

System

Here, you can save the current system settings onto the local hard drive.

Save Settings To Local Hard Drive

Use this option to save your current router configuration settings to a file and onto your computer. Click **Save** to open a file dialog, and then select a location and file name for the settings.

Load Settings From Local Hard Drive:

Use this option to load the previously saved router configuration settings. Browse to find the saved file and then click **Upload Settings** to transfer those settings to the router.

Restore To Factory Default Settings:

This option will restore all settings back to their defaults. Any settings that have not been backed up will be lost, including any rules that you have created.

Product Page : DWR-113 Firmware Version : V1.00b02

D-Link

DWR-113	SETUP	ADVANCED	TOOLS	STATUS	SUPPORT
ADMIN	SYSTEM SETTINGS				Helpful Hints.. - Once your router is configured the way you want it, you can save the configuration settings to a configuration file. - You might need this file so that you can load your configuration later in the event that the router's default settings are restored. More...
TIME	The System Settings section allows you to restore the router to the factory default settings. Restoring the unit to the factory default settings will erase all settings, including any rules that you have created.				
SYSLOG	The current system settings can be saved as a file onto the local hard drive. The saved file or any other saved setting file created by device can be uploaded into the unit.				
EMAIL SETTINGS	SAVE AND RESTORE SETTINGS				
SYSTEM	Save Settings To Local Hard Drive : Save				
FIRMWARE	Load Settings From Local Hard Drive : Browse...				
DYNAMIC DNS	Upload Settings				
SYSTEM CHECK	Restore To Factory Default Settings : Reset to Default				
SCHEDULES	Reboot				
LOGOUT					

Internet Online

Firmware

Here, you can upgrade the firmware of your router. Make sure the firmware you want to use is on the local hard drive of the computer and then click **Browse** to upload the file. Please check the D-Link support site for firmware updates at <http://support.dlink.com>. You can download firmware upgrades to your hard drive from the D-Link support site.

Current Firmware Version: Displays your current firmware version.

Current Firmware Date: Displays your current firmware date.

Browse: After you have downloaded the new firmware, click **Browse** to locate the firmware on your computer. Tick **Accept unofficial firmware** if you want to update the DWR-113 with unofficial firmware (not recommended).

Click **Upload** to start the firmware upgrade.

Product Page : DWR-131		Firmware Version : V1.00	
			
DWR-131 //		SETUP	ADVANCED
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ADMIN TIME SYSLOG EMAIL SETTINGS SYSTEM FIRMWARE DYNAMIC DNS SYSTEM CHECK SCHEDULES LOGOUT	FIRMWARE UPGRADE There may be new firmware for your Router to improve functionality and performance. To upgrade the firmware, locate the upgrade file on the local hard drive with the Browse button. Once you have found the file to be used, click the Save Settings below to start the firmware upgrade.		Helpful Hints.. • Firmware updates are released periodically to improve the functionality of your router and to add features. If you run into a problem with a specific feature of the router, check if updated firmware is available for your router. More...
	FIRMWARE INFORMATION Current Firmware Version : V1.00 Current Firmware Date : 2010/08/18		
 Internet Offline Reboot	FIRMWARE UPGRADE Note! Do not power off the unit when it is being upgraded. The upgrade procedure takes about 180 seconds. When the upgrade is done successfully, the unit will be restarted automatically. To upgrade the firmware, your PC must have a wired connection to the router. Enter the name of the firmware upgrade file, and click on the Upload button.		
	Upload : Browse... Upgrade Cancel		
	Accept unofficial firmware. ☐		

Dynamic DNS

The DDNS feature allows you to host a server (Web, FTP, or Game Server) using a domain name that you have purchased (www.whateveryournameis.com) with your dynamically assigned IP address.

Sign up for D-Link's free DDNS service at www.dlinkddns.com.

Enable DDNS: Dynamic Domain Name System is a method of keeping a domain name linked to a changing IP Address. Select this box to enable DDNS.

Provider: Select your DDNS provider from the drop-down box.

Host Name: Enter the **Host Name** that you registered with your DDNS service provider.

Username / E-mail: Enter the **Username** for your DDNS account.

Password / Key: Enter the **Password** for your DDNS account.

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D-Link

DWR-131 // SETUP ADVANCED **TOOLS** STATUS SUPPORT

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DYNAMIC DNS

The Dynamic DNS feature allows you to host a server (Web, FTP, Game Server, etc...) using a domain name that you have purchased (www.whateveryournameis.com) with your dynamically assigned IP address. Most broadband Internet Service Providers assign dynamic (changing) IP addresses. Using a DDNS service provider, your friends can enter your host name to connect to your game server no matter what your IP address is.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

DYNAMIC DNS

Enable DDNS : ☐
 Provider : DynDNS.org(Dynamic)
 Host Name :
 Username / E-mail :
 Password / Key :

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

Helpful Hints..

- To use this feature, you must first have a Dynamic DNS account from one of the providers in the drop down menu.

[More...](#)

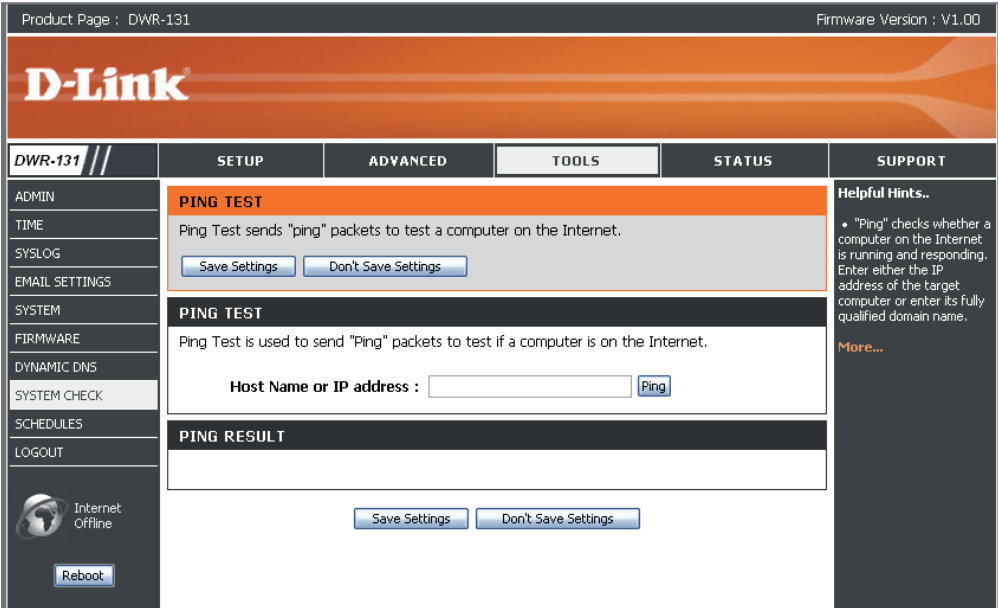
Click **Save Settings** to save your changes, or click **Don't Save Settings** to discard your changes.

System Check

This useful diagnostic utility can be used to check if a computer is connected to the network. It sends ping packets and listens for responses from the specific host.

Host Name or IP Address: Enter a host name or the IP address that you want to ping (Packet Internet Groper) and click **Ping**.

PING Result: The status of your Ping attempt will be displayed in the Ping Result box.



Schedules

This section allows you to manage schedule rules for various firewall and parental control features.

Enable Schedule: Tick this check box to enable schedules.

Add New Rule....: Click this button to specify the start time, end time, and name of the rule.

Edit: Edit the rule's start and end time.

Delete: Delete the rule.

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ADMIN TIME SYSLOG EMAIL SETTINGS SYSTEM FIRMWARE DYNAMIC DNS SYSTEM CHECK SCHEDULES LOGOUT

Internet Offline Reboot

SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

SCHEDULES

The Schedule configuration option is used to manage schedule rules for "Virtual Server", "Outbound Filter" and "Inbound Filter".

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

SCHEDULE RULE

Enable Schedule : ☐

Rule#	Rule Name	Action
Previous page Next page Add New Rule...		

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

Helpful Hints..

- Schedules are used with a number of other features to define when those features are in effect.
- Give each schedule a name that is meaningful to you. For example, a schedule for Monday through Friday from 3:00pm to 9:00pm, might be called "After School".
- Click **Save** to add a completed schedule to the list below.
- Click **Edit** icon to change an existing schedule.
- Click **Delete** icon to permanently delete a schedule.

Name of Rule 1: Enter a name for your new schedule.

Start Time (hh:mm): Enter the time at which you would like the schedule to become active.

End Time (hh:mm): Select the time at which you would like the schedule to become inactive.

Click **Save Settings** to save your changes, or click **Don't Save Settings** to discard your changes.

SCHEDULE RULE SETTING

Name of Rule 1 :

Week Day	Start Time (hh:mm)	End Time (hh:mm)
Sunday	:	:
Monday	:	:
Tuesday	:	:
Wednesday	:	:
Thursday	:	:
Friday	:	:
Saturday	:	:
Every Day	:	:

Back

Device Information

All of your Internet and network connection details are displayed on this page. The firmware version is also displayed here.

General: Displays the current time and firmware version.

WAN: Displays the MAC address and the private (local) IP settings for the router.

3G Card: Displays 3G card info, link status, and the network name.

LAN: Displays the MAC address and the public IP settings for the router.

Wireless LAN: Displays the wireless MAC address and your wireless settings such as SSID, Channel, and Encryption type.

LAN Computers: Displays the list of DHCP clients.

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DEVICE INFO LOG STATISTICS WIRELESS LOGOUT

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DEVICE INFORMATION

All of your Internet and network connection details are displayed on this page. The firmware version is also displayed here.

Refresh

GENERAL

Time : Fri Jan 01, 2010 08:20:47
Firmware Version : V1.00 , 2010/08/18

WAN

Connection Type : 3G
Network Status : Connecting...
Connection Time : N/A
Signal Strength : N/A
IP Address : 0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask : 0.0.0.0
Default Gateway : 0.0.0.0
DNS Server : 0.0.0.0 , 0.0.0.0

3G CARD

Card Info : N/A
Link Status : Connecting...
Network Name : N/A

LAN

MAC Address : 00:50:18:61:08:0C
IP Address : 192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0
DHCP Server : Enabled

WIRELESS LAN

MAC Address : 00:50:18:61:08:0C
Wireless : Enabled
SSID : dlink
Security : Auto(None)
Channel : 11
802.11 Mode : B/G/N Mixed
Wi-Fi Protected Setup : Enabled

LAN COMPUTERS

IP Address	Name	MAC
192.168.0.50	07274PCWINXP	00-21-9B-62-AF-56

Helpful Hints..
• All of your LAN, WAN and WIRELESS connection details are displayed here.
More...

Logs

Here, you can view logs and define events that you want to view. This router also has an internal syslog server, so you can send the log files to a computer that is running a syslog utility.

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VIEW LOG

View Log displays the activities occurring on the device.

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Clear logs

Link To Log Settings

SYSTEM LOG

Time	Message
Dec 31 15:59:59	kernel: klogd started: BusyBox v1.3.2 (2010-08-18 13:35:59 CST)
Dec 31 16:00:04	commander: Write AP PinCode into CSID_S_WLANAP_WPS_AP_PINCODE
Dec 31 16:00:07	udhcpd[1467]: udhcpd (v0.9.9-pre) started
Dec 31 16:00:07	udhcpd[1467]: Unable to open /var/run/udhcpd.leases for reading
Dec 31 16:00:07	init: Starting pid 1507, console /dev/ttyS1: '/bin/ash'
Dec 31 16:00:08	commander: STOP WANTYPE 3G
Dec 31 16:00:11	udhcpd[1469]: sending OFFER of 192.168.0.50
Dec 31 16:00:11	udhcpd[1469]: sending ACK to 192.168.0.50
Dec 31 16:00:47	udhcpd[1469]: Received a SIGUSR1
Dec 31 16:05:58	udhcpd[1469]: Received a SIGUSR1
Dec 31 16:09:22	udhcpd[1469]: Received a SIGUSR1
Dec 31 16:20:41	udhcpd[1469]: Received a SIGUSR1

Helpful Hints..

- Check the log frequently to detect unauthorized network usage.

More...

Statistics

Here you can view the packets transmitted and received passing through your router on both WAN and LAN ports. The traffic counter will reset if the device is rebooted.

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TRAFFIC STATISTICS

Traffic Statistics display Receive and Transmit packets passing through the device.

Refresh

WAN STATISTICS INFORMATION

Statistics	Inbound	Outbound
Octects	0	0
Unicast Packets	0	0
Multicast Packets	0	0

Helpful Hints..

- This is a summary of the number of packets that have passed between the WAN and the LAN since the router was last initialized.

More...

Wireless

This table displays a list of wireless clients that are connected to your wireless router. It also displays the connection time and MAC address of the connected wireless clients.

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WIRELESS CLIENT LIST

View the wireless clients that are connected to the router. (A client might linger in the list for a few minutes after an unexpected disconnect.)

Refresh

WIRELESS CLIENT TABLE

ID	MAC Address
----	-------------

Helpful Hints..

- This is a list of all wireless clients that are currently connected to your wireless router.

More...

Support

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DWR-131

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SUPPORT MENU

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- MAC Address Filter
- URL Filter
- Outbound Filter
- Inbound Filter
- SNMP
- Routing
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Wireless Security

This section will show you the different levels of security you can use to protect your data from intruders. The

DWR-113 offers the following types of security:

- WPA2 (Wi-Fi Protected Access 2)
- WPA2-PSK (Pre-Shared Key)
- WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access)
- WPA-PSK (Pre-Shared Key)
- WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)

What is WEP?

WEP stands for Wired Equivalent Privacy. It is based on the IEEE 802.11 standard and uses the RC4 encryption algorithm. WEP provides security by encrypting data over your wireless network so that it is protected as it is transmitted from one wireless device to another.

To gain access to a WEP network, you must know the key. The key is a string of characters that you create. When using WEP, you must determine the level of encryption. The type of encryption determines the key length. 128-bit encryption requires a longer key than 64-bit encryption. Keys are defined by entering in a string in HEX (hexadecimal - using characters 0-9, A-F) or ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange – alphanumeric characters) format. ASCII format is provided so you can enter a string that is easier to remember. The ASCII string is converted to HEX for use over the network. Four keys can be defined so that you can change keys easily.

Configure WEP

It is recommended to enable encryption on your wireless router before your wireless network adapters. Please establish wireless connectivity before enabling encryption. Your wireless signal may degrade when enabling encryption due to the added overhead.

1. Log into the web-based configuration by opening a web browser and entering the IP address of the router (192.168.0.1). Click on **Wireless Settings** on the left side.
2. Next to *Security Mode*, select **Enable WEP Security**.
3. Next to *Authentication*, select **Open** or **Shared Key**.
4. Select either **64-bit** or **128-bit** encryption from the drop-down box next to *WEP Encryption*.
5. Next to *Key Type*, select either **Hex** or **ASCII**.

Hex (recommended) - Letters A-F and numbers 0-9 are valid.

ASCII - All numbers and letters are valid.
6. Next to *Key 1*, enter a WEP key that you create. Make sure you enter this key exactly on all your wireless devices. You may enter up to 4 different keys.
7. Click **Save Settings** to save your settings. If you are configuring the router with a wireless adapter, you will lose connectivity until you enable WEP on your adapter and enter the same WEP key as you did on the router.

WEP :

WEP is the wireless encryption standard. To use it you must enter the same key(s) into the router and the wireless stations. For 64 bit keys you must enter 10 hex digits into each key box. For 128 bit keys you must enter 26 hex digits into each key box. A hex digit is either a number from 0 to 9 or a letter from A to F. For the most secure use of WEP set the authentication type to "Shared Key" when WEP is enabled.

You may also enter any text string into a WEP key box, in which case it will be converted into a hexadecimal key using the ASCII values of the characters. A maximum of 5 text characters can be entered for 64 bit keys, and a maximum of 13 characters for 128 bit keys.

Authentication :	Open
WEP Encryption :	64Bit
Key Type :	HEX
Default WEP Key :	WEP Key 1
WEP Key 1 :	0000000000
WEP Key 2 :	0000000000
WEP Key 3 :	0000000000
WEP Key 4 :	0000000000

What is WPA?

WPA, or Wi-Fi Protected Access, is a Wi-Fi standard that was designed to improve the security features of WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy).

The 2 major improvements over WEP:

- Improved data encryption through the Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP). TKIP scrambles the keys using a hashing algorithm and, by adding an integrity-checking feature, ensures that the keys haven't been tampered with. WPA2 is based on 802.11i and uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) instead of TKIP.
- User authentication, which is generally missing in WEP, through the extensible authentication protocol (EAP). WEP regulates access to a wireless network based on a computer's hardware-specific MAC address, which is relatively simple to be sniffed out and stolen. EAP is built on a more secure public-key encryption system to ensure that only authorized network users can access the network.

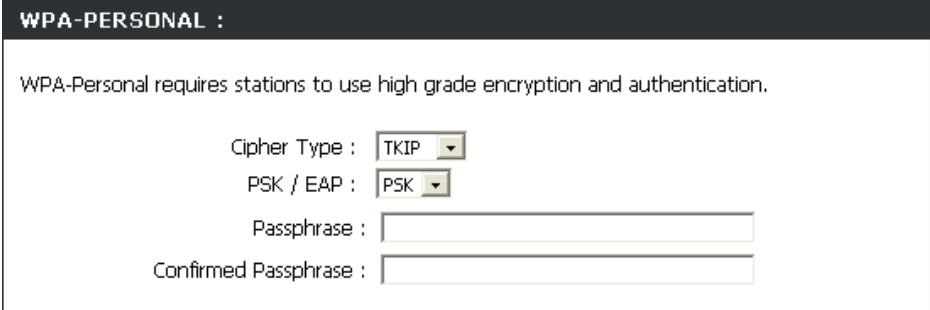
WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK uses a passphrase or key to authenticate your wireless connection. The key is an alpha-numeric password between 8 and 63 characters long. The password can include symbols (!?*&_) and spaces. This key must be the exact same key entered on your wireless router or access point.

WPA/WPA2 incorporates user authentication through the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP). EAP is built on a more secure public key encryption system to ensure that only authorized network users can access the network.

Configure WPA-PSK

It is recommended to enable encryption on your wireless router before your wireless network adapters. Please establish wireless connectivity before enabling encryption. Your wireless signal may degrade when enabling encryption due to the added overhead.

1. Log into the web-based configuration by opening a web browser and entering the IP address of the router (192.168.0.1). Click on **Wireless Settings** on the left side.
2. Next to *Security Mode*, select **Enable WPA-Personal Security** or **Enable WPA2-Personal Security**.
3. Next to *Cipher Mode*, select **TKIP**, **AES**, or **Auto**.
4. Next to *PSK/EAP*, select **PSK**.
5. Next to *Passphrase*, enter a key (passphrase). The key is an alphanumeric password between 8 and 63 characters long. The password can include symbols (!?*&_) and spaces. Make sure you enter this key exactly the same on all other wireless clients.
6. Enter the passphrase again next to *Confirmed Passphrase*.
7. Click **Save Settings** to save your settings. If you are configuring the router with a wireless adapter, you will lose connectivity until you enable WPA-PSK (or WPA2-PSK) on your adapter and enter the same passphrase as you did on the router.



WPA-PERSONAL :

WPA-Personal requires stations to use high grade encryption and authentication.

Cipher Type :

PSK / EAP :

Passphrase :

Confirmed Passphrase :

Configure WPA (RADIUS)

It is recommended to enable encryption on your wireless router before your wireless network adapters. Please establish wireless connectivity before enabling encryption. Your wireless signal may degrade when enabling encryption due to the added overhead.

1. Log into the web-based configuration by opening a web browser and entering the IP address of the router (192.168.0.1). Click on **Wireless Settings** on the left side.
2. Next to *Security Mode*, select **Enable WPA-Personal Security** or **Enable WPA2-Personal Security**.
3. Next to *Cipher Mode*, select **TKIP**, **AES**, or **Auto**.
4. Next to *PSK/EAP*, select **EAP**.
5. Next to *RADIUS Server 1* enter the IP Address of your RADIUS server.
6. Next to *Port*, enter the port you are using with your RADIUS server. 1812 is the default port.
7. Next to *Shared Secret*, enter the security key.
8. If you have a secondary RADIUS server, enter its IP address, port, and secret key.
9. Click **Apply Settings** to save your settings.

WPA-PERSONAL :

WPA-Personal requires stations to use high grade encryption and authentication.

Cipher Type :

PSK / EAP :

802.1X

RADIUS Server 1 : IP

Port

Shared Secret

RADIUS Server 2 : IP

Port

Shared Secret

Connect to a Wireless Network

Using Windows Vista™

Windows® Vista™ users may use the built-in wireless utility. If you are using another company's utility or Windows® 2000, please refer to the user manual of your wireless adapter for help with connecting to a wireless network. Most utilities will have a "site survey" option similar to the Windows® Vista™ utility as seen below.

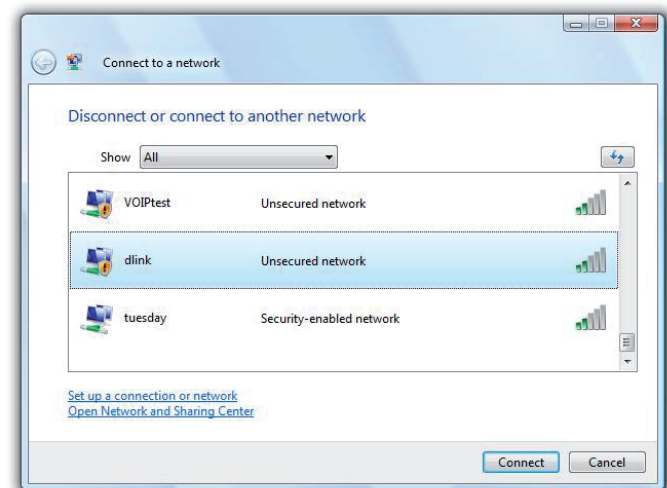
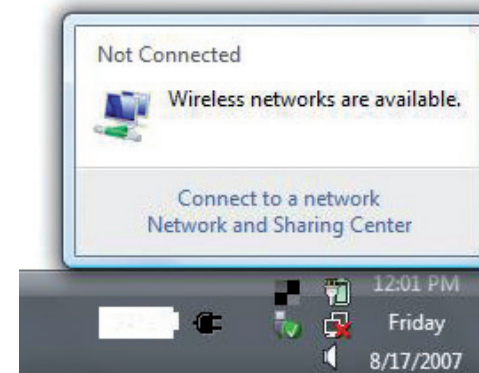
If you receive the **Wireless Networks Detected** bubble, click on the center of the bubble to access the utility.

or

Right-click on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower-right corner next to the time). Select **Connect to a network**.

The utility will display any available wireless networks in your area. Click on a network (displayed using the SSID) and click the **Connect** button.

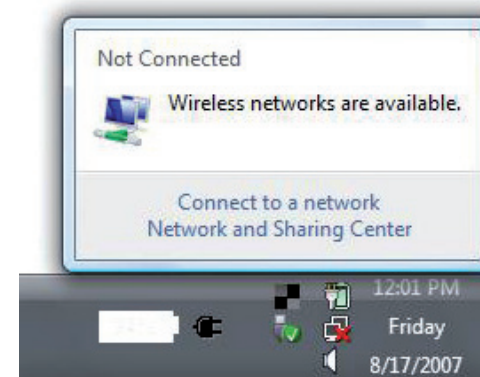
If you get a good signal but cannot access the Internet, check the TCP/IP settings for your wireless adapter. Refer to the **Networking Basics** section in this manual for more information.



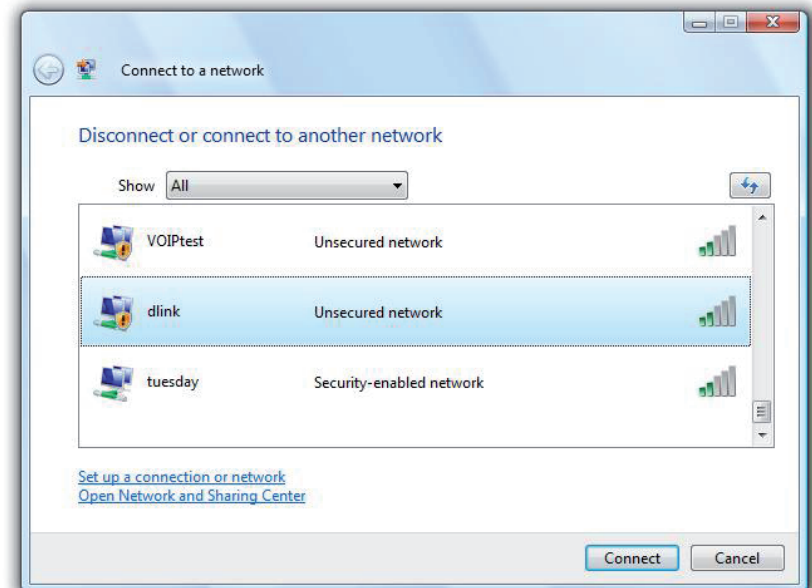
Configure Wireless Security

It is recommended to enable wireless security (WEP/WPA/WPA2) on your wireless router or access point before configuring your wireless adapter. If you are joining an existing network, you will need to know the security key or passphrase being used.

1. Open the Windows® Vista™ Wireless Utility by right-clicking on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower right corner of screen). Select **Connect to a network**.

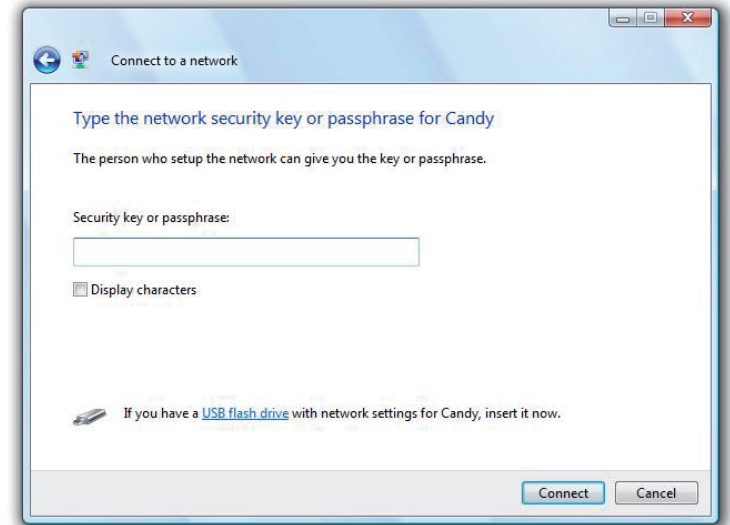


2. Highlight the wireless network (SSID) you would like to connect to and click **Connect**.



3. Enter the same security key or passphrase that is on your router and click **Connect**.

It may take 20-30 seconds to connect to the wireless network. If the connection fails, please verify that the security settings are correct. The key or passphrase must be exactly the same as on the wireless router.



Connect to a Wireless Network Using Windows® XP

Windows® XP users may use the built-in wireless utility (Zero Configuration Utility). The following instructions are for Service Pack 2 users. If you are using another company's utility or Windows® 2000, please refer to the user manual of your wireless adapter for help with connecting to a wireless network. Most utilities will have a "site survey" option similar to the Windows® XP utility as seen below.

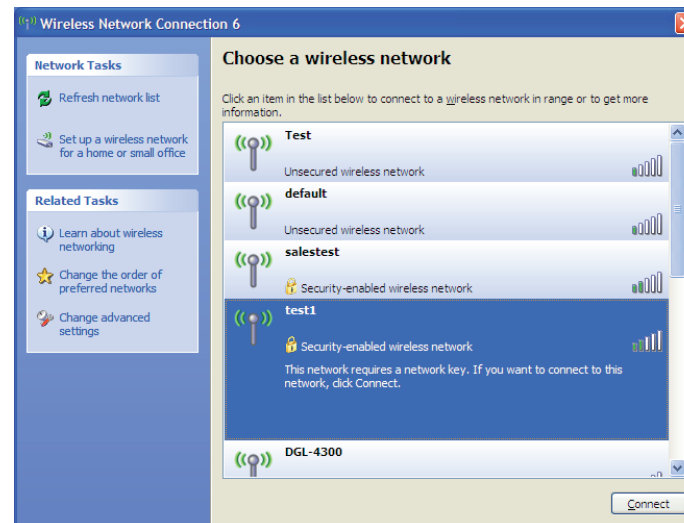
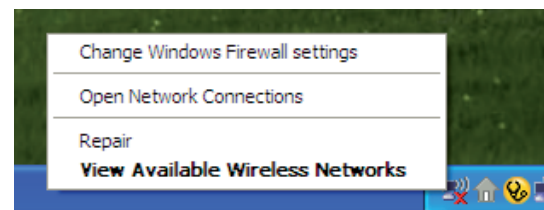
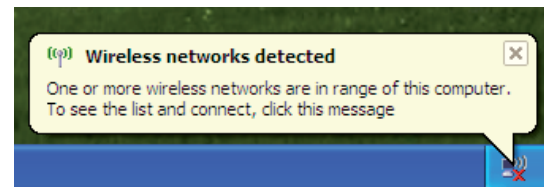
If you receive the **Wireless Networks Detected** bubble, click on the center of the bubble to access the utility.

or

Right-click on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower-right corner next to the time). Select **View Available Wireless Networks**.

The utility will display any available wireless networks in your area. Click on a network (displayed using the SSID) and click the **Connect** button.

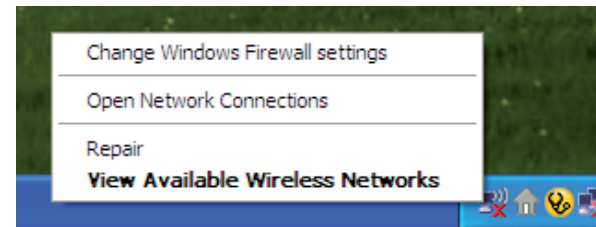
If you get a good signal but cannot access the Internet, check the TCP/IP settings for your wireless adapter. Refer to the **Networking Basics** section in this manual for more information.



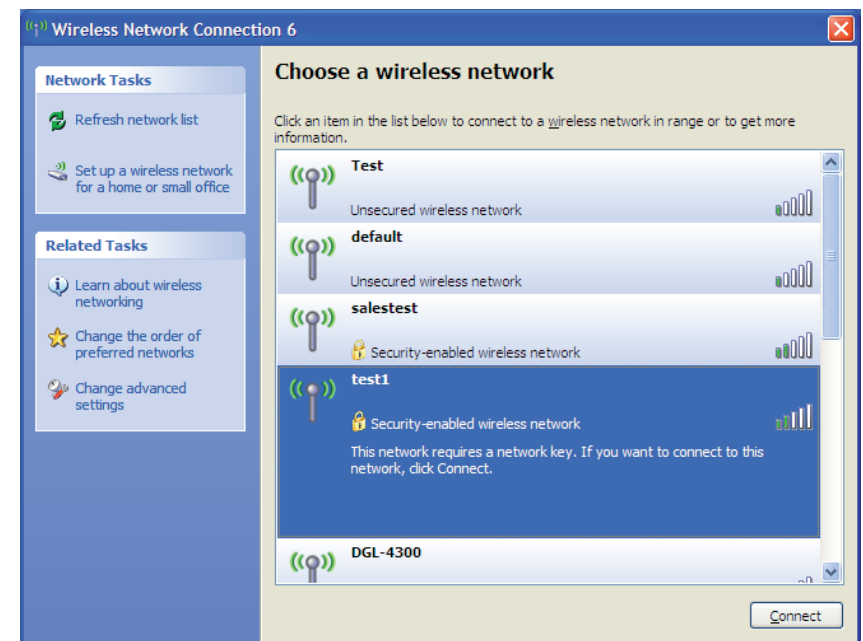
Configure WEP

It is recommended to enable WEP on your wireless router or access point before configuring your wireless adapter. If you are joining an existing network, you will need to know the WEP key being used.

1. Open the Windows® XP Wireless Utility by right-clicking on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower-right corner of screen). Select **View Available Wireless Networks**.

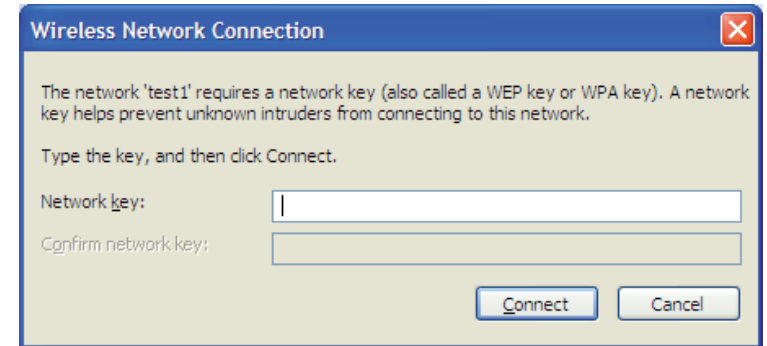


2. Highlight the wireless network (SSID) you would like to connect to and click **Connect**.



3. The **Wireless Network Connection** box will appear. Enter the same WEP key that is on your router and click **Connect**.

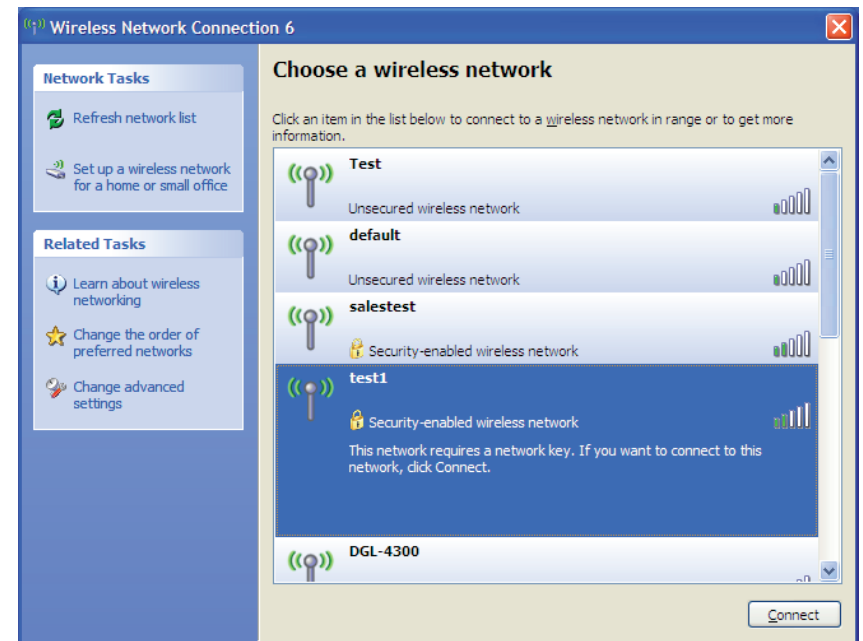
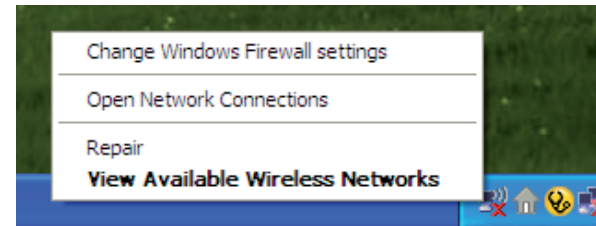
It may take 20-30 seconds to connect to the wireless network. If the connection fails, please verify that the WEP settings are correct. The WEP key must be exactly the same as on the wireless router.



Configure WPA-PSK

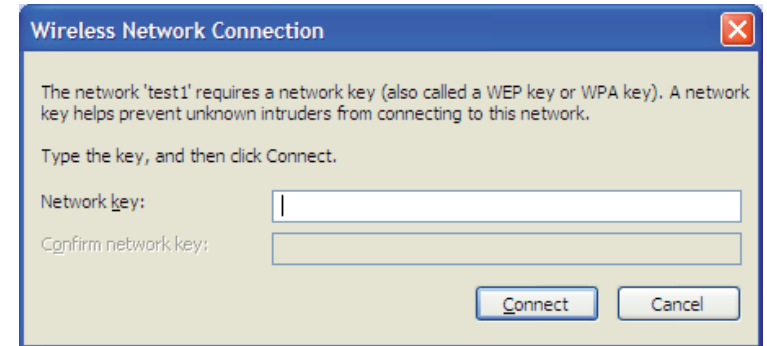
It is recommended to enable WPA on your wireless router or access point before configuring your wireless adapter. If you are joining an existing network, you will need to know the WPA key being used.

1. Open the Windows® XP Wireless Utility by right-clicking on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower-right corner of screen). Select **View Available Wireless Networks**.
2. Highlight the wireless network (SSID) you would like to connect to and click **Connect**.



3. The **Wireless Network Connection** box will appear. Enter the WPA-PSK passphrase and click **Connect**.

It may take 20-30 seconds to connect to the wireless network. If the connection fails, please verify that the WPA-PSK settings are correct. The WPA-PSK passphrase must be exactly the same as on the wireless router.



Troubleshooting

This chapter provides solutions to problems that can occur during the installation and operation of the DWR-113. Read the following descriptions if you are having problems. (The examples below are illustrated in Windows® XP. If you have a different operating system, the screenshots on your computer will look similar to the following examples.)

1. Why can't I access the web-based configuration utility?

When entering the IP address of the D-Link router (192.168.0.1 for example), you are not connecting to a website on the Internet or have to be connected to the Internet. The device has the utility built-in to a ROM chip in the device itself. Your computer must be on the same IP subnet to connect to the web-based utility.

- Make sure you have an updated Java-enabled web browser. We recommend the following:
 - Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher
 - Netscape 8 or higher
 - Mozilla 1.7.12 (5.0) or higher
 - Opera 8.5 or higher
 - Safari 1.2 or higher (with Java 1.3.1 or higher)
 - Camino 0.8.4 or higher
 - Firefox 1.5 or higher
- Verify physical connectivity by checking for solid link lights on the device. If you do not get a solid link light, try using a different cable or connect to a different port on the device if possible. If the computer is turned off, the link light may not be on.
- Disable any internet security software running on the computer. Software firewalls such as Zone Alarm, Black Ice, Sygate, Norton Personal Firewall, and Windows® XP firewall may block access to the configuration pages. Check the help files included with your firewall software for more information on disabling or configuring it.

- Configure your Internet settings:
 - Go to **Start > Settings > Control Panel**. Double-click the **Internet Options** icon. From the **Security** tab, click the button to restore the settings to their defaults.
 - Click the **Connection** tab and set the dial-up option to Never Dial a Connection. Click the LAN Settings button. Make sure nothing is checked. Click **OK**.
 - Go to the **Advanced** tab and click the button to restore these settings to their defaults. Click **OK** three times.
 - Close your web browser (if open) and open it.
- Access the web management. Open your web browser and enter the IP address of your D-Link router in the address bar. This should open the login page for your the web management.
- If you still cannot access the configuration, unplug the power to the router for 10 seconds and plug back in. Wait about 30 seconds and try accessing the configuration. If you have multiple computers, try connecting using a different computer.

2. What can I do if I forgot my password?

If you forgot your password, you must reset your router. Unfortunately this process will change all your settings back to the factory defaults.

To reset the router, locate the reset button (hole) on the rear panel of the unit. With the router powered on, use a paperclip to hold the button down for 10 seconds. Release the button and the router will go through its reboot process. Wait about 30 seconds to access the router. The default IP address is 192.168.0.1. When logging in, the username is **admin** and leave the password box empty.

Wireless Basics

D-Link wireless products are based on industry standards to provide easy-to-use and compatible high-speed wireless connectivity within your home, business or public access wireless networks. Strictly adhering to the IEEE standard, the D-Link wireless family of products will allow you to securely access the data you want, when and where you want it. You will be able to enjoy the freedom that wireless networking delivers.

A wireless local area network (WLAN) is a cellular computer network that transmits and receives data with radio signals instead of wires. Wireless LANs are used increasingly in both home and office environments, and public areas such as airports, coffee shops and universities. Innovative ways to utilize WLAN technology are helping people to work and communicate more efficiently. Increased mobility and the absence of cabling and other fixed infrastructure have proven to be beneficial for many users.

Wireless users can use the same applications they use on a wired network. Wireless adapter cards used on laptop and desktop systems support the same protocols as Ethernet adapter cards.

Under many circumstances, it may be desirable for mobile network devices to link to a conventional Ethernet LAN in order to use servers, printers or an Internet connection supplied through the wired LAN. A Wireless Router is a device used to provide this link.

What is Wireless?

Wireless or Wi-Fi technology is another way of connecting your computer to the network without using wires. Wi-Fi uses radio frequency to connect wirelessly, so you have the freedom to connect computers anywhere in your home or office network.

Why D-Link Wireless?

D-Link is the worldwide leader and award winning designer, developer, and manufacturer of networking products. D-Link delivers the performance you need at a price you can afford. D-Link has all the products you need to build your network.

How does wireless work?

Wireless works similar to how cordless phone work, through radio signals to transmit data from one point A to point B. But wireless technology has restrictions as to how you can access the network. You must be within the wireless network range area to be able to connect your computer. There are two different types of wireless networks Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), and Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN).

Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)

In a wireless local area network, a device called an Access Point (AP) connects computers to the network. The access point has a small antenna attached to it, which allows it to transmit data back and forth over radio signals. With an indoor access point as seen in the picture, the signal can travel up to 300 feet. With an outdoor access point the signal can reach out up to 30 miles to serve places like manufacturing plants, industrial locations, college and high school campuses, airports, golf courses, and many other outdoor venues.

Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)

Bluetooth is the industry standard wireless technology used for WPAN. Bluetooth devices in WPAN operate in a range up to 30 feet away.

Compared to WLAN the speed and wireless operation range are both less than WLAN, but in return it doesn't use nearly as much power which makes it ideal for personal devices, such as mobile phones, PDAs, headphones, laptops, speakers, and other devices that operate on batteries.

Who uses wireless?

Wireless technology has become so popular in recent years that almost everyone is using it, whether it's for home, office, business, D-Link has a wireless solution for it.

Home

- Gives everyone at home broadband access
- Surf the web, check e-mail, instant message, and etc
- Gets rid of the cables around the house
- Simple and easy to use

Small Office and Home Office

- Stay on top of everything at home as you would at office
- Remotely access your office network from home
- Share Internet connection and printer with multiple computers
- No need to dedicate office space

Where is wireless used?

Wireless technology is expanding everywhere not just at home or office. People like the freedom of mobility and it's becoming so popular that more and more public facilities now provide wireless access to attract people. The wireless connection in public places is usually called "hotspots".

Using a D-Link Cardbus Adapter with your laptop, you can access the hotspot to connect to Internet from remote locations like Airports, Hotels, Coffee Shops, Libraries, Restaurants, and Convention Centers.

Wireless network is easy to setup, but if you're installing it for the first time it could be quite a task not knowing where to start. That's why we've put together a few setup steps and tips to help you through the process of setting up a wireless network.

Tips

Here are a few things to keep in mind, when you install a wireless network.

Centralize your Router or Access Point

Make sure you place the router/access point in a centralized location within your network for the best performance. Try to place the router/access point as high as possible in the room, so the signal gets dispersed throughout your home. If you have a two-story home, you may need a repeater to boost the signal to extend the range.

Eliminate Interference

Place home appliances such as cordless telephones, microwaves, and televisions as far away as possible from the router/access point. This would significantly reduce any interference that the appliances might cause since they operate on same frequency.

Security

Don't let you next-door neighbors or intruders connect to your wireless network. Secure your wireless network by turning on the WPA or WEP security feature on the router. Refer to product manual for detail information on how to set it up.

Wireless Modes

There are basically two modes of networking:

- **Infrastructure** – All wireless clients will connect to an access point or wireless router.
- **Ad-Hoc** – Directly connecting to another computer, for peer-to-peer communication, using wireless network adapters on each computer, such as two or more WNA-2330 wireless network Cardbus adapters.

An Infrastructure network contains an Access Point or wireless router. All the wireless devices, or clients, will connect to the wireless router or access point.

An Ad-Hoc network contains only clients, such as laptops with wireless cardbus adapters. All the adapters must be in Ad-Hoc mode to communicate.

Networking Basics

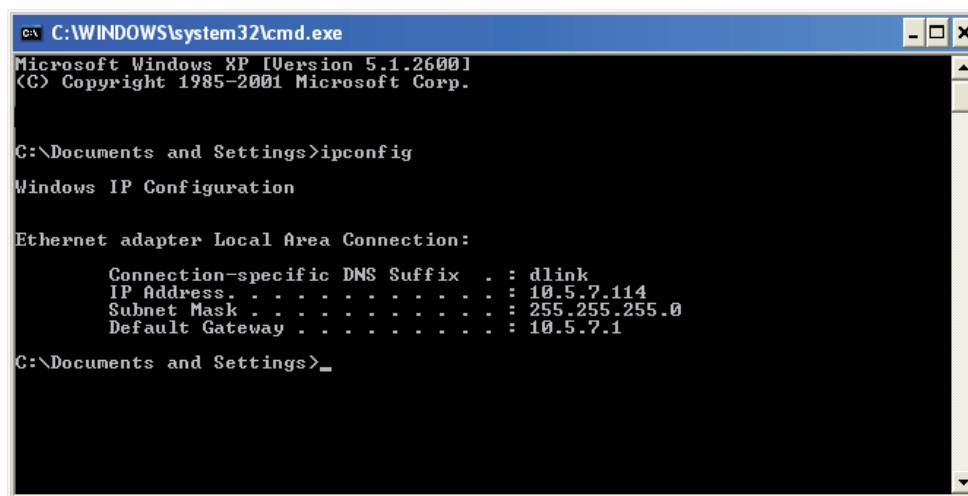
Check your IP address

After you install your new D-Link adapter, by default, the TCP/IP settings should be set to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server (i.e. wireless router) automatically. To verify your IP address, please follow the steps below.

Click on **Start > Run**. In the run box type ***cmd*** and click **OK**. (Windows® Vista™ users type *cmd* in the **Start Search** box.)

At the prompt, type ***ipconfig*** and press **Enter**.

This will display the IP address, subnet mask, and the default gateway of your adapter.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600.1]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : dlink
    IP Address. . . . . : 10.5.7.114
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.5.7.1

C:\Documents and Settings>
```

If the address is 0.0.0.0, check your adapter installation, security settings, and the settings on your router. Some firewall software programs may block a DHCP request on newly installed adapters.

Statically Assign an IP address

If you are not using a DHCP capable gateway/router, or you need to assign a static IP address, please follow the steps below:

Step 1

Windows® Vista™ - Click on **Start > Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing Center > Manage Network Connections**.

Windows® XP - Click on **Start > Control Panel > Network Connections**.

Windows® 2000 - From the desktop, right-click **My Network Places > Properties**.

Step 2

Right-click on the **Local Area Connection** which represents your network adapter and select **Properties**.

Step 3

Highlight **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.

Step 4

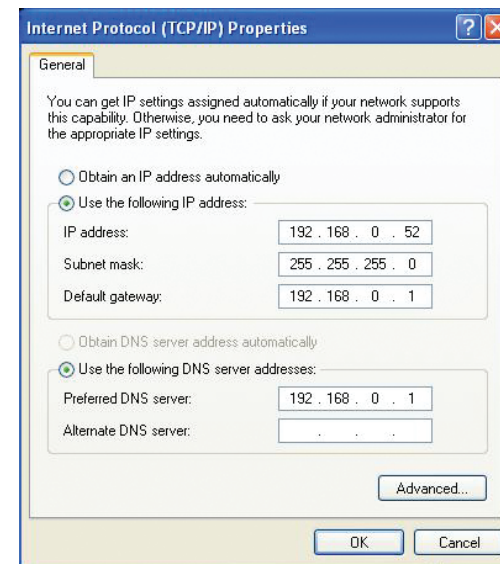
Click **Use the following IP address** and enter an IP address that is on the same subnet as your network or the LAN IP address on your router.

Example: If the router's LAN IP address is 192.168.0.1, make your IP address 192.168.0.X where X is a number between 2 and 99. Make sure that the number you choose is not in use on the network. Set Default Gateway the same as the LAN IP address of your router (192.168.0.1).

Set Primary DNS the same as the LAN IP address of your router (192.168.0.1). The Secondary DNS is not needed or you may enter a DNS server from your ISP.

Step 5

Click **OK** twice to save your settings.



Technical Specifications

Data Rates **

- 1/2/5.5/11 Mbps in 802.11b mode
- 6/9/11/12/18/24/36/48/54 Mbps in 802.11g mode
- Up to 150 Mbps in 802.11n mode

Standards

- IEEE 802.11b
- IEEE 802.11g
- IEEE 802.3
- IEEE 802.3u
- 150N

Frequency

- 2.4 - 2.4835 GHz

Wireless Security

- 64/128-bit WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)
- WPA & WPA2 (Wi-Fi Protected Access)

Firewall

- IP Filtering
- Network Address Translation (NAT)
- MAC Filtering

VPN

- L2TP/PPTP/IPSEC VPN Pass-through

Antenna

- 1 External Wi-Fi antenna

Ports

- 4 x LAN (RJ-45)
- 1x WAN
- 1 x USB

LED Status Indicators

- 3G
- WAN
- Wi-Fi
- LAN 1, LAN 2, LAN 3, LAN 4

Power

- External 5 V DC 2 A power adapter

Dimensions (L x W x H)

- 148 x 128 x 23 mm (5.8 x 5.0 x 0.9 inches)

Operating Temperature

- 0 to 40 °C (32 to 104 °F)

Operating Humidity

- 10% to 95% (Non-condensing)

Certifications

- FCC
- CE
- NCC

* Supported frequency band is dependent upon regional hardware version.

** Maximum wireless signal rate derived from IEEE Standard 802.11g specifications. Actual data throughput will vary. Network conditions and environmental factors, including volume of network traffic, building materials and construction, and network overhead, lower actual data throughput rate. Environmental factors will adversely affect wireless signal range.