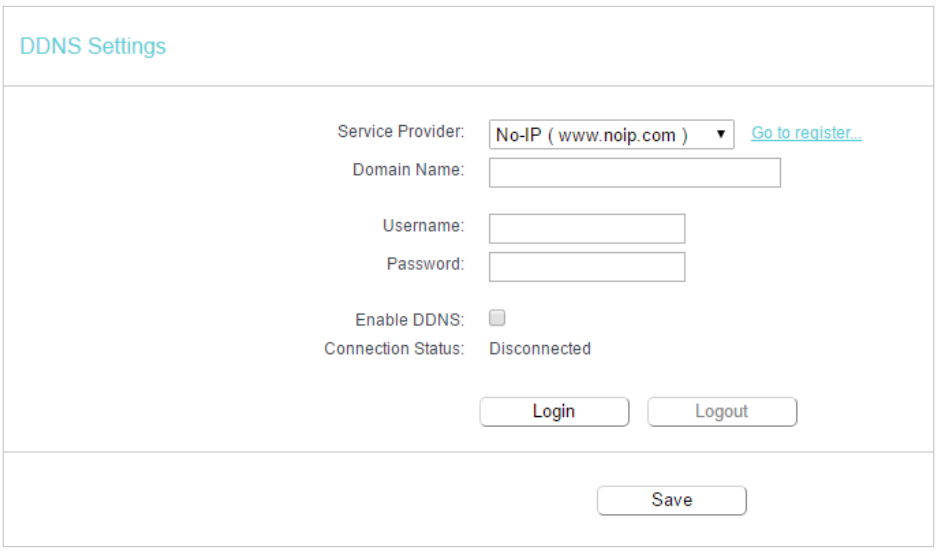
To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

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.



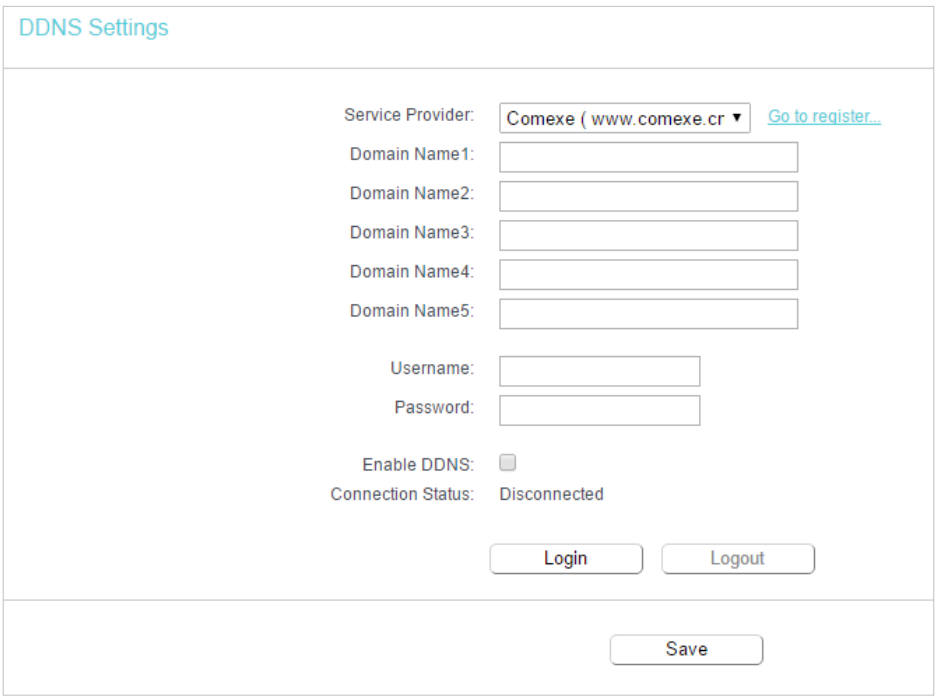
To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

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.



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.

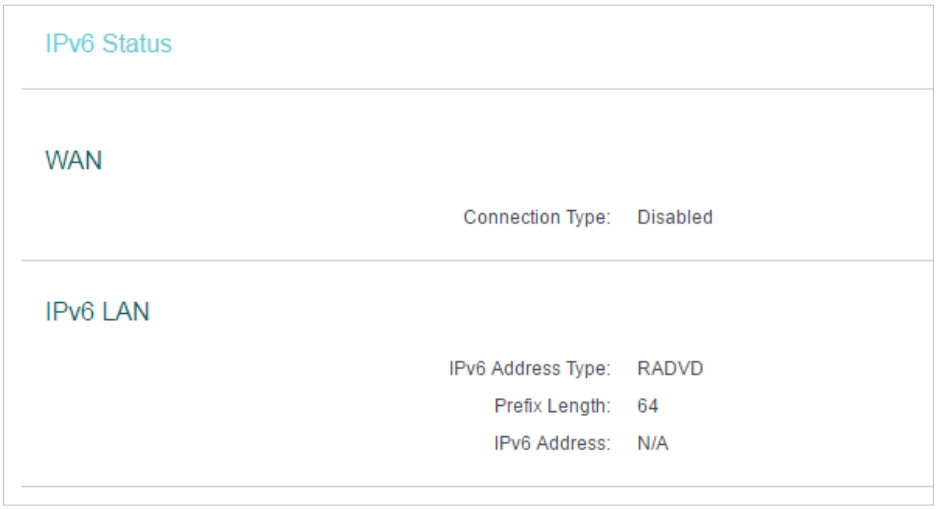
5. 15. IPv6

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.

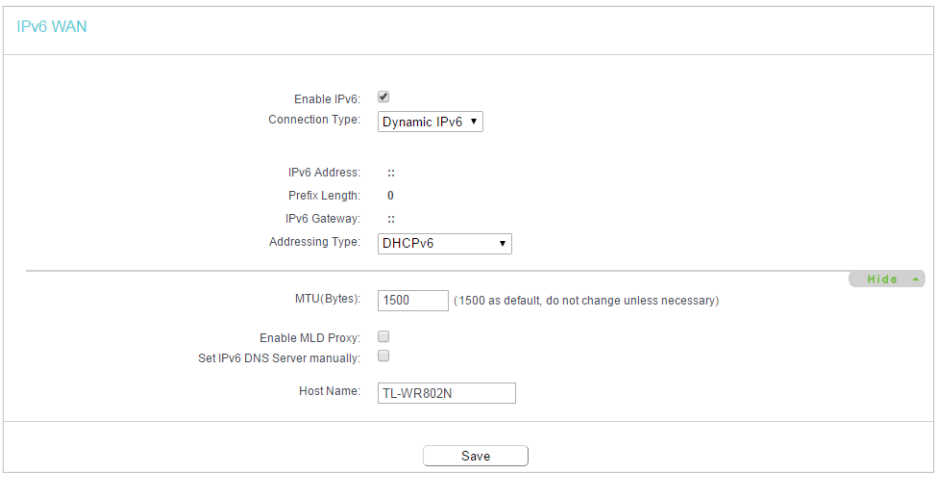
2. Go to IPv6 > IPv6 Status, and you can view the current IPv6 status information of the router.



- WAN - This section shows the current IPv6 Connection Type.
- TPv6 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

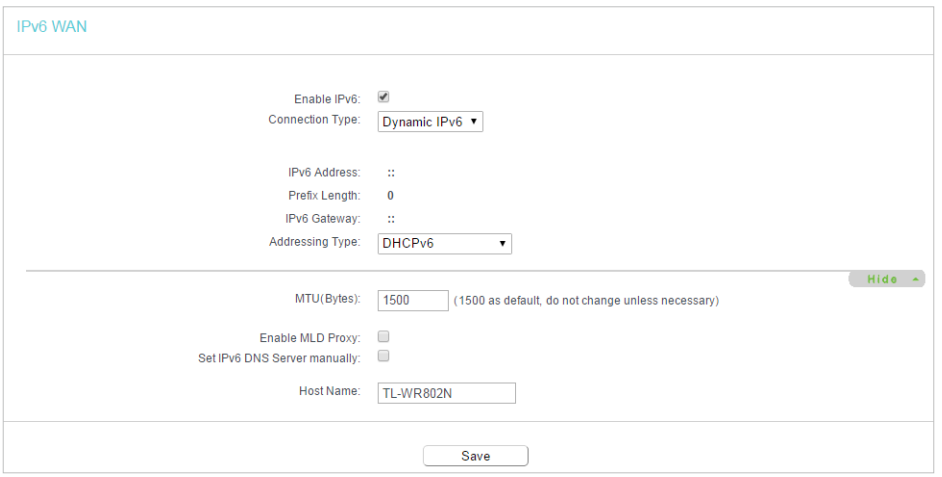
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to IPv6 > IPv6 WAN. Select Enable IPv6.



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

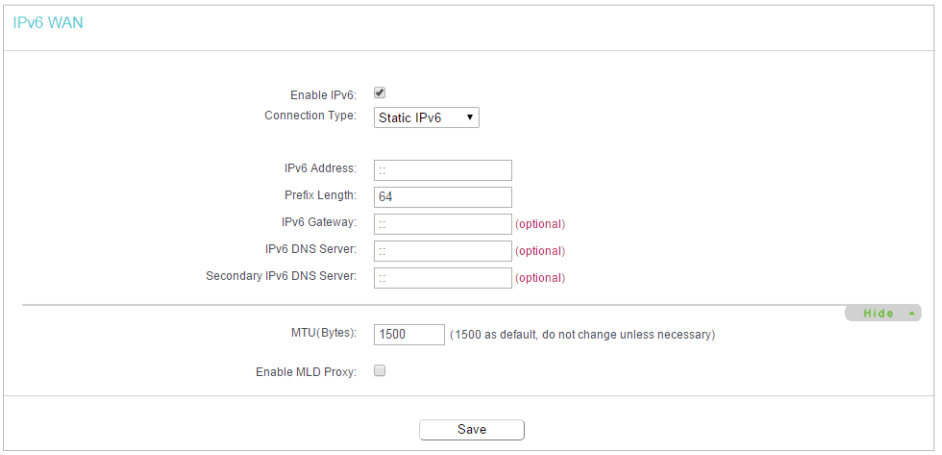


- IPv6 Address - The IPv6 address assigned by your ISP dynamically.
- Prefix Length - The length of IPv6 address prefix.
- IPv6 Gateway - Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP.
- Addressing Type - There are two types of assignation for IPv6 address: SLAAC (Stateless address auto-configuration) and DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6) Server.
- MTU(Bytes) - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 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.
- Enable MLD Proxy - Enable the Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) Proxy function if you need.
- 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:

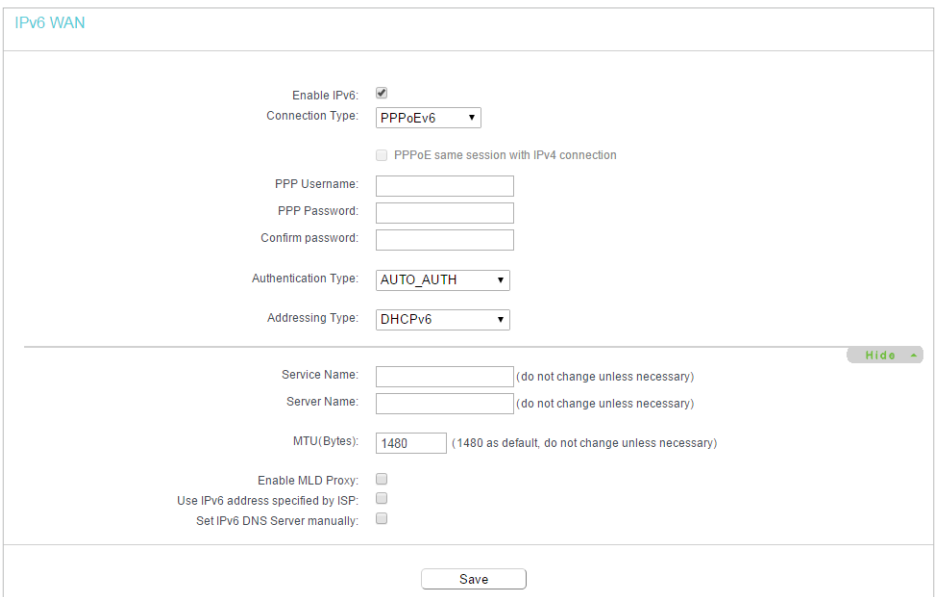
If you get Address not found error when you access a Web site, it is likely that your DNS servers are set up improperly. You should contact your ISP to get DNS server addresses.

Static IPv6



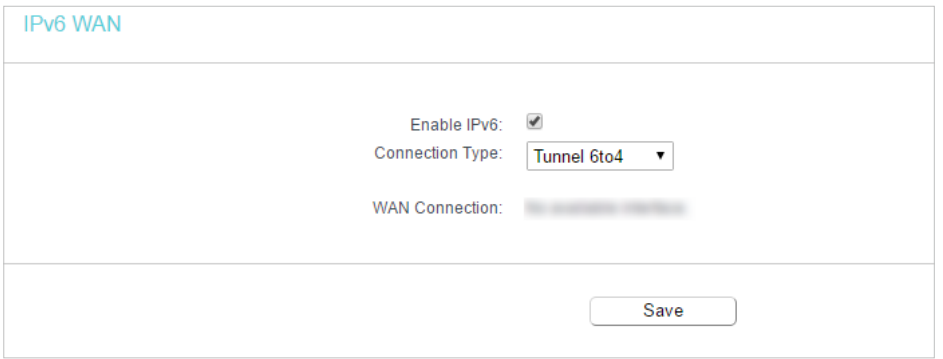
- IPv6 Address - Enter the IPv6 address provided by your ISP.
- Prefix Length - The length of IPv6 address prefix.
- IPv6 Gateway - Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP.
- IPv6 DNS Server- Enter the DNS IPv6 address provided by your ISP.
- Secondary IPv6 DNS Server - Enter another DNS IPv6 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.
- Enable MLD Proxy - Enable the Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) Proxy function if you need.

PPPoEv6



- 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 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.
- Enable MLD Proxy - Enable the Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) Proxy function if you need.
- 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.

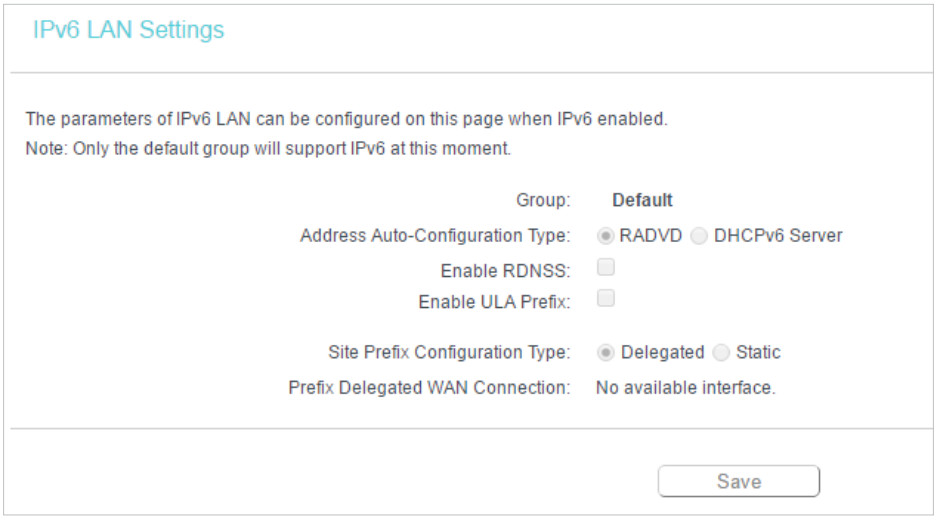
Tunnel 6to4



- 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.



- Address Auto-Configuration Type - Select a type to assign IPv6 addresses to the computers in your LAN. RADVD and DHCPv6 Server are provided. I
- 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:

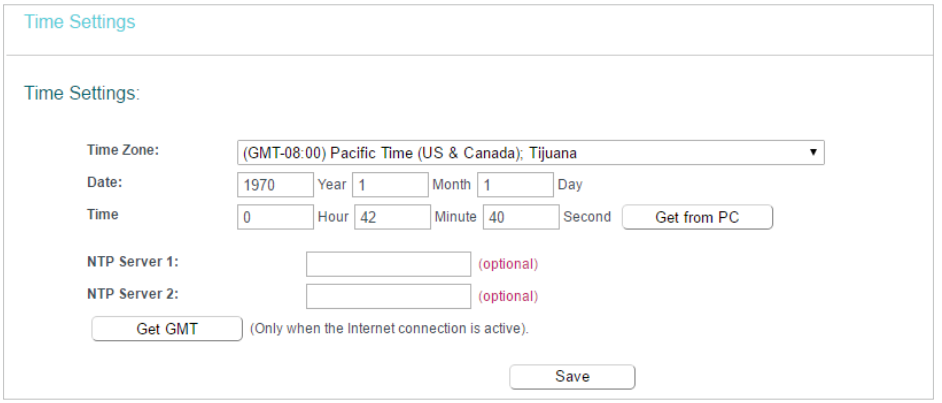
If your IPv6 wan connection type is "Tunnel 6to4", the Site Prefix Configuration Type should be "Static" to make sure "Tunnel 6to4" works properly.

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.

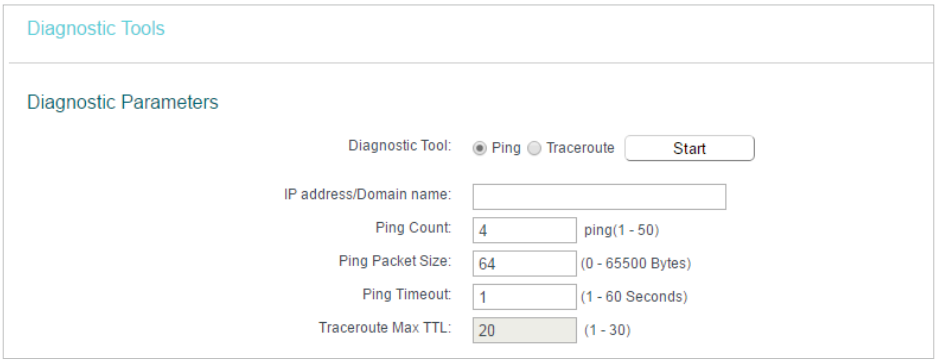
Note:

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.



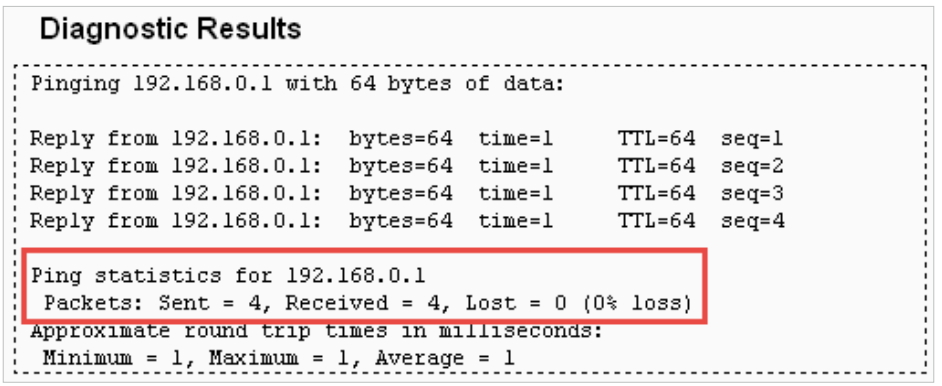
- Diagnostic Tool - Select one diagnostic tool.
  - Ping - This diagnostic tool troubleshoots connectivity, reachability, and name resolution to a given host or gateway.
  - Tracerouter - This diagnostic tool tests the performance of a connection.

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.

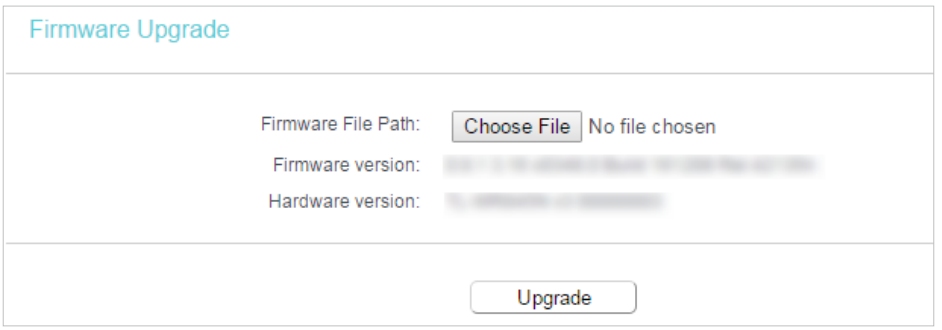


5. 16. 3. Firmware Upgrade

TP-Link is dedicated to improving and richening the product features, giving users a better network experience. We will release the latest firmware at TP-Link official website

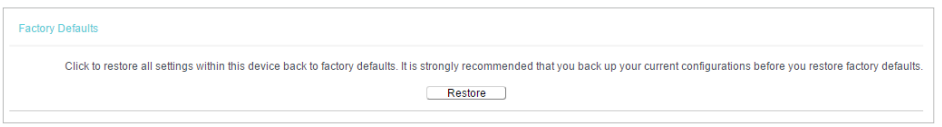
www.tp-link.com. You can download the lastest firmware file from the Support page of our website and upgrade the firmware to the latest version.

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.



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.

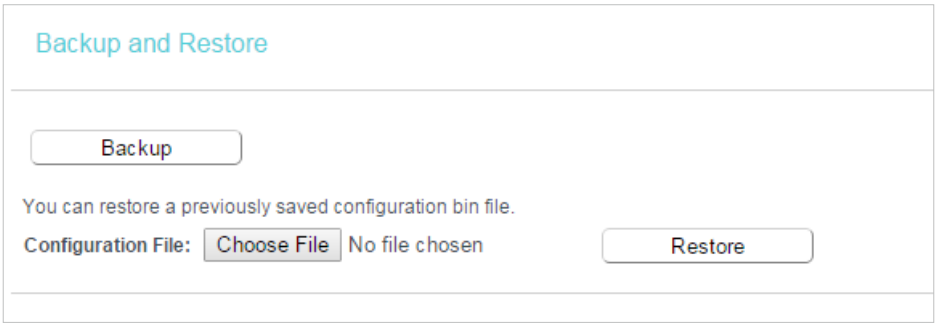


- Default Username: admin
- Default Password: admin
- Default IP Address: 192.168.0.1
- Default Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

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

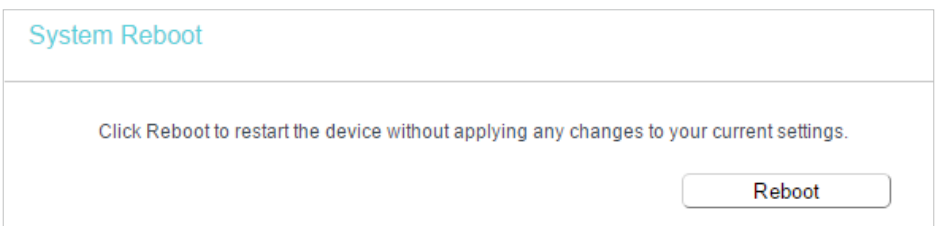
Some settings of the router will take effect only after rebooting, including:

- 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).

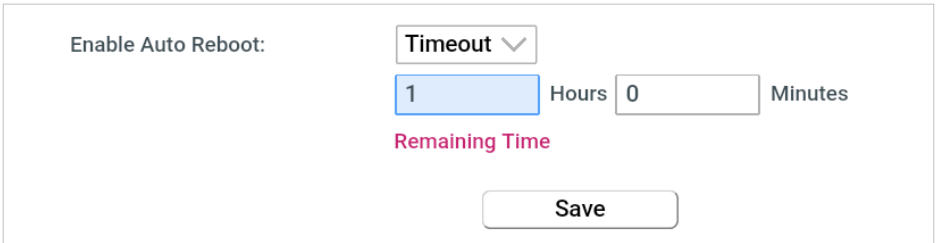
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > Reboot.

- **To reboot manually**

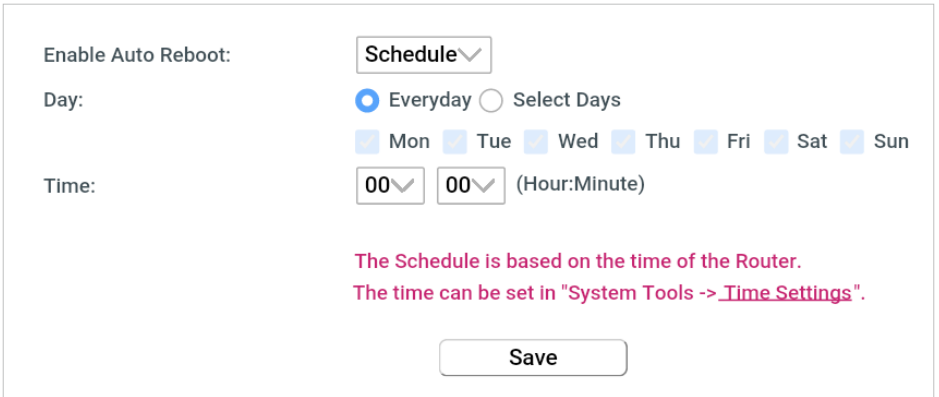
Click Reboot, and wait a few minutes for the router to rebooting.



- **To reboot automatically**
  - Select Timeout in the drop-down list of Enable Auto Reboot and specify a time period (1-72hours), then the router will reboot automatically after every this interval.

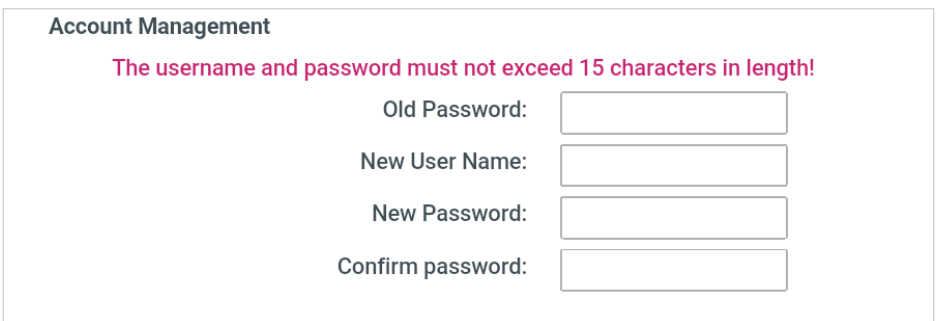


  - Select Schedule in the drop-down list of Enable Auto Reboot and specify the Time when the router reboots and Day which to decide how often it reboots.



5. 16. 7. Account Management

1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > Administrator, and focus on the Account Management section. You can change the factory default username and password of the router.



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.

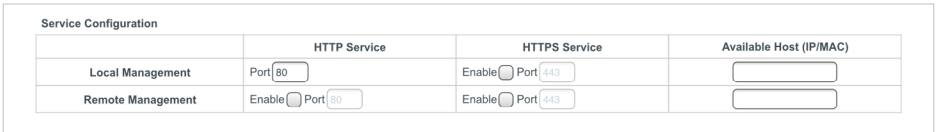
Note:
The new username and password must not exceed 15 characters and not include any spacing.

3. Click Save.

5. 16. 8. Local Management

This feature allows you to block computers on the LAN from accessing the router by using the MAC/IP-based authentication.

1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > Administrator, and focus on the Service Configuration section.



- **Allow all LAN conencted devices to manage the router locally**

1. Keep the Available Host (IP/MAC) empty, which means you don't specify any host to manage the router.
2. If you want to access the router via both HTTPS and HTTP, please tick the Enable checkbox in HTTPS Service column. Otherwise, keep it disbled.
3. Keep the local management port as default if you don't know which port to use.
4. Click Save.

Note:
If the web management port conflicts with the one used for Virtual Server entry, the entry will be automatically disabled after the setting is saved.

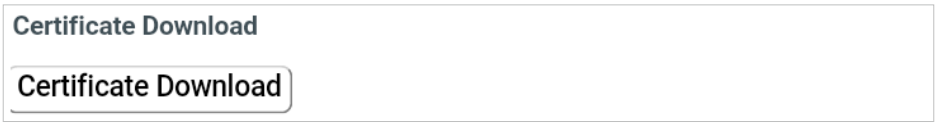
- **Allow a specific device to manage the router locally**

1. Enter the IP or MAC address of the host that you want to manage the router in the Available Host (IP/MAC) entry. The format of the MAC address is XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX (X is any hexadecimal digit).
2. If you want to access the router via both HTTPS and HTTP, please tick the Enable box in HTTPS Service column. Otherwise, keep it disbled.
3. Keep the Port as default if you don't know which port to use.
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.

- **Certificate**

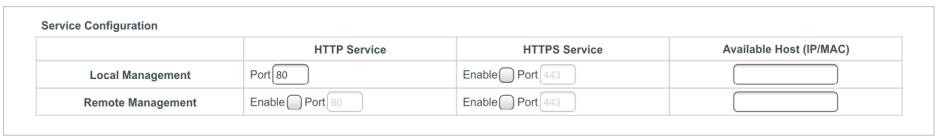
Download and install the certificate for management via HTTPS if you need it. Once the certificate is installed, warnings will not pop up when you access the router via HTTPS.



5. 16. 9. Remote Management

This feature allows you to manage your router from a remote location 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 > Administrator, and focus on the Service Configuration section.



- **Forbid all devices to manage the router remotely**

Do not tick the Enable checkbox in both HTTP Service and HTTPS Service.

- **Allow all devices to manage the router remotely**

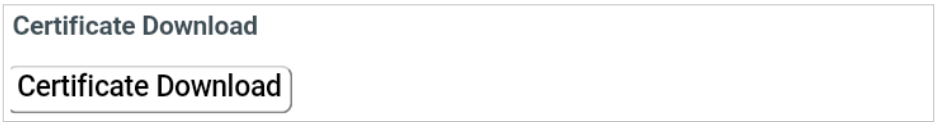
1. Tick the Enable checkbox in HTTP Service.
2. If you want to access the router via both HTTPS and HTTP, please tick the Enable checkbox in HTTPS Service column. Otherwise, keep it disbled.
3. For higher security, you can change the remote management web port by entering a number between 1024 and 65534.
4. Click Save.

- **Allow a specific device to manage the router remotely**

1. Tick the Enable checkbox in HTTP Service.
2. If you want to access the router via both HTTPS and HTTP, please tick the Enable checkbox in HTTPS Service column. Otherwise, keep it disbled.
3. For higher security, you can change the remote management web port by entering a number between 1024 and 65534.
4. Enter the IP or MAC address of the host that you want to manage the router in the Available Host (IP/MAC) entry. The format of the MAC address is XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX (X is any hexadecimal digit).
5. Click Save.

- **Certificate**

Download and install the certificate for management via HTTPS if you need it. Once the certificate is installed, warnings will not pop up when you access the router via HTTPS.

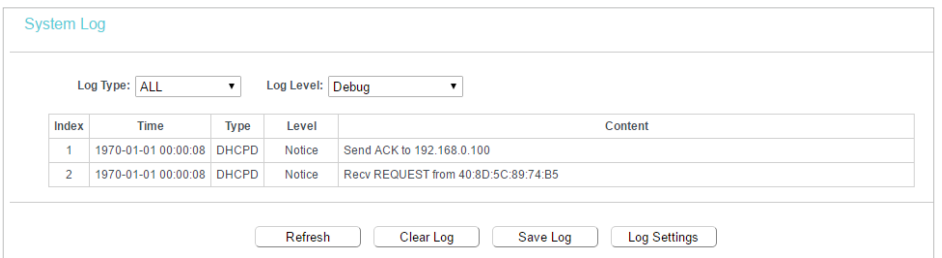


Note:

- 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 management page.
- Be sure to change the router's default password for security purposes.

5. 16. 10. System Log

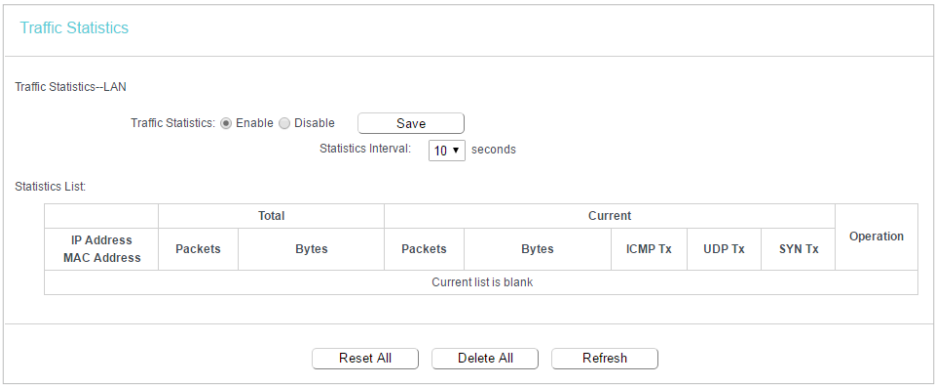
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > System Log, and you can view the logs of the router.



- 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. 11. 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.



5. 17. Log out

Click Logout at the bottom of the main menu, and you will log out of the web management page and return to the login window.

Chapter 6

Configure the Router in Access Point Mode

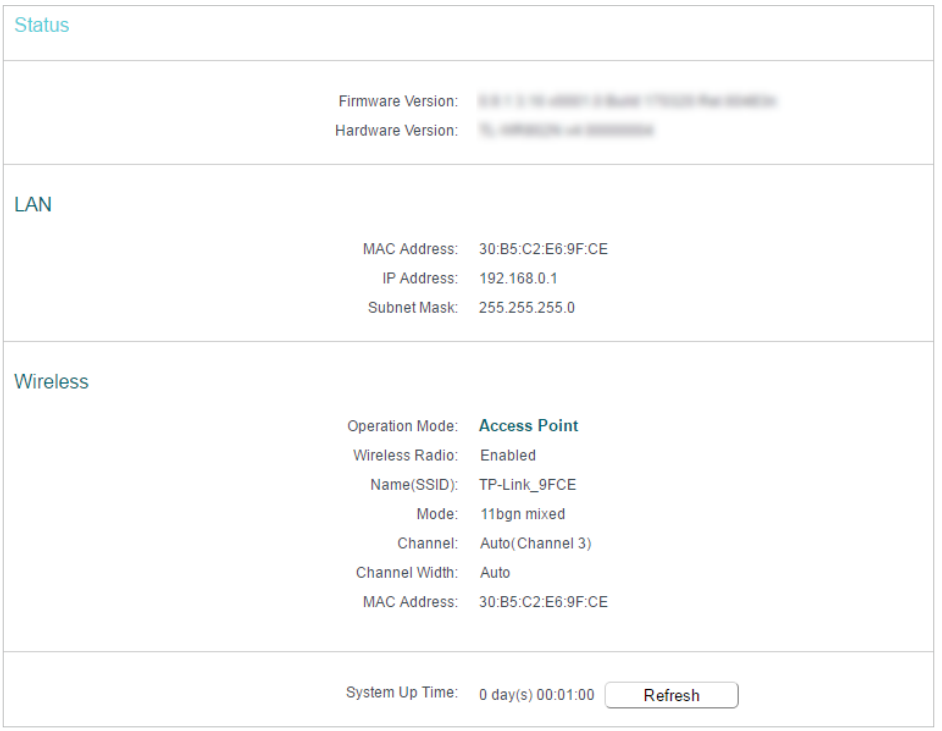
This chapter presents how to configure the various features of the router working as a an access point.

It contains the following sections:

- Status
- Operation Mode
- Network
- Wireless
- DHCP
- System Tools
- Log out

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.



- 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.

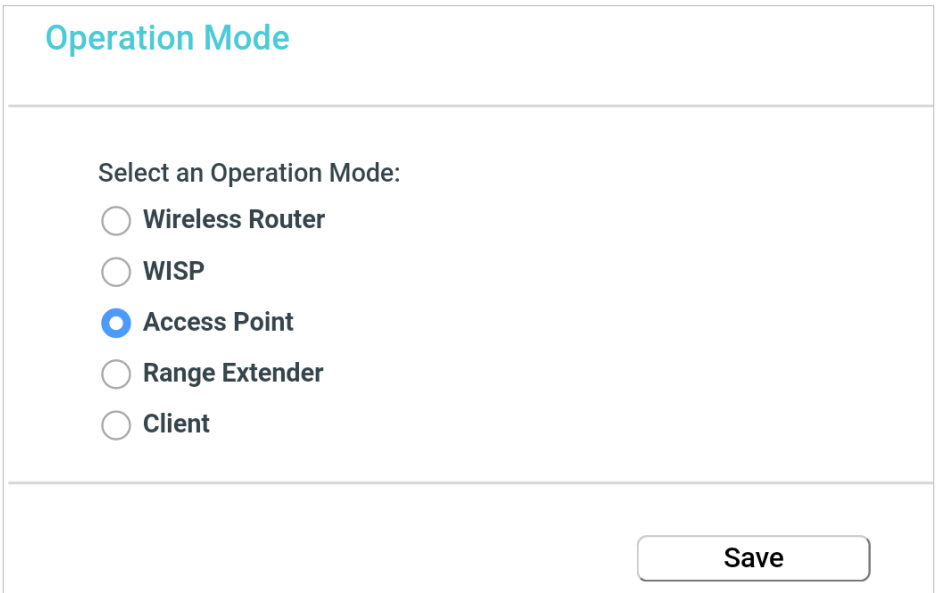
- Channel Width - The current wireless channel width in use.
- MAC Address - The physical address of the router.

- 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

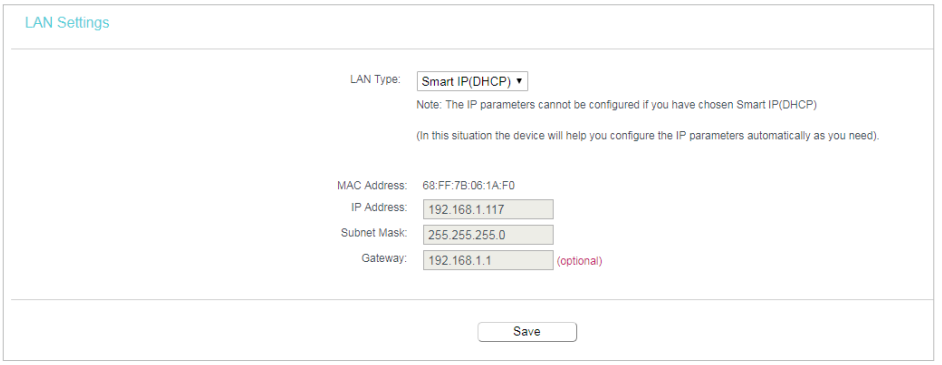
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to Operation Mode.
3. Select the working mode as needed and click Save.



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.



- 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 of your router if you select Static IP (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.

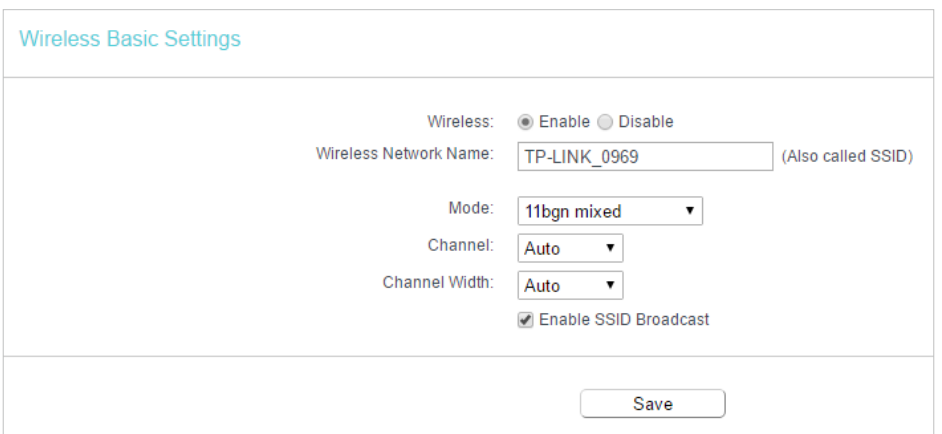
Note:

- If you have changed the IP address, you must use the new IP address to log in.
- 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 automatically, but the Virtual Server and DMZ Host will not take effect until they are re-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 - 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.

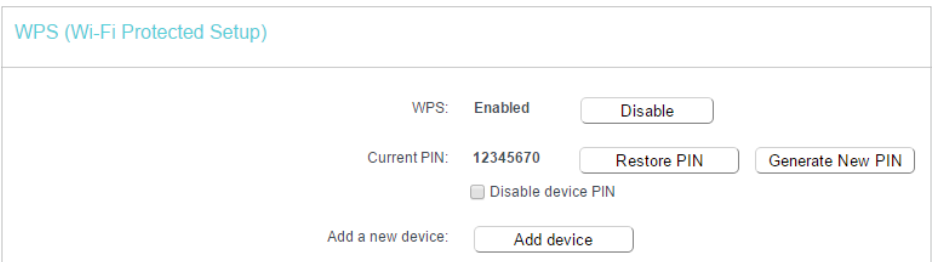
Note:

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.

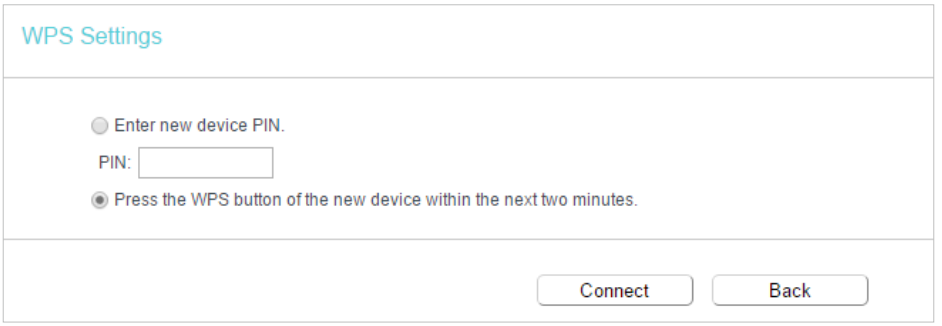
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to Wireless > WPS.
3. Follow one of the following three methods to connect your client device to the router's Wi-Fi network.

Method ONE: Press the WPS Button on Your Client Device

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



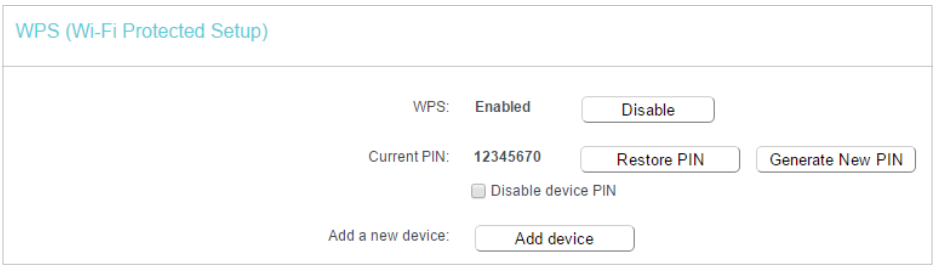
2. Select Press the WPS button of the new device within the next two minutes and click Connect.



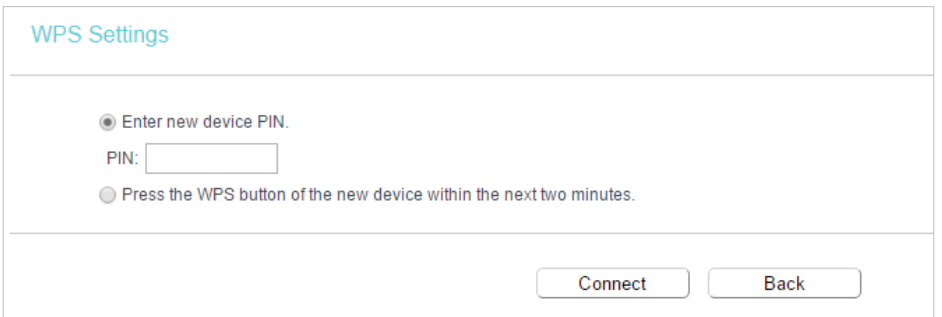
3. Within two minutes, press the WPS button on your client device.
4. A success message will appear on the WPS page if the client device has been successfully added to the router's network.

Method TWO: Enter the Client's PIN

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



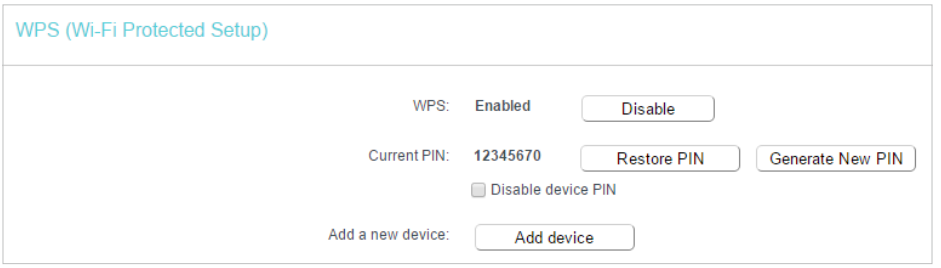
2. Select Enter new device PIN, enter your client device's current PIN in the PIN filed and click Connect.



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

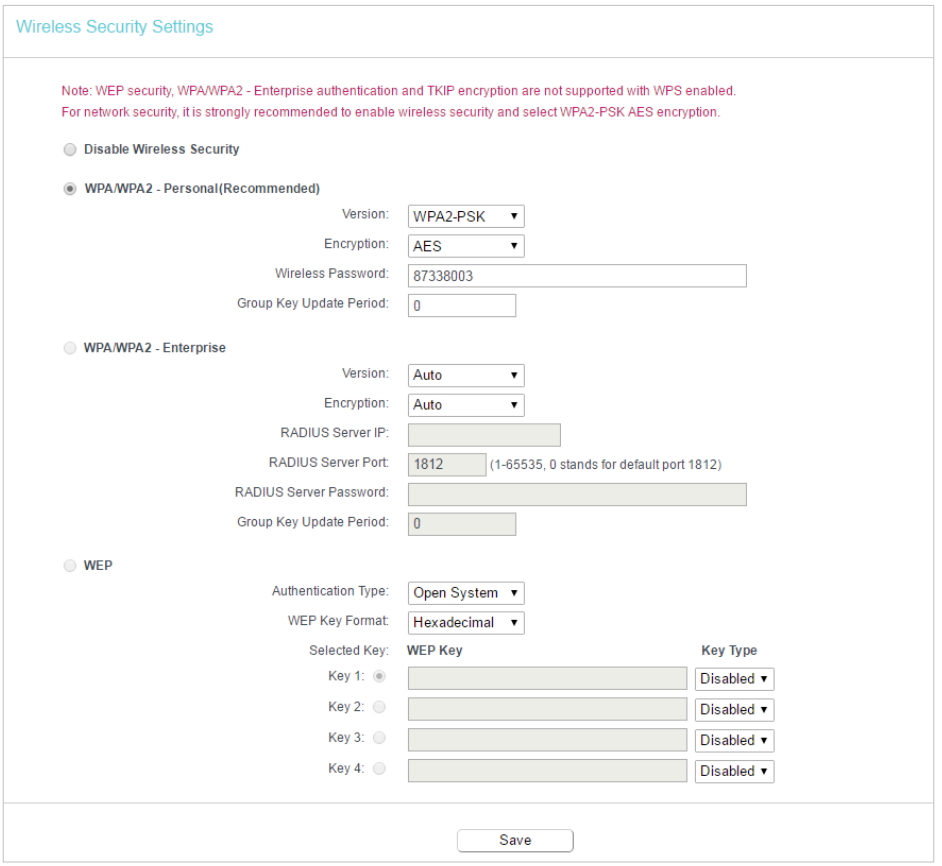
1. Keep the WPS Status as Enabled and get the Current PIN of the router.



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.



- 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 - 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, 128-bit or 152-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.

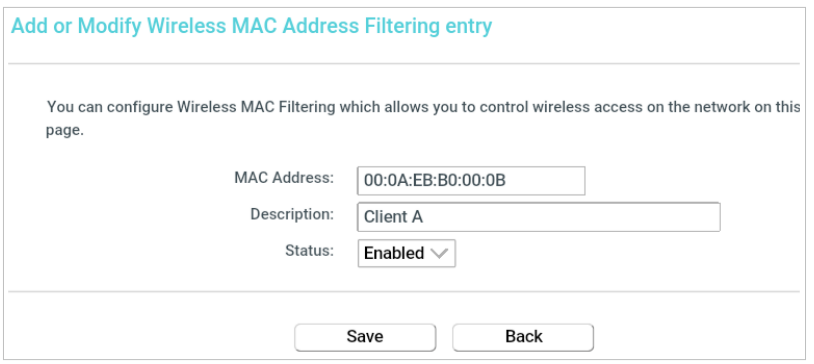
I want to:

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

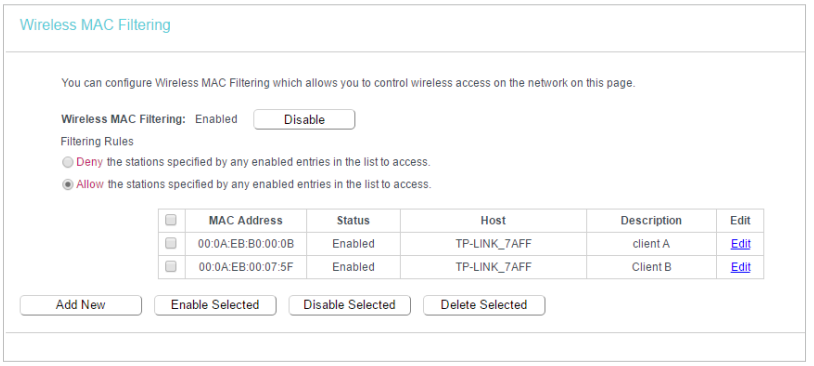
How can I do that?

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.



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.



Done!

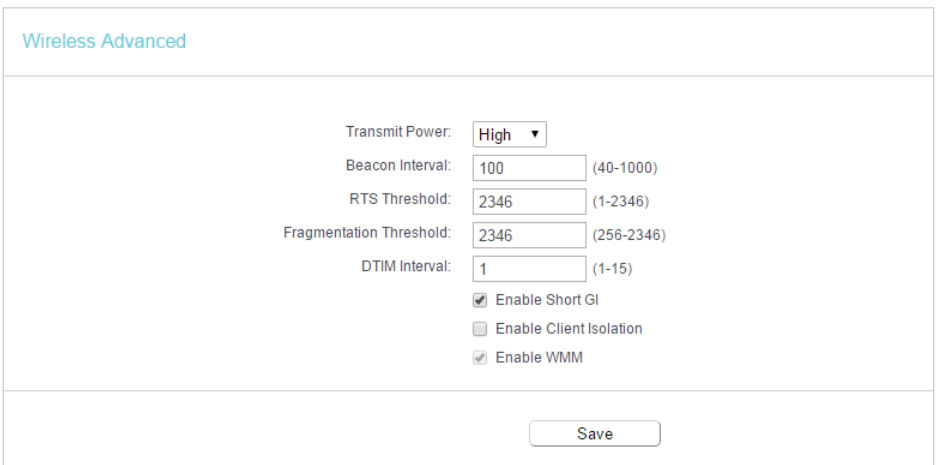
Now only client A and client B can access your network.

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.

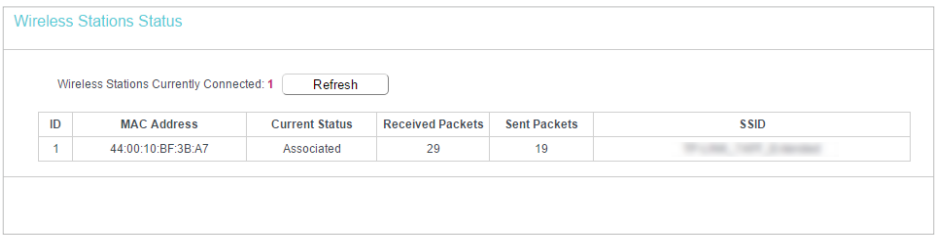


- Transmit Power - Select High, Middle or Low which you would like to specify for the router. High is the default setting and recommended.
- Beacon Interval - Enter a value between 40-1000 milliseconds for Beacon Interval here. Beacon Interval value determines the time interval of the beacons. The beacons 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.

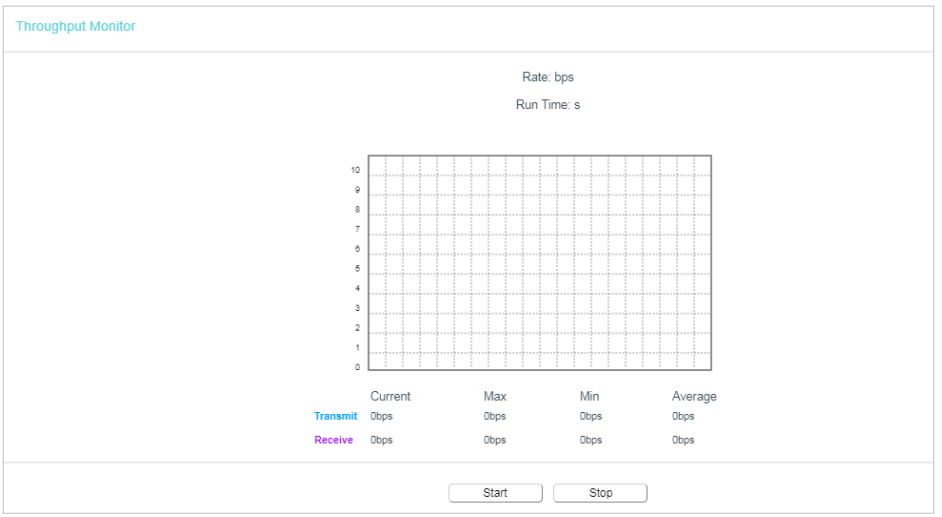


- MAC Address - The MAC address of the connected wireless client.
- Current Status - The running status of the connected wireless client.
- Received Packets - Packets received by the wireless client.
- Sent Packets - Packets sent by the wireless client.
- SSID - SSID that the station associates with.

6. 4. 7. Throughput Monitor

Throughput monitor records the wireless throughput information.

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 check the wireless throughput information.



- Rate - The throughput unit.
- Run Time - How long this function is running.
- Transmit - Wireless transmit rate information.
- Transmit - Wireless transmit rate information.
- Receive - Wireless reception rate information.
- Click Start to start wireless throughput monitor.
- Click Stop to stop wireless throughput monitor.

6. 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 Guset 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 Isolation - If enabled, guests are isolated from each other.

Note:

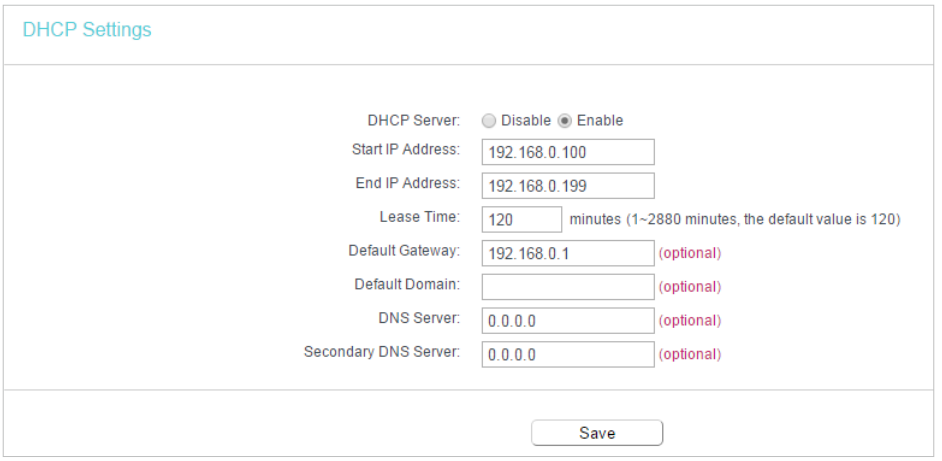
The range of bandwidth for guest network is calculated according to the setting of Bandwidth Control on the Bandwidth Control page.

6. 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.

6. 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.

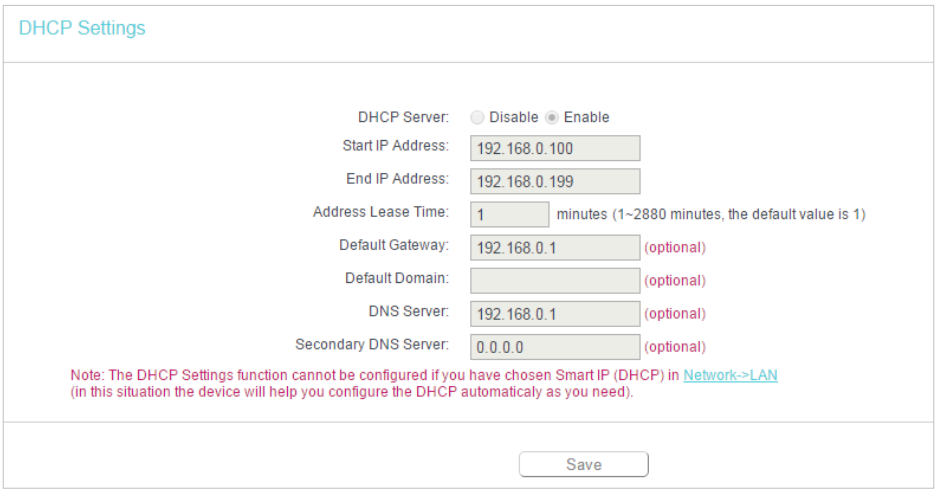


- DHCP Server - Enable or disable the DHCP server. If disabled, you must have another DHCP server within your network or else you must configure the computer manually.
- Start IP Address - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to start with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.100 is the default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

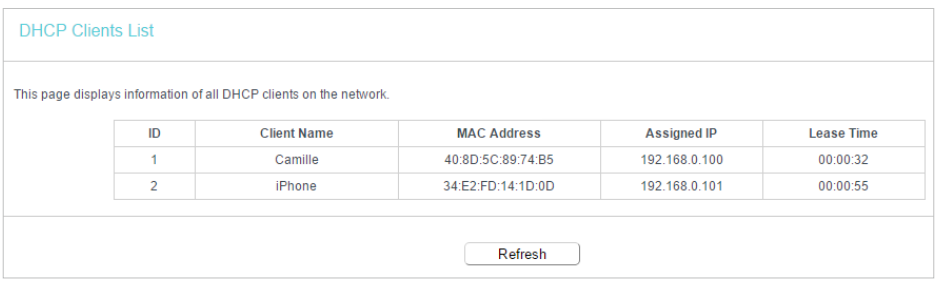
Note:

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



6. 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.



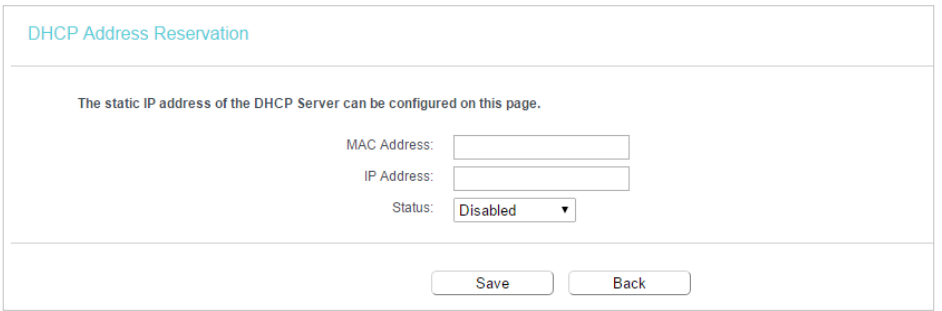
- Client Name - The name of the DHCP client.
- MAC Address - The MAC address of the DHCP client.
- Assigned IP - The IP address that the outer has allocated to the DHCP client.
- Lease Time - The time of the DHCP client leased. After the dynamic IP address has expired, a new dynamic IP address will be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

6. 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.



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.

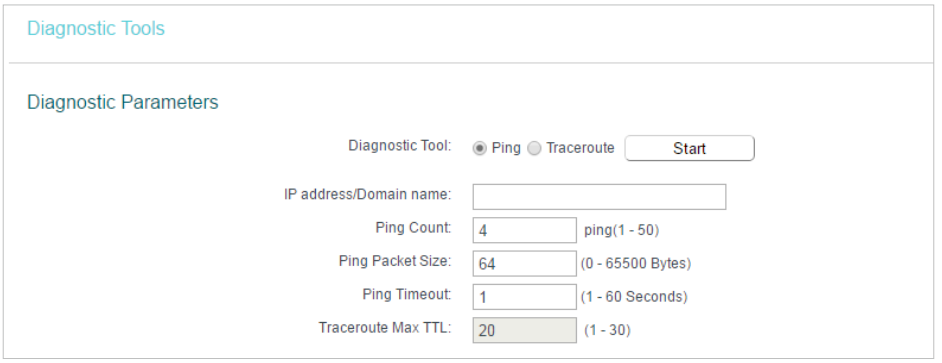
4) Click Save.

6. 7. System Tools

6. 7. 1. 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.



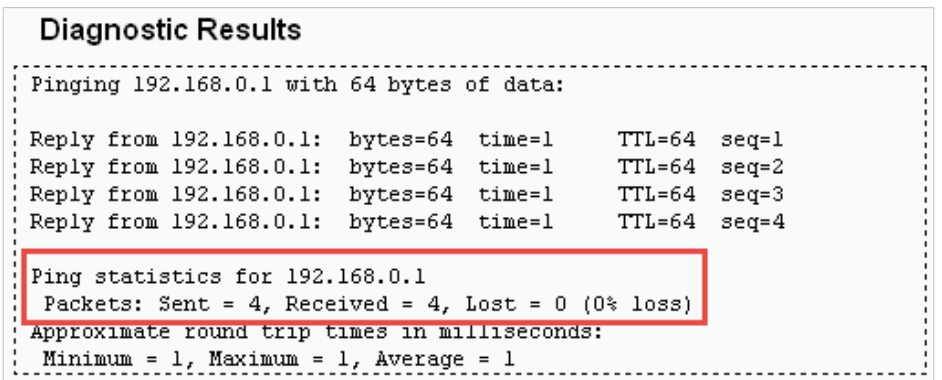
- Diagnostic Tool - Select one diagnostic tool.
  - Ping - This diagnostic tool troubleshoots connectivity, reachability, and name resolution to a given host or gateway.
  - Tracerouter - This diagnostic tool tests the performance of a connection.

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.

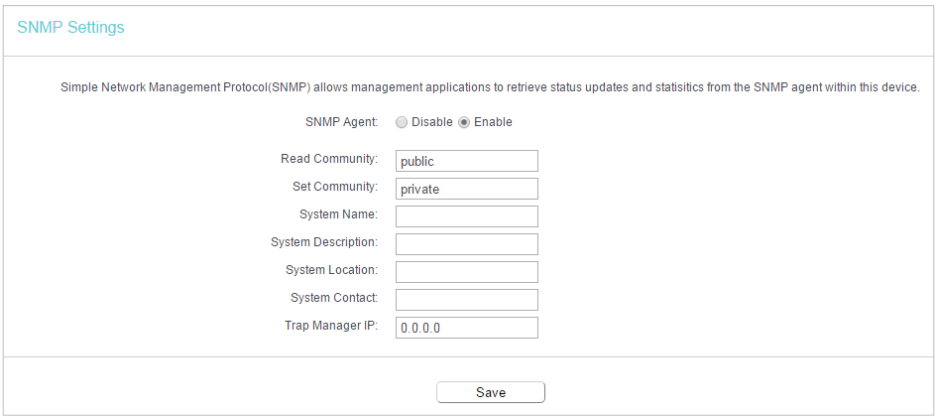
3. Click Start to check the connectivity of the internet.
4. The Diagnostic Results page displays the diagnosis result. If the result is similar to the following figure, the connectivity of the internet is fine.



6. 7. 2. SNMP Settings

Enable this function if you want to have remote control through SNMPv1/v2 agent with MIB-II.

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. Select Enable, configure the parameters and click Save.

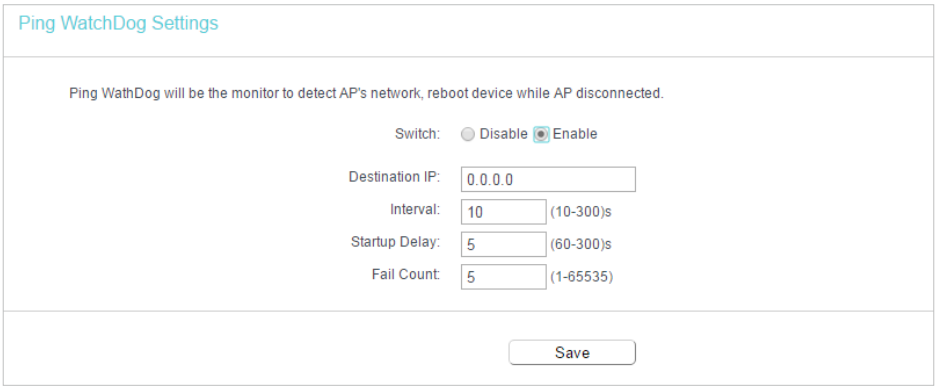


- System Name - An administratively-assigned name for this managed node.
- System Description - The software version information for this managed node.
- System Location - The physical location of this node.
- System Contact - The textual identification of the contact person for this managed node.
- Trap Manage IP - Displays the IP address of the host to receive the traps.

6. 7. 3. Ping WatchDog

The Ping Watch Dog is dedicated for continuous monitoring of the particular connection to remote host using the Ping tool. It makes the router 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, the router 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. Configure the settings and click Save.

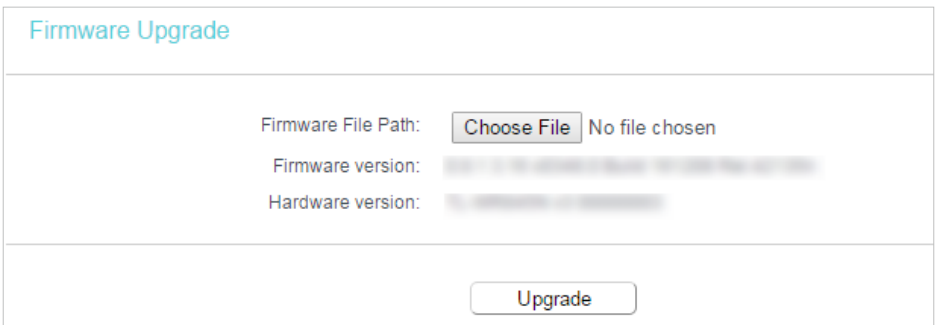


- Enable - Turn on/off Ping Watch Dog.
- Destination IP - The IP address of the target host where the Ping Watch Dog Utility is sending ping packets.
- Interval - Time interval between two ping packets which are sent out continuously.
- Startup Delay - Time delay before first ping packet is sent out when the router is restarted.
- Fail Count - Upper limit of the ping packets the router can drop continuously. If this value is overrun, the router will restart automatically.

6. 7. 4. Firmware Upgrade

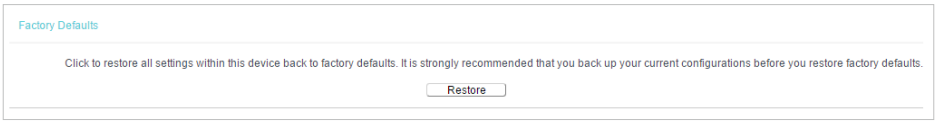
TP-Link is dedicated to improving and richening the product features, giving users a better network experience. We will release the latest firmware at TP-Link official website www.tp-link.com. You can download the lastest firmware file from the Support page of our website and upgrade the firmware to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



6. 7. 5. 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.

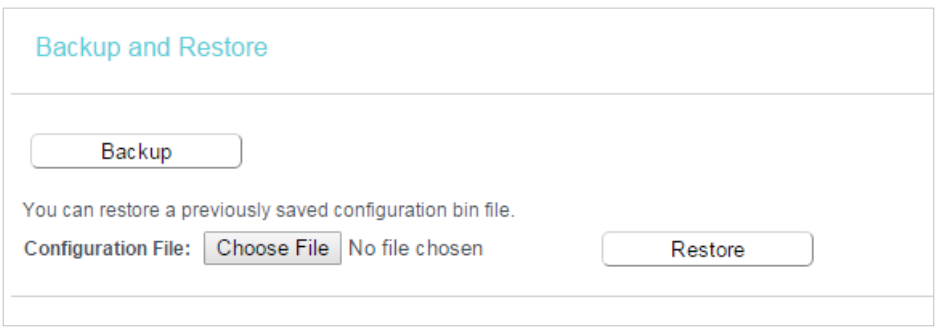


- Default Username: admin
- Default Password: admin
- Default IP Address: 192.168.0.1
- Default Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

6. 7. 6. 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.

6. 7. 7. Reboot

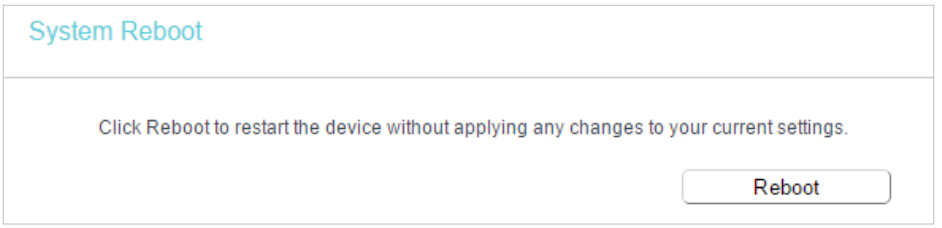
Some settings of the router will take effect only after rebooting, including:

- 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).

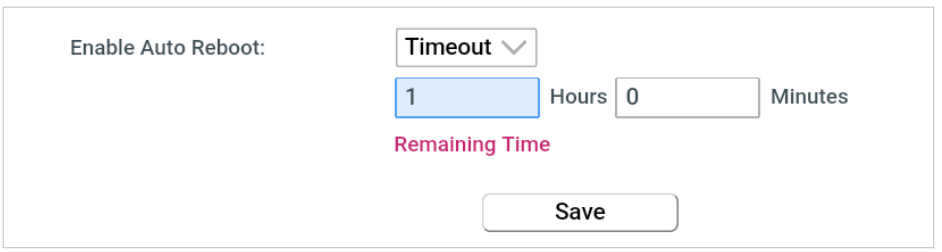
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > Reboot.

- **To reboot manually**

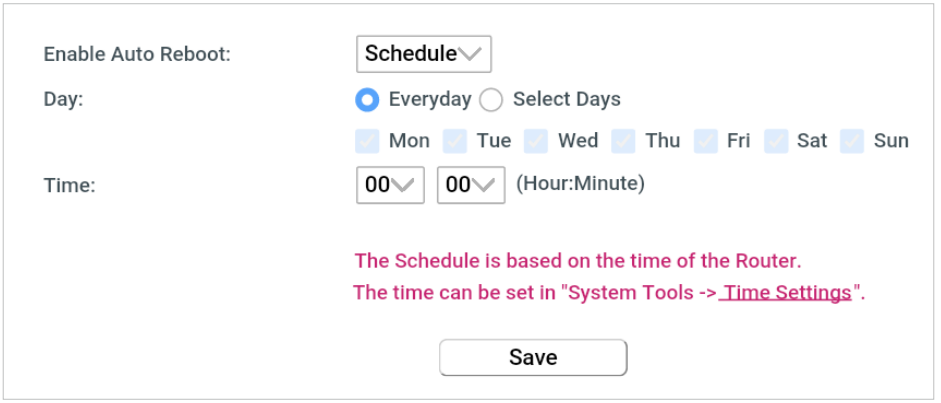
Click Reboot, and wait a few minutes for the router to rebooting.



- **To reboot automatically**
  - Select Timeout in the drop-down list of Enable Auto Reboot and specify a time period (1-72hours), then the router will reboot automatically after every this interval.

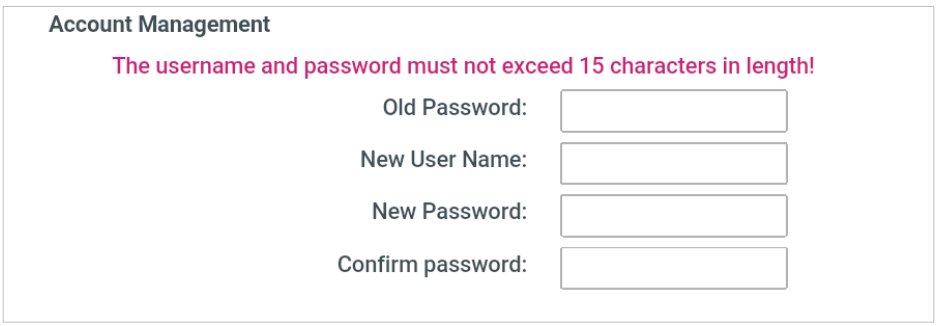


  - Select Schedule in the drop-down list of Enable Auto Reboot and specify the Time when the router reboots and Day which to decide how often it reboots.



6. 7. 8. Account Management

1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > Administrator, and focus on the Account Management section. You can change the factory default username and password of the router.



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. 7. 9. Local Management

This feature allows you to block computers on the LAN from accessing the router by using the MAC/IP-based authentication.

1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > Administrator, and focus on the Service Configuration section.

- **Allow all LAN conencted devices to manage the router locally**

1. Keep the Available Host (IP/MAC) empty, which means you don't specify any host to manage the router.
2. If you want to access the router via both HTTPS and HTTP, please tick the Enable checkbox in HTTPS Service column. Otherwise, keep it disbled.
3. Keep the local management port as default if you don't know which port to use.
4. Click Save.

Note:
If the web management port conflicts with the one used for Virtual Server entry, the entry will be automatically disabled after the setting is saved.

- **Allow a specific device to manage the router locally**

1. Enter the IP or MAC address of the host that you want to manage the router in the Available Host (IP/MAC) entry. The format of the MAC address is XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX (X is any hexadecimal digit).
2. If you want to access the router via both HTTPS and HTTP, please tick the Enable box in HTTPS Service column. Otherwise, keep it disbled.
3. Keep the Port as default if you don't know which port to use.
4. Click Save.

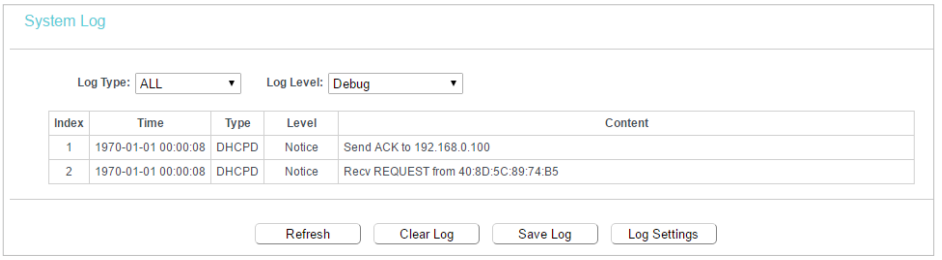
Note:
If your PC is blocked but you want to access the router again, press and hold the Reset button to reset the router to the factory defaults.

- **Certificate**

Download and install the certificate for management via HTTPS if you need it. Once the certificate is installed, warnings will not pop up when you access the router via HTTPS.

6. 7. 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.



- 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. 8. Log out

Click Logout at the bottom of the main menu, and you will log out of the web management page and return to the login window.

Chapter 7

Configure the Router in Range Extender Mode

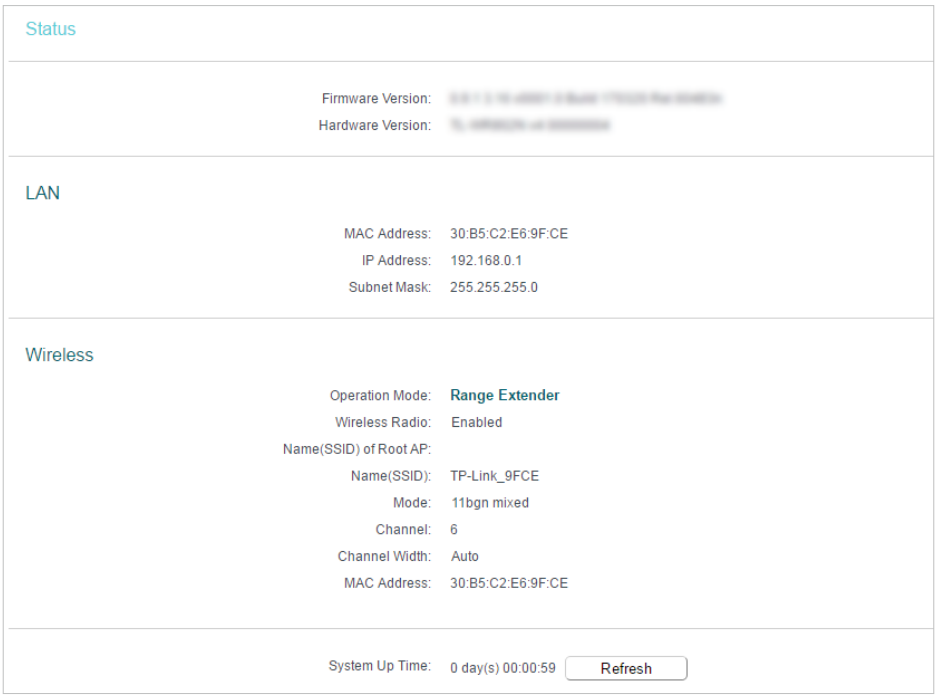
This chapter presents how to configure the various features of the router working as a range extender.

It contains the following sections:

- Status
- Operation Mode
- Network
- Wireless
- DHCP
- System Tools
- Log out

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.



- 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 wireless name of the root router.
    - Name(SSID) - The wireless name of the router.
    - Mode - The current wireless mode which the router works on.
    - Channel - The current wireless channel in use.

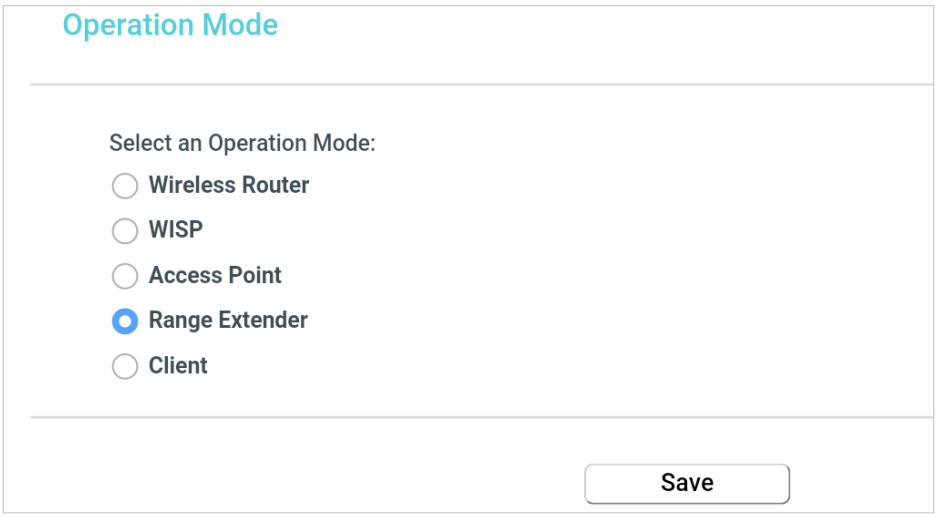
- Channel Width - The current wireless channel width in use.
- MAC Address - The physical address of the router.

- 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.

7. 2. Operation Mode

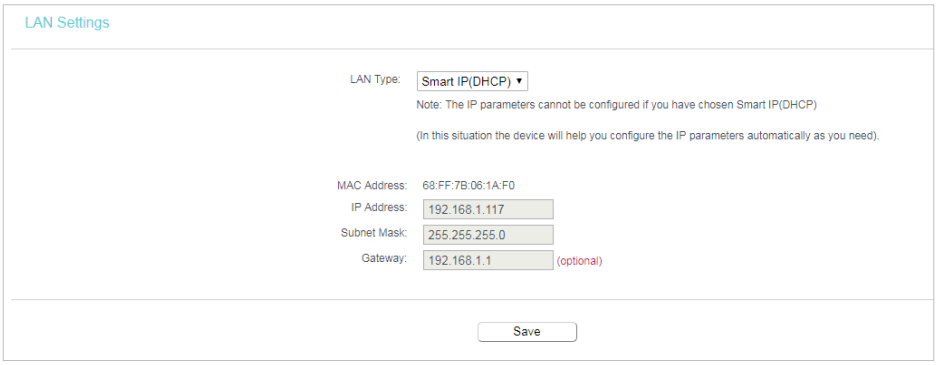
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to Operation Mode.
3. Select the working mode as needed and click Save.



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.



- 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 of your router if you select Static IP (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.

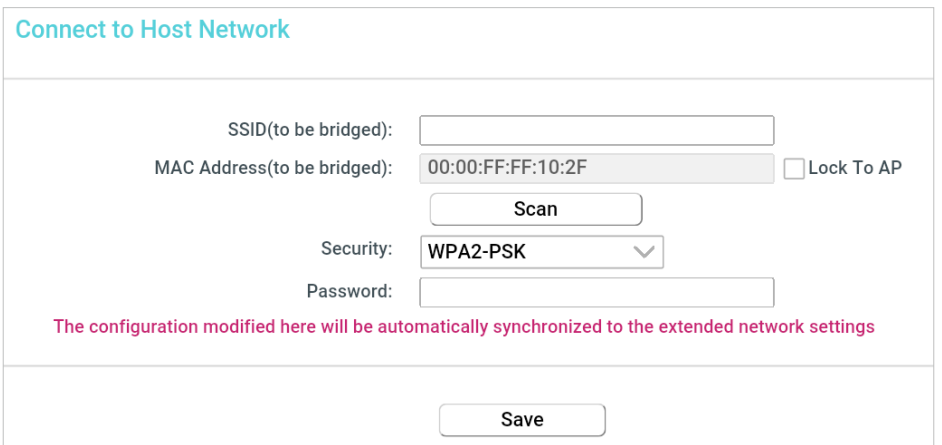
Note:

- If you have changed the IP address, you must use the new IP address to log in.
- 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 automatically, but the Virtual Server and DMZ Host will not take effect until they are re-configured.

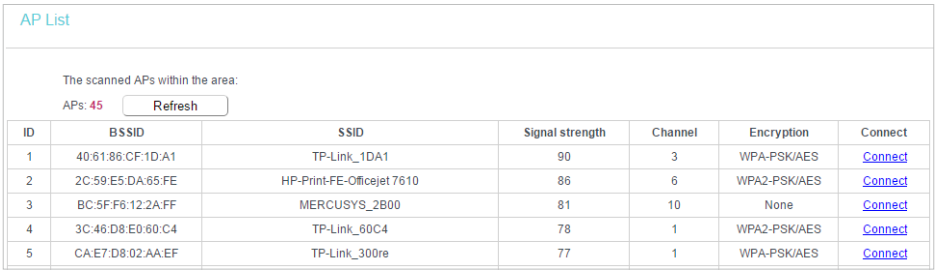
7. 4. Wireless

7. 4. 1. Connect to Network

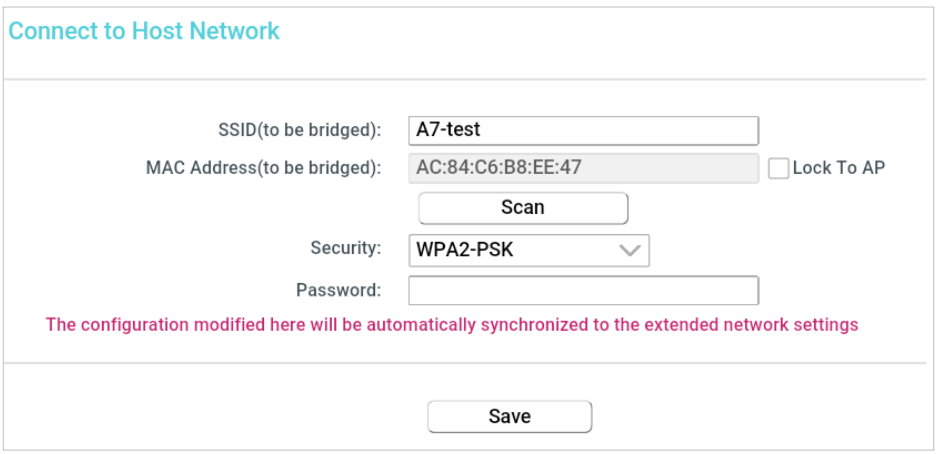
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to Wireless > Connect to Network.



3. Click Scan, select your host network from the AP List and click Conenct.



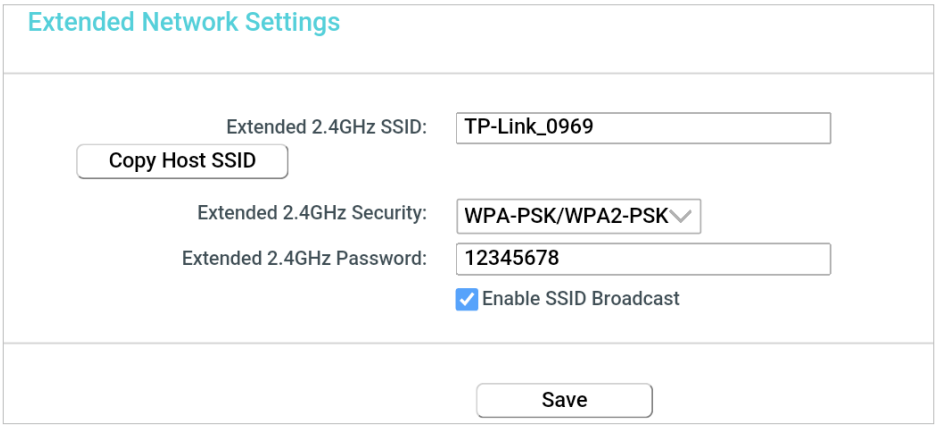
4. Enter your host network's wireless password in the Password field.



5. Tick Lock to AP checkbox if you want to restrict the device's connection to only the network with this specific MAC address.
6. 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.



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.

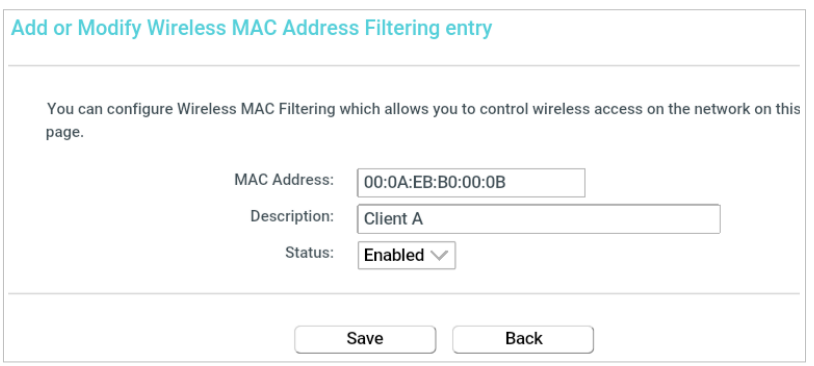
I want to:

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

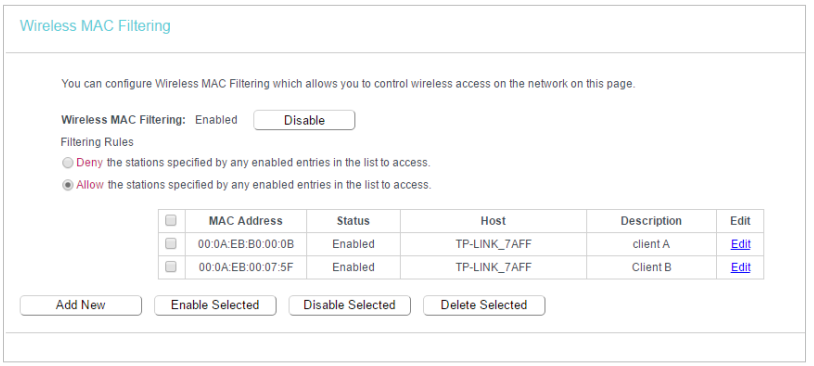
How can I do that?

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.



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.



Done!

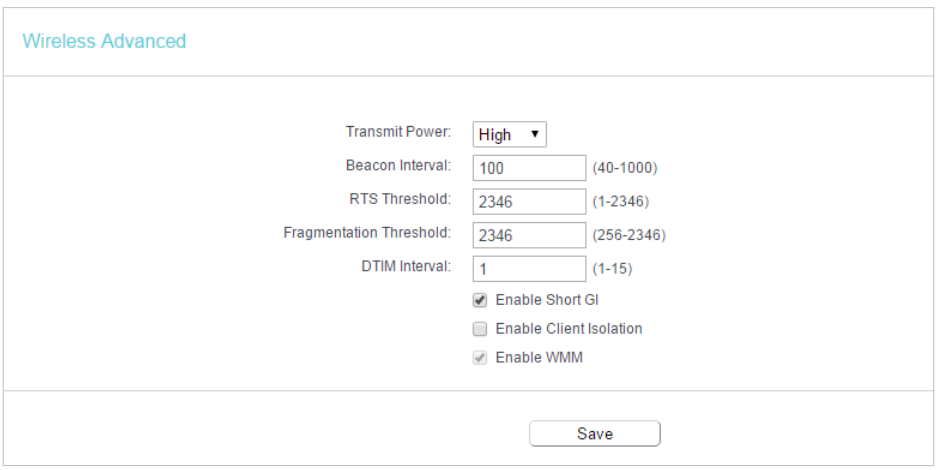
Now only client A and client B can access your network.

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.

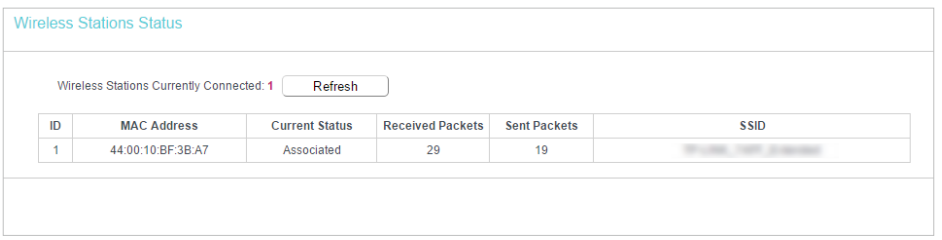


- Transmit Power - Select High, Middle or Low which you would like to specify for the router. High is the default setting and recommended.

- 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.



- MAC Address - The MAC address of the connected wireless client.
- Current Status - The running status of the connected wireless client.

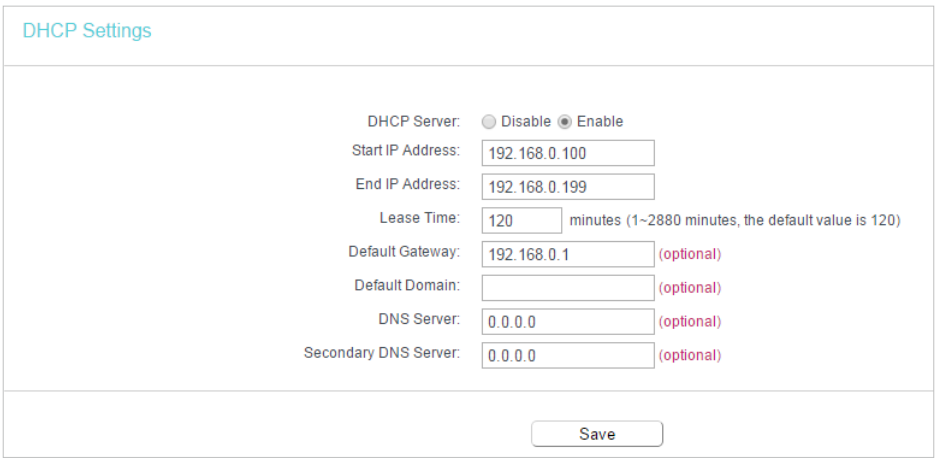
- Received Packets - Packets received by the wireless client.
- Sent Packets - Packets sent by the wireless client.
- SSID - SSID that the station associates with.

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.

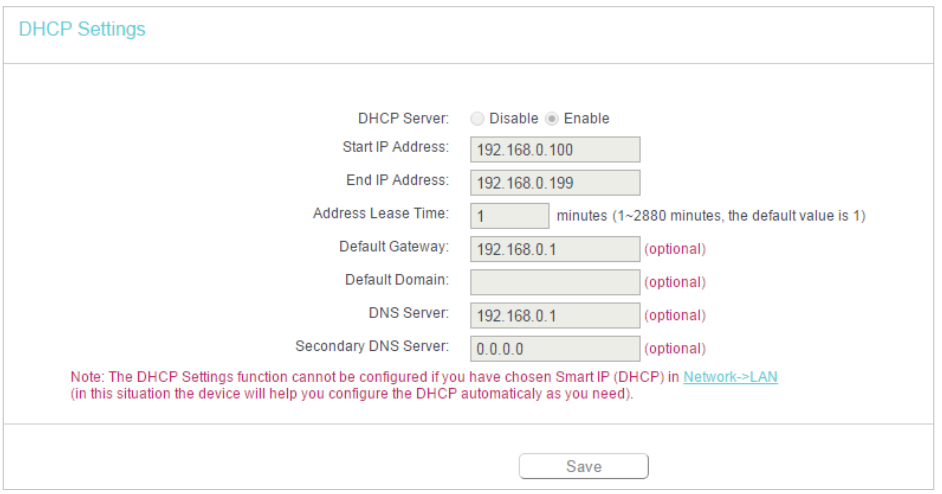


- DHCP Server - Enable or disable the DHCP server. If disabled, you must have another DHCP server within your network or else you must configure the computer manually.
- Start IP Address - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to start with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.100 is the default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

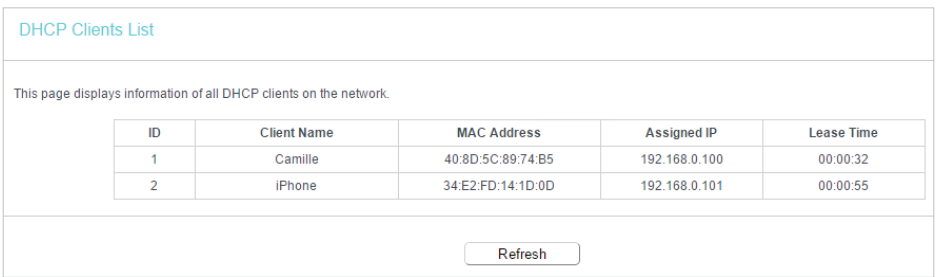
Note:

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



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.



- 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.

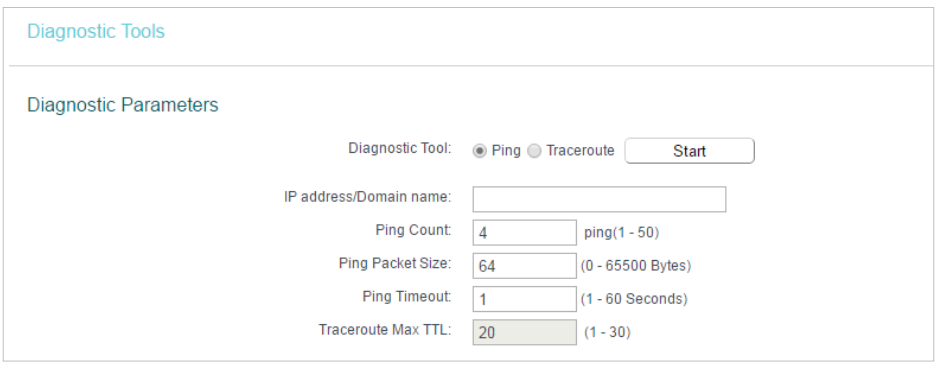
You cannot change any of the values on this page. To update this page and show the current attached devices, click Refresh.

7. 6. System Tools

7. 6. 1. 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.



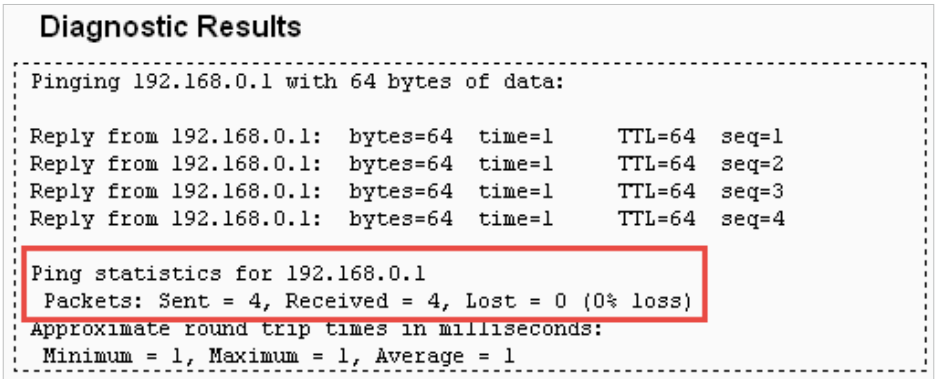
- Diagnostic Tool - Select one diagnostic tool.
  - Ping - This diagnostic tool troubleshoots connectivity, reachability, and name resolution to a given host or gateway.
  - Tracerouter - This diagnostic tool tests the performance of a connection.

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.

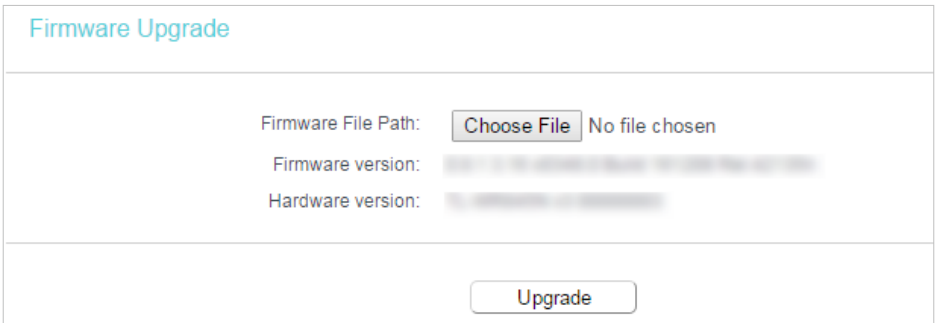
3. Click Start to check the connectivity of the internet.
4. The Diagnostic Results page displays the diagnosis result. If the result is similar to the following figure, the connectivity of the internet is fine.



7. 6. 2. Firmware Upgrade

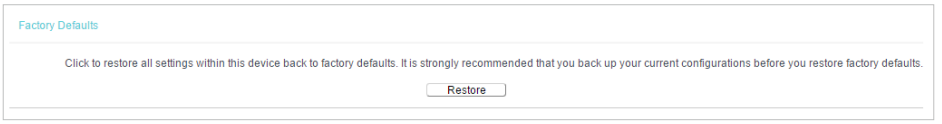
TP-Link is dedicated to improving and richening the product features, giving users a better network experience. We will release the latest firmware at TP-Link official website www.tp-link.com. You can download the lastest firmware file from the Support page of our website and upgrade the firmware to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



7. 6. 3. 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.

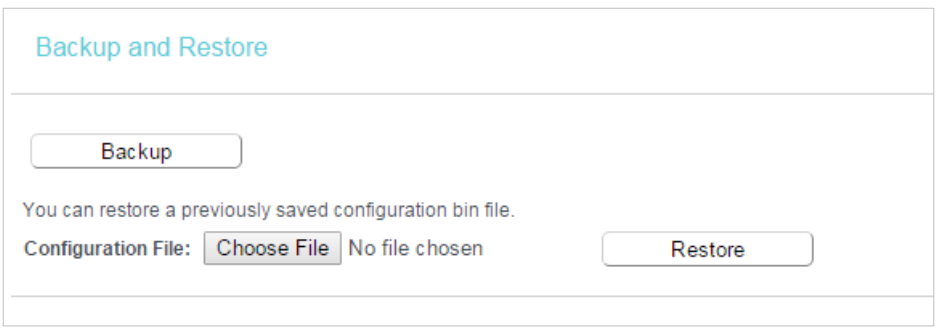


- Default Username: admin
- Default Password: admin
- Default IP Address: 192.168.0.1
- Default Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

7. 6. 4. 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. 5. Reboot

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

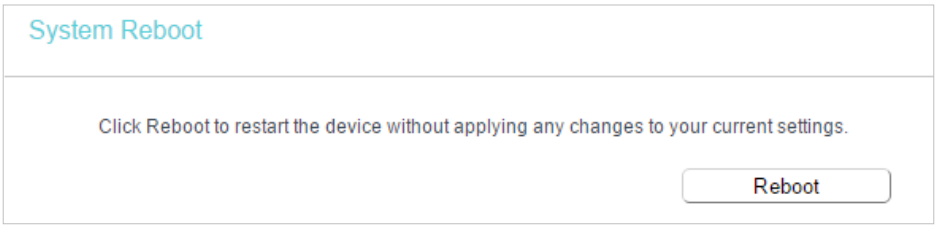
- Change the LAN IP Address (system will reboot automatically).
- Change the DHCP Settings.
- Change the Working Modes.

- 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).

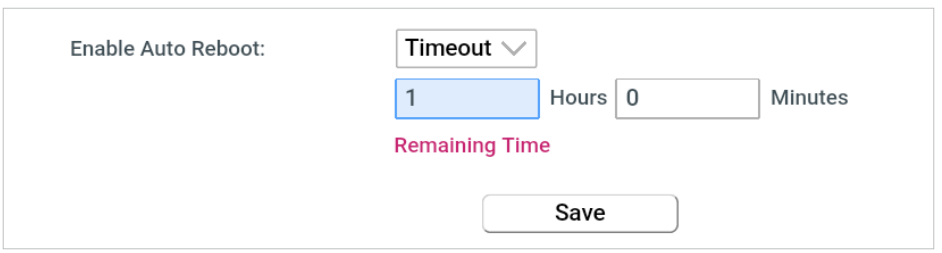
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > Reboot.

- **To reboot manually**

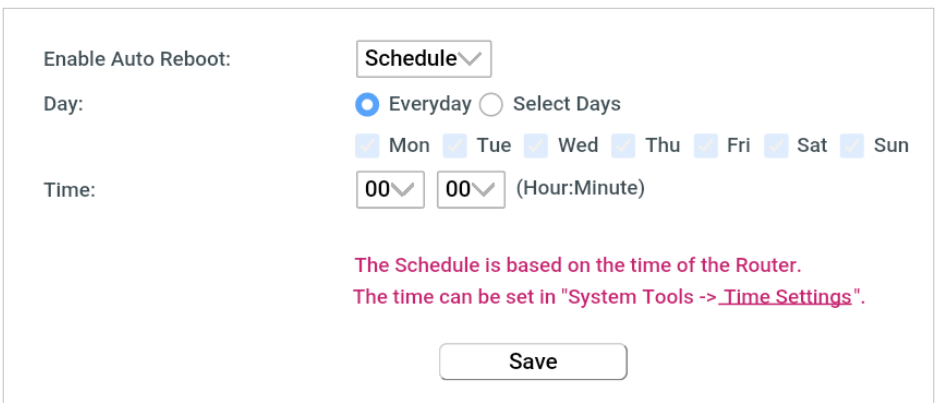
Click Reboot, and wait a few minutes for the router to rebooting.



- **To reboot automatically**
  - Select Timeout in the drop-down list of Enable Auto Reboot and specify a time period (1-72hours), then the router will reboot automatically after every this interval.

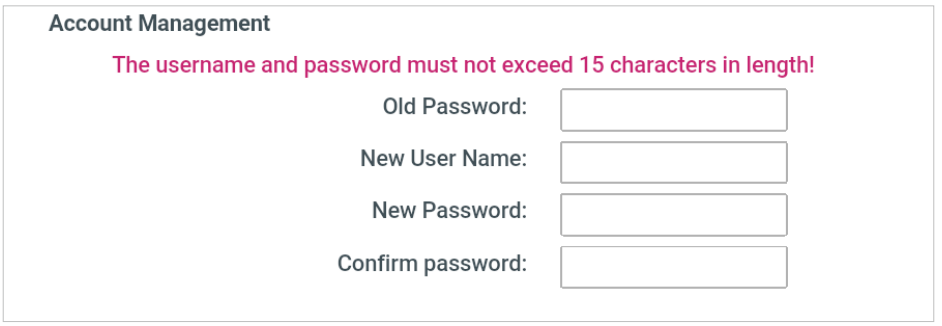


  - Select Schedule in the drop-down list of Enable Auto Reboot and specify the Time when the router reboots and Day which to decide how often it reboots.



7. 6. 6. Account Management

1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > Administrator, and focus on the Account Management section. You can change the factory default username and password of the router.



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. 7. Local Management

This feature allows you to block computers on the LAN from accessing the router by using the MAC/IP-based authentication.

1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to System Tools > Administrator, and focus on the Service Configuration section.

- **Allow all LAN conencted devices to manage the router locally**

1. Keep the Available Host (IP/MAC) empty, which means you don't specify any host to manage the router.
2. If you want to access the router via both HTTPS and HTTP, please tick the Enable checkbox in HTTPS Service column. Otherwise, keep it disbled.
3. Keep the local management port as default if you don't know which port to use.
4. Click Save.

Note:
If the web management port conflicts with the one used for Virtual Server entry, the entry will be automatically disabled after the setting is saved.

- **Allow a specific device to manage the router locally**

1. Enter the IP or MAC address of the host that you want to manage the router in the Available Host (IP/MAC) entry. The format of the MAC address is XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX (X is any hexadecimal digit).
2. If you want to access the router via both HTTPS and HTTP, please tick the Enable box in HTTPS Service column. Otherwise, keep it disbled.
3. Keep the Port as default if you don't know which port to use.
4. Click Save.

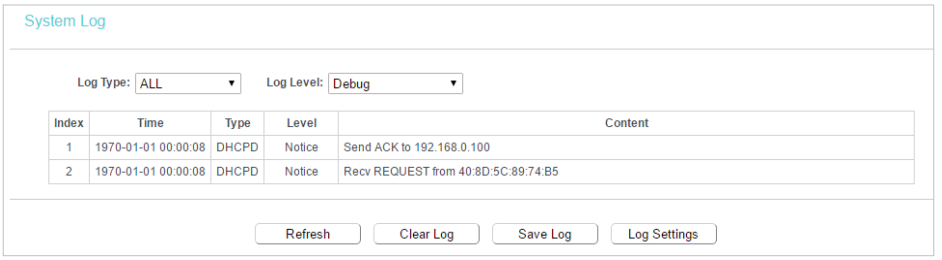
Note:
If your PC is blocked but you want to access the router again, press and hold the Reset button to reset the router to the factory defaults.

- **Certificate**

Download and install the certificate for management via HTTPS if you need it. Once the certificate is installed, warnings will not pop up when you access the router via HTTPS.

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.



- 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.

7. 7. Log out

Click Logout at the bottom of the main menu, and you will log out of the web management page and return to the login window.

Chapter 8

Configure the Router in Client Mode

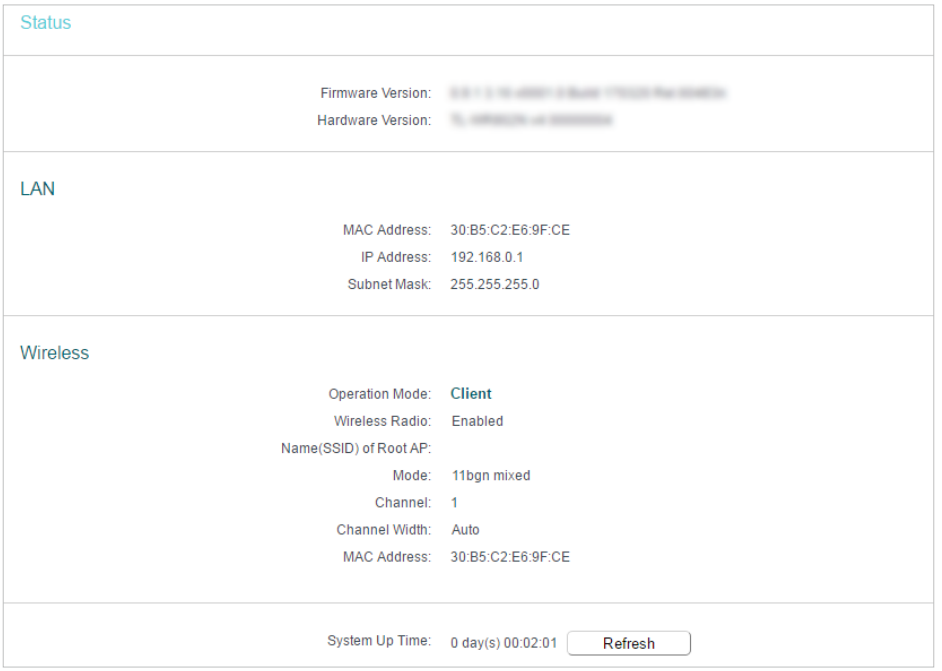
This chapter presents how to configure the various features of the router working as a client.

It contains the following sections:

- Status
- Operation Mode
- Network
- Wireless
- DHCP
- System Tools
- Log out

8. 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.



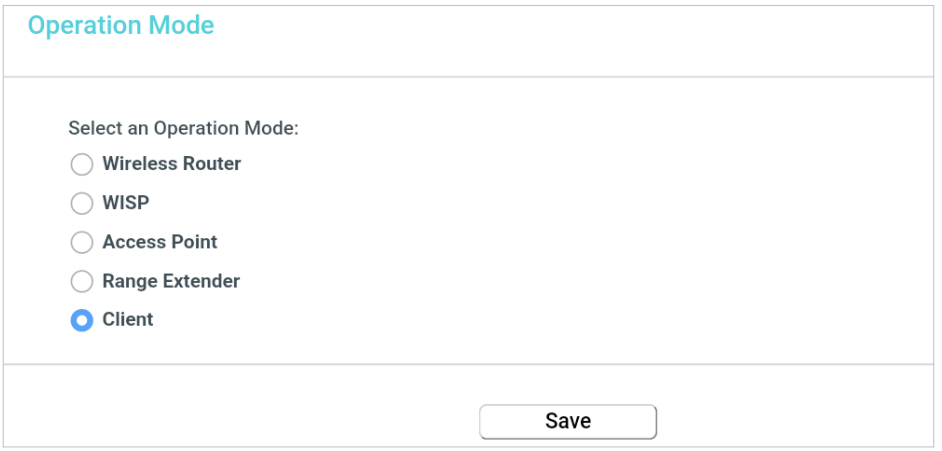
- Firmware Version - The version information of the router's firmware.
- Hardware Version - The version information of the router's hardware.
- LAN - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the Network > LAN page.
    - MAC address - The physical address of 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 wireless name of the root 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.

8. 2. Operation Mode

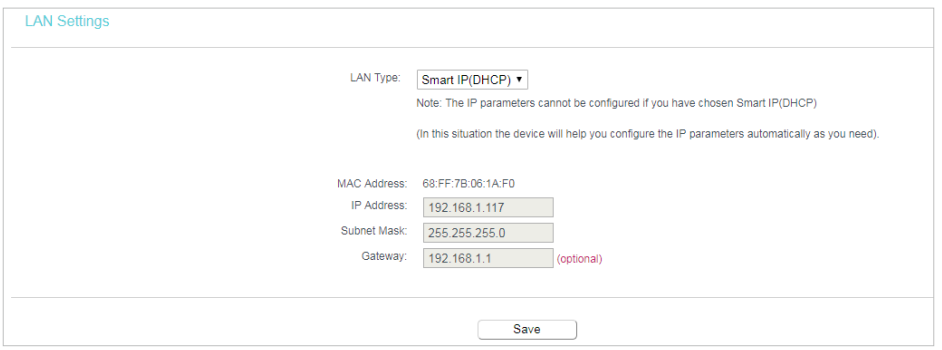
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to Operation Mode.
3. Select the working mode as needed and click Save.



8. 3. Network

8. 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.



- 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 of your router if you select Static IP (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.

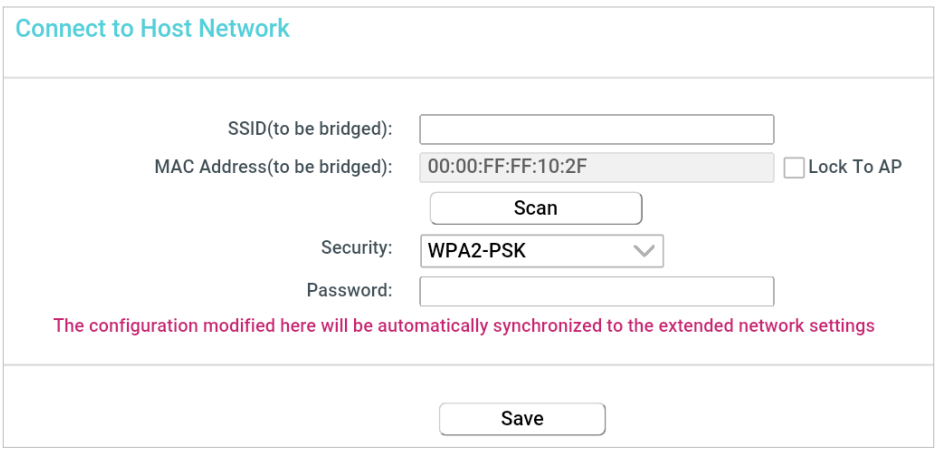
Note:

- If you have changed the IP address, you must use the new IP address to log in.
- 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 automatically, but the Virtual Server and DMZ Host will not take effect until they are re-configured.

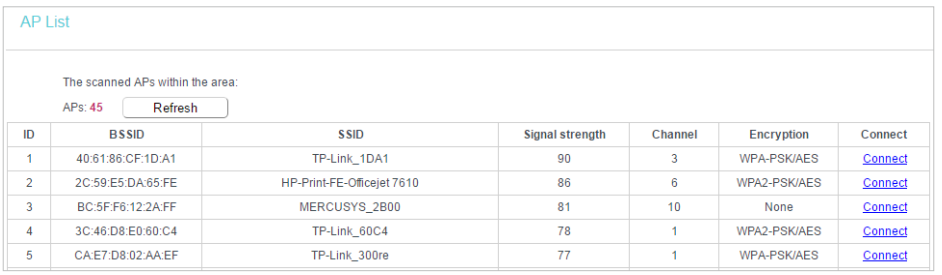
8. 4. Wireless

8. 4. 1. Basic Settings

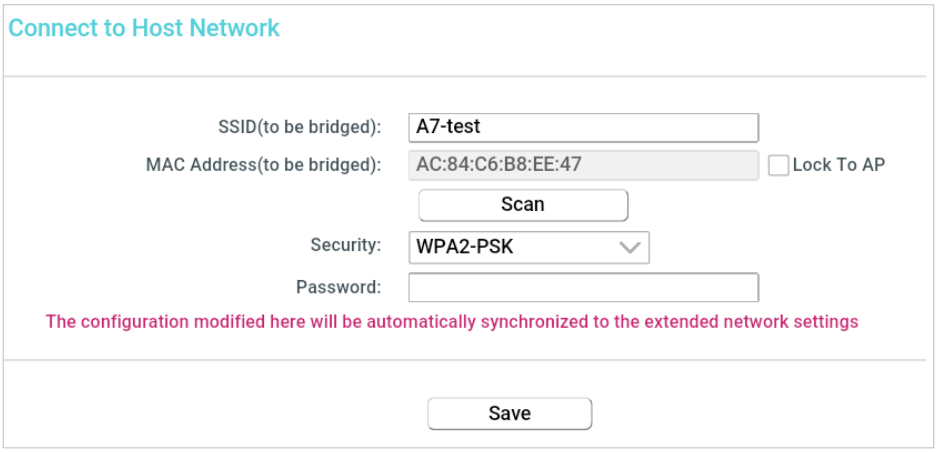
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to Wireless > Basic Settings.



3. Click Scan, select your host network from the AP List and click Conenct.



4. Enter your host network's wireless password in the Password field.



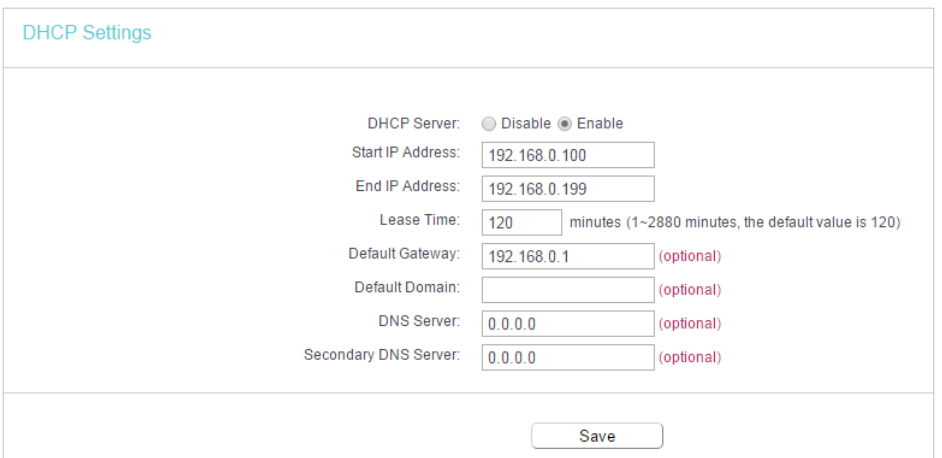
5. Tick Lock to AP checkbox if you want to restrict the device's connection to only the network with this specific MAC address.
6. Click Save.

8. 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.

8. 5. 1. DHCP Settings

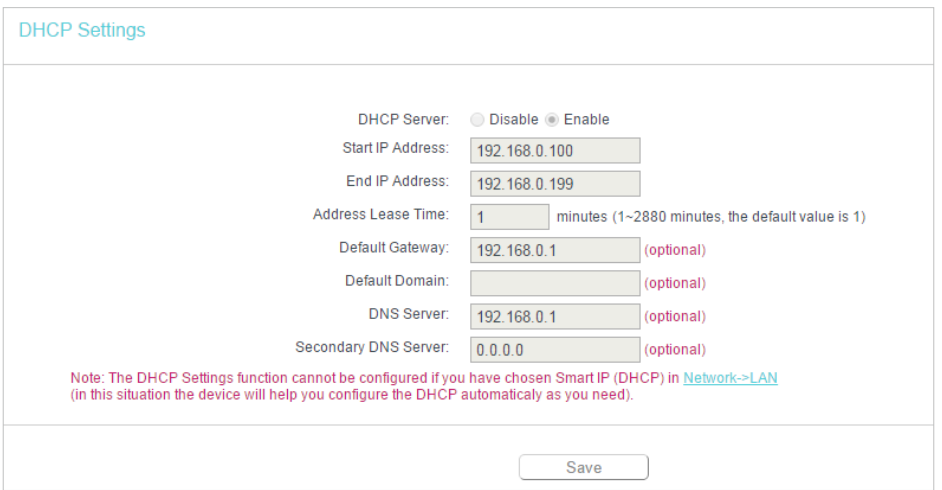
1. Visit http://tplinkwifi.net, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to DHCP > DHCP Settings.
3. Specify DHCP server settings and click Save.



- DHCP 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.

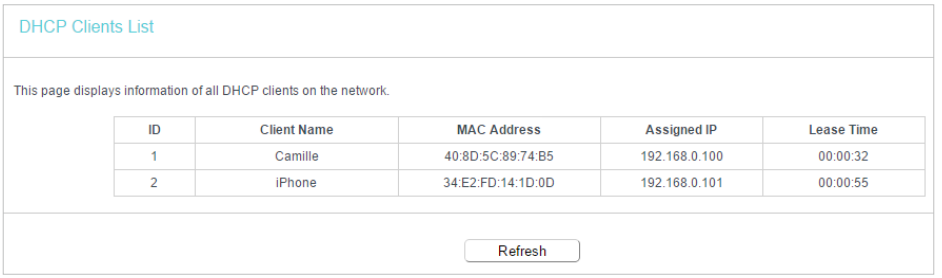
Note:

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



8. 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.



- 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.

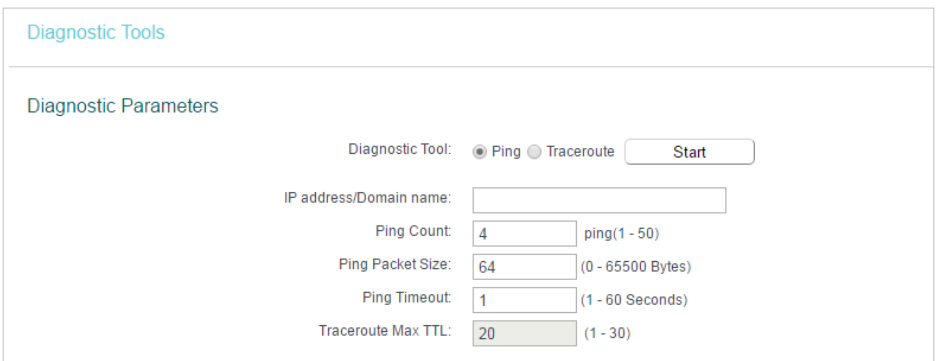
You cannot change any of the values on this page. To update this page and show the current attached devices, click Refresh.

8. 6. System Tools

8. 6. 1. 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.



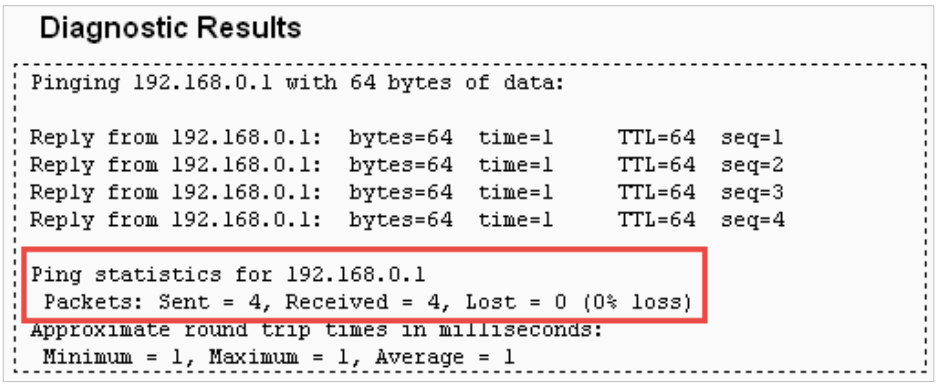
- Diagnostic Tool - Select one diagnostic tool.
  - Ping - This diagnostic tool troubleshoots connectivity, reachability, and name resolution to a given host or gateway.
  - Tracerouter - This diagnostic tool tests the performance of a connection.

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.

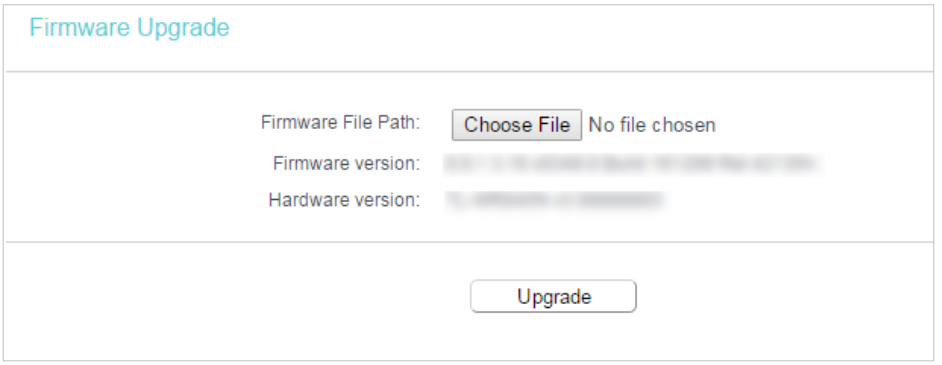
3. Click Start to check the connectivity of the internet.
4. The Diagnostic Results page displays the diagnosis result. If the result is similar to the following figure, the connectivity of the internet is fine.



8. 6. 2. Firmware Upgrade

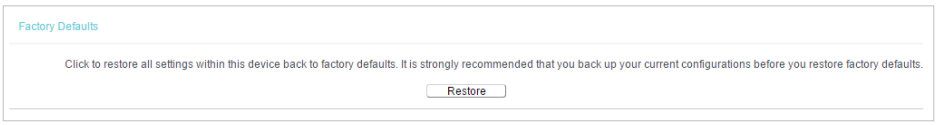
TP-Link is dedicated to improving and richening the product features, giving users a better network experience. We will release the latest firmware at TP-Link official website www.tp-link.com. You can download the lastest firmware file from the Support page of our website and upgrade the firmware to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



8. 6. 3. 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.

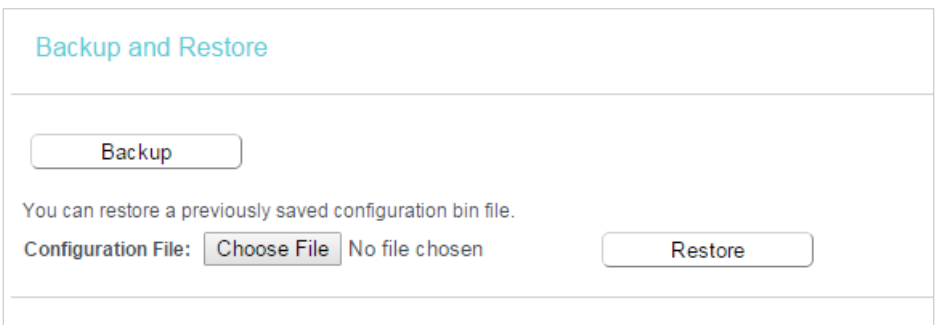


- Default Username: admin
- Default Password: admin
- Default IP Address: 192.168.0.1
- Default Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

8. 6. 4. 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.

8. 6. 5. Reboot

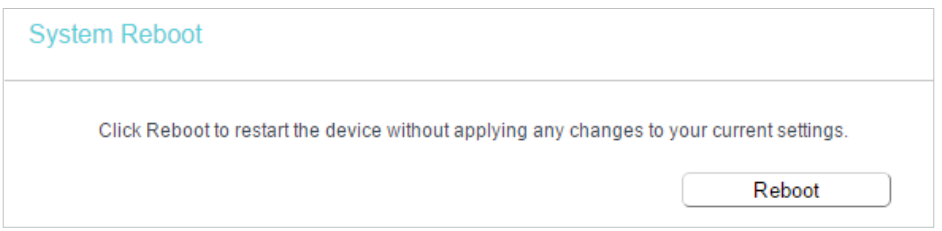
Some settings of the router will take effect only after rebooting, including:

- 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.

- **To reboot manually**

Click Reboot, and wait a few minutes for the router to rebooting.



- **To reboot automatically**
  - Select Timeout in the drop-down list of Enable Auto Reboot and specify a time period (1-72hours), then the router will reboot automatically after every this interval.