

- **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.

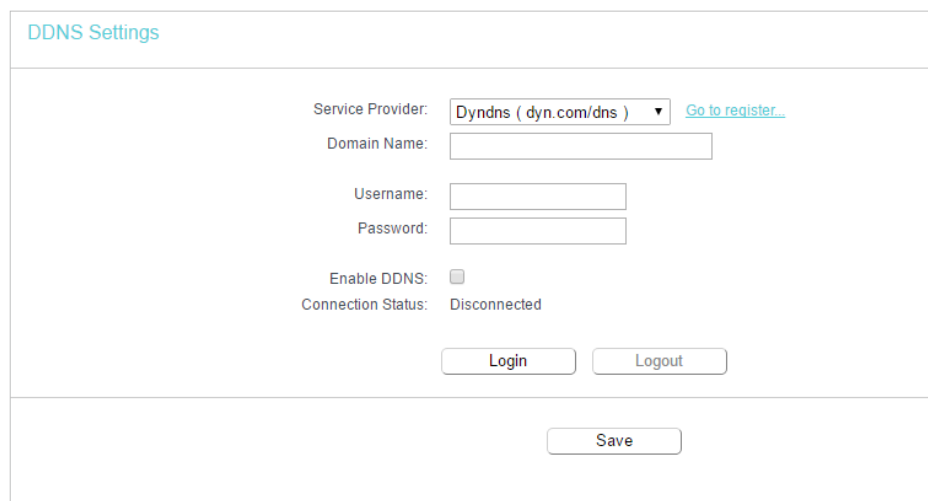
5. 14. Dynamic DNS

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.



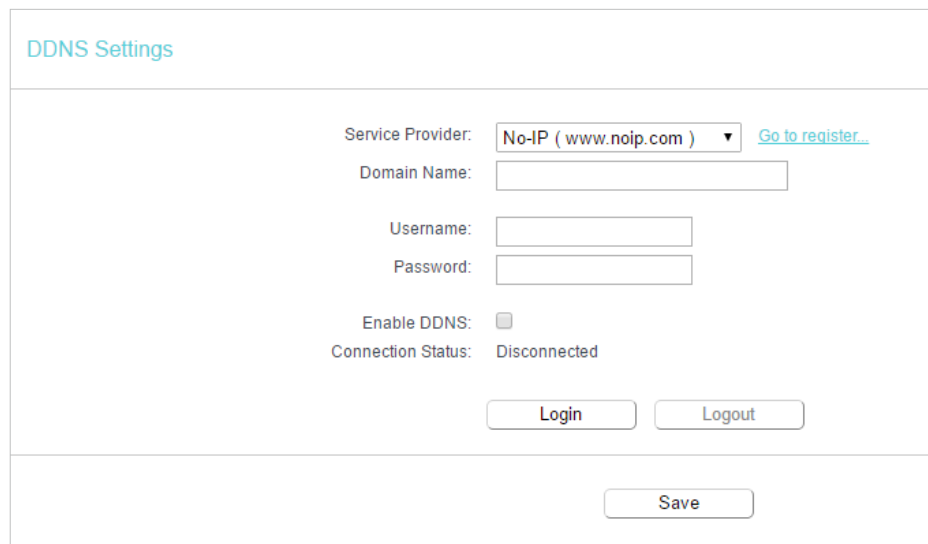
The screenshot shows the 'DDNS Settings' page. At the top, there's a title 'DDNS Settings'. Below it, the 'Service Provider' is set to 'Dyndns (dyn.com/dns)' with a dropdown arrow and a link 'Go to register...'. The 'Domain Name' field is empty. The 'Username' and 'Password' fields are also empty. There is an 'Enable DDNS' checkbox which is unchecked. Below it, the 'Connection Status' is 'Disconnected'. At the bottom, there are 'Login' and 'Logout' buttons. A 'Save' button is located at the very bottom of the form.

To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

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

No-IP DDNS

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



The screenshot shows a web form titled "DDNS Settings". It contains the following elements:

- Service Provider:** A dropdown menu with "No-IP (www.noip.com)" selected. To its right is a link "Go to register..".
- Domain Name:** A text input field.
- Username:** A text input field.
- Password:** A text input field.
- Enable DDNS:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Connection Status:** Displays the text "Disconnected".
- Login:** A button.
- Logout:** A button.
- Save:** A button located at the bottom right of the form.

To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

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

Comexe DDNS

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

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

To set up for DDNS, follow these instructions:

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

5. 15. IPv6

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

5. 15. 1. IPv6 Status

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

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

IPv6 Status

WAN

Connection Type: Disabled

IPv6 LAN

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

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

5.15.2. IPv6 WAN

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

IPv6 WAN

Enable IPv6: ☒

Connection Type: Dynamic IPv6

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

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

Enable MLD Proxy: ☐
Set IPv6 DNS Server manually: ☐

Host Name: TL-WR802N

Save

3. Select the **WAN Connection Type** and fill in the blanks according to your ISP, and then click **Save**.
 - **Dynamic IPv6** - Connections which use dynamic IPv6 address assignment.
 - **Static IPv6** - Connections which use static IPv6 address assignment.

- [PPPoEv6](#) - Connections which use PPPoEv6 that requires a username and password.
- [Tunnel 6to4](#) - Connections which use 6to4 address assignment.

Dynamic IPv6

IPv6 WAN

Enable IPv6: ☒

Connection Type: [Dynamic IPv6](#)

IPv6 Address: ::

Prefix Length: 0

IPv6 Gateway: ::

Addressing Type: [DHCPv6](#)

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

Enable MLD Proxy: ☐

Set IPv6 DNS Server manually: ☐

Host Name: TL-WR802N

[Save](#)

- [IPv6 Address](#) - The IPv6 address assigned by your ISP dynamically.
- [Prefix Length](#) - The length of IPv6 address prefix.
- [IPv6 Gateway](#) - Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP.
- [Addressing Type](#) - There are two types of 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 WAN

Enable IPv6: ☒

Connection Type: **Static IPv6**

IPv6 Address: ..

Prefix Length: **64**

IPv6 Gateway: .. (optional)

IPv6 DNS Server: .. (optional)

Secondary IPv6 DNS Server: .. (optional)

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

Enable MLD Proxy: ☐

Save

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

PPPoEv6

IPv6 WAN

Enable IPv6: ☒

Connection Type: **PPPoEv6**

☐ PPPoE same session with IPv4 connection

PPP Username: ..

PPP Password: ..

Confirm password: ..

Authentication Type: **AUTO_AUTH**

Addressing Type: **DHCPv6**

Service Name: .. (do not change unless necessary) Hide

Server Name: .. (do not change unless necessary)

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

Enable MLD Proxy: ☐

Use IPv6 address specified by ISP: ☐

Set IPv6 DNS Server manually: ☐

Save

- **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 assignment for IPv6 address: SLAAC (Stateless address auto-configuration) and DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6) Server.
- **MTU(Bytes)** - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. For some ISPs, you may need to modify the MTU. But this is rarely required, and should not be done unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP connection.
- **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



The screenshot shows the 'IPv6 WAN' configuration interface. It includes a title bar 'IPv6 WAN'. Below it, there are three settings: 'Enable IPv6' with a checked checkbox, 'Connection Type' set to 'Tunnel 6to4' in a dropdown menu, and 'WAN Connection' with a blurred text field. At the bottom right, there is a 'Save' button.

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

5. 15. 3. IPv6 LAN

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

IPv6 LAN Settings

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

Group:

Default

Address Auto-Configuration Type:

☒ RADVD
 ☐ DHCPv6 Server

Enable RDNSS:

☐

Enable ULA Prefix:

☐

Site Prefix Configuration Type:

☒ Delegated
 ☐ Static

Prefix Delegated WAN Connection:

No available interface.

Save

- **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**.

Time Settings

Time Settings:

Time Zone: (GMT-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada); Tijuana

Date: 1970 Year 1 Month 1 Day

Time 0 Hour 42 Minute 40 Second

NTP Server 1: (optional)

NTP Server 2: (optional)

(Only when the Internet connection is active).

- **To set time manually:**

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

- **To set time automatically:**

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

- **To set Daylight Saving Time:**

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

Note:

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

5.16.2. Diagnostic

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

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

Diagnostic Tools

Diagnostic Parameters

Diagnostic Tool: ☒ Ping ☐ Traceroute

IP address/Domain name:

Ping Count: ping(1 - 50)

Ping Packet Size: (0 - 65500 Bytes)

Ping Timeout: (1 - 60 Seconds)

Traceroute Max TTL: (1 - 30)

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

Note:

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

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

3. Click **Start** to check the connectivity of the internet.

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

Diagnostic Results

Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 64 bytes of data:

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

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss)

Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:

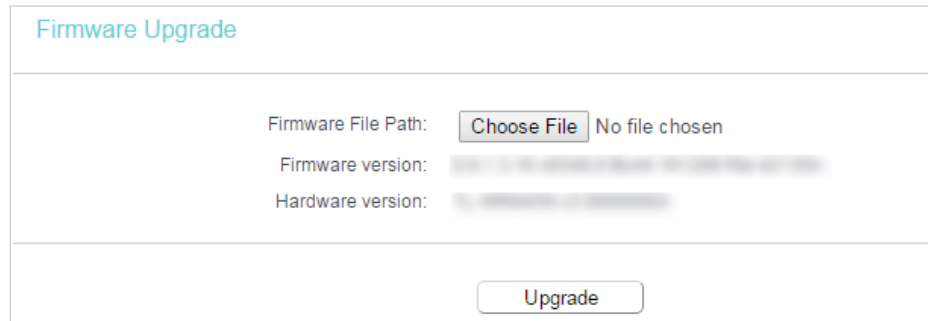
Minimum = 1, Maximum = 1, Average = 1

5. 16. 3. Firmware Upgrade

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

www.tp-link.com. You can download the latest firmware file from the [Support](#) page of our website and upgrade the firmware to the latest version.

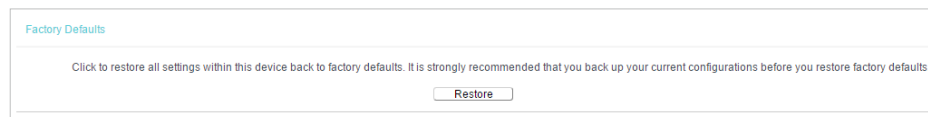
1. Download the latest firmware file for the router from our website www.tp-link.com.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to [System Tools > Firmware Upgrade](#).
4. Click [Choose File](#) to locate the downloaded firmware file, and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



The screenshot shows the 'Firmware Upgrade' section of the router's web interface. It features a 'Firmware File Path' label with a 'Choose File' button and the text 'No file chosen'. Below this are labels for 'Firmware version:' and 'Hardware version:', each followed by a blurred text field. At the bottom of the section is an 'Upgrade' button.

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.



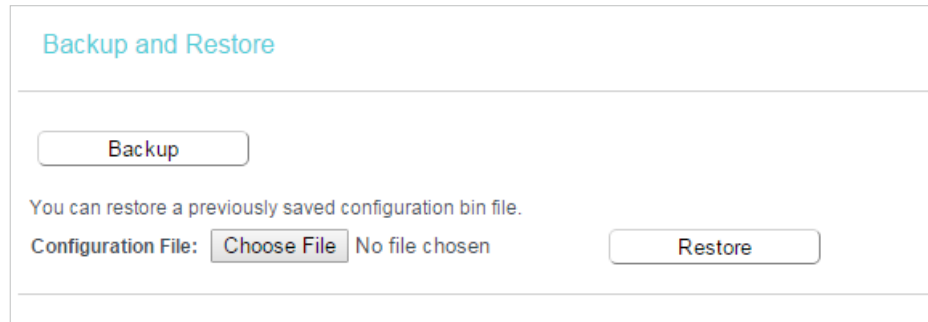
The screenshot shows the 'Factory Defaults' section of the router's web interface. It contains a warning message: 'Click to restore all settings within this device back to factory defaults. It is strongly recommended that you back up your current configurations before you restore factory defaults.' Below the message is a 'Restore' button.

- 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.

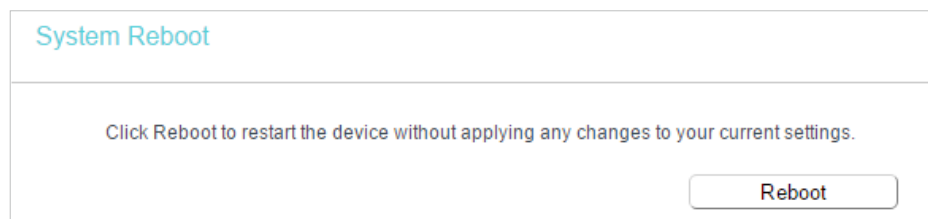
5.16.6. Reboot

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.

Enable Auto Reboot: **Timeout** ▼

1 Hours **0** Minutes

Remaining Time

Save

- 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.

Enable Auto Reboot: **Schedule** ▼

Day: ☒ Everyday ☐ Select Days

☒ Mon ☐ Tue ☐ Wed ☒ Thu ☐ Fri ☐ Sat ☐ Sun

Time: **00** ▼ **00** ▼ (Hour:Minute)

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

Save

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.

Account Management

The username and password must not exceed 15 characters in length!

Old Password:

New User Name:

New Password:

Confirm password:

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

Note:

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

3. Click **Save**.

5.16.8. 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.

Service Configuration			
	HTTP Service		Available Host (IP/MAC)
Local Management	Port <input type="text" value="80"/>	Enable <input type="checkbox"/> Port <input type="text" value="443"/>	<input type="text"/>
Remote Management	Enable <input type="checkbox"/> Port <input type="text" value="80"/>	Enable <input type="checkbox"/> Port <input type="text" value="443"/>	<input type="text"/>

- **Allow all LAN connected 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 disabled.
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 disabled.
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.

Certificate Download

Certificate Download

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.

Service Configuration			
	HTTP Service	HTTPS Service	Available Host (IP/MAC)
Local Management	Port <input type="text" value="80"/>	Enable <input type="checkbox"/> Port <input type="text" value="443"/>	<input type="text"/>
Remote Management	Enable <input type="checkbox"/> Port <input type="text" value="80"/>	Enable <input type="checkbox"/> Port <input type="text" value="443"/>	<input type="text"/>

- **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 disabled.
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 disabled.
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.

Certificate Download

Certificate Download

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.

System Log

Log Type: ALL Log Level: Debug

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

Refresh Clear Log Save Log Log Settings

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

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.

Traffic Statistics

Traffic Statistics--LAN

Traffic Statistics: ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Save

Statistics Interval: 10 seconds

Statistics List:

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

Reset All

Delete All

Refresh

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 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.

Status

Firmware Version: 1.0.0 (2023-10-10)

Hardware Version: V1.0 (2023-10-10)

LAN

MAC Address: 30:B5:C2:E6:9F:CE

IP Address: 192.168.0.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Wireless

Operation Mode: **Access Point**

Wireless Radio: Enabled

Name(SSID): TP-Link_9FCE

Mode: 11bgn mixed

Channel: Auto(Channel 3)

Channel Width: Auto

MAC Address: 30:B5:C2:E6:9F:CE

System Up Time: 0 day(s) 00:01:00

Refresh

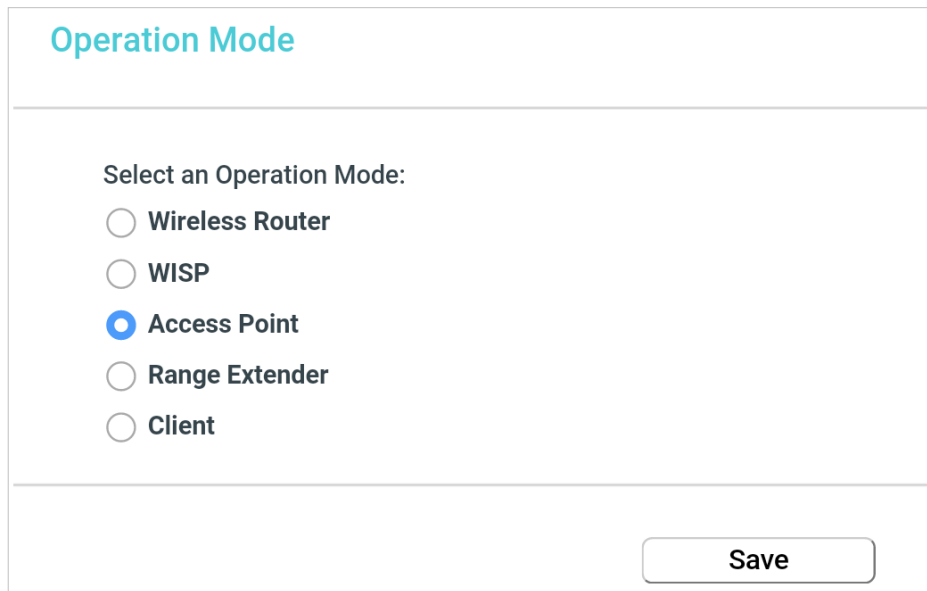
- **Firmware Version** - The version information of the router's firmware.
- **Hardware Version** - The version information of the router's hardware.
- **LAN** - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the **Network > LAN** page.
 - **MAC address** - The physical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

- **Channel Width** - The current wireless channel width in use.
- **MAC Address** - The physical address of the router.
- **System Up Time** - The length of the time since the router was last powered on or reset.

Click **Refresh** to get the latest status and settings of the router.

6.2. Operation Mode

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



Operation Mode

Select an Operation Mode:

☐ Wireless Router

☐ WISP

☒ Access Point

☐ Range Extender

☐ Client

Save

6.3. Network

6.3.1. LAN

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

LAN Settings

LAN Type: Smart IP(DHCP) ▼

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

MAC Address: 68:FF:7B:06:1A:F0

IP Address: 192.168.1.117

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 192.168.1.1 (optional)

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 Basic Settings

Wireless: ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Wireless Network Name: TP-LINK_0969 (Also called SSID)

Mode: 11bgn mixed ▼

Channel: Auto ▼

Channel Width: Auto ▼

☒ Enable SSID Broadcast

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.

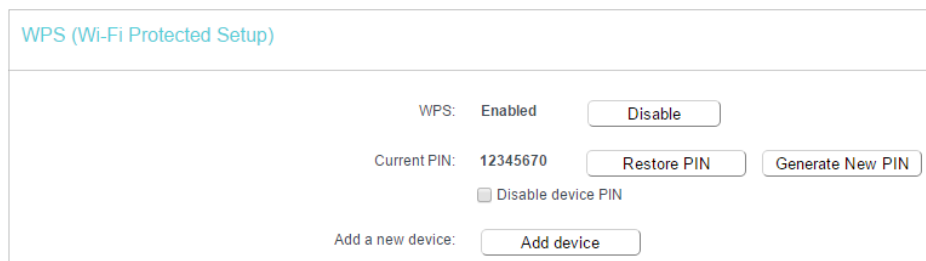
Note:

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**.



WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS: Enabled Disable

Current PIN: 12345670 Restore PIN Generate New PIN

☐ Disable device PIN

Add a new device: Add device

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

WPS Settings

☐ Enter new device PIN.

PIN:

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

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

Method TWO: Enter the Client's PIN

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

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS: **Enabled**

Current PIN: **12345670**

☐ Disable device PIN

Add a new device:

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

WPS Settings

☒ Enter new device PIN.

PIN:

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

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

Method Three: Enter the Router's PIN

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

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS: **Enabled** Disable

Current PIN: **12345670** Restore PIN Generate New PIN

☐ Disable device PIN

Add a new device: Add device

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

6.4.3. Wireless Security

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

Wireless Security Settings

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

☐ Disable Wireless Security

☒ WPA/WPA2 - Personal(Recommended)

Version: **WPA2-PSK**

Encryption: **AES**

Wireless Password: **87338003**

Group Key Update Period: **0**

☐ WPA/WPA2 - Enterprise

Version: **Auto**

Encryption: **Auto**

RADIUS Server IP:

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

RADIUS Server Password:

Group Key Update Period: **0**

☐ WEP

Authentication Type: **Open System**

WEP Key Format: **Hexadecimal**

Selected Key: **WEP Key** Key Type

Key 1: ☐ Disabled

Key 2: ☐ Disabled

Key 3: ☐ Disabled

Key 4: ☐ Disabled

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.

Add or Modify Wireless MAC Address Filtering entry

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

MAC Address:

Description:

Status:

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

Wireless MAC Filtering

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

Wireless MAC Filtering: ☒ Enabled ☐ Disable

Filtering Rules

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	MAC Address	Status	Host	Description	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:0A:EB:00:00:0B	Enabled	TP-LINK_7AFF	client A	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:0A:EB:00:07:5F	Enabled	TP-LINK_7AFF	Client B	Edit

Done!

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

6.4.5. Wireless Advanced

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

Note:

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

Wireless Advanced

Transmit Power:

Beacon Interval: (40-1000)

RTS Threshold: (1-2346)

Fragmentation Threshold: (256-2346)

DTIM Interval: (1-15)

☒ Enable Short GI
☐ Enable Client Isolation
☒ Enable WMM

- **Transmit Power** - Select [High](#), [Middle](#) or [Low](#) which you would like to specify for the router. [High](#) is the default setting and recommended.
- **Beacon Interval** - Enter a value between 40-1000 milliseconds for Beacon Interval here. Beacon Interval value determines the time interval of the beacons. The beacons are the packets sent by the router to synchronize a wireless network. The default value is 100.

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

6.4.6. Wireless Statistics

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

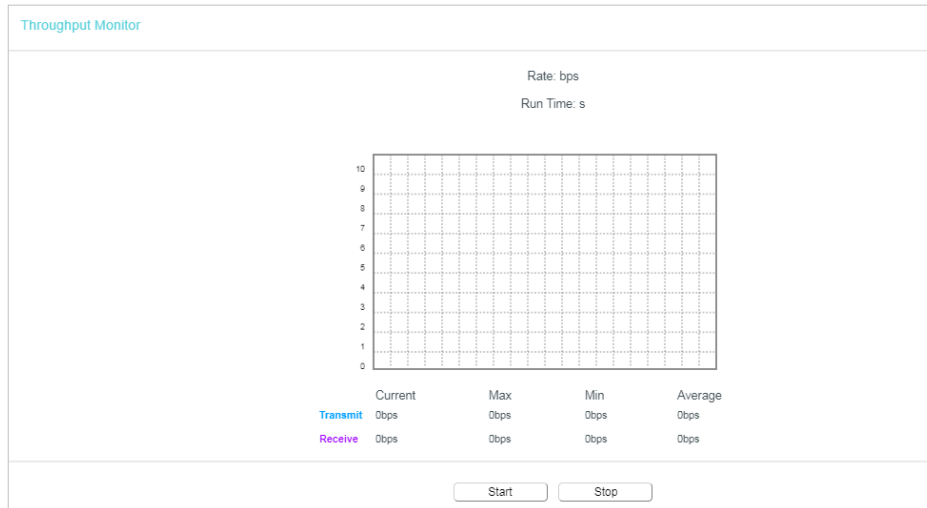
Wireless Stations Status					
Wireless Stations Currently Connected: 1 <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>					
ID	MAC Address	Current Status	Received Packets	Sent Packets	SSID
1	44:00:10:BF:3B:A7	Associated	29	19	TP-LINK_XXXXXX

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

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 **Guest Network** function.
4. Create a network name for your guest network.

5. Select the [Security](#) type and create the [Password](#) of the guest network.
6. Select [Schedule](#) from the [Access Time](#) drop-down list and customize it for the guest network.
7. Click [Save](#).

Guest Network

Guest Network Isolation: Disable

Guest Network: ☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Network Name:

Max Guests number:

Security: Disable Wireless Security

Access Time: Schedule

Click the schedule table or use the 'Add' button to choose the period on which you need the guest network of

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

Wireless Schedule: ☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Apply To: Each Day

Start Time: 00:00

End Time: 24:00

Add

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

Clear Schedule

Save

- [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 Settings

DHCP Server: ☐ Disable ☒ Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

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

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

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

- **Secondary DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the IP address of another DNS server if your ISP provides two DNS servers.

Note:

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

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server: ☐ Disable ☒ Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

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

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

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

6. 6. 2. DHCP Clients List

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

DHCP Clients List

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

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

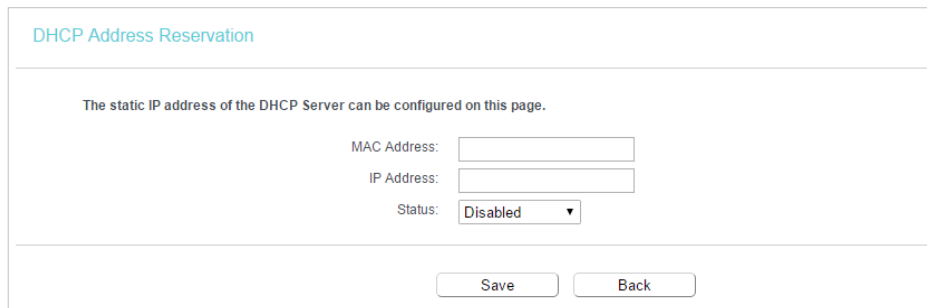
- **Client Name** - The name of the DHCP client.
- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the DHCP client.
- **Assigned IP** - The IP address that the router has allocated to the DHCP client.
- **Lease Time** - The time of the DHCP client leased. After the dynamic IP address has expired, a new dynamic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

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

6.6.3. Address Reservation

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

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



DHCP Address Reservation

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

MAC Address:

IP Address:

Status: Disabled ▼

- 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 Tools

Diagnostic Parameters

Diagnostic Tool: ☒ Ping ☐ Traceroute

IP address/Domain name:

Ping Count: ping(1 - 50)

Ping Packet Size: (0 - 65500 Bytes)

Ping Timeout: (1 - 60 Seconds)

Traceroute Max TTL: (1 - 30)

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

Note:

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

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

3. Click **Start** to check the connectivity of the internet.

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

Diagnostic Results

Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 64 bytes of data:

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

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss)

Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:

Minimum = 1, Maximum = 1, Average = 1

6.7.2. 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**.

SNMP Settings

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

SNMP Agent: ☐ Disable ☒ Enable

Read Community:

Set Community:

System Name:

System Description:

System Location:

System Contact:

Trap Manager IP:

- **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**.

Ping WatchDog Settings

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

Switch: ☐ Disable ☒ Enable

Destination IP:

Interval: (10-300)s

Startup Delay: (60-300)s

Fail Count: (1-65535)

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

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

Firmware Upgrade

Firmware File Path: No file chosen

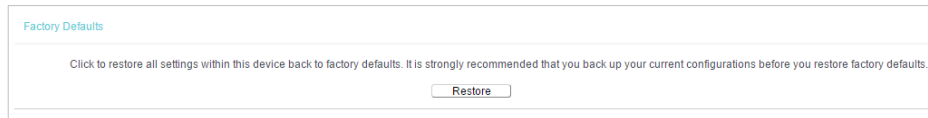
Firmware version:

Hardware version:

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.

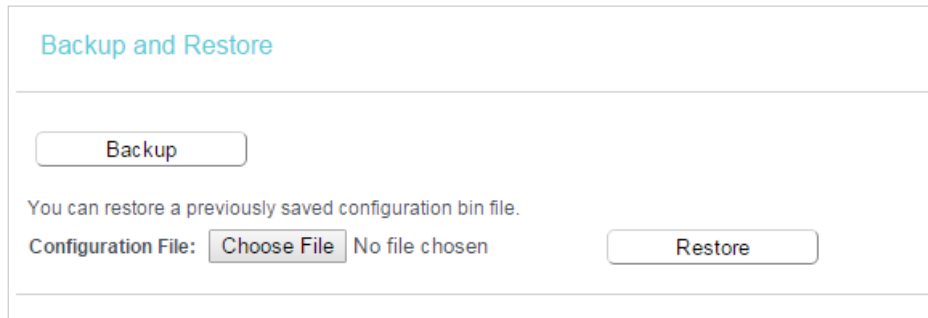


- Default **Username**: admin
- Default **Password**: admin
- Default **IP Address**: 192.168.0.1
- Default **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

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:

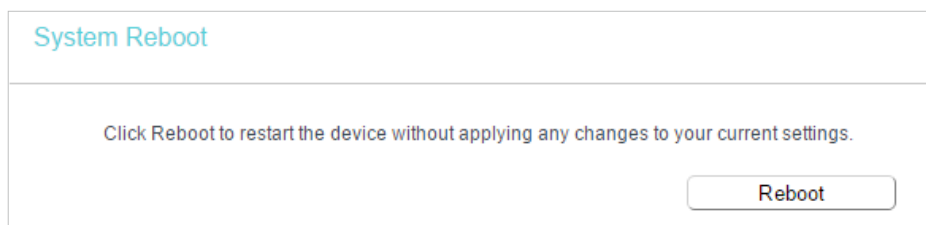
- Change the LAN IP Address (system will reboot automatically).
- Change the DHCP Settings.
- Change the Working Modes.
- Change the Web Management Port.
- Upgrade the firmware of the router (system will reboot automatically).
- Restore the router to its factory defaults (system will reboot automatically).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

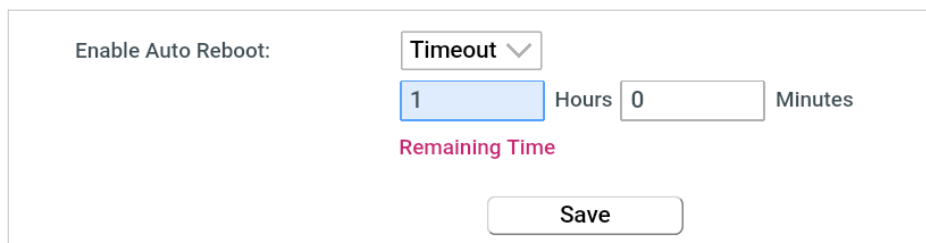
Click [Reboot](#), and wait a few minutes for the router to rebooting.



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

- **To 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.



The screenshot shows a configuration page for "Enable Auto Reboot". It features a dropdown menu currently set to "Timeout". Below the dropdown, there are two input fields: "Hours" with the value "1" and "Minutes" with the value "0". Below these fields, the text "Remaining Time" is displayed in red. At the bottom right, there is a "Save" button.

- 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.

Enable Auto Reboot: Schedule

Day: ☒ Everyday ☐ Select Days

☒ Mon ☐ Tue ☐ Wed ☒ Thu ☒ Fri ☒ Sat ☐ Sun

Time: 00 00 (Hour:Minute)

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

Save

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.

Account Management

The username and password must not exceed 15 characters in length!

Old Password:

New User Name:

New Password:

Confirm password:

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

Note:

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

3. Click **Save**.

6.7.9. 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.

Service Configuration			
Local Management	HTTP Service	HTTPS Service	Available Host (IP/MAC)
Port <input type="text" value="80"/>	Enable <input type="checkbox"/> Port <input type="text" value="443"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- **Allow all LAN connected 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 disabled.
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 disabled.
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.

Certificate Download
Certificate Download

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.

System Log

Log Type: Log Level:

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

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

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.

Status	
Firmware Version:	V2.0.13 (13.0.0.0) (13.0.0.0) (13.0.0.0)
Hardware Version:	V1.0 (13.0.0.0) (13.0.0.0)
LAN	
MAC Address:	30:B5:C2:E6:9F:CE
IP Address:	192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
Wireless	
Operation Mode:	Range Extender
Wireless Radio:	Enabled
Name(SSID) of Root AP:	
Name(SSID):	TP-Link_9FCE
Mode:	11bgn mixed
Channel:	6
Channel Width:	Auto
MAC Address:	30:B5:C2:E6:9F:CE
System Up Time:	0 day(s) 00:00:59 <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>

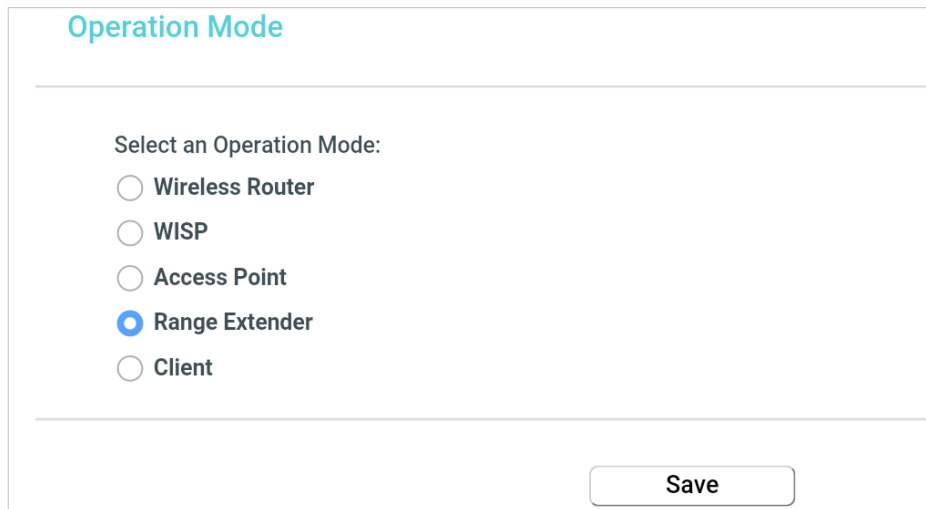
- **Firmware Version** - The version information of the router's firmware.
- **Hardware Version** - The version information of the router's hardware.
- **LAN** - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the [Network > LAN](#) page.
 - **MAC address** - The physical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



Operation Mode

Select an Operation Mode:

☐ Wireless Router

☐ WISP

☐ Access Point

☒ Range Extender

☐ Client

Save

7.3. Network

7.3.1. LAN

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

LAN Settings

LAN Type: Smart IP(DHCP) ▼

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

MAC Address: 68:FF:7B:06:1A:F0

IP Address: 192.168.1.117

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 192.168.1.1 (optional)

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**.

Connect to Host Network

SSID(to be bridged):

MAC Address(to be bridged): 00:00:FF:FF:10:2F ☐ Lock To AP

Scan

Security: WPA2-PSK ▼

Password:

The configuration modified here will be automatically synchronized to the extended network settings

Save

3. Click [Scan](#), select your host network from the [AP List](#) and click [Connect](#).

[AP List](#)

The scanned APs within the area:

APs: **45** [Refresh](#)

ID	BSSID	SSID	Signal strength	Channel	Encryption	Connect
1	40:61:86:CF:1D:A1	TP-Link_1DA1	90	3	WPA-PSK/AES	Connect
2	2C:59:E5:DA:65:FE	HP-Print-FE-Officejet 7610	86	6	WPA2-PSK/AES	Connect
3	BC:5F:F6:12:2A:FF	MERCUSYS_2B00	81	10	None	Connect
4	3C:46:D8:E0:60:C4	TP-Link_60C4	78	1	WPA2-PSK/AES	Connect
5	CA:E7:D8:02:AA:EF	TP-Link_300re	77	1	WPA-PSK/AES	Connect

4. Enter your host network's wireless password in the [Password](#) field.

[Connect to Host Network](#)

SSID(to be bridged):

MAC Address(to be bridged): ☐ Lock To AP

[Scan](#)

Security:

Password:

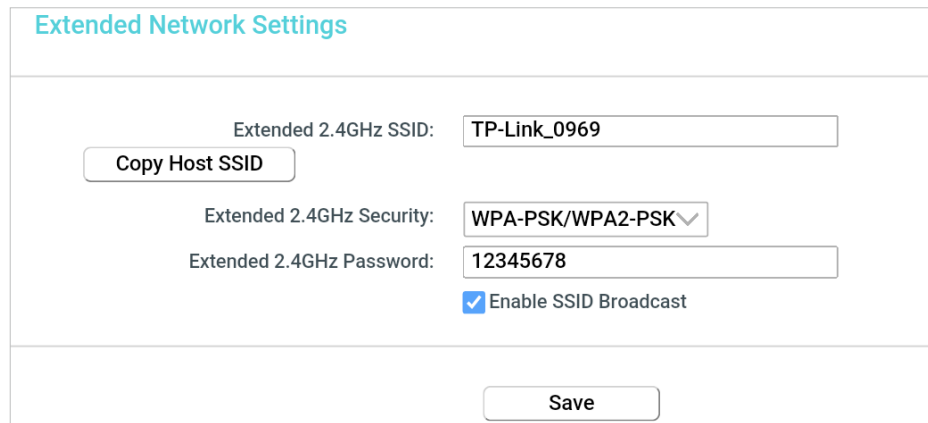
The configuration modified here will be automatically synchronized to the extended network settings

[Save](#)

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](#).



The 'Extended Network Settings' form contains the following fields and controls:

- Extended 2.4GHz SSID:** A text input field with the value 'TP-Link_0969'. To its left is a button labeled 'Copy Host SSID'.
- Extended 2.4GHz Security:** A dropdown menu showing 'WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK' with a downward arrow.
- Extended 2.4GHz Password:** A text input field with the value '12345678'.
- Enable SSID Broadcast:** A checkbox that is checked.
- Save:** A button at the bottom right of the form.

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.

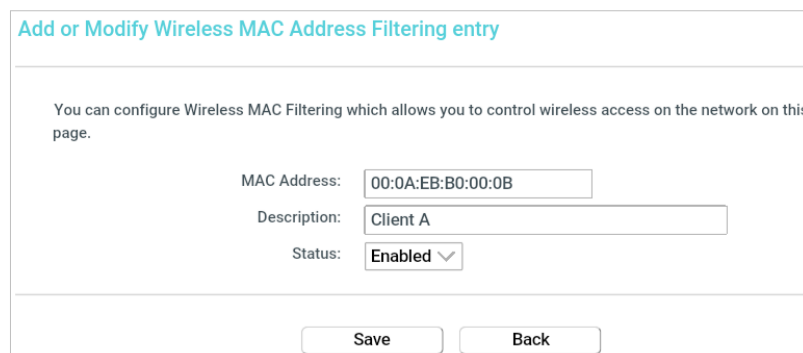
I want to:

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.



The 'Add or Modify Wireless MAC Address Filtering entry' form includes the following information:

- Header:** 'Add or Modify Wireless MAC Address Filtering entry'.
- Introductory Text:** 'You can configure Wireless MAC Filtering which allows you to control wireless access on the network on this page.'
- MAC Address:** A text input field with the value '00:0A:EB:B0:00:0B'.
- Description:** A text input field with the value 'Client A'.
- Status:** A dropdown menu showing 'Enabled' with a downward arrow.
- Buttons:** 'Save' and 'Back' buttons at the bottom.

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

Wireless MAC Filtering

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

Wireless MAC Filtering: **Enabled**

Filtering Rules

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	MAC Address	Status	Host	Description	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:0A:EB:B0:00:0B	Enabled	TP-LINK_7AFF	client A	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	00:0A:EB:00:07:5F	Enabled	TP-LINK_7AFF	Client B	Edit

Done!

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

7.4.4. Wireless Advanced

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

Note:

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

Wireless Advanced

Transmit Power: **High** ▼

Beacon Interval: (40-1000)

RTS Threshold: (1-2346)

Fragmentation Threshold: (256-2346)

DTIM Interval: (1-15)

☒ Enable Short GI

☐ Enable Client Isolation

☒ Enable WMM

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

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

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

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

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

7.5. DHCP

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

7.5.1. DHCP Settings

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

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server: ☐ Disable ☒ Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

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

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

- **DHCP Server** - Enable or disable the DHCP server. If disabled, you must have another DHCP server within your network or else you must configure the computer manually.
- **Start IP Address** - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to start with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.100 is the default start address.
- **End IP Address** - Specify an IP address for the DHCP Server to end with when assigning IP addresses. 192.168.0.199 is the default end address.
- **Address Lease Time** - The Address Lease Time is the amount of time a network user will be allowed to connect to the router with the current dynamic IP Address. When time is up, the user will be automatically assigned a new dynamic IP address. The range of the time is 1 ~ 2880 minutes. The default value is 120.

- **Default Gateway (Optional)** - It is suggested to input the IP address of the LAN port of the router. The default value is 192.168.0.1.
- **Default Domain (Optional)** - Input the domain name of your network.
- **DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the DNS IP address provided by your ISP.
- **Secondary DNS Server (Optional)** - Input the IP address of another DNS server if your ISP provides two DNS servers.

Note:

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

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server:
☐ Disable
☒ Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

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

Default Gateway:
 (optional)

Default Domain:
 (optional)

DNS Server:
 (optional)

Secondary DNS Server:
 (optional)

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

Save

7.5.2. DHCP Clients List

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

DHCP Clients List

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

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

Refresh

- **Client Name** - The name of the DHCP client.
- **MAC Address** - The MAC address of the DHCP client.
- **Assigned IP** - The IP address that the router has allocated to the DHCP client.

- **Lease Time** - The time of the DHCP client leased. After the dynamic IP address has expired, a new dynamic IP address will be automatically assigned to the user.

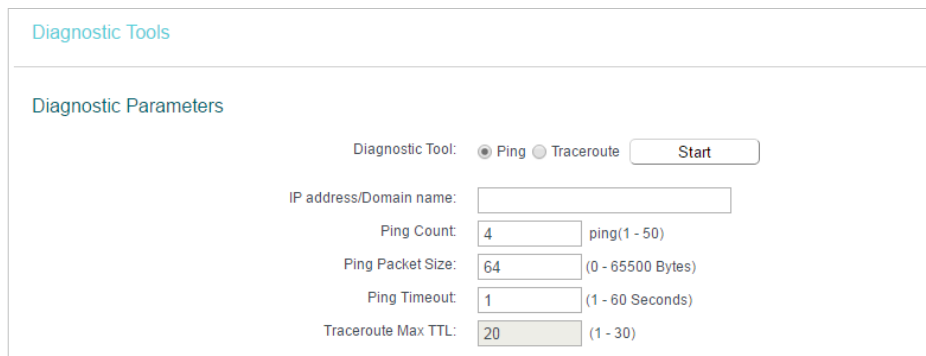
You cannot change any of the values on this page. To update this page and show the current attached devices, click [Refresh](#).

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](#).



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

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

Note:

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

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

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

```
Diagnostic Results

Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 64 bytes of data:

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

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

7.6.2. Firmware Upgrade

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

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

Firmware Upgrade

Firmware File Path:

[Choose File](#) No file chosen

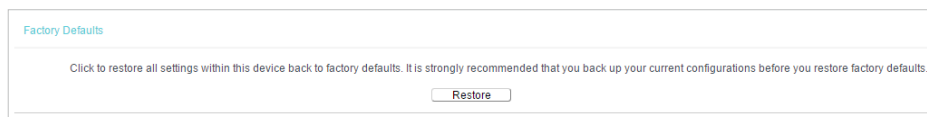
Firmware version:

Hardware version:

[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.

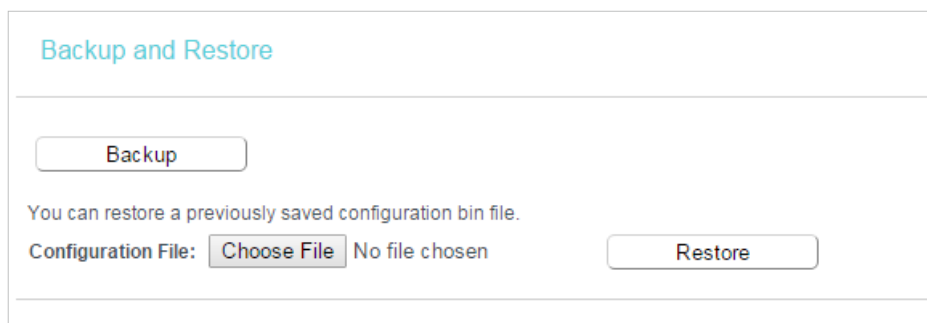


- Default **Username**: admin
- Default **Password**: admin
- Default **IP Address**: 192.168.0.1
- Default **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

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.

System Reboot

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

[Reboot](#)

- **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.

Enable Auto Reboot:

[Timeout](#) ▼

Hours Minutes

Remaining Time

[Save](#)

- 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.

Enable Auto Reboot:

[Schedule](#) ▼

Day:

☒ Everyday ☐ Select Days

☐ Mon ☐ Tue ☐ Wed ☐ Thu ☐ Fri ☐ Sat ☐ Sun

Time:

(Hour:Minute)

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

[Save](#)

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.

Account Management

The username and password must not exceed 15 characters in length!

Old Password:

New User Name:

New Password:

Confirm password:

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

Note:

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

3. Click [Save](#).

7.6.7. 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.

Service Configuration			
	HTTP Service	HTTPS Service	Available Host (IP/MAC)
Local Management	Port <input type="text" value="80"/>	Enable <input type="checkbox"/> Port <input type="text" value="443"/>	<input type="text"/>

- **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 disabled.
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.

Certificate Download[Certificate Download](#)

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.

System Log

Log Type: ALL Log Level: Debug

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

[Refresh](#)
[Clear Log](#)
[Save Log](#)
[Log Settings](#)

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

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.

Status	
Firmware Version:	3.0.1.1 (1.0.0.0) (1.0.0.0) (1.0.0.0)
Hardware Version:	1.0 (1.0.0.0) (1.0.0.0)
LAN	
MAC Address:	30:B5:C2:E6:9F:CE
IP Address:	192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
Wireless	
Operation Mode:	Client
Wireless Radio:	Enabled
Name(SSID) of Root AP:	
Mode:	11bgn mixed
Channel:	1
Channel Width:	Auto
MAC Address:	30:B5:C2:E6:9F:CE
System Up Time: 0 day(s) 00:02:01 Refresh	

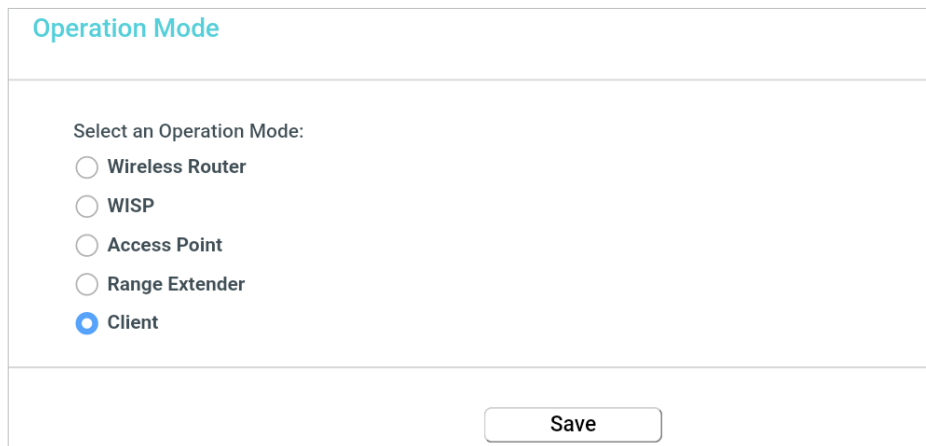
- [Firmware Version](#) - The version information of the router's firmware.
- [Hardware Version](#) - The version information of the router's hardware.
- [LAN](#) - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the [Network > LAN](#) page.
 - [MAC address](#) - The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



Operation Mode

Select an Operation Mode:

☐ Wireless Router

☐ WISP

☐ Access Point

☐ Range Extender

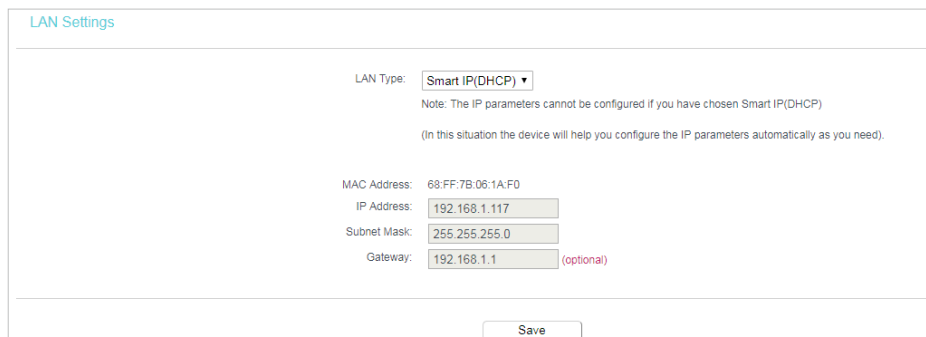
☒ Client

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**.



LAN Settings

LAN Type: Smart IP(DHCP) ▼

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

MAC Address: 68:FF:7B:06:1A:F0

IP Address: 192.168.1.117

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 192.168.1.1 (optional)

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**.

Connect to Host Network

SSID(to be bridged):

MAC Address(to be bridged):

00:00:FF:FF:10:2F

☐ Lock To AP

Scan

Security:

WPA2-PSK

Password:

The configuration modified here will be automatically synchronized to the extended network settings

Save

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

AP List						
The scanned APs within the area:						
APs: 45		Refresh				
ID	BSSID	SSID	Signal strength	Channel	Encryption	Connect
1	40:61:86:CF:1D:A1	TP-Link_1DA1	90	3	WPA-PSK/AES	Connect
2	2C:59:E5:DA:65:FE	HP-Print-FE-Officejet 7610	86	6	WPA2-PSK/AES	Connect
3	BC:5F:F6:12:2A:FF	MERCUSYS_2B00	81	10	None	Connect
4	3C:46:D8:E0:60:C4	TP-Link_60C4	78	1	WPA2-PSK/AES	Connect
5	CA:E7:D8:02:AA:EF	TP-Link_300re	77	1	WPA-PSK/AES	Connect

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

Connect to Host Network

SSID(to be bridged):

MAC Address(to be bridged): ☐ Lock To AP

Security:

Password:

The configuration modified here will be automatically synchronized to the extended network settings

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 Settings

DHCP Server: ☐ Disable ☒ Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

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

Default Gateway: (optional)

Default Domain: (optional)

DNS Server: (optional)

Secondary DNS Server: (optional)

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

Note:

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

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server:
☐ Disable
☒ Enable

Start IP Address:

End IP Address:

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

Default Gateway:
 (optional)

Default Domain:
 (optional)

DNS Server:
 (optional)

Secondary DNS Server:
 (optional)

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

Save

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.

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

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

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

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 Tools	
Diagnostic Parameters	
Diagnostic Tool:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Ping <input type="radio"/> Traceroute <input type="button" value="Start"/>
IP address/Domain name:	<input type="text"/>
Ping Count:	<input type="text" value="4"/> ping(1 - 50)
Ping Packet Size:	<input type="text" value="64"/> (0 - 65500 Bytes)
Ping Timeout:	<input type="text" value="1"/> (1 - 60 Seconds)
Traceroute Max TTL:	<input type="text" value="20"/> (1 - 30)

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

Note:

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

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

3. Click **Start** to check the connectivity of the internet.

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

```
Diagnostic Results

Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 64 bytes of data:

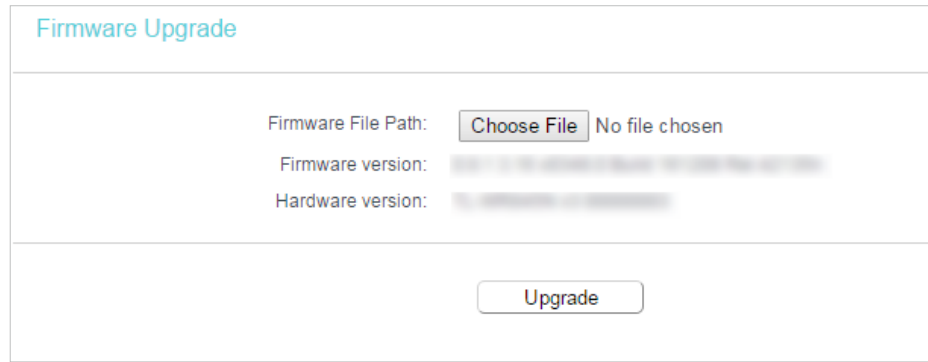
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=1
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=2
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=3
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=64 time=1 TTL=64 seq=4

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

8.6.2. Firmware Upgrade

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

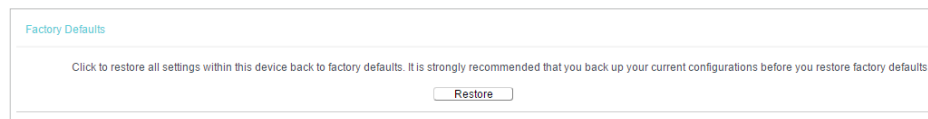
1. Download the latest firmware file for the router from our website www.tp-link.com.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
3. Go to **System Tools > Firmware Upgrade**.
4. Click **Choose File** to locate the downloaded firmware file, and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



The Firmware Upgrade interface has a title bar 'Firmware Upgrade'. Below it, there are three labels: 'Firmware File Path:', 'Firmware version:', and 'Hardware version:'. The 'Firmware File Path:' label is followed by a 'Choose File' button and the text 'No file chosen'. The 'Firmware version:' and 'Hardware version:' labels are followed by text boxes containing version numbers. At the bottom of the interface is an 'Upgrade' button.

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.



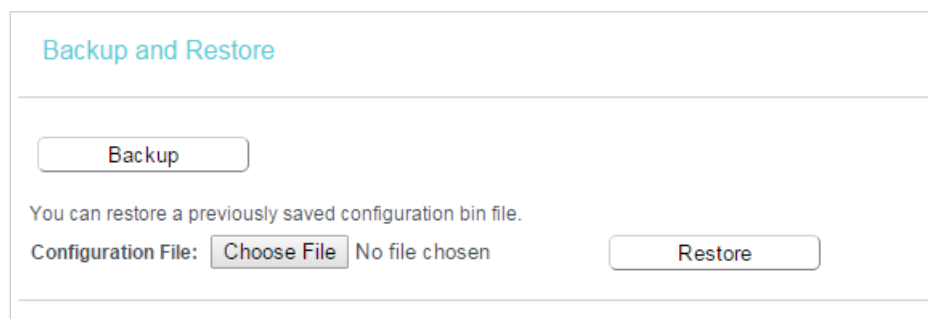
The Factory Defaults interface has a title bar 'Factory Defaults'. Below it, there is a message: 'Click to restore all settings within this device back to factory defaults. It is strongly recommended that you back up your current configurations before you restore factory defaults.' At the bottom of the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

- 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**.



The Backup and Restore interface has a title bar 'Backup and Restore'. Below it, there is a 'Backup' button. Below the 'Backup' button, there is a message: 'You can restore a previously saved configuration bin file.' Below this message, there are three labels: 'Configuration File:', 'Choose File', and 'No file chosen'. The 'Choose File' label is followed by a 'Choose File' button. At the bottom of the interface is a 'Restore' button.

- **To backup configuration settings:**

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

- **To restore configuration settings:**

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

Note:

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

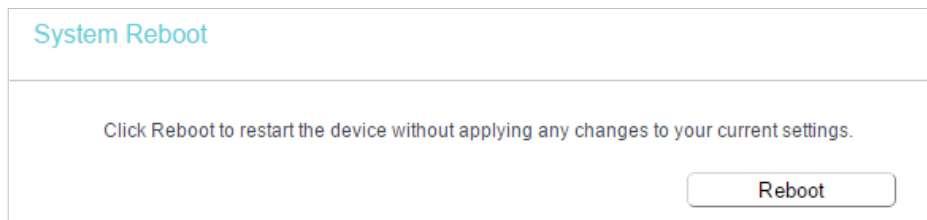
8.6.5. Reboot

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.