



User Guide

AC1200 Wireless MU-MIMO Gigabit Router
Archer A6/Archer C6

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About This Guide

This guide is a complement of Quick Installation Guide. The Quick Installation Guide instructs you on quick Internet setup, and this guide provides details of each function and shows you the way to configure these functions appropriate to your needs.

Note: Features available in the router may vary by model and software version. Router availability may also vary by region or ISP. All images, steps, and descriptions in this guide are only examples and may not reflect your actual router experience.

Conventions

In this guide the following conventions are used:

Convention	Description
<u>Underlined</u>	Underlined words or phrases are hyperlinks. You can click to redirect to a website or a specific section.
Teal	Contents to be emphasized and texts on the web page are in teal, including the menus, items, buttons, etc.
>	The menu structures to show the path to load the corresponding page. For example, Advanced > Wireless > MAC Filtering means the MAC Filtering function page is under the Wireless menu that is located in the Advanced tab.
 Note:	Ignoring this type of note might result in a malfunction or damage to the device.
 Tips:	Indicates important information that helps you make better use of your device.
Symbols on the web page	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click to edit the corresponding entry. Click to delete the corresponding entry. Click to enable or disable the corresponding entry. Click to view more information about items on the page.

*Maximum wireless signal rates are the physical rates derived from IEEE Standard 802.11 specifications. Actual wireless data throughput and wireless coverage are not guaranteed and will vary as a result of 1) environmental factors, including building materials, physical objects, and obstacles, 2) network conditions, including local interference, volume and density of traffic, product location, network complexity, and network overhead, and 3) client limitations, including rated performance, location, connection, quality, and client condition.

*Use of MU-MIMO requires clients to also support MU-MIMO.

More Info

The latest software, management app and utility can be found at [Download Center](https://www.tp-link.com/support) at <https://www.tp-link.com/support>.

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

TP-Link Community is provided for you to discuss our products and share knowledge at <https://community.tp-link.com/>.

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

Chapter 1

Get to Know About Your Router

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

It contains the following sections:

- [Product Overview](#)
- [Appearance](#)

1.1. Product Overview

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

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

1.2. Appearance

1.2.1. The Front Panel



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

LED Explanation

Name	Status	Indication
⏻ (Power)	On	The system has started up successfully.
	Flashing	The system is starting up or the firmware is being upgraded. Do not disconnect or power off your router.
	Off	Power is off.
📶 (2.4GHz Wireless)	On	The 2.4GHz wireless band is enabled.
	Off	The 2.4GHz wireless band is disabled.
📶 (5GHz Wireless)	On	The 5GHz wireless band is enabled.
	Off	The 5GHz wireless band is disabled.
🖥️ (Ethernet)	On	At least one Ethernet port is connected to a powered-on device.
	Off	No powered-on device is connected to the router's corresponding Ethernet port.
🌐 (Internet)	Green On	Internet service is available.
	Orange On	The router's Internet port is connected, but the internet service is not available.
	Off	The router's Internet port is unplugged.
🔒 (WPS)	On/Off	This light remains on for 5 minutes when a WPS connection is established, then turns off.
	Flashing	WPS connection is in progress. This may take up to 2 minutes.

1.2.2. The Back Panel



The router's ports (view from left to right) are located on the rear panel.

Item	Description
Power Port	For connecting the router to a power socket via the provided power adapter.
Power On/Off Button	Press this button to power on or off the router.
Reset Button	Press and hold this button for more than 2 seconds to reset the router to its factory default settings.
WPS/Wi-Fi On/Off	Press this button, and immediately press the WPS button on your device. The WPS LED of the router should change from flashing to solid on, indicating successful WPS connection.
	Press and hold the Wi-Fi button for about 3 seconds to turn on or off the wireless function of your router.
Internet Port	For connecting to a DSL/Cable modem, or an Ethernet jack.
Ethernet Ports (1/2/3/4)	For connecting your PC or other Ethernet network devices to the router.
Antennas	Used for wireless operation and data transmit. Upright them for the best Wi-Fi performance.

Chapter 2

Connect the Hardware

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Position Your Router](#)
- [Connect Your Router](#)

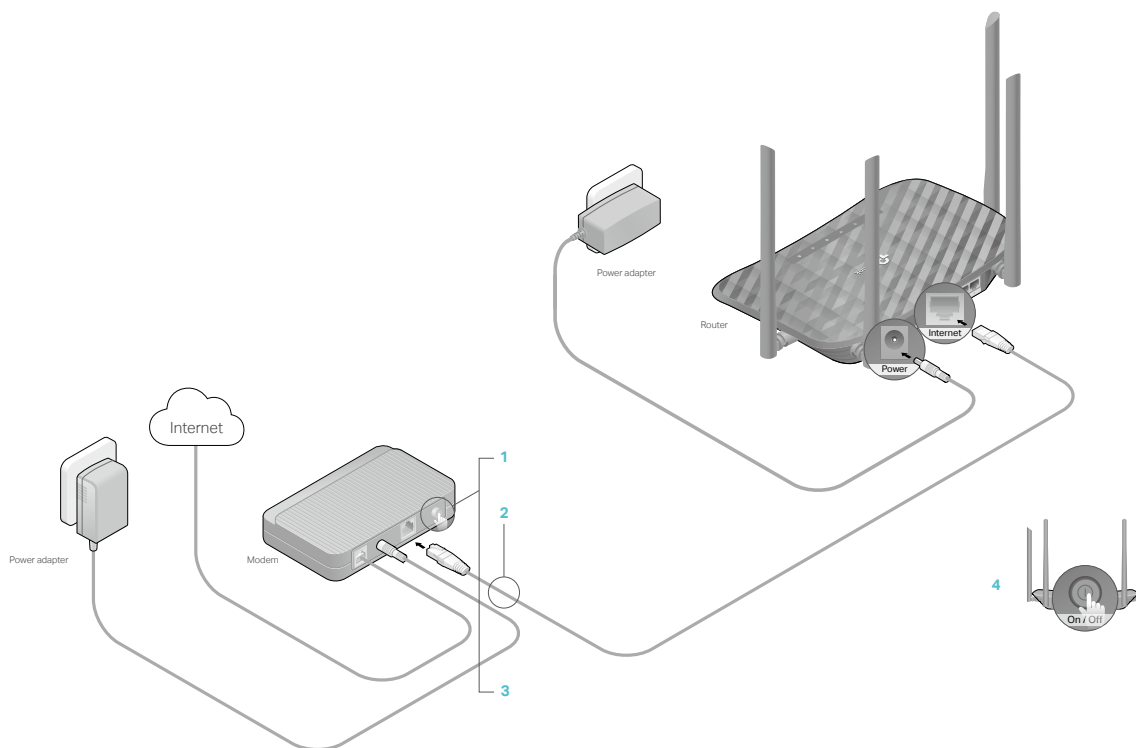
2.1. Position Your Router

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

2.2. Connect Your Router

Follow the steps below to connect your router.

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



1. Turn off the modem, and remove the backup battery if it has one.
2. Connect the modem to your router's Internet port with an Ethernet cable.
3. Turn on the modem, and then wait about **2 minutes** for it to restart.

4. Connect the power adapter to the router and turn on the router.
5. Verify that the following LEDs are on and solid to confirm the hardware is connected correctly.



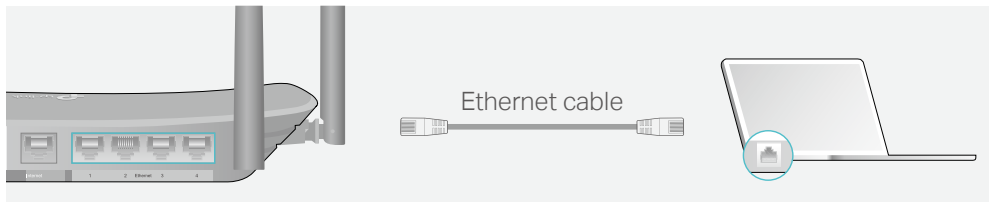
Note:

If the 2.4G LED and 5G LED are off, press and hold the WPS/Wi-Fi On/Off button on the back for about 3 seconds and then release the button. Both LEDs should turn solid on.

6. Connect your computer to the router.

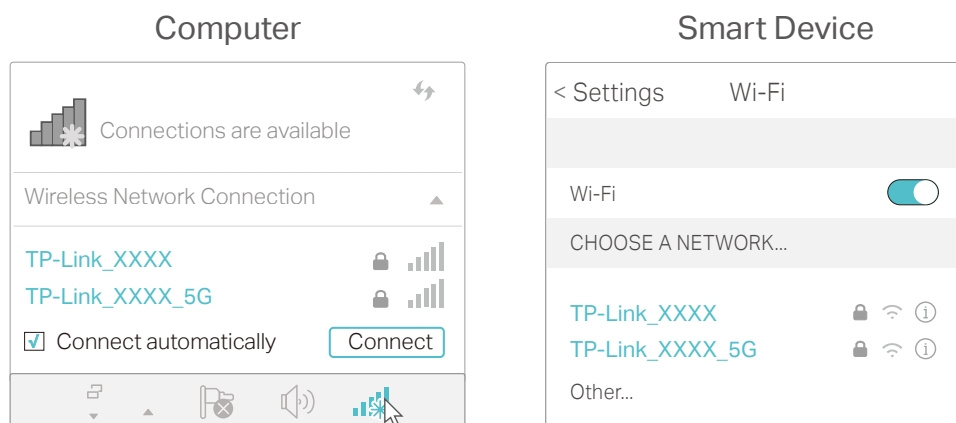
• **Method 1: Wired**

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



• **Method 2: Wirelessly**

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



• **Method 3: Use the WPS button**

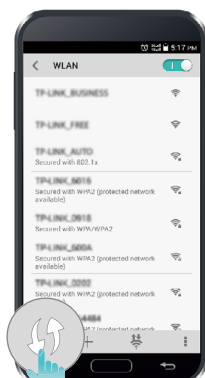
Wireless devices that support WPS, including Android phones, tablets, and most USB network cards, can be connected to your router through this method.

Note:

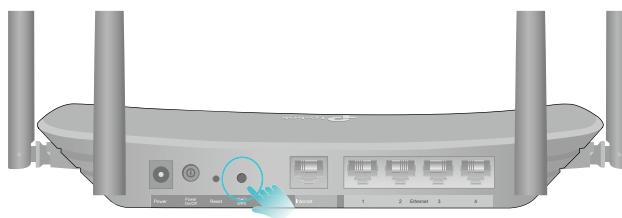
- WPS is not supported by iOS devices.
- The WPS function cannot be configured if the wireless function of the router is disabled. Also, the WPS function will be disabled if your wireless encryption is WEP. Please make sure the wireless function is enabled and is configured with the appropriate encryption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

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

2) Within two minutes, press the Reset/WPS button on your router.



close to



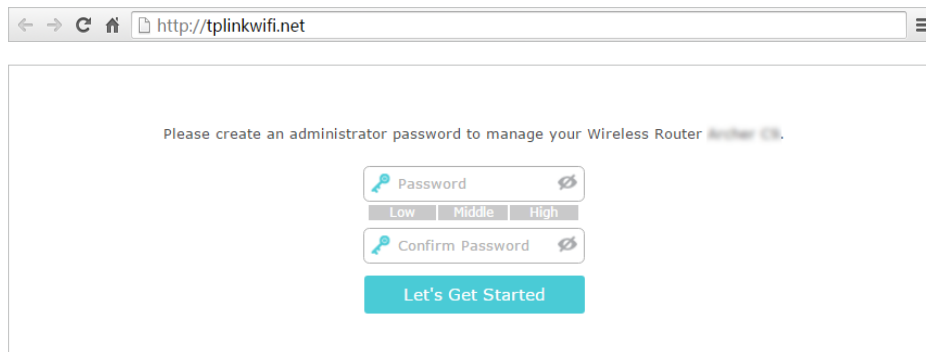
Chapter 3

Log In to Your Router

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

Follow the steps below to log in to your router.

1. Set up the TCP/IP Protocol in [Obtain an IP address automatically](#) mode on your computer.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and create a login password for secure management purposes. Then click [Let's Get Started](#) to log in.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing <http://tplinkwifi.net>. The main content area displays the following text: "Please create an administrator password to manage your Wireless Router Router OS." Below this text is a form with two password input fields. The first field is labeled "Password" and has a strength indicator below it with three buttons: "Low", "Middle", and "High". The second field is labeled "Confirm Password". Both fields have a toggle icon to the right. At the bottom of the form is a teal button labeled "Let's Get Started".

Note:

1. If the login window does not appear, please refer to the [FAQ](#) Section.
2. If you have registered a TP-Link ID and bound your cloud router to it, the login password you created here will be invalid. Please log in to the cloud router using your TP-Link ID.

Chapter 4

Set Up Internet Connection

This chapter introduces how to connect your router to the internet. The router is equipped with a web-based Quick Setup wizard. It has necessary ISP information built in, automates many of the steps and verifies that those steps have been successfully completed. Furthermore, you can also set up an IPv6 connection if your ISP provides IPv6 service.

It contains the following sections:

- [Use Quick Setup Wizard](#)
- [Manually Set up Your Internet Connection](#)
- [Set Up an IPv6 Internet Connection](#)
- [Configure the Router in Access Point Mode](#)

4.1. Use Quick Setup Wizard

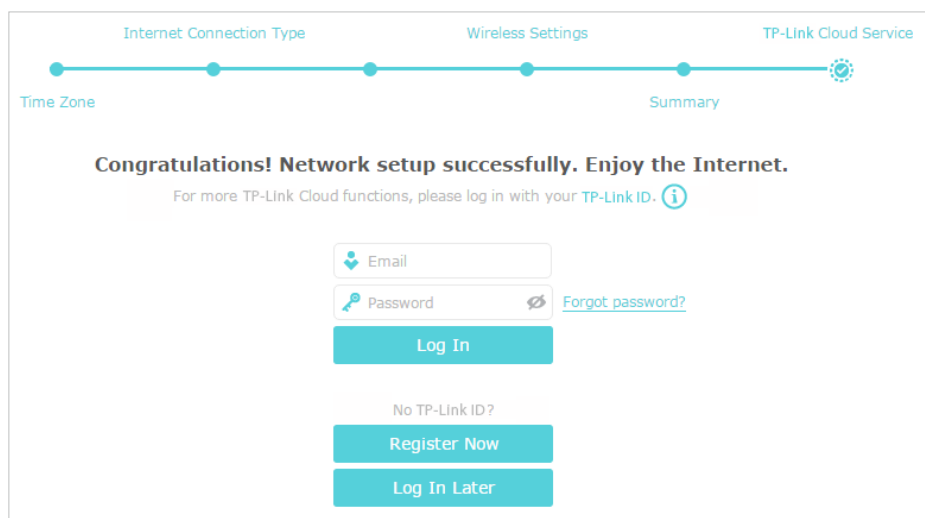
The Quick Setup Wizard will guide you to set up your router.

☞ **Tips:**

If you need the IPv6 internet connection, please refer to the section of [Set Up an IPv6 Internet Connection](#).

Follow the steps below to set up your router.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Click **Quick Setup** on the top of the page. Then follow the step-by-step instructions to connect your router to the internet.
3. To enjoy a more complete service from TP-Link (remote management, TP-Link DDNS, etc.), log in with your TP-Link ID or click **Register Now** to get one. Then follow the instructions to bind the router to your TP-Link ID.

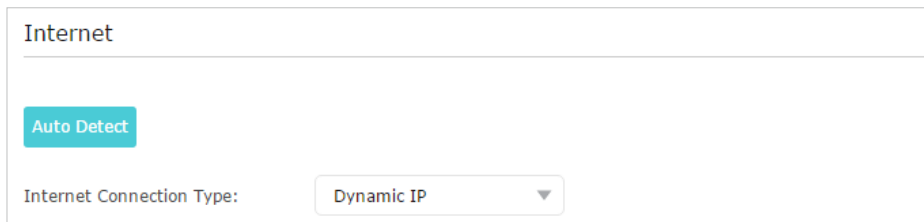


4.2. Manually Set up Your Internet Connection

In this part, you can check your current internet connection settings. You can also modify the settings according to the service information provided by your ISP.

Follow the steps below to check or modify your internet connection settings.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Basic > Internet**.
3. Select your internet connection type from the drop-down list.



Internet

Auto Detect

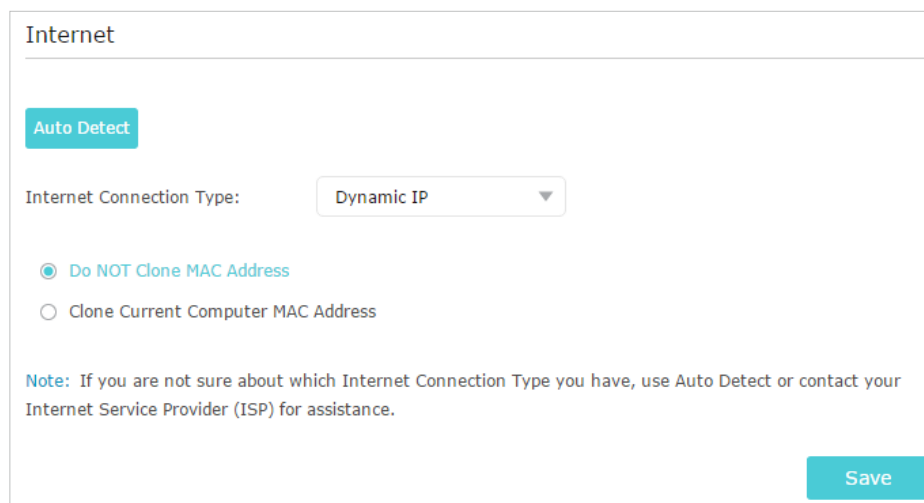
Internet Connection Type: Dynamic IP

Note:

If you are unsure of what your connection type is, click [Auto Detect](#). Since different connection types require different cables and connection information, you can also refer to the demonstrations in Step 4 to determine your connection type.

4. Follow the instructions on the page to continue the configuration. Parameters on the figures are just used for demonstration.

- 1) If you choose [Dynamic IP](#), you need to select whether to clone the MAC address. Dynamic IP users are usually equipped with a cable TV or fiber cable.



Internet

Auto Detect

Internet Connection Type: Dynamic IP

Do NOT Clone MAC Address

Clone Current Computer MAC Address

Note: If you are not sure about which Internet Connection Type you have, use Auto Detect or contact your Internet Service Provider (ISP) for assistance.

Save

- 2) If you choose [Static IP](#), enter the information provided by your ISP in the corresponding fields.

Internet

Auto Detect

Internet Connection Type:

IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Default Gateway:

Primary DNS:

Secondary DNS: (Optional)

Note: If you are not sure about which Internet Connection Type you have, use Auto Detect or contact your Internet Service Provider (ISP) for assistance.

Save

- 3) If you choose **PPPoE**, enter the **username** and **password** provided by your ISP. PPPoE users usually have DSL cable modems.

Internet

Auto Detect

Internet Connection Type:

Username:

Password:

Note: If you are not sure about which Internet Connection Type you have, use Auto Detect or contact your Internet Service Provider (ISP) for assistance.

Save

- 4) If you choose **L2TP**, enter the **username** and **password** and choose the **Secondary Connection** provided by your ISP. Different parameters are needed according to the Secondary Connection you have chosen.

Internet

[Auto Detect](#)

Internet Connection Type:

Username:

Password:

Secondary Connection: Dynamic IP Static IP

VPN Server IP/Domain Name:

Note: If you are not sure about which Internet Connection Type you have, use Auto Detect or contact your Internet Service Provider (ISP) for assistance.

[Save](#)

- 5) If you choose **PPTP**, enter the **username** and **password**, and choose the **Secondary Connection** provided by your ISP. Different parameters are needed according to the Secondary Connection you have chosen.

Internet

[Auto Detect](#)

Internet Connection Type:

Username:

Password:

Secondary Connection: Dynamic IP Static IP

VPN Server IP/Domain Name:

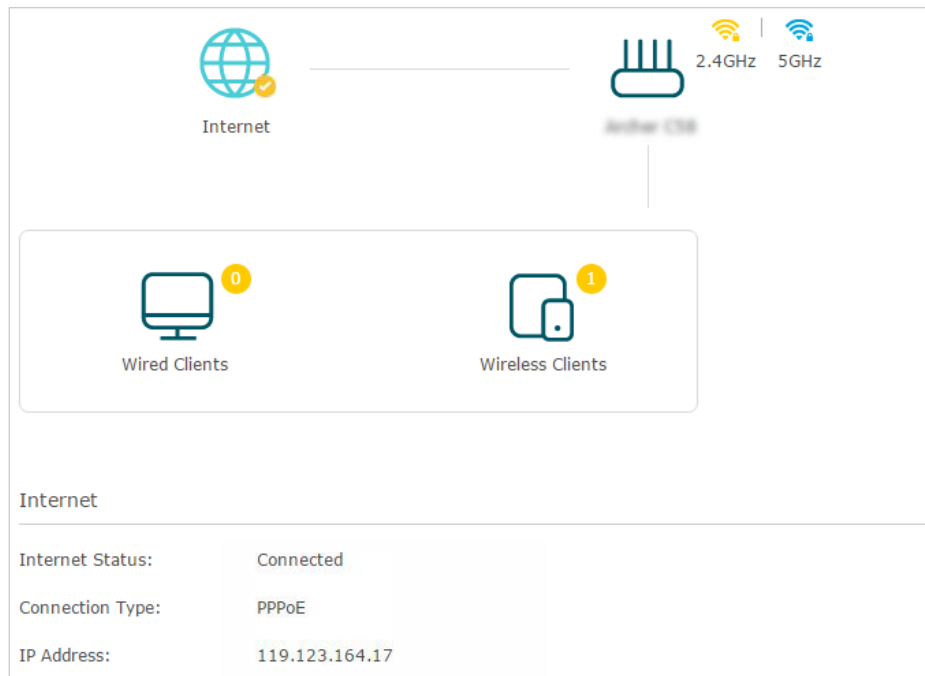
Note: If you are not sure about which Internet Connection Type you have, use Auto Detect or contact your Internet Service Provider (ISP) for assistance.

[Save](#)

5. Click **Save**.
6. To check your internet connection, click **Network Map** on the left of the page. After the connection succeeds, the screen will display as follows. Here we take PPPoE as an example.

Note:

It may take 1-2 minutes to make the settings valid.

**Tips:**

- If your internet connection type is [BigPond Cable](#), please go to [Advanced > Network > Internet](#) to set your router.
- If you use [Dynamic IP](#) and [PPPoE](#) and you are provided with any other parameters that are not required on the page, please go to [Advanced > Network > Internet](#) to complete the configuration.
- If you still cannot access the internet, refer to the [FAQ](#) section for further instructions.

4.3. Set Up an IPv6 Internet Connection

Your ISP provides information about one of the following IPv6 internet connection types: PPPoE, Dynamic IP(SLAAC/DHCPv6), Static IP, 6to4 tunnel, Pass-Through (Bridge).

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in your TP-Link ID or with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced > IPv6](#).
3. Enable IPv6 and select the internet connection type provided by your ISP.

Tips:

If you do not know what your internet connection type is, contact your ISP or judge according to the already known information provided by your ISP.

4. Fill in information as required by different connection types. Red blanks must be filled in.
 - 1) [Static IP](#): Fill in blanks and click [Save](#).

The screenshot shows the 'Internet' configuration page. At the top, the title 'Internet' is displayed. Below it, there is a toggle switch for 'IPv6' which is turned on. The 'Internet Connection Type' is set to 'Static IP' in a dropdown menu. There are four empty text input fields for 'IPv6 Address:', 'Default Gateway:', 'Primary DNS:', and 'Secondary DNS:'. The 'MTU Size' is set to '1500' bytes, with a note that says '(The default is 1500, do not change unless necessary.)'. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

- 2) **Dynamic IP (SLAAC/DHCPv6):** Click [Advanced](#) to input further information if your ISP requires. Click [Save](#) and then click [Renew](#).

The screenshot shows the 'Internet' configuration page. At the top, the title 'Internet' is displayed. Below it, there is a toggle switch for 'IPv6' which is turned on. The 'Internet Connection Type' is set to 'Dynamic IP (SLAAC/DHCPv6)' in a dropdown menu. The 'IPv6 Address:', 'Primary DNS:', and 'Secondary DNS:' fields are all set to '::'. There are two buttons: 'Renew' (highlighted in blue) and 'Release' (grey). Below these buttons is a section titled 'Advanced' with a downward arrow icon. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

- 3) **PPPoE:** By default, the router uses the IPv4 account to connect to the IPv6 server. Click [Advanced](#) to input further information if your ISP requires. Click [Save](#) and then click [Connect](#).

Note:

If your ISP provides two separate accounts for the IPv4 and IPv6 connections, please untick the [Use the same session with IPv4 connection](#) checkbox and manually enter the username and password for the IPv6 connection.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet' settings panel. At the top, the title 'Internet' is displayed. Below it, the 'IPv6' toggle switch is turned on. The 'Internet Connection Type' dropdown menu is set to 'PPPoE'. A checkbox labeled 'PPPoE same session with IPv4 connection' is checked. The 'IPv6 Address' field contains '::'. There is a section for 'Advanced' settings, which is currently collapsed. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Connect' (highlighted in teal), 'Disconnect' (greyed out), and 'Save' (teal).

- 4) **6to4 Tunnel:** An IPv4 internet connection type is a prerequisite for this connection type ([Manually Set up Your Internet Connection](#)). Click [Advanced](#) to input further information if your ISP requires. Click [Save](#) and then click [Connect](#).

The screenshot shows the 'Internet' settings panel. The 'Internet Connection Type' dropdown menu is set to '6to4 Tunnel'. The 'IPv4 Address', 'IPv4 Subnet Mask', and 'IPv4 Default Gateway' fields are all set to '0.0.0.0'. The 'TUNNEL ADDRESS' field contains '::'. There is a section for 'Advanced' settings, which is currently collapsed. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Connect' (highlighted in teal), 'Disconnect' (greyed out), and 'Save' (teal).

- 5) **Pass-Through (Bridge):** Click [Save](#) and skip to step 6.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet' settings panel. The 'Internet Connection Type' dropdown menu is set to 'Pass-Through (Bridge)'. At the bottom, there is a 'Save' button (teal).

5. Configure LAN ports. Windows users are recommended to choose from the first two types. Fill in [Address Prefix](#) provided by your ISP, and click [Save](#).

Tips:

Find [Help](#) on the management interface to know more about items.

LAN

Assigned Type: DHCPv6 SLAAC+Stateless DHCP SLAAC+RDNSS

Address Prefix: /64

Address:

[Save](#)

6. Click [Status](#) to check whether you have successfully set up an IPv6 connection. The following figure is an example of a successful PPPoE configuration.

Internet IPv4 IPv6	
MAC Address:	00-0A-EB-AC-25-01
IP Address:	2001:c68:202:2111::120/64
Default Gateway:	fe80::edd0:80d2:7f5e:6be7
Primary DNS:	2001:c68:202:2111::1
Secondary DNS:	2001:c68:202:2111::2
Connection Type:	PPPoE

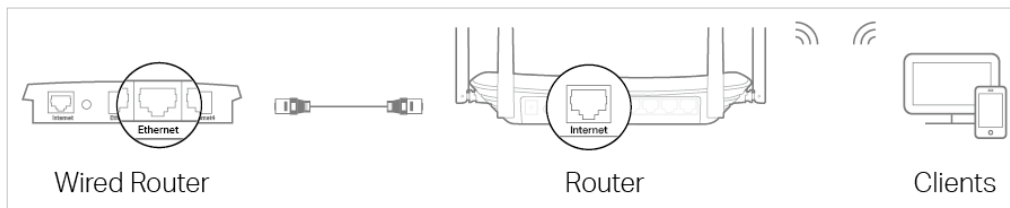
Tips:

Visit the [FAQ](#) section if there is no internet connection.

4.4. Configure the Router in Access Point Mode

In Access Point mode, the device can be connected to a wired network and transform the wired access into wireless one to extend the wireless coverage of your existing network. Advanced functions like NAT, Parental Controls and QoS are not supported in this mode.

If you already have a wired router, you can use this mode. To switch to Access Point mode:



1. Connect the router's Internet port to your wired router's Ethernet port via an Ethernet cable as shown above. And power on the router.
2. Connect a computer to the router via an Ethernet cable or wirelessly by using the SSID (network name) and Wireless Password printed on the label at the bottom of the router.
3. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
4. Go to **Advanced > Operation Mode**, select **Access Point** and click **Save**. Log in to the router via <http://tplinkwifi.net> after the router reboots.
5. Go to **Quick Setup** or **Settings > Wireless > Wireless Settings** and set the SSIDs and passwords for the wireless network.

Now, you can connect to the SSIDs and enjoy your existing network.

Chapter 5

TP-Link Cloud Service

TP-Link Cloud service provides a better way to manage your cloud devices. Log in to your router with a TP-Link ID, and you can easily monitor and manage your home network when you are out and about via the Tether app on your smartphone or tablet. To ensure that your router stays new and gets better over time, the TP-Link Cloud will notify you when an important firmware upgrade is available. Surely you can also manage multiple TP-Link Cloud devices with a single TP-Link ID.

This chapter introduces how to register a new TP-Link ID, bind or unbind TP-Link IDs to manage your router, and the Tether app with which you can manage your home network no matter where you may find yourself.

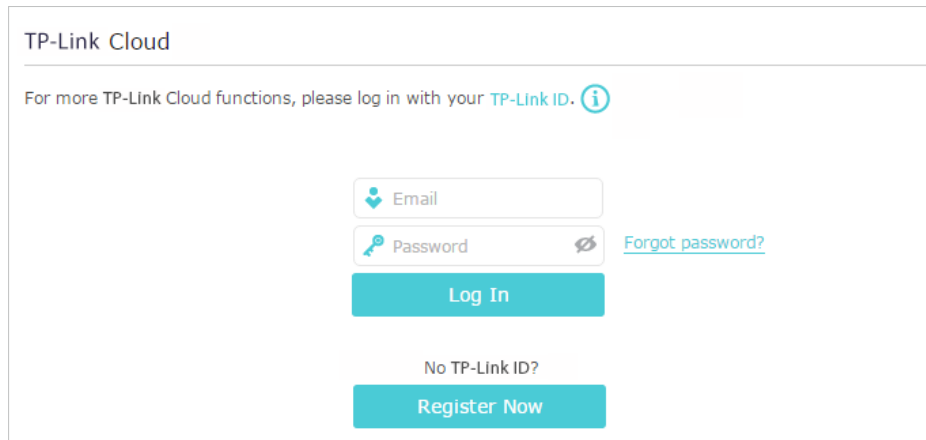
It contains the following sections:

- [Register a TP-Link ID](#)
- [Change Your TP-Link ID Information](#)
- [Manage the User TP-Link IDs](#)
- [Manage the Router via the TP-Link Tether App](#)


5.1. Register a TP-Link ID

If you have skipped the registration during the Quick Setup process, you can:

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Basic > TP-Link Cloud**.
3. Click **Register Now** and follow the instructions to register a TP-Link ID.



TP-Link Cloud

For more TP-Link Cloud functions, please log in with your TP-Link ID. 

Email

Password [Forgot password?](#)

Log In

No TP-Link ID?

Register Now


4. After activating your TP-Link ID, come back to the TP-Link Cloud page to log in. The TP-Link ID used to log in to the router for the first time will be automatically bound as an **Admin**.

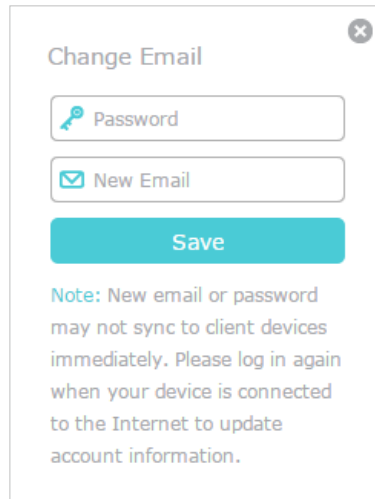
Note:

- To learn more about the **Admin** and **User** TP-Link ID, refer to [Manage the User TP-Link IDs](#).
- Once you have registered a TP-Link ID on the web management page, you can only register another TP-Link ID via the Tether APP. Please refer to [Manage the Router via the TP-Link Tether App](#) to install the app and register a new one.
- If you want to unbind the admin TP-Link ID from your router, please go to **Basic > TP-Link Cloud**, and click **Unbind** in the **Device Information** section.

5.2. Change Your TP-Link ID Information


Follow the steps below to change your email address and password of your TP-Link ID as needed.

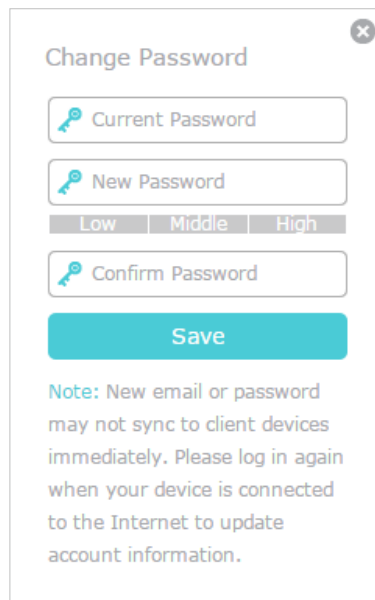
1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID.
2. Go to **Basic > TP-Link Cloud**, and focus on the **Account Information** section.
 - **To change your email address:**
 1. Click  behind the Email.
 2. Enter the password of your TP-Link ID, then a new email address. And click **Save**.



The 'Change Email' dialog box features a title bar with a close button (X). It contains two input fields: 'Password' with a key icon and 'New Email' with an envelope icon. A teal 'Save' button is positioned below the fields. A note at the bottom states: 'Note: New email or password may not sync to client devices immediately. Please log in again when your device is connected to the Internet to update account information.'

- **To change your password:**

1. Click  behind the Password.
2. Enter the current password, then a new password twice. And click [Save](#).



The 'Change Password' dialog box has a title bar with a close button (X). It includes three input fields: 'Current Password', 'New Password', and 'Confirm Password', each with a key icon. The 'New Password' field has a strength indicator below it with 'Low', 'Middle', and 'High' levels. A teal 'Save' button is located below the fields. A note at the bottom reads: 'Note: New email or password may not sync to client devices immediately. Please log in again when your device is connected to the Internet to update account information.'

5.3. Manage the User TP-Link IDs

The TP-Link ID used to log in to the router for the first time will be automatically bound as the [Admin](#) account. An admin account can add or remove other TP-Link IDs to or from the same router as [Users](#). All accounts can monitor and manage the router locally or remotely, but user accounts cannot:

- Reset the router to its factory default settings either on the web management page or in the Tether app.

- Add/remove other TP-Link IDs to/from the router.

5.3.1. Add TP-Link ID to Manage the Router

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID.
2. Go to **Basic** > **TP-Link Cloud**, and focus on the **Bound Accounts** section.
3. Click **+ Bind**, enter another TP-Link ID as needed and click **Save**.

Note:

If you need another TP-Link ID, please register a new one via the Tether app. Please refer to [Manage the Router via the TP-Link Tether App](#) to install the app and register a new TP-Link ID.

4. The new TP-Link ID will be displayed in the Bound Accounts table as a **User**.

Bound Accounts				
+ Bind - Unbind				
<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Email	Binding Date	Role
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	*****@****.com	16/11/2016	Admin
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	*****@****.com	16/11/2016	User

5.3.2. Remove TP-Link ID(s) from Managing the Router

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID.
2. Go to **Basic** > **TP-Link Cloud**, and focus on the **Bound Accounts** section.
3. Tick the checkbox(es) of the TP-Link ID(s) you want to remove and click **Unbind**.

Bound Accounts				
+ Bind - Unbind				
<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Email	Binding Date	Role
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	*****@****.com	16/11/2016	Admin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	*****@****.com	16/11/2016	User

5.4. Manage the Router via the TP-Link Tether App

The Tether app runs on iOS and Android devices, such as smartphones and tablets.

1. Launch the Apple App Store or Google Play store and search “TP-Link Tether” or simply scan the QR code to download and install the app.



2. Connect your device to the router’s wireless network.
3. Launch the Tether app, select the model of your router and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password your set for the router.
4. Manage your router as needed.

■ Note:

If you need to remotely access your router from your smart devices, you need:

- Log in with your TP-Link ID. If you don’t have one, refer to [Register a TP-Link ID](#).
- Make sure your smartphone or tablet can access the internet with cellular data or a Wi-Fi network.



Chapter 6

OneMesh™ with Seamless Roaming

This chapter introduces the TP-Link OneMesh™ feature.

It contains the following sections:

- [Set Up a OneMesh™ Network](#)
- [Manage Devices in the OneMesh™ Network](#)

TP-Link OneMesh™  router and TP-Link OneMesh™  extenders work together to form one unified Wi-Fi network. Walk through your home and stay connected with the fastest possible speeds thanks to OneMesh's seamless coverage.

Unified Wi-Fi Network

Router and extenders share the same wireless settings, including network name, password, access control settings and more.

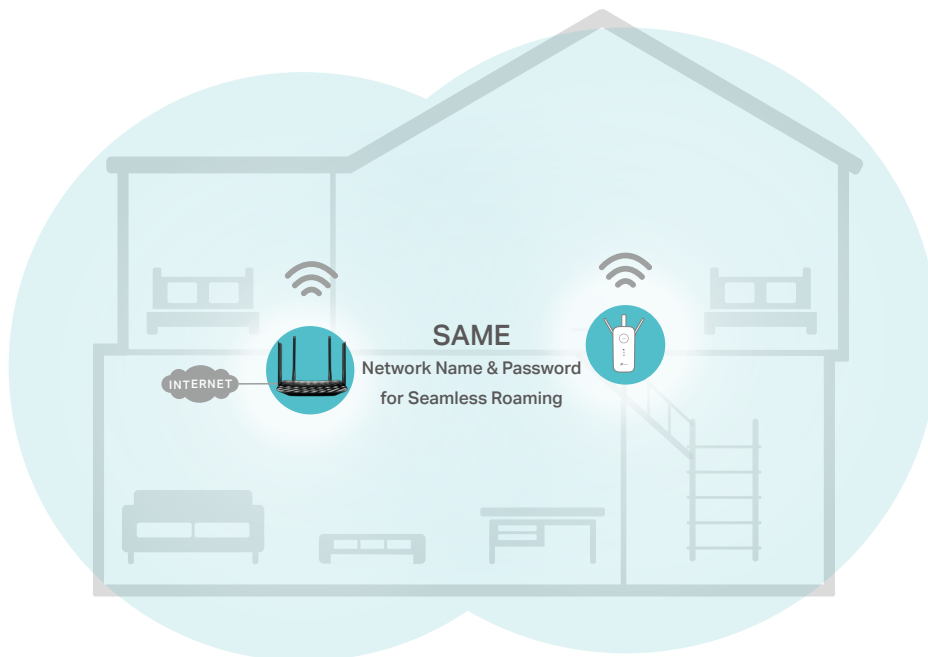
Seamless Roaming

Devices automatically switch between your router and extenders as you move through your home for the fastest possible speeds.

Easy Setup and Management

Set up a OneMesh™ network with a push of WPS buttons. Manage all network devices on the Tether app or at your router's web management page.

Unified OneMesh™ Network

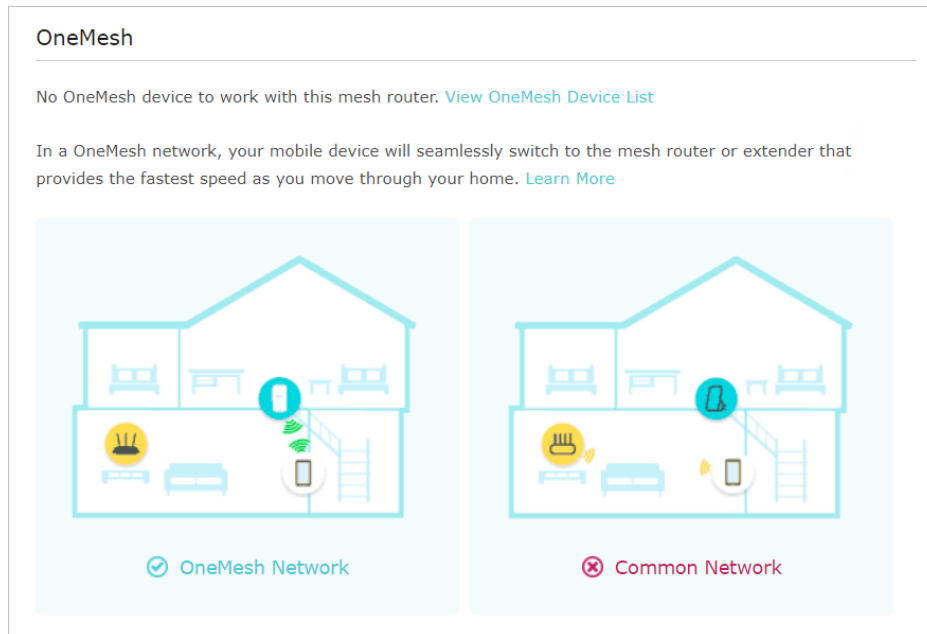


6.1. Set Up a OneMesh™ Network

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Basic > OneMesh** or **Advanced > Wireless > OneMesh**.

Note:

Early firmware versions may not support OneMesh™. If you can't find the OneMesh page, please upgrade your router to the latest firmware version. For upgrade instructions, refer to [Upgrade the Firmware](#).

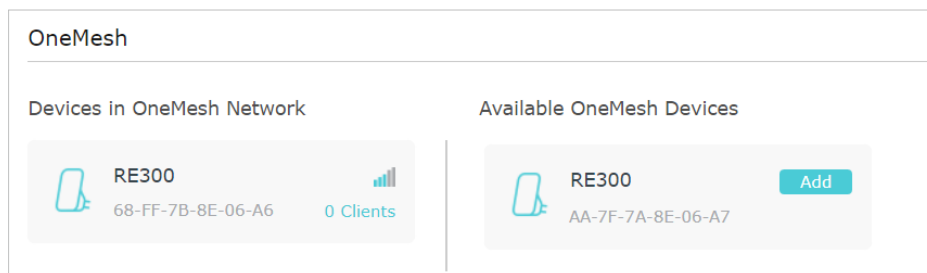


3. Connect one or more OneMesh™ extenders to this router by following the setup instructions in the extenders' manuals.

Note:

To check full list of TP-Link OneMesh™ devices, visit <https://www.tp-link.com/onemesh/compatibility>.

4. If you have set up an extender to join the OneMesh™ network, it will be listed in the [Devices in OneMesh Network](#) list. Otherwise, you need to find it in the [Available OneMesh Devices](#) list and click [Add](#) to add it to the OneMesh™ network.



Now your router and extenders successfully form one OneMesh™ network!

6.2. Manage Devices in the OneMesh™ Network

In a OneMesh™ network, you can manage all mesh devices and clients on your router's web page.

- **To view all mesh devices and clients in the OneMesh™ network:**

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Basic > Network Map](#).
3. Click the [Mesh Devices](#), [Wired Clients](#), or [Wireless Clients](#) icon to view the related device or client list.

Mesh Devices

ID	Name	Model	Status	Location	Modify
1	RE505X	RE505X	Connected	---	

- **To manage each OneMesh™ device in the network:**

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Basic > OneMesh](#) or [Advanced > Wireless > OneMesh](#).

OneMesh

Devices in OneMesh Network

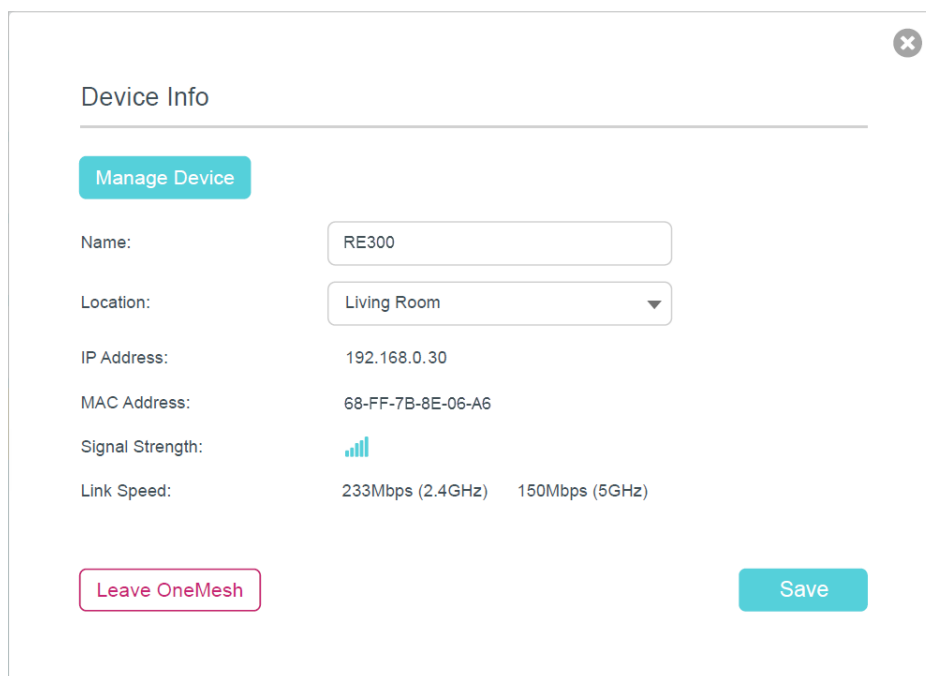
Available OneMesh Devices

No more OneMesh device to be added.

3. Click a OneMesh™ device to view the device information, or click [<number> Clients](#) to view the clients connected to this device.

On the [Device Info](#) page, you can:

- Click [Manage Device](#) to redirect to the web management page of this OneMesh™ device.
- Click [Leave OneMesh](#) to delete this device from the OneMesh™ network.



The screenshot shows a 'Device Info' modal window with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The window contains the following elements:

- A teal button labeled 'Manage Device' at the top left.
- A form with the following fields:
 - Name:** A text input field containing 'RE300'.
 - Location:** A dropdown menu showing 'Living Room'.
 - IP Address:** A text input field containing '192.168.0.30'.
 - MAC Address:** A text input field containing '68-FF-7B-8E-06-A6'.
 - Signal Strength:** A blue signal strength icon.
 - Link Speed:** Two text labels: '233Mbps (2.4GHz)' and '150Mbps (5GHz)'.
- A pink button labeled 'Leave OneMesh' at the bottom left.
- A teal button labeled 'Save' at the bottom right.

Chapter 7

Guest Network

This function allows you to provide Wi-Fi access for guests without disclosing your main 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 options to ensure network security and privacy.

It contains the following sections:

- [Create a Network for Guests](#)
- [Customize Guest Network Options](#)

7.1. Create a Network for Guests

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Guest Network](#). Locate the [Wireless](#) section.
3. Create a guest network as needed.
4. Select [2.4GHz](#) or [5GHz](#) network and tick the [Enable Guest Network](#) checkbox.
5. Customize the SSID. Don't select [Hide SSID](#) unless you want your guests to manually input the SSID for guest network access.
6. Select a [Security](#) type:
 - [No Security](#) - Select this option to disable the wireless security. It is highly recommended that you enable the wireless security to protect your Guest Network from unauthorized access.

Wireless 2.4GHz | 5GHz

2.4GHz Wireless: Enable Guest Network [Sharing Network](#)

Network Name (SSID): Hide SSID

Security: No Security WPA2/WPA3-Personal WPA/WPA2-Personal

[Save](#)

- [WPA2/WPA3 Personal](#) - Select this option to enjoy stronger protections than WPA/WPA2-Personal.

Wireless 2.4GHz | 5GHz

2.4GHz Wireless: Enable Guest Network [Sharing Network](#)

Network Name (SSID): Hide SSID

Security: No Security WPA2/WPA3-Personal WPA/WPA2-Personal

Version: Auto WPA3-PSK

Password:

[Save](#)

- 1) Set a security [Version](#) for your wireless network.
 - [Auto](#) - It is recommended that you select Auto, which allows for gradual migration to a WPA3-Personal network while maintaining interoperability with WPA2-Personal devices and without disruption to users.
 - [WPA3-PSK](#) - It provides stronger protections for the network, but only allows clients supporting WPA3 to access the wireless network.

- 2) Set a password for the guest network.
- **WPA/WPA2 Personal** - Select this option to enable the standard authentication method. If this selected, keep the **Version** and **Encryption** as default values and set a password for the wireless network.

Wireless 2.4GHz | 5GHz

2.4GHz Wireless: **Enable Guest Network** Sharing Network

Network Name (SSID): Hide SSID

Security: No Security WPA2/WPA3-Personal **WPA/WPA2-Personal**

Version: **Auto** WPA-PSK WPA2-PSK

Encryption: **Auto** TKIP AES

Password:

7. Click **Save**. Now your guests can access your guest network using the SSID and password you set!

Tips:

To view guest network information, go to **Advanced > Status** and locate the **Guest Network** section.

7.2. Customize Guest Network Options

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > Guest Network**. Locate the **Settings** section.
3. Customize guest network options according to your needs.

Settings

Allow guests to see each other

Allow guests to access my local network

- **Allow guests to see each other**

Tick this checkbox if you want to allow the wireless clients on your guest network to communicate with each other via methods such as network neighbors and Ping.

- **Allow guests to access my local network**

Tick this checkbox if you want to allow the wireless clients on your guest network to communicate with the devices connected to your router's LAN ports or main network via methods such as network neighbors and Ping.

4. Click [Save](#). Now you can ensure network security and privacy!

 **Tips:**

To view guest network information, go to [Advanced](#) > [Status](#) and locate the [Guest Network](#) section.

Chapter 8

Parental Controls

This function allows you to set up unique restrictions on internet access for each member of your family. You can block inappropriate content, set daily time limits for total time spent online and restrict internet access to certain times of the day.

It contains the following sections:

- [Set Up Access Restrictions](#)
- [Monitor Internet Usage](#)

8.1. Set Up Access Restrictions

I want to:

Block access to inappropriate online content for my children's devices, restrict internet access to 2 hours every day and block access during bed time (10 PM to 7 AM) on school nights (Sunday to Thursday).

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Basic > Parental Controls](#) or [Advanced > Parental Controls](#).
3. Click [Add](#) to create a profile for your family member.
4. Add basic profile information.

- 1) Enter a [Name](#) for the profile to make it easier to identify.
- 2) Under [Devices](#), click .
- 3) Select the devices that belong to this family member. Access restrictions will be applied to these devices. Click [Save](#) when finished.

Note: Only devices that have previously been connected to your router's network are listed here. If you are unable to find the device you want to add, connect it to your network and then try again.
- 4) Click [Next](#).
5. Block content for this profile according to your needs.

Profiles + Add

Name	Time Limits	Devices	Insights	Internet Access	Modify
--	--	--	--	--	--

Blocked Content

Basic Info Blocked Content Time Controls

Blocked Content
Block all websites that contain a specific keyword.

Add a New Keyword: Add

Cancel
Back
Next

- 1) Add one or more keywords. All websites containing the key words will be blocked.
 - 2) Click [Next](#).
6. Set time restrictions on internet access.

Profiles + Add

Name	Time Limits	Devices	Insights	Internet Access	Modify
--	--	--	--	--	--

Blocked Content

Basic Info Blocked Content Time Controls

Time Limits
Set daily time limits for the total time spent online.

Mon to Fri Enable 2h

Sat & Sun Enable 2h

Bed Time
Set a time period when this profile cannot access the internet.

School Nights Enable From: 10 : 00 PM To: 08 : 00 AM

Weekend Enable From: 11 : 00 PM To: 07 : 00 AM

Cancel
Back
Save

- 1) Enable [Time Limits](#) on Monday to Friday and Saturday & Sunday then set the allowed online time to 2 hours each day.
- 2) Enable [Bed Time](#) on school nights (from Sunday to Thursday) and use the up/down arrows or enter times in the fields. Devices under this profile will be unable to access the internet during this time period.
- 3) Click [Save](#).

Done!


The amount of time your child spends online is controlled and inappropriate content is blocked on their devices.

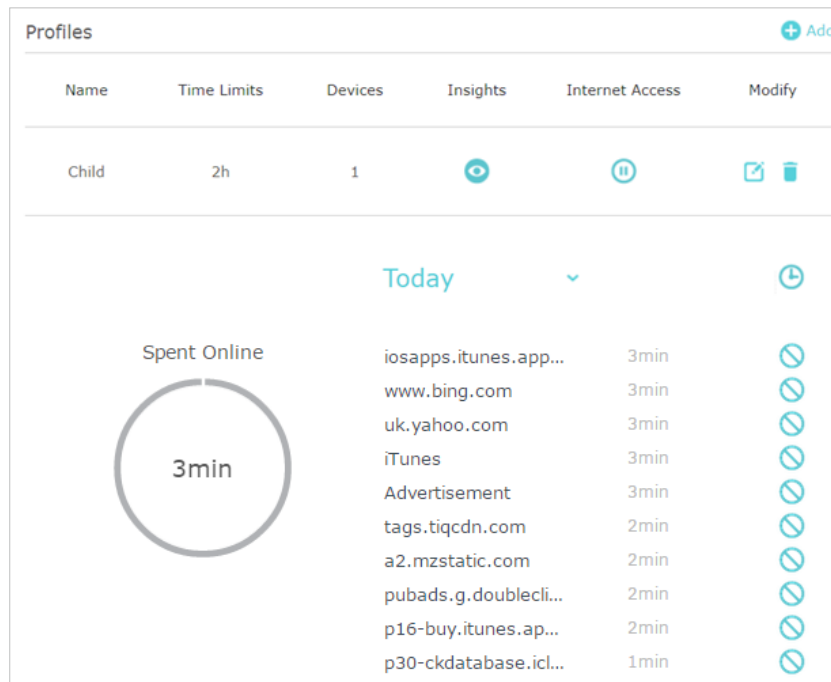
8.2. Monitor Internet Usage

I want to:

Check which websites my child has visited and how much time they have spent online recently.

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Basic > Parental Controls](#) or [Advanced > Parental Controls](#).
3. Set up a profile for your child. Refer to [Set Up Access Restrictions](#) for detailed instructions.
4. Find the profile and click  in the [Insights](#) column.



- Use the drop-down menu behind **Today** to view the websites visited and time spent online for any of the last 7 days. Click 🕒 to view a complete history. Click 🚫 to block the corresponding content for this profile.

Done!

You can now check up on your child's online activities.

Chapter 9

QoS

QoS (Quality of Service) allows you to prioritize the internet traffic of specific devices to guarantee a faster connection when you need it the most. Devices set as high priority will be allocated more bandwidth even when there is heavy traffic on the network.

QoS (Quality of Service) is designed to ensure the efficient operation of the network when come across network overload or congestion.

I want to:

Ensure a fast connection while I use my computer for the next 2 hours.

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [QoS](#).
3. Select [Enable QoS](#).
4. Enter the upload and download bandwidth provided by your internet service provider. 1Mbps equals to 1000Kbps. Click [Save](#).

Global Settings

QoS: Enable QoS

Upload Bandwidth: Mbps

Download Bandwidth: Mbps

[Save](#)

5. Under [Device Priority](#), find your computer and toggle on [Priority](#). Click the entry in the [Timing](#) column and select 2 hours as the duration you want the device to be prioritized for.

Type	Information	Real-time Rate	Traffic Usage	Priority	Timing
	FC-AA-14-55-FB-5D	↑ 0KB/s ↓ 0KB/s	9.8MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 hours 1 h 59 min Remaining
	C4-61-8B-CE-BF-32	↑ 0KB/s ↓ 0KB/s	14.3MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	-

Done!

You can now use your computer without lag for the next 2 hours.

Chapter 10

Network Security

This chapter guides you on how to protect your home network from cyber attacks and unauthorized users by implementing these three network security functions. You can protect your home network against DoS (Denial of Service) attacks from flooding your network with server requests using DoS Protection, block or allow specific client devices to access your network using Access Control, or you can prevent ARP spoofing and ARP attacks using IP & MAC Binding.

It contains the following sections:

- [Protect the Network from Cyber Attacks](#)
- [Access Control](#)
- [IP & MAC Binding](#)

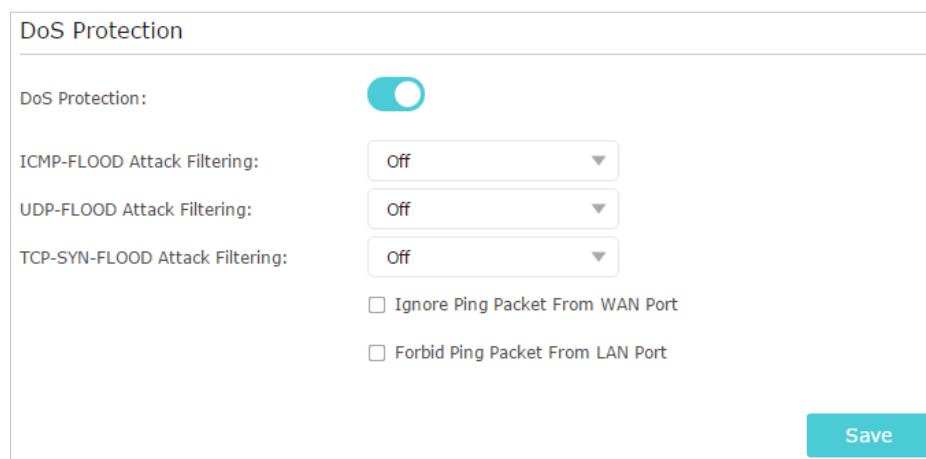
10.1. Protect the Network from Cyber Attacks

The SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection) Firewall and DoS (Denial of Service) Protection protect the router from cyber attacks.

The SPI Firewall can prevent cyber attacks and validate the traffic that is passing through the router based on the protocol. This function is enabled by default, and it's recommended to keep the default settings.

DoS Protection can protect your home network against DoS attacks from flooding your network with server requests. Follow the steps below to configure DoS Protection.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Security](#) > [Settings](#).



DoS Protection

DoS Protection:

ICMP-FLOOD Attack Filtering:

UDP-FLOOD Attack Filtering:

TCP-SYN-FLOOD Attack Filtering:

Ignore Ping Packet From WAN Port

Forbid Ping Packet From LAN Port

Save

3. Enable [DoS Protection](#).
4. Set the level ([Off](#), [Low](#), [Middle](#) or [High](#)) of protection for [ICMP-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#), [UDP-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#) and [TCP-SYN-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#).
 - [ICMP-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#) - Enable to prevent the ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) flood attack.
 - [UDP-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#) - Enable to prevent the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) flood attack.
 - [TCP-SYN-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#) - Enable to prevent the TCP-SYN (Transmission Control Protocol-Synchronize) flood attack.

 **Tips:**

The level of protection is based on the number of traffic packets. The protection will be triggered immediately when the number of packets exceeds the preset threshold value (the value can be set on [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [System Parameters](#) > [DoS Protection Level Settings](#)), and the vicious host will be displayed in the [Blocked DoS Host List](#).

Blocked DoS Host List

Host Number: 0 [Refresh](#) [Delete](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	IP Address	MAC Address
--	--	--	--

5. If you want to ignore the ping packets from the WAN port, select [Ignore Ping Packet From WAN Port](#); if you want to ignore the ping packets form the LAN port, select [Ignore Ping Packet From LAN Port](#).
6. Click [Save](#).

10.2. Access Control

Access Control is used to block or allow specific client devices to access your network (via wired or wireless) based on a list of blocked devices (Blacklist) or a list of allowed devices (Whitelist).

I want to:

Block or allow specific client devices to access my network (via wired or wireless).

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Security](#) > [Access Control](#).
3. Enable [Access Control](#).

Access Control

Access Control:

4. Select the access mode to either block (recommended) or allow the device(s) in the list.

To block specific device(s)

- 1) Select [Blacklist](#) and click [Save](#).

Access Mode

Default Access Mode: Blacklist Whitelist

[Save](#)

- 2) Select the device(s) to be blocked in the [Online Devices](#) table by ticking the box.

- 3) Click **Block** above the **Online Devices** table. The selected devices will be added to **Devices in Blacklist** automatically.

Online Devices						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ID	Device Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Connection Type	Modify
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	Roses-iPhone	192.168.0.175	1C-1A-C0-3B-28-4B	Wireless	
--	2	ADMIN-PC	192.168.0.157	C0-4A-00-1A-C3-45	Wireless	

To allow specific device(s)

- 1) Select **Whitelist** and click **Save**.

Access Mode	
Default Access Mode:	<input type="radio"/> Blacklist <input checked="" type="radio"/> Whitelist
Save	

- 2) Click **Add** in the **Devices in Whitelist** section. Enter the **Device Name** and **MAC Address** (You can copy and paste the information from the **Online Devices** list if the device is connected to your network).

Devices in Whitelist				
<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Device Name	MAC Address	Modify
--	--	--	--	--

Device Name:

MAC Address:

Cancel **OK**

- 3) Click **OK**.

Done!

Now you can block or allow specific client devices to access your network (via wired or wireless) using the **Blacklist** or **Whitelist**.

10.3. IP & MAC Binding

IP & MAC Binding, namely, ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) Binding, is used to bind network device's IP address to its MAC address. This will prevent ARP Spoofing and

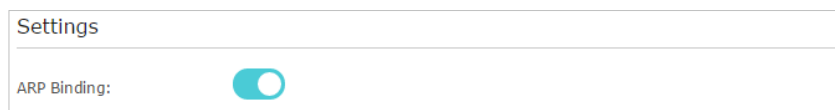
other ARP attacks by denying network access to an device with matching IP address in the Binding list, but unrecognized MAC address.

I want to:

Prevent ARP spoofing and ARP attacks.

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced > Security > IP & MAC Binding](#).
3. Enable [ARP Binding](#).



4. Bind your device(s) according to your need.

To bind the connected device(s):

Click  to add the corresponding device to the [Binding List](#).

To bind the unconnected device

- 1) Click [Add](#) in the [Binding List](#) section.

 A screenshot of the 'Binding List' section in a web interface. At the top, it says 'Binding List'. There are '+ Add' and '- Delete' buttons. Below is a table with columns: ID, MAC Address, IP Address, Description, Status, and Modify. The table is currently empty. Below the table is a form to add a new entry with fields for 'MAC Address:', 'IP Address:', and 'Description: (Optional)'. There is a checked checkbox labeled 'Enable This Entry' and 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons at the bottom.

- 2) Enter the [MAC address](#) and [IP address](#) that you want to bind. Enter a [Description](#) for this binding entry.
- 3) Tick the [Enable This Entry](#) checkbox and click [Save](#).

Done!

Now you don't need to worry about ARP spoofing and ARP attacks!

Chapter 11

NAT Forwarding

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

With the forwarding feature the router can penetrate the isolation of NAT and allows devices on the internet to initiatively communicate with devices on the local network, thus realizing some special functions.

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

It contains the following sections:

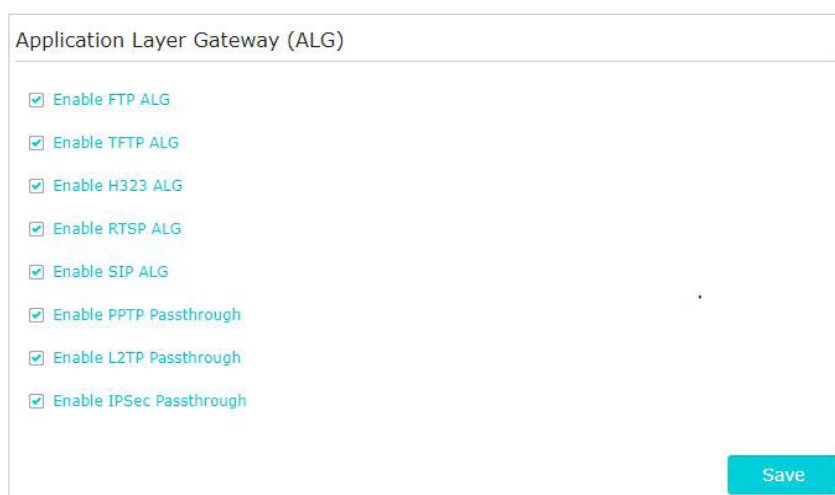
- [Translate Address and Port by ALG](#)
- [Share Local Resources on the Internet by Virtual Servers](#)
- [Open Ports Dynamically by Port Triggering](#)
- [Make Applications Free from Port Restriction by DMZ](#)
- [Make Xbox Online Games Run Smoothly by UPnP](#)

11. 1. Translate Address and Port by ALG

ALG (Application Layer Gateway) allows customized NAT (Network Address Translation) traversal filters to be plugged into the gateway to support address and port translation for certain application layer “control/data” protocols: FTP, TFTP, H323 etc. Enabling ALG is recommended.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > NAT Forwarding > ALG**.

📌 Note: It is recommended to keep the default settings.



Application Layer Gateway (ALG)

- Enable FTP ALG
- Enable TFTP ALG
- Enable H323 ALG
- Enable RTSP ALG
- Enable SIP ALG
- Enable PPTP Passthrough
- Enable L2TP Passthrough
- Enable IPSec Passthrough

Save

- **Enable FTP ALG:** If enabled, it allows FTP (File Transfer Protocol) clients and servers to transfer data via NAT.
- **Enable TFTP ALG:** If enabled, it allows TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) clients and servers to transfer data via NAT.
- **Enable H323 ALG:** If enabled, it allows Microsoft NetMeeting clients to communicate via NAT.
- **Enable RTSP ALG:** If enabled, it allows RTSP (Real-Time Stream Protocol) clients and servers to transfer data via NAT.
- **Enable SIP ALG:** If enabled, it allows clients communicate with SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) servers via NAT.
- **Enable PPTP Pass-through:** If enabled, it allows Point-to-Point sessions to be tunneled through an IP network and passed through the router.
- **Enable L2TP Pass-through:** If enabled, it allows Layer 2 Point-to-Point sessions to be tunneled through an IP network and passed through the router.
- **Enable IPSec Pass-through:** If enabled, it allows IPSec (Internet Protocol Security) to be tunneled through an IP network and passed through the router. IPSec uses

cryptographic security services to ensure private and secure communications over IP networks.

11.2. Share Local Resources on the Internet by Virtual Servers

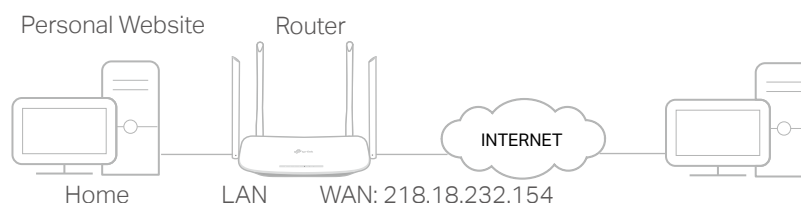
When you build up a server on the local network and want to share it on the internet, Virtual Servers can realize the service and provide it to internet users. At the same time Virtual Servers can keep the local network safe as other services are still invisible from the internet.

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

I want to:

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

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



How can I do that?

1. Assign a static IP address to your PC, for example 192.168.0.100.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
3. Go to **Advanced > NAT Forwarding > Virtual Servers**.
4. Click **Add**. Click **View Existing Services** and select **HTTP**. The **External Port**, **Internal Port** and **Protocol** will be automatically filled in. Enter the PC's IP address 192.168.0.100 in the **Internal IP** field.
5. Click **Save**.

Virtual Servers

+ Add - Delete

☐	ID	Service Type	External Port	Internal IP	Internal Port	Protocol	Status	Modify
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Service Type: View Existing Services

External Port: (XX-XX or XX)

Internal IP:

Internal Port: (XX or Blank ,1-65535)

Protocol: ▼

Enable This Entry

Cancel
Save

Tips:

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

Done!

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

Tips:

- The WAN IP should be a public IP address. For the WAN IP is assigned dynamically by the ISP, it is recommended to apply and register a domain name for the WAN referring to [Set Up a Dynamic DNS Service Account](#). Then users on the internet can use [http:// domain name](http://domain name) to visit the website.
- If you have changed the default **External Port**, you should use [http:// WAN IP: External Port](http://WAN IP: External Port) or [http:// domain name: External Port](http://domain name: External Port) to visit the website.

11.3. Open Ports Dynamically by Port Triggering

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

Follow the steps below to configure the Port Triggering rules:

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > NAT Forwarding > Port Triggering** and click **Add**.

3. Click [View Existing Applications](#), and select the desired application. The [Triggering Port](#), [External Port](#) and [Protocol](#) will be automatically filled in. The following picture takes application [MSN Gaming Zone](#) as an example.

4. Click [Save](#).

Port Triggering

+ Add - Delete

☐	ID	Application	Triggering Port	Triggering Protocol	External Port	External Protocol	Status	Modify
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Application: [View Existing Applications](#)

Triggering Port: (XX,1-65535)

Triggering Protocol: ▼

External Port: (XX or XX-XX,1-65535,at most 5 pairs)

External Protocol: ▼

[Enable This Entry](#)

Tips:

- You can add multiple port triggering rules according to your network need.
- The triggering ports can not be overlapped.
- If the application you need is not listed in the Existing Applications list, please enter the parameters manually. You should verify the external ports the application uses first and enter them into [External Port](#) field according to the format the page displays.

11.4. Make Applications Free from Port Restriction by DMZ

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

Note:

When DMZ is enabled, the DMZ host is totally exposed to the internet, which may bring some potential safety hazards. If DMZ is not in use, please disable it in time.

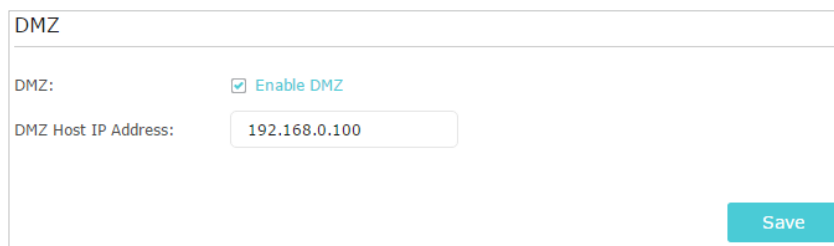
I want to:

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

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

How can I do that?

1. Assign a static IP address to your PC, for example 192.168.0.100.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
3. Go to **Advanced > NAT Forwarding > DMZ** and select **Enable DMZ**.
4. Enter the IP address 192.168.0.100 in the **DMZ Host IP Address** field.



DMZ

DMZ: Enable DMZ

DMZ Host IP Address:

Save

5. Click **Save**.

Done!

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

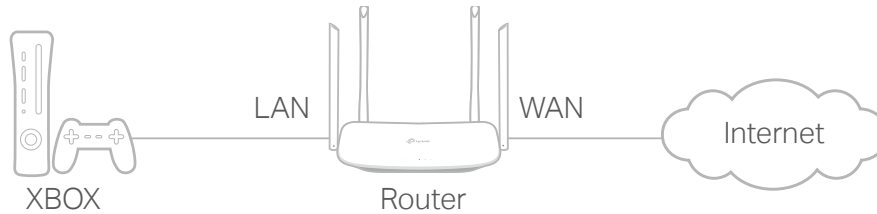
11.5. Make Xbox Online Games Run Smoothly by UPnP

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

☞ Tips:

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

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



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

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced** > **NAT Forwarding** > **UPnP** and toggle on or off according to your needs.

UPnP

UPnP:

UPnP Service List

Total Clients: 0 [Refresh](#)

ID	Service Description	External Port	Protocol	Internal IP Address	Internal Port
--	--	--	--	--	--

Chapter 12

VPN Server

The VPN (Virtual Private Networking) Server allows you to access your home network in a secured way through internet when you are out of home. The router offers two ways to setup VPN connection: OpenVPN and PPTP (Point to Point Tunneling Protocol) VPN.

OpenVPN is somewhat complex but with greater security and more stable. It is suitable for restricted environment, such as campus network and company intranet.

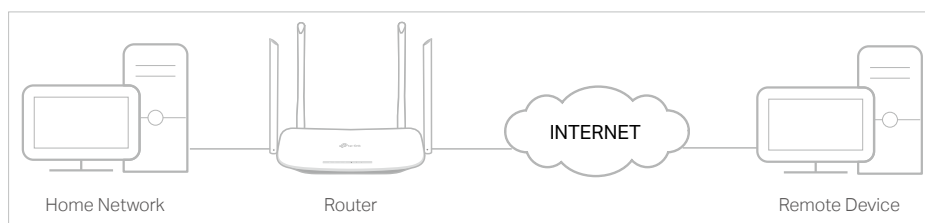
PPTP VPN is more easily used and its speed is faster, it's compatible with most operating systems and also supports mobile devices. Its security is poor and your packets may be cracked easily, and PPTP VPN connection may be prevented by some ISP.

It contains the following sections, please choose the appropriate VPN server connection type as needed.

- [Use OpenVPN to Access Your Home Network](#)
- [Use PPTP VPN to Access Your Home Network](#)

12. 1. Use OpenVPN to Access Your Home Network

In the OpenVPN connection, the home network can act as a server, and the remote device can access the server through the router which acts as an OpenVPN Server gateway. To use the VPN feature, you should enable OpenVPN Server on your router, and install and run VPN client software on the remote device. Please follow the steps below to set up an OpenVPN connection.



12. 1. 1. Step1. Set up OpenVPN Server on Your Router

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > VPN Server > OpenVPN**, and select **Enable VPN Server**.

OpenVPN

Note: No certificate currently, please **Generate** one before enabling VPN Server.

Enable VPN Server

Service Type: **UDP** TCP

Service Port:

VPN Subnet/Netmask:

Client Access: **Home Network Only** Internet and Home Network

Save

Note:

- Before you enable VPN Server, we recommend you configure Dynamic DNS Service (recommended) or assign a static IP address for router's WAN port and synchronize your System Time with internet.
- The first time you configure the OpenVPN Server, you may need to **Generate** a certificate before you enable the VPN Server.

3. Select the **Service Type** (communication protocol) for OpenVPN Server: UDP, TCP.
4. Enter a VPN **Service Port** to which a VPN device connects, and the port number should be between 1024 and 65535.
5. In the **VPN Subnet/Netmask** fields, enter the range of IP addresses that can be leased to the device by the OpenVPN server.

6. Select your **Client Access** type. Select **Home Network Only** if you only want the remote device to access your home network; select **Internet and Home Network** if you also want the remote device to access internet through the VPN Server.
7. Click **Save**.
8. Click **Generate** to get a new certificate.

Certificate

Generate the certificate.

Generate

Note:

If you have already generated one, please skip this step, or click **Generate** to update the certificate.

9. Click **Export** to save the OpenVPN configuration file which will be used by the remote device to access your router.

Configuration File

Export the configuration.

Export

12.1.2. Step 2. Configure OpenVPN Connection on Your Remote Device

1. Visit <http://openvpn.net/index.php/download/community-downloads.html> to download the OpenVPN software, and install it on your device where you want to run the OpenVPN client utility.

Note:

You need to install the **OpenVPN** client utility on each device that you plan to apply the VPN function to access your router. Mobile devices should download a third-party app from Google Play or Apple App Store.

2. After the installation, copy the file exported from your router to the OpenVPN client utility's "config" folder (for example, **C:\Program Files\OpenVPN\config** on Windows). The path depends on where the OpenVPN client utility is installed.
3. Run the OpenVPN client utility and connect it to OpenVPN Server.

12.2. Use PPTP VPN to Access Your Home Network

PPTP VPN Server is used to create a VPN connection for remote device. To use the VPN feature, you should enable PPTP VPN Server on your router, and configure the PPTP connection on the remote device. Please follow the steps below to set up a PPTP VPN connection.

12.2.1. Step 1. Set up PPTP VPN Server on Your Router

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [VPN Server](#) > [PPTP VPN](#), and select [Enable VPN Server](#).

PPTP VPN

Enable VPN Server

Client IP Address: - 10.0.0. (up to 10 clients)

Advanced

Allow Samba (Network Place) access:

Allow NetBIOS passthrough:

Allow Unencrypted connections:

Note:

Before you enable [VPN Server](#), we recommend you configure Dynamic DNS Service (recommended) or assign a static IP address for router's WAN port and synchronize your [System Time](#) with internet.

3. In the [Client IP Address](#) field, enter the range of IP addresses (up to 10) that can be leased to the devices by the PPTP VPN server.
4. Click [Advanced](#) to set the PPTP connection permission according to your needs.
 - Select [Allow Samba \(Network Place\) access](#) to allow your VPN device to access your local Samba server.
 - Select [Allow NetBIOS passthrough](#) to allow your VPN device to access your Samba server using NetBIOS name.
 - Select [Allow Unencrypted connections](#) to allow unencrypted connections to your VPN server.
5. Click [Save](#).
6. Configure the PPTP VPN connection account for the remote device, you can create up to 16 accounts.

Account List (up to 16 users)

[+ Add](#) [- Delete](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Username	Password	Modify
<input type="checkbox"/>	--	--	--	--

Username:

Password:

[Cancel](#) [Save](#)

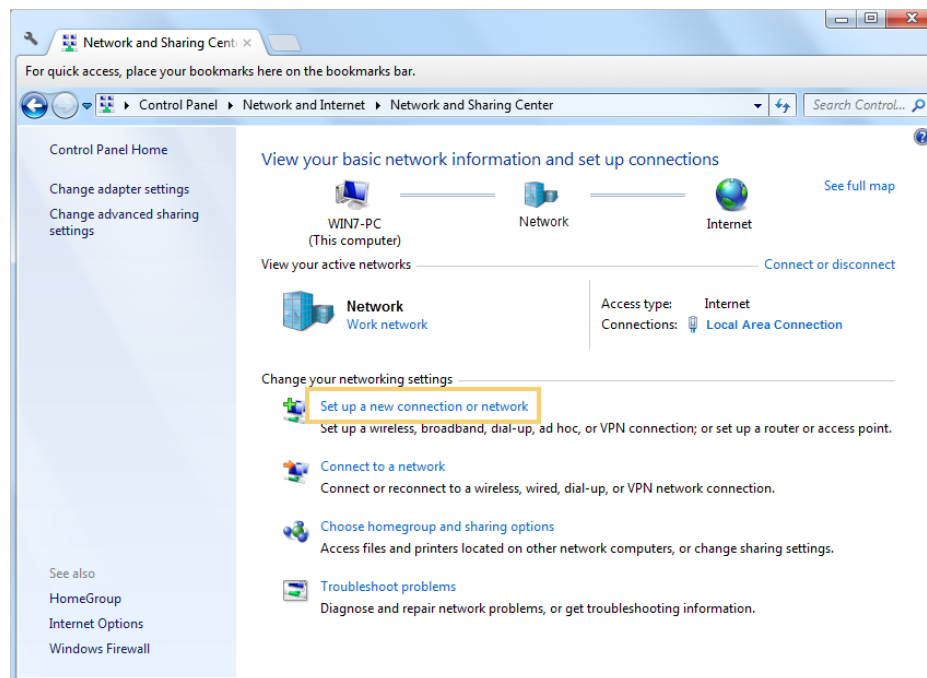
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	admin	admin	✎ 🗑
--------------------------	---	-------	-------	-------------------------------------

- 1) Click [Add](#).
- 2) Enter the [Username](#) and [Password](#) to authenticate devices to the PPTP VPN Server.
- 3) Click [OK](#).

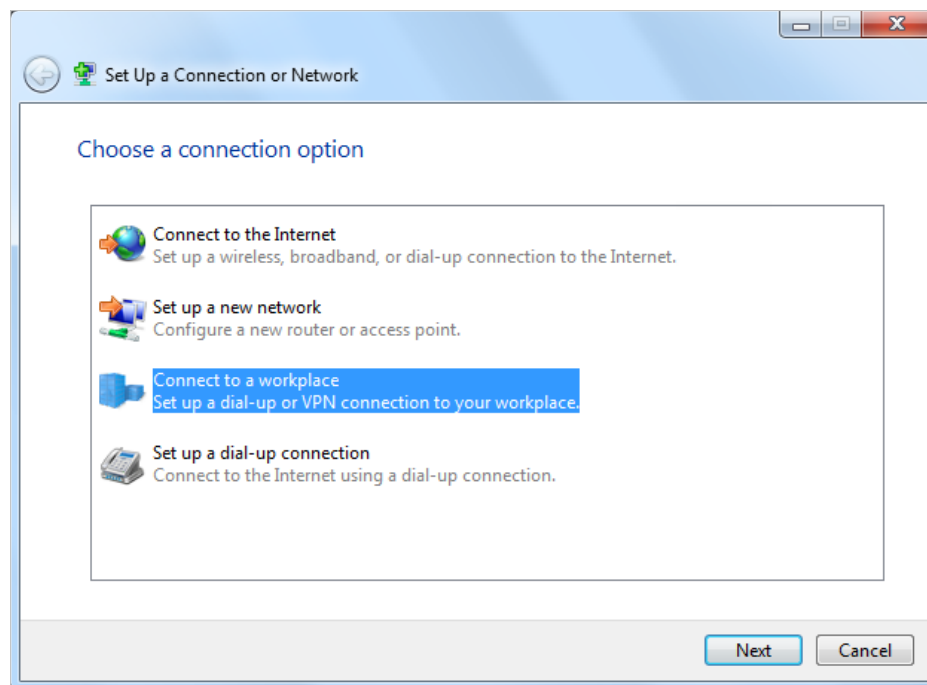
12.2.2. Step 2. Configure PPTP VPN Connection on Your Remote Device

The remote device can use the Windows built-in PPTP software or a third-party PPTP software to connect to PPTP Server. Here we use the [Windows built-in PPTP software](#) as an example.

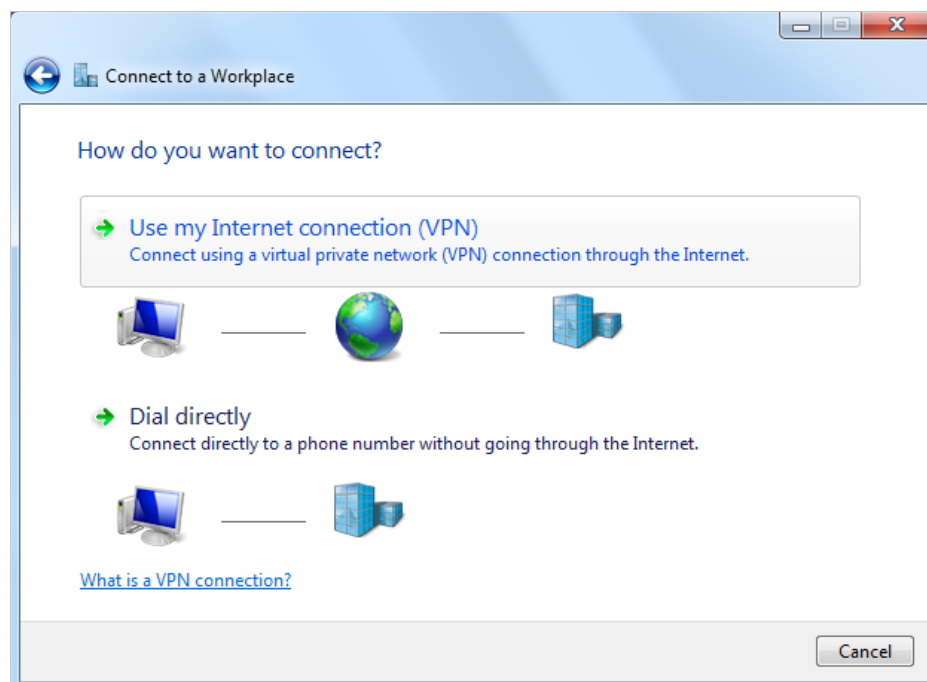
1. Go to [Start > Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing Center](#).
2. Select [Set up a new connection or network](#).



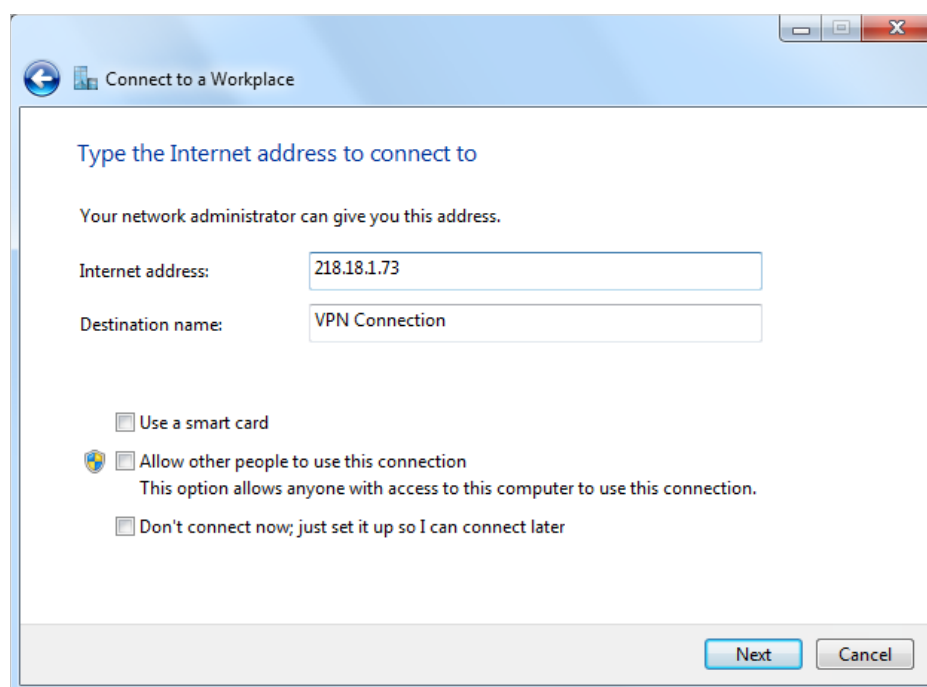
3. Select [Connect to a workplace](#) and click [Next](#).



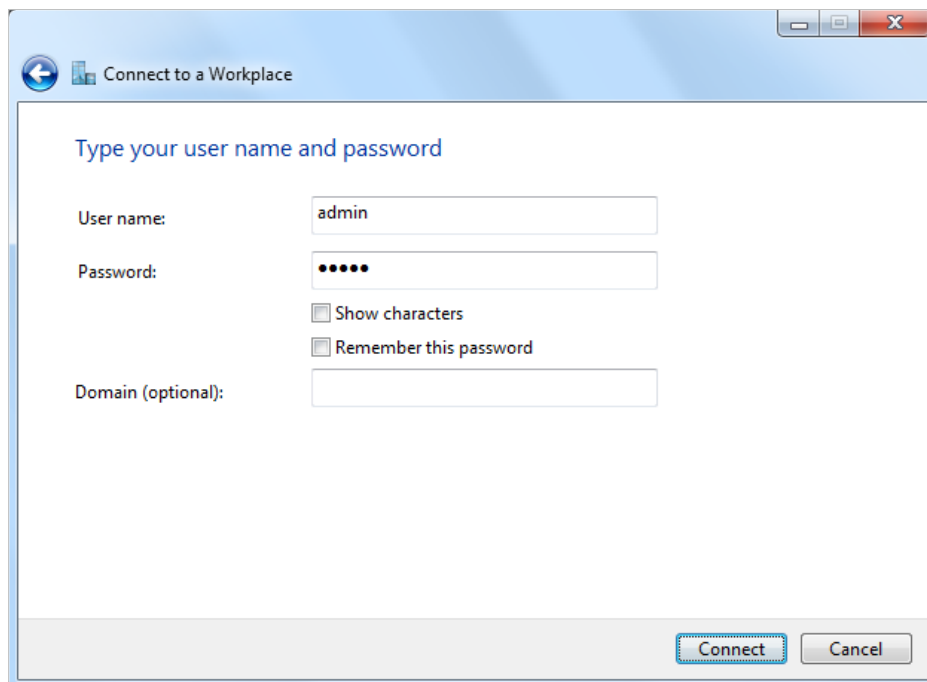
4. Select [Use my Internet connection \(VPN\)](#).



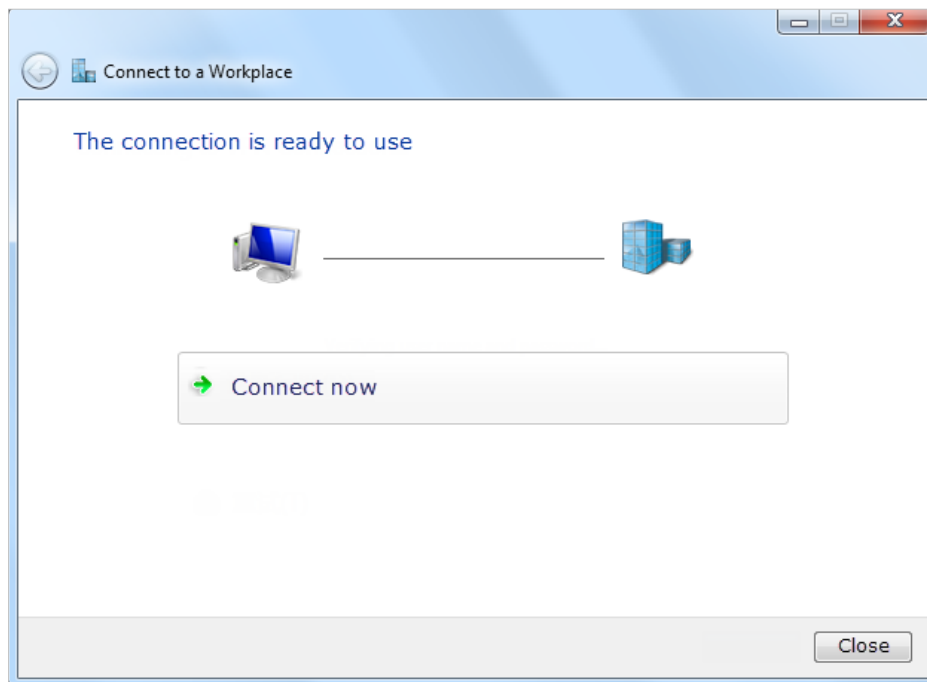
5. Enter the internet IP address of the router (for example: 218.18.1.73) in the **Internet address** field. Click **Next**.



6. Enter the **User name** and **Password** you have set for the PPTP VPN server on your router, and click **Connect**.



7. The PPTP VPN connection is created and ready to use.



Chapter 13

Customize Your Network Settings

This chapter guides you on how to configure advanced network features.

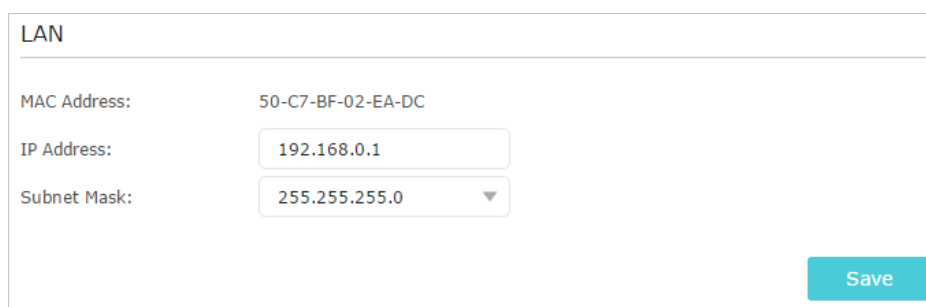
It contains the following sections:

- [Change the LAN Settings](#)
- [Configure to Support IPTV Service](#)
- [Specify DHCP Server Settings](#)
- [Set Up a Dynamic DNS Service Account](#)
- [Create Static Routes](#)
- [Specify Wireless Settings](#)
- [Use WPS for Wireless Connection](#)

13. 1. Change the LAN Settings

The router is preset with a default LAN IP 192.168.0.1, which you can use to log in to its web management page. The LAN IP address together with the Subnet Mask also defines the subnet that the connected devices are on. If the IP address conflicts with another device on your local network or your network requires a specific IP subnet, you can change it.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Network](#) > [LAN](#).
3. Type in a new IP Address appropriate to your needs. And leave the [Subnet Mask](#) as the default settings.



LAN	
MAC Address:	50-C7-BF-02-EA-DC
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.0.1"/>
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	

4. Click [Save](#).

Note:

If you have set the Virtual Server, DMZ or DHCP address reservation, and the new LAN IP address is not in the same subnet with the old one, then you should reconfigure these features.

13. 2. Configure to Support IPTV Service

I want to:

Configure IPTV setup to enable Internet/IPTV/Phone service provided by my internet service provider (ISP).

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Network](#) > [IPTV/VLAN](#).
3. **If your ISP provides the networking service based on IGMP technology**, e.g. British Telecom(BT) and Talk Talk in UK:
 - 1) Tick the [IGMP Proxy](#) checkbox and select the [IGMP Version](#), either V2 or V3, as required by your ISP.

Settings

IGMP Snooping: Enable

IGMP Proxy: Enable

IGMP Version: V2

- 2) Click [Save](#).
- 3) After configuring IGMP proxy, IPTV can work behind your router now. You can connect your set-top box to any of the router's Ethernet port.

If IGMP is not the technology your ISP applies to provide IPTV service:

- 1) Tick [Enable IPTV](#).
- 2) Select the appropriate [Mode](#) according to your ISP.
 - Select [Bridge](#) if your ISP is not listed and no other parameters are required.
 - Select [Custom](#) if your ISP is not listed but provides necessary parameters.

IPTV/VLAN: Enable IPTV/VLAN

Mode: Bridge

LAN1:

LAN2:

LAN3:

LAN4:

Singapore-Singtel

Malaysia-Unifi

Malaysia-Maxis-1

Malaysia-Maxis-2

Vietnam-Viettel

Portugal-MEO

Portugal-Vodafone

Save

- 3) After you have selected a mode, the necessary parameters, including the LAN port for IPTV connection, are predetermined. If not, select the LAN type to determine which port is used to support IPTV service.
- 4) Click [Save](#).
- 5) Connect the set-top box to the corresponding LAN port which is predetermined or you have specified in Step 3.

Done!

Your IPTV setup is done now! You may need to configure your set-top box before enjoying your TV.

Tips:

Qos and IPTV cannot be enabled at the same time.

13.3. Specify DHCP Server Settings

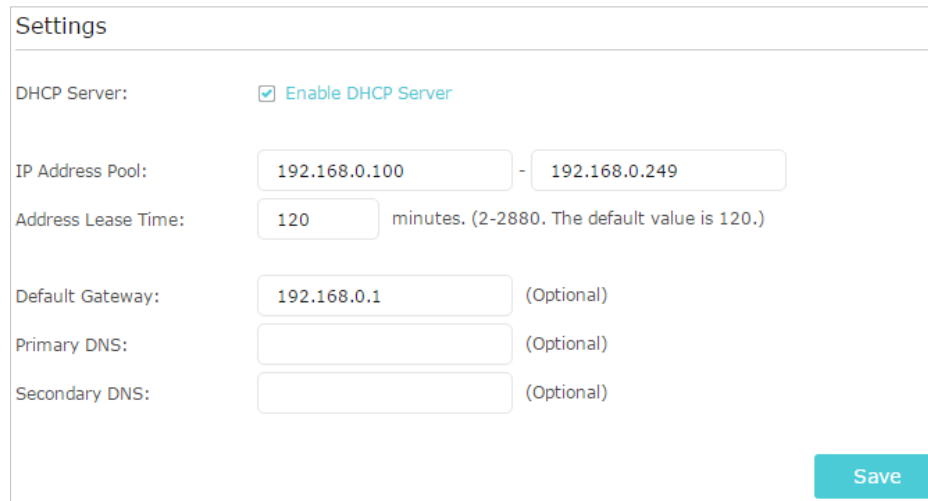
By default, the DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) Server is enabled and the router acts as a DHCP server; it dynamically assigns TCP/IP parameters to client

devices from the IP Address Pool. You can change the settings of the DHCP Server if necessary, and you can reserve LAN IP addresses for specified client devices.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.

2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Network](#) > [DHCP Server](#).

- **To specify the IP address that the router assigns:**



The screenshot shows the 'Settings' page for the DHCP Server. The 'DHCP Server' checkbox is checked and labeled 'Enable DHCP Server'. The 'IP Address Pool' is set to '192.168.0.100 - 192.168.0.249'. The 'Address Lease Time' is set to '120 minutes. (2-2880. The default value is 120.)'. The 'Default Gateway' is set to '192.168.0.1 (Optional)'. The 'Primary DNS' and 'Secondary DNS' fields are empty and labeled '(Optional)'. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

1. Tick the [Enable DHCP Server](#) checkbox.
2. Enter the starting and ending IP addresses in the [IP Address Pool](#).
3. Enter other parameters if the ISP offers. The [Default Gateway](#) is automatically filled in and is the same as the LAN IP address of the router.
4. Click [Save](#).

- **To reserve an IP address for a specified client device:**

1. Click [Add](#) in the [Address Reservation](#) section.

Address Reservation

+ Add - Delete

	ID	MAC Address	Reserved IP Address	Description	Status	Modify
<input type="checkbox"/>	--	--	--	--	--	--

MAC Address:

IP Address:

Description:

Enable This Entry

2. Click [View Existing Devices](#) or enter the [MAC address](#) of the client device.
3. Enter the [IP address](#) to reserve for the client device.
4. Enter the [Description](#) for this entry.
5. Tick the [Enable This Entry](#) checkbox and click [Save](#).

13.4. Set Up a Dynamic DNS Service Account

Most ISPs assign a dynamic IP address to the router and you can use this IP address to access your router remotely. However, the IP address can change from time to time and you don't know when it changes. In this case, you might apply the DDNS (Dynamic Domain Name Server) feature on the router to allow you and your friends to access your router and local servers (FTP, HTTP, etc.) using a domain name without checking and remembering the IP address.

Note:

DDNS does not work if the ISP assigns a private WAN IP address (such as 192.168.1.x) to the router.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced > Network > Dynamic DNS](#).
3. Select the DDNS [Service Provider](#): TP-Link, NO-IP or DynDNS. It is recommended to select TP-Link so that you can enjoy TP-Link's superior DDNS service. Otherwise, please select NO-IP or DynDNS. If you don't have a DDNS account, you have to register first by clicking [Go to register...](#)

Dynamic DNS

Service Provider: TP-Link NO-IP DynDNS

Current Domain Name: ---

Domain Name List

[+ Register](#) [- Delete](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Domain Name	Registered Date	Status	Operation	Modify
--	--	--	--	--	--

Note:

To enjoy TP-Link's DDNS service, you have to log in with a TP-Link ID. If you have not logged in with one, click [Log in](#).

Dynamic DNS

Service Provider: TP-Link NO-IP DynDNS

DDNS Unavailable

To use our superior TP-LINK DDNS service, please [Log in](#) with your TP-LINK Cloud account, or choose another service provider.

4. Click [Register](#) in the [Domain Name List](#) if you have selected TP-Link, and enter the [Domain Name](#) as needed.

Dynamic DNS

Service Provider: TP-Link NO-IP DynDNS

Current Domain Name: ---

Domain Name List

[+ Register](#) [- Delete](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Domain Name	Registered Date	Status	Operation	Modify
--	--	--	--	--	--

If you have selected No-IP or DynDNS, enter the user name, password and domain name of your account.

Dynamic DNS

Service Provider: TP-Link NO-IP DynDNS [Go to register...](#)

Username:

Password:

Domain Name:

Update Interval:

WAN IP binding: Disable Enable

5. Click [Login and Save](#).

 **Tips:**

If you want to use a new DDNS account, please click [logout](#) first, and then log in with a new account.

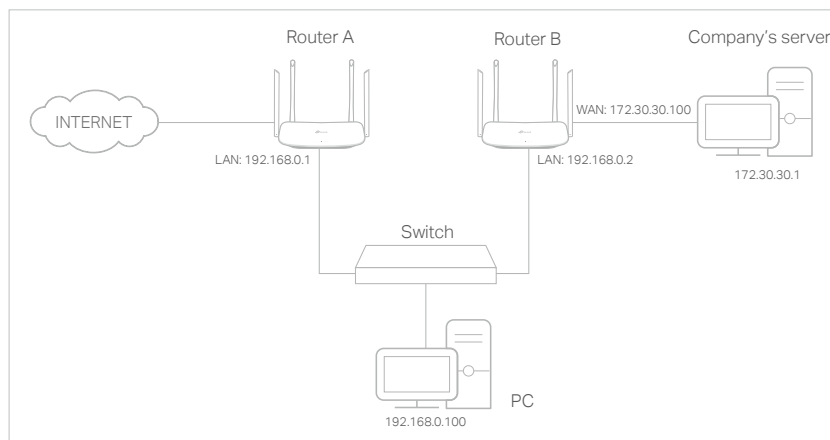
13.5. Create Static Routes

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

I want to:

Visit multiple networks and servers at the same time.

For example, in a small office, my PC can surf the internet through Router A, but I also want to visit my company's network. Now I have a switch and Router B. I connect the devices as shown in the following figure so that the physical connection between my PC and my company's server is established. To surf the internet and visit my company's network at the same time, I need to configure the static routing.



How can I do that?

1. Change the routers' LAN IP addresses to two different IP addresses on the same subnet. Disable Router B's DHCP function.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for Router A.
3. Go to [Network > Advanced Routing](#).
4. Click [Add](#) and finish the settings according to the following explanations:

The screenshot shows the 'Static Routing' configuration page. At the top right, there are '+ Add' and '- Delete' buttons. Below is a table with the following columns: ID, Network Destination, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, Interface, Description, Status, and Modify. The table is currently empty. Below the table, there are input fields for:

- Network Destination: 172.30.31.1
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.255
- Default Gateway: 192.168.0.2
- Interface: LAN (selected from a dropdown menu)
- Description: company's network

 There is also a checked checkbox for 'Enable This Entry' and 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons at the bottom right.

Network Destination: The destination IP address that you want to assign to a static route. This IP address cannot be on the same subnet with the WAN IP or LAN IP of Router A. In the example, the IP address of the company network is the destination IP address, so here enter 172.30.30.1.

Subnet Mask: Determines the destination network with the destination IP address. If the destination is a single IP address, enter 255.255.255.255; otherwise, enter the subnet mask of the corresponding network IP. In the example, the destination network is a single IP, so here enter 255.255.255.255.

Default Gateway: The IP address of the gateway device to which the data packets will be sent. This IP address must be on the same subnet with the router's IP which sends out data. In the example, the data packets will be sent to the LAN port of Router B and then to the Server, so the default gateway should be 192.168.0.2.

Interface: Determined by the port (WAN/LAN) that sends out data packets. In the example, the data are sent to the gateway through the LAN port of Router A, so **LAN** should be selected.

Description: Enter a description for this static routing entry.

5. Click [Save](#).
6. Check the [System Routing Table](#) below. If you can find the entry you've set, the static routing is set successfully.

System Routing Table				
Active Routes Number: 1				Refresh
ID	Network Destination	Subnet Mask	Gateway	Interface
1	192.168.0.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	lan

Done!

Open a web browser on your PC. Enter the company server's IP address to visit the company network.

13.6. Specify Wireless Settings

The router's wireless network name (SSID) and password, and security option are preset in the factory. The preset SSID and password can be found on the label of the router. You can customize the wireless settings according to your needs.

Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.

- **To enable or disable the wireless function:**

1. Go to [Basic > Wireless](#).
2. The wireless radio is enabled by default. If you want to disable the wireless function of the router, just untick the [Enable Wireless Radio](#) checkbox. In this case, all the wireless settings will be invalid.

- **To change the wireless network name (SSID) and wireless password:**

1. Go to [Basic > Wireless](#).
2. Create a new SSID in [Network Name \(SSID\)](#) and customize the password for the network in [Password](#). The value is case-sensitive.

Note:

If you change the wireless settings with a wireless device, you will be disconnected when the settings are effective. Please write down the new SSID and password for future use.

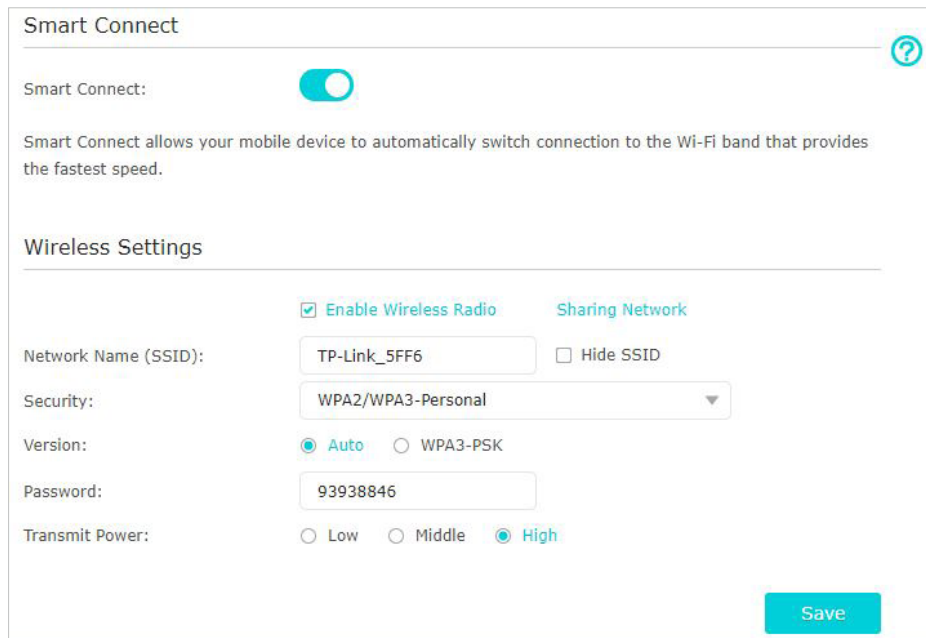
- **To hide SSID:**

1. Go to [Basic > Wireless](#).
2. Select [Hide SSID](#), and your SSID won't display when you scan for local wireless networks on your wireless device and you need to manually join the network.

- **To use the smart connect function**

The smart connect function lets you to enjoy a more high-speed network by assigning your devices to best wireless bands based on actual conditions to balance network demands.

1. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Wireless](#) > [Wireless Settings](#).
2. Enable [Smart Connect](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Smart Connect' settings page. At the top, there is a 'Smart Connect' section with a toggle switch that is turned on. Below this, a description states: 'Smart Connect allows your mobile device to automatically switch connection to the Wi-Fi band that provides the fastest speed.' Below the description is the 'Wireless Settings' section. It includes a checkbox for 'Enable Wireless Radio' which is checked, and a 'Sharing Network' link. The 'Network Name (SSID)' field contains 'TP-Link_5FF6' and there is a 'Hide SSID' checkbox. The 'Security' dropdown menu is set to 'WPA2/WPA3-Personal'. The 'Version' section has radio buttons for 'Auto' (selected), 'WPA3-PSK', and 'WPA2-PSK'. The 'Password' field contains '93938846'. The 'Transmit Power' section has radio buttons for 'Low', 'Middle', and 'High' (selected). A 'Save' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

3. Keep the default or set a new SSID and password, and click [Save](#). This SSID and password will be applied both for 2.4GHz and 5GHz wireless networks.

- **To change the security option:**

1. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Wireless](#) > [Wireless Settings](#).
2. Select the wireless network [2.4GHz](#) or [5GHz](#).

Wireless Settings 2.4GHz | 5GHz

Enable Wireless Radio Sharing Network

Network Name (SSID): Hide SSID

Security:

Version: Auto WPA3-PSK

Password:

Mode:

Channel Width:

Channel:

Transmit Power: Low Middle High

3. Select an option from the **Security** drop-down list. We recommend you don't change the default settings unless necessary. If you select other options, configure the related parameters according to the help page.

In addition

- **Mode** - Select a transmission mode according to your wireless client devices. It is recommended to just leave it as default.
- **Channel Width** - Select a channel width (bandwidth) for the wireless network.
- **Channel** - Select an operating channel for the wireless network. It is recommended to leave the channel to **Auto**, if you are not experiencing the intermittent wireless connection issue.
- **Transmit Power** - Select either **High**, **Middle** or **Low** to specify the data transmit power. The default and recommended setting is **High**.

13.7. Use WPS for Wireless Connection

Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS) provides an easier approach to set up a security-protected Wi-Fi connection.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > Wireless > WPS**.

13.7.1. Set the Router's PIN

Router's PIN is enabled by default to allow wireless devices to connect to the router using the PIN. You can use the default one or generate a new one.

Router's PIN

Router's PIN:

PIN: 35498841

Generate Default

Note:

- If you want to enable/disable the WPS feature, go to [System Tools > System Parameters > WPS](#), tick or untick the [Enable WPS](#) checkbox.
- PIN (Personal Identification Number) is an eight-character identification number preset to each router. WPS supported devices can connect to your router with the PIN. The default PIN is printed on the label of the router.

13.7.2. Use the WPS Wizard for Wi-Fi Connections

1. Select a setup method:

- **Push Button (Recommended):** Click [Connect](#) on the screen. Within two minutes, press the WPS button on the client device.
- **PIN:** Enter the client's PIN, and click [Connect](#).

WPS Wizard

Select a WPS connection method: Push Button (Recommended) PIN

Enter the client's PIN:

Connect

2. [Success](#) will appear on the above screen and the WPS LED on the router will keep on for five minutes if the client has been successfully added to the network.

13.8. Schedule Your Wireless Function

The wireless network can be automatically off at a specific time when you do not need the wireless connection.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced > Wireless > Wireless Schedule](#).
3. Select [2.4GHz](#) or [5GHz](#) to change the corresponding settings.
4. Enable the [Wireless Schedule](#) feature.

Wireless Schedule
2.4GHz | 5GHz

Wireless Schedule:

Edit Schedule:

5. Click the icon to set the effective time. Drag the cursor over the cells to choose the period during which you need the wireless off automatically, and click [Save](#).

System Time: Sun 23th Sep 2018 18:37:07 GMT-08:00
✕

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
00:00							
01:00							
02:00							
03:00							
04:00							
05:00							
06:00							
07:00							
08:00							
09:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00							
13:00							
14:00							
15:00							
16:00							
17:00							
18:00							
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
24:00							

Effective Time

6. Click [Save](#).

7. If you also want to set wireless off time for other band(s), please repeat the steps above.

Note:

- The Effective Time Schedule is based on the time of the router. You can go to [Advanced > System Tools > Time Settings](#) to modify the time.
- The wireless LED will be off if the corresponding wireless network is disabled.
- The wireless network will be automatically turned on after the time period you set.

13.9. TxBF, MU-MIMO

TxBF, MU-MIMO (Transmit Beamforming, Multi-User Multiple-Input Multiple-Output) enables the router to boost network capacity and strengthen Wi-Fi signals. Select the checkbox to enable this feature.

TxBF, MU-MIMO

TxBF, MU-MIMO: Enable TxBF, MU-MIMO

Save

Chapter 14

Manage the Router

This chapter will show you the configuration for managing and maintaining your router.

It contains the following sections:

- [Set Up System Time](#)
- [Control LEDs](#)
- [Test the Network Connectivity](#)
- [Upgrade the Firmware](#)
- [Backup and Restore Configuration Settings](#)
- [Set the Router to Reboot Regularly](#)
- [Change the Login Password](#)
- [Password Recovery](#)
- [Local Management](#)
- [Remote Management](#)
- [System Log](#)
- [Monitor the Internet Traffic Statistics](#)

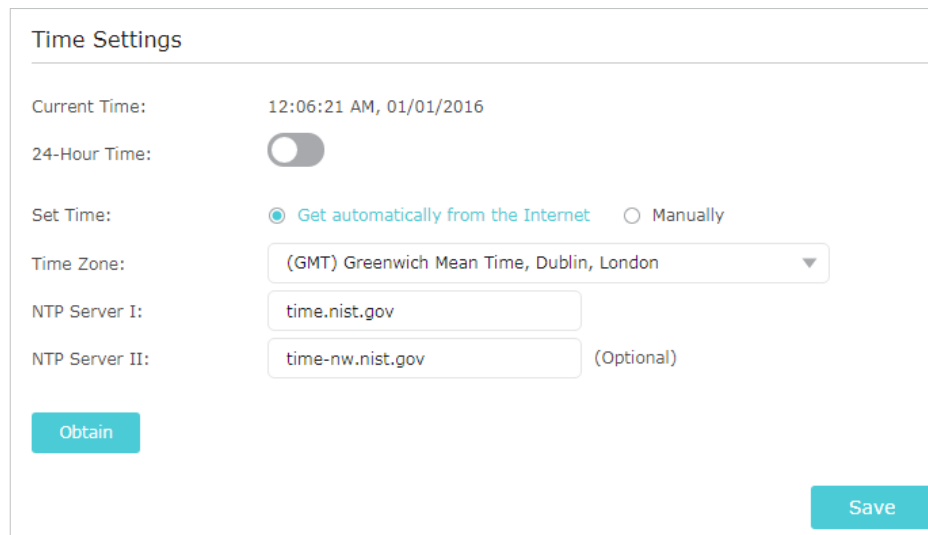
14. 1. Set Up System Time

System time is the time displayed while the router is running. The system time you configure here will be used for other time-based functions like Parental Controls. You can choose the way to obtain the system time as needed.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [Time Settings](#). It is 12-hour time by default, and you can toggle on to change to 24-hour time.

- **To get time from the internet:**

1. In the [Set Time](#) field, select [Get automatically from the Internet](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Time Settings' page. At the top, it displays 'Current Time: 12:06:21 AM, 01/01/2016'. Below this is a '24-Hour Time' toggle switch, which is currently turned off. The 'Set Time' section has two radio buttons: 'Get automatically from the Internet' (which is selected) and 'Manually'. The 'Time Zone' is set to '(GMT) Greenwich Mean Time, Dublin, London' in a dropdown menu. The 'NTP Server I' field contains 'time.nist.gov' and the 'NTP Server II' field contains 'time-nw.nist.gov' with '(Optional)' next to it. At the bottom left is an 'Obtain' button and at the bottom right is a 'Save' button.

2. Select your local [Time Zone](#) from the drop-down list.
3. In the [NTP Server I](#) field, enter the IP address or domain name of your desired NTP Server.
4. (Optional) In the [NTP Server II](#) field, enter the IP address or domain name of the second NTP Server.
5. Click [Obtain](#) to get the current Internet time and click [Save](#).

- **To manually set the date and time:**

1. In the [Set Time](#) field, select [Manually](#).

Time Settings

Current Time: 12:10:23 AM, 01/01/2016

24-Hour Time:

Set Time: Get automatically from the Internet Manually

Date: MM/DD/YYYY

Time: : : (HH/MM/SS)

[Save](#)

2. Set the current [Date](#) (In [MM/DD/YYYY](#) format).
3. Set the current [Time](#) (In [HH/MM/SS](#) format).
4. Click [Save](#).

- **To set up Daylight Saving Time:**

1. Select [Enable Daylight Saving Time](#).

Daylight Saving Time

[Enable Daylight Saving Time](#)

Start: 2016

End: 2016

Running Status: Daylight Saving Time is on.

[Save](#)

2. Select the correct [Start](#) date and time when daylight saving time starts at your local time zone.
3. Select the correct [End](#) date and time when daylight saving time ends at your local time zone.
4. Click [Save](#).

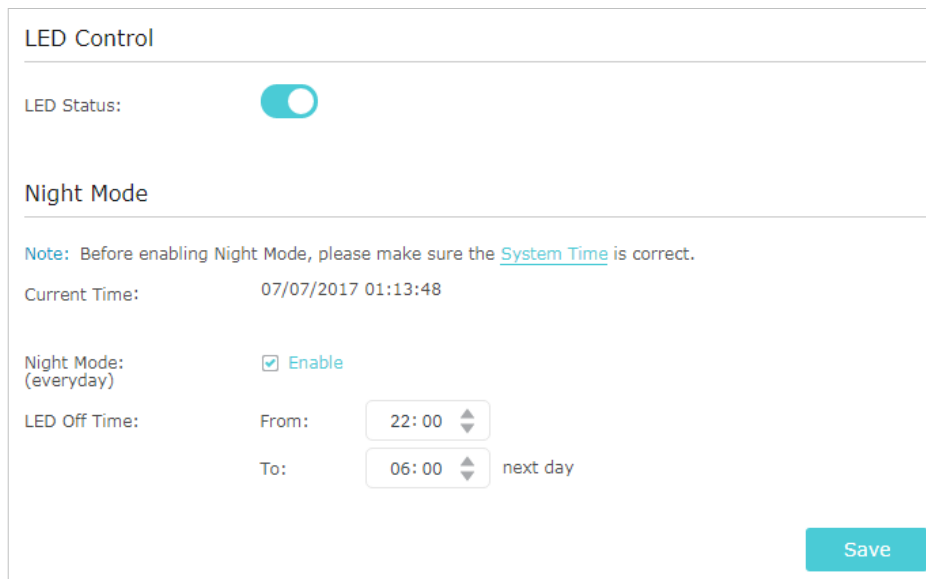
14.2. Control LEDs

The router's LEDs indicate router's activities and status. You can turn on or turn off the LEDs either from the web management page or by pressing the LED button.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [LED Control](#).
3. Toggle to turn on / off the LED.

4. You can enable **Night Mode** if needed, and set a time period, and then the LEDs will be off during this period.

Note: The effective time schedule for **Night Mode** is based on the system time of the router. Refer to [Set Up System Time](#) to get the correct system time.



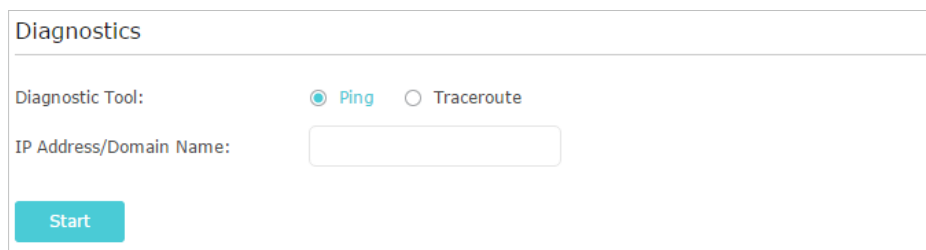
The screenshot shows the 'LED Control' section with a toggle switch for 'LED Status' turned on. Below it is the 'Night Mode' section, which includes a note about system time, the current time (07/07/2017 01:13:48), and an 'Enable' checkbox for 'Night Mode (everyday)'. The 'LED Off Time' is set from 22:00 to 06:00 next day. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom right.

5. Click **Save** to make the settings effective.

14.3. Test the Network Connectivity

Diagnostics 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 your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > System Tools > Diagnostics**.



The screenshot shows the 'Diagnostics' page with two radio buttons for 'Diagnostic Tool': 'Ping' (selected) and 'Traceroute'. Below is a text input field for 'IP Address/Domain Name' and a 'Start' button.

3. Enter the information with the help of page tips:

- 1) Choose **Ping** or **Traceroute** as the diagnostic tool to test the connectivity;
 - **Ping** is used to test the connectivity between the router and the tested host, and measure the round-trip time.

- **Traceroute** is used to display the route (path) your router has passed to reach the tested host, and measure transit delays of packets across an Internet Protocol network.

2) Enter the **IP Address** or **Domain Name** of the tested host.

4. Click **Start** to begin the diagnostics.

📌 **Tips:**

Click **Advanced**, you can modify the ping count or ping packet size. It's recommended to keep the default value.

The figure below indicates the proper connection between the router and the Yahoo server (www.Yahoo.com) tested through **Ping**.

```
PING www.Yahoo.com (116.214.12.74): 64 data bytes
Reply from 116.214.12.74: bytes=64 ttl=50 seq=1 time=51.640 ms
Reply from 116.214.12.74: bytes=64 ttl=50 seq=2 time=53.671 ms
Reply from 116.214.12.74: bytes=64 ttl=50 seq=3 time=56.045 ms
Reply from 116.214.12.74: bytes=64 ttl=50 seq=4 time=57.857 ms

--- Ping Statistic "www.Yahoo.com" ---
Packets: Sent=4, Received=4, Lost=0 (0.00% loss)
Round-trip min/avg/max = 51.640/54.803/57.857 ms
```

The figure below indicates the proper connection between the router and the Yahoo server (www.Yahoo.com) tested through **Traceroute**.

```
traceroute to www.Yahoo.com (116.214.12.74), 20 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1 219.133.12.1 (219.133.12.1) 19.556 ms 22.274 ms 22.024 ms
 2 113.106.38.77 (113.106.38.77) 30.115 ms 22.649 ms 20.931 ms
 3 * * *
 4 183.56.65.14 (183.56.65.14) 26.210 ms 29.428 ms 28.272 ms
 5 * 202.97.60.25 (202.97.60.25) 29.272 ms 25.461 ms
 6 202.97.60.46 (202.97.60.46) 27.335 ms 27.616 ms 28.272 ms
 7 202.97.60.149 (202.97.60.149) 22.805 ms 24.024 ms 24.711 ms
 8 202.97.6.30 (202.97.6.30) 47.610 ms 54.452 ms 61.137 ms
 9 r4105-s2.tp.hinet.net (220.128.6.110) 51.171 ms 50.515 ms 56.107 ms
10 220.128.11.190 (220.128.11.190) 60.950 ms 60.200 ms 60.419 ms
```

14. 4. Upgrade the Firmware

TP-Link aims at providing better network experience for users.

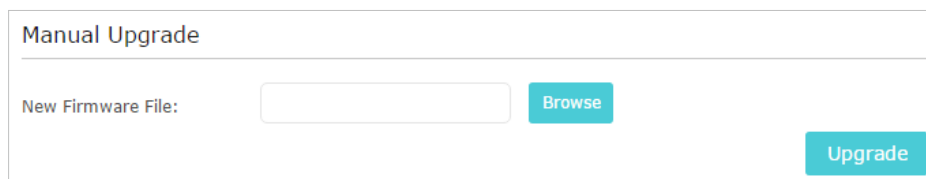
We will inform you through the web management page if there's any update firmware available for your router. Also, the latest firmware will be released at the TP-Link official website www.tp-link.com, and you can download it from the **Support** page for free.

📌 **Note:**

- Backup your router configuration before firmware upgrade.
- Do NOT turn off the router during the firmware upgrade.

1. Download the latest firmware file for the router from www.tp-link.com.

2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
3. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [Firmware Upgrade](#).
4. Focus on the Device Information section. Make sure the downloaded firmware file is matched with the [Hardware Version](#).
5. Focus on the [Manual Upgrade](#) section. Click [Browse](#) to locate the downloaded new firmware file, and click [Upgrade](#).



Manual Upgrade

New Firmware File: [Browse](#)

[Upgrade](#)

6. Wait a few minutes for the upgrade and reboot to complete.

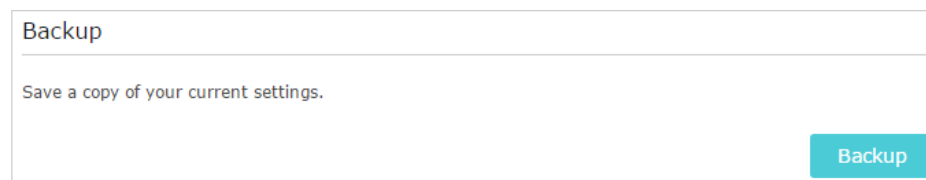
14.5. Backup and Restore Configuration Settings

The configuration settings are stored as a configuration file in the router. You can backup the configuration file to your computer for future use and restore the router to a previous settings from the backup file when needed. Moreover, if necessary you can erase the current settings and reset the router to the default factory settings.

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

- **To backup configuration settings:**

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



Backup

Save a copy of your current settings.

[Backup](#)

- **To restore configuration settings from backup:**

1. Click [Browse](#) to locate the backup configuration file stored on your computer, and click [Restore](#).

2. Wait a few minutes for the restoring and rebooting.

Note: During the restoring process, do not turn off or reset the router.

- **To reset the router except your login password and bound TP-Link ID:**

1. Click [Restore](#) under the [Factory Default Restore](#) session.

2. Wait a few minutes for the resetting and rebooting.

Note:

- During the resetting process, do not turn off the router.
- After reset, you can still use the current login password or the TP-Link ID to log in to the web management page.

- **To reset the router to factory default settings:**

1. Click [Factory Restore](#) under the [Factory Default Restore](#) session.

2. Wait a few minutes for the resetting and rebooting.

Note:

- During the resetting process, do not turn off or reset the router.
- We strongly recommend you backup the current configuration settings before resetting the router.

14.6. Set the Router to Reboot Regularly

The Scheduled Reboot feature cleans the cache to enhance the running performance of the router.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [Reboot Schedule](#).
3. Check the box to enable [Reboot Schedule](#).

The screenshot shows the 'Reboot Schedule' configuration page. At the top, there is a note: 'Note: Before enabling Reboot Schedule, please make sure the [System Time](#) is correct.' Below the note, the 'Current Time' is displayed as '12:09:35 AM, 01/01/2016'. The 'Reboot Schedule' is set to 'Enable' with a checked checkbox. The 'Reboot Time' is set to '03:00 AM' using a time selector. The 'Repeat' section has two dropdown menus: 'Every Week' and 'Monday'. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

4. Specify the [Reboot Time](#) when the router reboots and [Repeat](#) to decide how often it reboots.

■ **Note:** The effective time schedule for [Reboot Schedule](#) is based on the system time of the router. Refer to [Set Up System Time](#) to get the correct system time.

5. Click [Save](#).

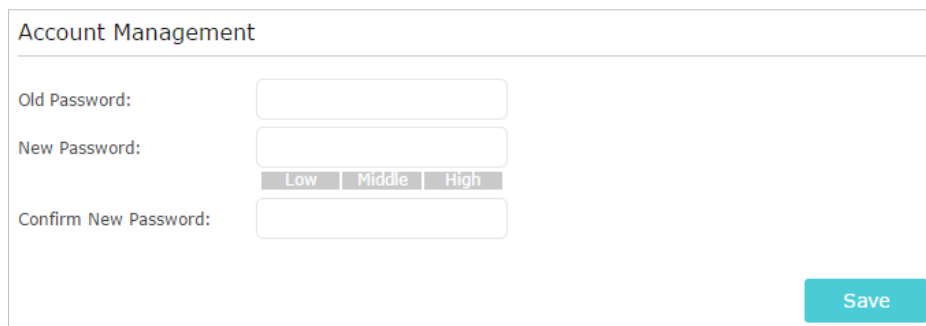
14.7. Change the Login Password

The account management feature allows you to change your login password of the web management page.

■ **Note:**

If you are using a TP-Link ID to log in to the web management page, the [Account Management](#) feature will be disabled. To manage the TP-Link ID, go to [Basic](#) > [TP-Link Cloud](#).

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [Administration](#) and focus on the [Account Management](#) section.



Account Management

Old Password:

New Password:

Low Middle High

Confirm New Password:

Save

3. Enter the old password, then a new password twice (both case-sensitive). Click [Save](#).
4. Use the new password for future logins.

14.8. Password Recovery

This feature allows you to recover the login password you set for your router in case you forget it.

Note:

If you are using a TP-Link ID to log in to the web management page, the [Password Recovery](#) feature will be disabled. To manage the TP-Link ID, go to [Basic > TP-Link Cloud](#).

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced > System Tools > Administration](#) and focus on the [Password Recovery](#) section.
3. Tick the [Enable Password Recovery](#) checkbox.
4. Specify a [mailbox \(From\)](#) for sending the recovery letter and enter its [SMTP Server](#) address. Specify a [mailbox \(To\)](#) for receiving the recovery letter. If the mailbox (From) to send the recovery letter requires encryption, select [Enable Authentication](#) and enter its username and password.

Tips:

- SMTP server is available for users in most webmail systems. For example, the SMTP server address of Gmail is smtp.gmail.com. You can refer to their Help page to learn the SMTP server address.
- Generally, Enable Authentication should be selected if the login of the mailbox requires username and password.

Password Recovery

Enable Password Recovery

From:

To:

SMTP Server:

Enable Authentication

Username:

Password:

Test Email

Save

5. Click [Save](#).

You can click [Test Email](#) to test whether the configuration is successful.

To recover the login password, please visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, click [Forgot Password?](#) on the login page and follow the instructions to set a new password.

14.9. Local Management

This feature allows you to limit the number of client devices on your LAN from accessing the router by using the MAC address-based authentication.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [Administration](#) and complete the settings in [Local Management](#) section as needed.

- **Enable Local Management via HTTPS**

Toggle on [Local Management via HTTPS](#) if you want to access the router via HTTPS and HTTP, or keep it disabled if you only want to access the router via HTTP.

Local Management

Local Management via HTTPS:

- **Allow all LAN connected devices to manage the router:**

Toggle on [Access for All LAN Connected Devices](#).

Access for All LAN Connected Devices:

Toggle On to enable the management for all devices on LAN or toggle off to enable the management for specific devices.

- **Allow specific devices to manage the router:**
 1. Toggle off **Access for All LAN Connected Devices**.
 2. Click **Add**.

Local Management

Access for All LAN Connected Devices: Toggle On to enable the management for all devices on LAN or keep it Off to enable the management for a specific device.

+ Add - Delete

☐	ID	MAC Address	Description	Status	Modify
--	--	--	--	--	--

MAC Address: View Existing Devices

Description:

Enable This Entry

Cancel
OK

--	1	C0-4A-00-1A-C3-45	Your PC!		
----	---	-------------------	----------	--	--

3. Click **View Existing Devices** and select the device to manage the router from the Existing Devices list, or enter the MAC address of the device manually.
4. Specify a **Description** for this entry.
5. Tick the **Enable This Entry** checkbox.
6. Click **OK**.

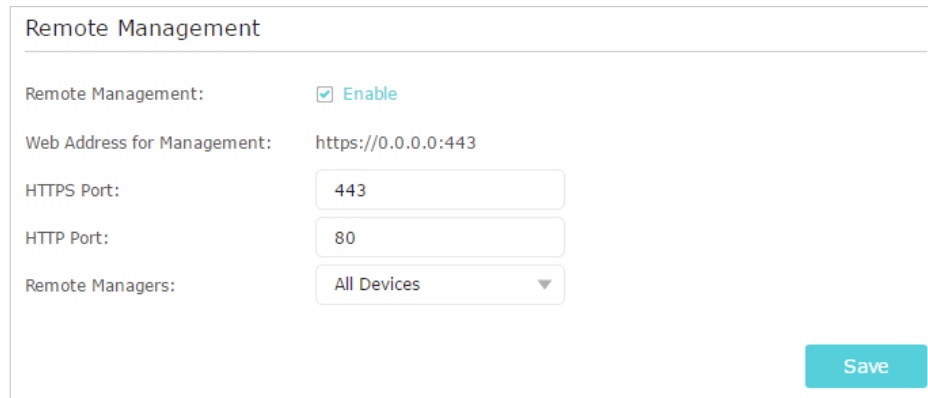
14. 10. Remote Management

This feature allows you to control remote devices' authority to manage the router.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > System Tools > Administration** and complete the settings in **Remote Management** section as needed.
3. Select the checkbox to enable **Remote Management** function.
4. Keep the **HTTPs Port** and **HTTP Port** as the default settings.
5. Select to decide which remote device can access the router remotely. Choose **All Devices** to allow all remote devices to manage the router; select **Specified Device**

and enter the IP address of a remote device to allow only this device to manage the router.

6. Click [Save](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Remote Management' configuration page. It includes the following fields and options:

- Remote Management:** A checkbox labeled 'Enable' is checked.
- Web Address for Management:** A text field containing 'https://0.0.0.0:443'.
- HTTPS Port:** A text input field containing '443'.
- HTTP Port:** A text input field containing '80'.
- Remote Managers:** A dropdown menu currently set to 'All Devices'.
- Save:** A teal button located at the bottom right of the form.

Devices on the internet can access manage the router via the [Web Address for Management](#), such as `https://0.0.0.0:43` shown.

14. 11. System Log

When the router does not work normally, you can save the system log and send it to the technical support for troubleshooting.

- **To save the system log in local:**

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [System Log](#).
3. Choose the type and level of the system logs as needed.
4. Click [Save Log](#) to save the system logs to local.

System Log

Log Filter: Type= ALL and Level= ALL

↻ Refresh
 ✖ Delete All

ID	Time	Type	Level	Log Content
1	2016-06-24 04:28:31	Local Management	NOTICE	[19000] Accessable mode change: Devices in the list.
2	2016-06-24 04:25:12	Locale	INFO	[16605] Language is changed to 'en_US'
3	2016-06-24 04:25:12	Locale	DEBUG	[16605] Explorer language is 'zh_CN'
4	2016-06-24 04:25:02	Locale	INFO	[16435] Language is changed to 'en_US'
5	2016-06-24 04:25:02	Locale	DEBUG	[16435] Explorer language is 'zh_CN'
6	2016-06-24 04:24:58	Locale	INFO	[16283] Language is changed to 'en_US'
7	2016-06-24 04:24:58	Locale	DEBUG	[16283] Explorer language is 'zh_CN'

⌵ Mail Settings

Mail Log
Save Log

- **To send the system log to a mailbox at a fixed time:**

For example, I want to check my router's working status at a fixed time every day, however, it's too troublesome to log in to the web management page every time I want to go checking. It would be great if the system logs could be sent to my mailbox at 8 a.m. every day.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced > System Tools > System Log](#).
3. Click [Mail Settings](#).
4. Enter the information required:

Mail Settings

From:

To:

SMTP Server:

Enable Authentication

Username:

Password:

Enable Auto Mail

Log at : (HH:MM) everyday

Log every hours

Save

- 1) **From:** Enter the email address used for sending the system log.
- 2) **To:** Enter the recipient's email address, which can be the same as or different from the sender's email address.
- 3) **SMTP Server:** Enter the SMTP server address.

☞ **Tips:** SMTP server is available for users in most webmail systems. For example, the SMTP server address of Hotmail is smtp-mail.outlook.com. You can refer to their Help page to learn the SMTP server address.

- 4) Select **Enable Authentication**.

☞ **Tips:** Generally, Enable Authentication should be selected if the login of the mailbox requires username and password.

- 5) **Username:** Enter the email address used for sending the system log.
- 6) **Password:** Enter the password to login the sender's email address.
- 7) Select **Enable Auto Mail**.

☞ **Tips:** The router will send the system log to the designated email address if this option is enabled.

- 8) Set a fixed time. The recipient will receive the system log sent at this time every day.

5. Click **Save**.

14. 12. Monitor the Internet Traffic Statistics

The Traffic Statistics page displays the network traffic of the LAN, WAN and WLAN sent and received packets, allowing you to monitor the volume of Internet traffic statistics.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > System Tools > Traffic Statistics**.

3. Toggle on [Traffic Statistics](#), and then you can monitor the traffic statistics in [Traffic Statistics List](#) section.

Traffic Statistics

Traffic Statistics:

Traffic Statistics List

[Refresh](#) [Reset All](#) [Delete All](#)

IP Address/MAC Address	Total Packets	Total Bytes	Current Packets	Current Bytes	Modify
--	--	--	--	--	--

Click [Refresh](#) to update the statistic information on the page.

Click [Reset All](#) to reset all statistic values in the list to zero.

Click [Delete All](#) to delete all statistic information in the list.

Click  to reset the statistic information of the specific device.

Click  to delete the specific device item in the list.

14. 13. Configure the System Parameters

14. 13. 1. Wireless Advanced

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [System Parameters](#).
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.

2.4GHz Wireless

Beacon Interval: (40-1000)

RTS Threshold: (1-2346)

DTIM Interval: (1-15)

Group Key Update Period: seconds

WMM Feature: [Enable WMM](#)

Short GI Feature: [Enable Short GI](#)

AP Isolation Feature: [Enable AP Isolation](#)

- **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.
- **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 1-15 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, which indicates the DTIM Interval is the same as Beacon Interval.
- **Group Key Update Period** - Enter the number of seconds (minimum 30) to control the time interval for the encryption key automatic renewal. The default is 0, indicating no key renewal.
- **Enable WMM** - WMM function can guarantee the packets with high-priority messages being transmitted preferentially. It is strongly recommended to enable this function.
- **Enable Short GI** - It is recommended to enable this function, for it will increase the data capacity by reducing the guard interval time.
- **AP Isolation Feature** - If you want to confine and restrict all devices connected to your network from internet interacting with each other but still able to access the internet, select the checkbox to enable this function.

14. 13. 2. WDS

For example, my house covers a large area. The wireless coverage of the router I'm using (the root router) is limited. I want to use an extended router to extend the wireless network of the root router.

Note:

- WDS bridging only requires configuration on the extended router.
 - WDS bridging function can be enabled either in 2.4GHz frequency or 5GHz frequency for a dual-band router. We use the WDS bridging function in 2.4GHz frequency as example.
1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
 2. Configure the IP address of the router:
 - 1) Go to **Advanced > Network > LAN**, configure the IP address of the extended router to be in the same subnet with the root router; (For example, the IP address

of the root router is 192.168.0.1, the IP address of the extended router can be 192.168.0.2~192.168.0.254. We take 192.168.0.2 as example.)

2) Click [Save](#).

Note: Log in to the web management page again if the IP address of the router is altered.

LAN

MAC Address: 50-C7-BF-02-EA-DC

IP Address: 192.168.0.2

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Save

3. Survey the SSID to be bridged:

- 1) Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [System Parameters](#), focus on the [2.4GHz WDS](#) section and click [Enable WDS Bridging](#).
- 2) Click [Survey](#), locate the root router's SSID and click [Choose](#) (Here we take TP-Link_4F98 as example).
- 3) If the root router has wireless password, you should enter the wireless password of the root router.
- 4) Click [Save](#).

WDS Bridging: [Enable WDS Bridging](#)

SSID (to be bridged): TP-Link_4F98 [Survey](#)

MAC Address (to be bridged): 0C-4A-08-13-4F-98 Example: 00-1D-0F-11-22-33

Security: No Security WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK WEP

Password: 12345678

Save

4. Disable DHCP:

- 1) Go to [Network](#) > [DHCP Server](#).
- 2) Deselect [Enable DHCP Server](#) and click [Save](#).

Now you can go to [Advanced](#) > [Status](#) > [Wireless](#) to check the WDS status. When the [WDS status](#) is [Run](#), it means WDS bridging is successfully built.

14. 13. 3. WPS

Enable this function to easily set up and connect your WPS-enabled devices to your Wi-Fi at a push of the WPS button.

WPS

WPS: Enable WPS

[Save](#)

14. 13. 4. NAT

Select the checkbox to Enable/Disable the NAT (Network Address Translation) and NAT Boost function. The router's NAT feature makes devices on the LAN use the same public IP address to communicate with devices on the internet, which protects the local network by hiding IP addresses of the devices.

NAT

NAT: Enable NAT

NAT Boost: Enable NAT Boost

[Save](#)

14. 13. 5. DoS Protection

DoS Protection can protect your home network against DoS attacks from flooding your network with server requests. Follow the steps below to configure DoS Protection.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System Tools](#) > [System Parameters](#).

DoS Protection Level Settings

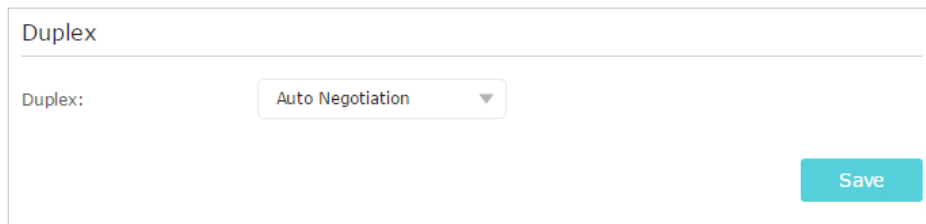
ICMP-FLOOD Packets Level	Low:	<input type="text" value="50"/>	(5-7200)Packets/Secs
	Middle:	<input type="text" value="20"/>	(5-7200)Packets/Secs
	High:	<input type="text" value="10"/>	(5-7200)Packets/Secs
UDP-FLOOD Packets Level	Low:	<input type="text" value="7200"/>	(5-7200)Packets/Secs
	Middle:	<input type="text" value="2000"/>	(5-7200)Packets/Secs
	High:	<input type="text" value="400"/>	(5-7200)Packets/Secs
TCP-FLOOD Packets Level	Low:	<input type="text" value="200"/>	(5-7200)Packets/Secs
	Middle:	<input type="text" value="100"/>	(5-7200)Packets/Secs
	High:	<input type="text" value="50"/>	(5-7200)Packets/Secs

[Save](#)

3. Configure [ICMP-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#), [UDP-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#) and [TCP-SYN-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#).
 - [ICMP-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#) - Enter a value between 5 and 7200 ICMP packets to trigger the ICMP-FLOOD protection immediately when the number of packets exceeds the preset threshold value.
 - [UDP-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#) - Enter a value between 5 and 7200 UDP packets to trigger the UDP-FLOOD protection immediately when the number of packets exceeds the preset threshold value.
 - [TCP-SYN-FLOOD Attack Filtering](#) - Enter a value between 5 and 7200 TCP-SYN packets to trigger the TCP-SYN-FLOOD protection immediately when the number of packets exceeds the preset threshold value.
4. Click [Save](#).

14. 13. 6. Duplex

Select the duplex type from the drop-down list and click [Save](#). Duplex (or full-duplex) communication can go in both directions at once, while half-duplex communication can go only one way at a time. If you are not sure, you can keep the default [Auto Negotiation](#).



The screenshot shows a configuration window titled "Duplex". Inside the window, there is a label "Duplex:" followed by a dropdown menu currently displaying "Auto Negotiation". A teal "Save" button is located in the bottom right corner of the window.

Chapter 15

Work with Alexa

This chapter will show you how to configure your router to work with Alexa.

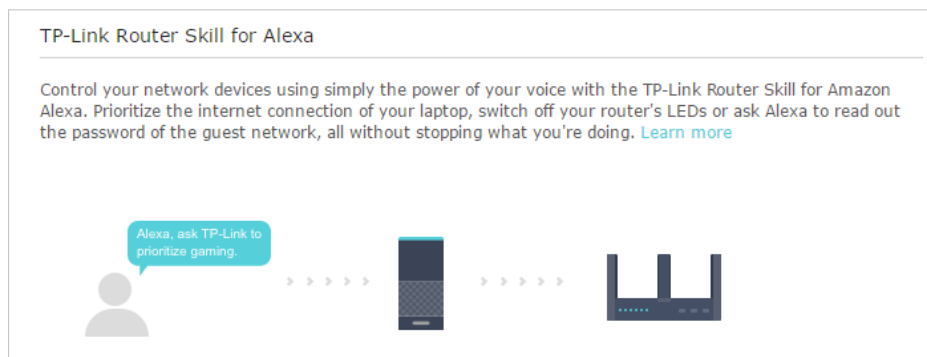
Control your network devices using simply the power of your voice with the TP-Link Router Skill for Amazon. Prioritize the Internet connection of your laptop, switch off your router's LED or ask Alexa to read out the password of the guest network, all without stopping what you're doing.


1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > Smart Life Assistant > Alexa**.

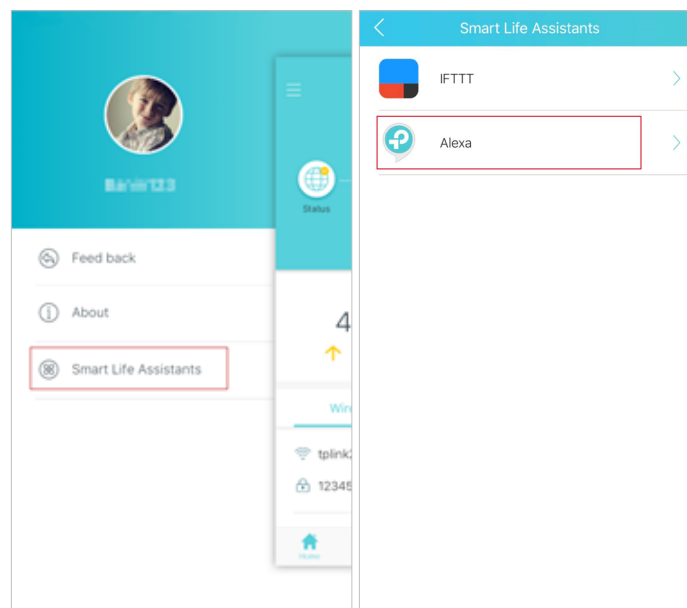
Note:

Some versions may not support Alexa.

3. Follow the on-screen instructions on the **Alexa** section to set up smart control of your router.



Or download **TP-Link Tether** app, open it and tap the  icon, then select **Smart Life Assistants** to complete the setup.



FAQ

Q1. What should I do if I forget my wireless password?

The default wireless password is printed on the label of the router. If the password has been altered:

1. Connect your computer to the router using an Ethernet cable.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
3. Go to [Basic](#) > [Wireless](#) to retrieve or reset your wireless password.

Q2. What should I do if I forget my web management password?

- If you are using a TP-Link ID to log in, or if you have enabled the Password Recovery feature of the router, click [Forgot password?](#) on the login page and then follow the instructions to reset it.
- Alternatively, press and hold the Reset button of the router until the Power LED binks to reset it, and then visit <http://tplinkwifi.net> to create a new login password.

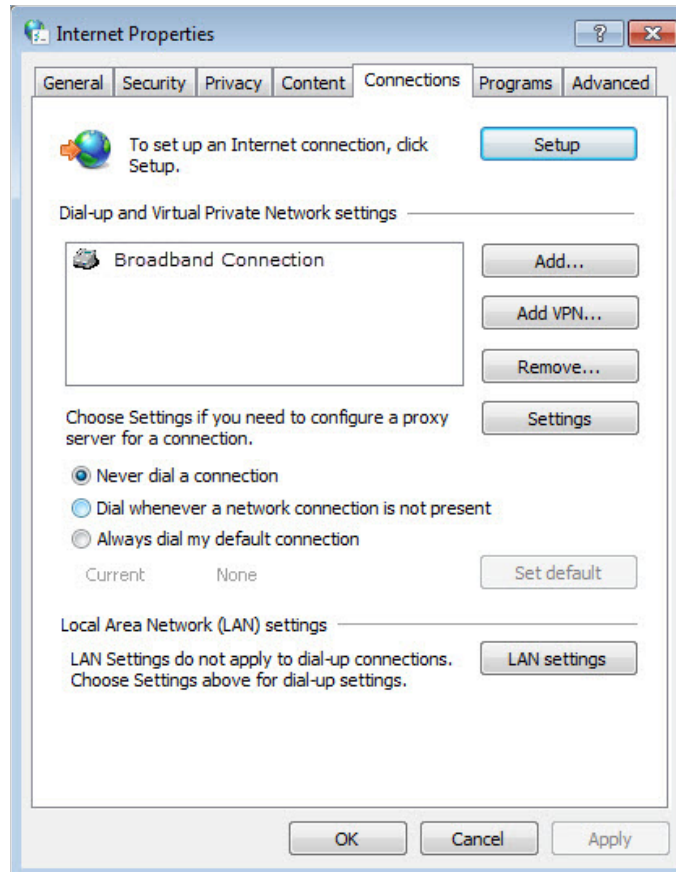
Note:

- Please refer to [Password Recovery](#) to learn how to configure Password Recovery.
- You'll need to reconfigure the router to surf the internet once the router is reset, and please mark down your new password for future use.

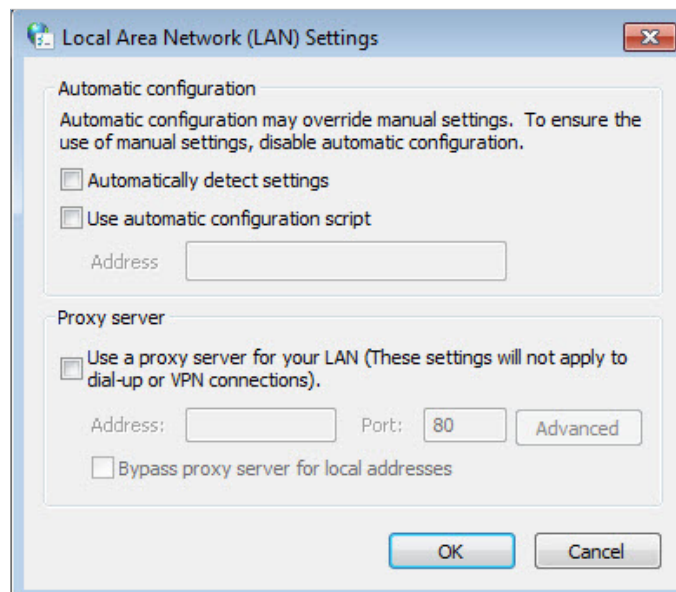
Q3. What should I do if I cannot log in to the router's web management page?

This can happen for a variety of reasons. Please try the methods below to log in again.

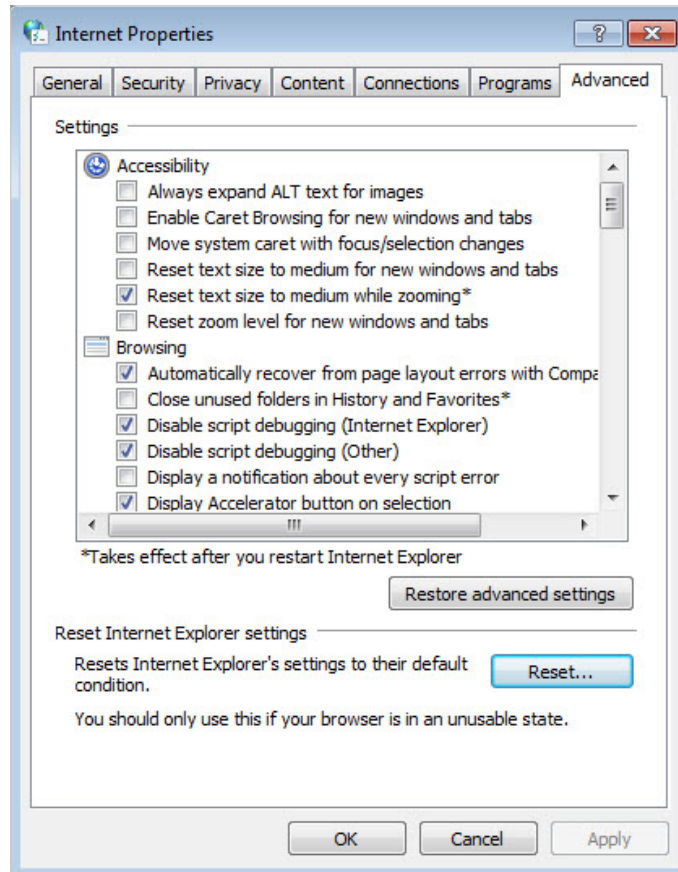
- Make sure your computer is connected to the router correctly and the corresponding LED indicator(s) light up.
- Make sure the IP address of your computer is configured as [Obtain an IP address automatically](#) and [Obtain DNS server address automatically](#).
- Make sure <http://tplinkwifi.net> or <http://192.168.0.1> is correctly entered.
- Check your computer's settings:
 - 1) Go to [Start](#) > [Control Panel](#) > [Network and Internet](#), and click [View network status and tasks](#).
 - 2) Click [Internet Options](#) on the bottom left.
 - 3) Click [Connections](#) and select [Never dial a connection](#).



4) Click [LAN settings](#) and deselect the following three options and click [OK](#).



5) Go to [Advanced](#) > [Restore advanced settings](#), click [OK](#) to save the settings.



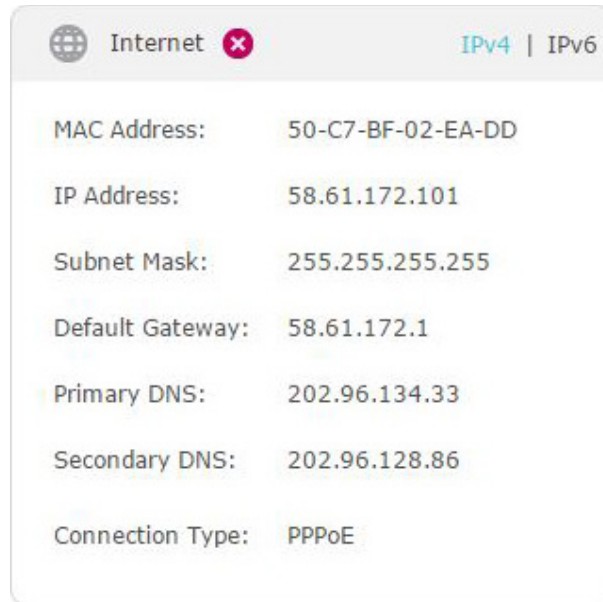
- Use another web browser or computer to log in again.
- Reset the router to factory default settings and try again. If login still fails, please contact the technical support.

■ Note: You'll need to reconfigure the router to surf the internet once the router is reset.

Q4. What should I do if I cannot access the internet even though the configuration is finished?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Status](#) to check internet status:


As the follow picture shows, if IP Address is a valid one, please try the methods below and try again:

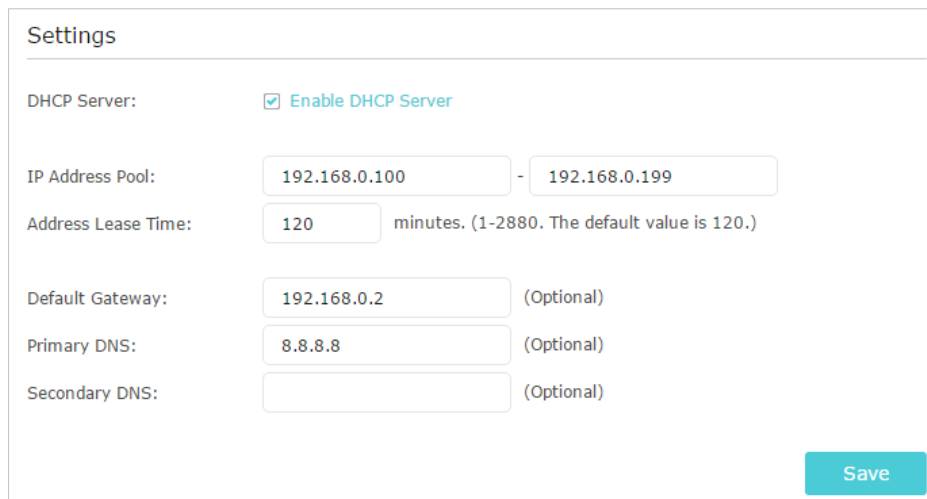


- Your computer might not recognize any DNS server addresses. Please manually configure the DNS server.

1) Go to [Advanced](#) > [Network](#) > [DHCP Server](#).

2) Enter 8.8.8.8 as Primary DNS, click [Save](#).

 **Tips:** 8.8.8.8 is a safe and public DNS server operated by Google.



- Restart the modem and the router.
 - 1) Power off your modem and router, and leave them off for 1 minute.
 - 2) Power on your modem first, and wait about 2 minutes until it gets a solid cable or Internet light.
 - 3) Power on the router.
 - 4) Wait another 1 or 2 minutes and check the internet access.
- Reset the router to factory default settings and reconfigure the router.

- Upgrade the firmware of the router.
- Check the TCP/IP settings on the particular device if all other devices can get internet from the router.

As the picture below shows, if the IP Address is 0.0.0.0, please try the methods below and try again:

Field	Value
MAC Address:	50-C7-BF-02-EA-DD
IP Address:	0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask:	0.0.0.0
Default Gateway:	0.0.0.0
Primary DNS:	0.0.0.0
Secondary DNS:	0.0.0.0
Connection Type:	PPPoE

- Make sure the physical connection between the router and the modem is proper.
- Clone the MAC address of your computer.
 - 1) Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
 - 2) Go to **Advanced > Network > Internet** and focus on the **MAC Clone** section.
 - 3) Choose an option as needed (enter the MAC address if **Use Custom MAC Address** is selected), and click **Save**.

MAC Clone

Use Default MAC Address

Use Current Computer MAC Address

Use Custom MAC Address

Save

Tips:

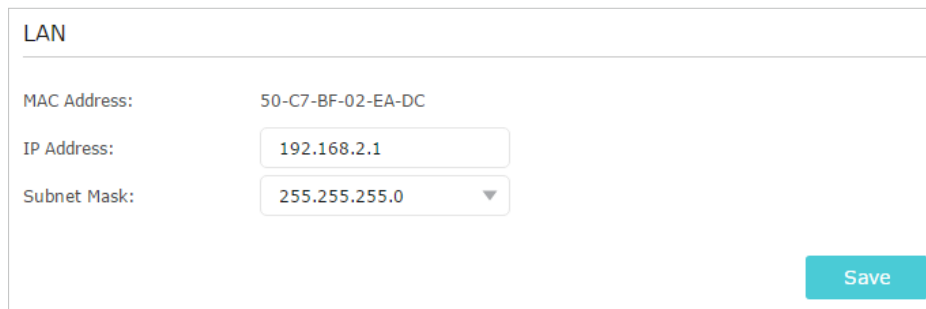
- Some ISP will register the MAC address of your computer when you access the internet for the first time through their Cable modem, if you add a router into your network to share your internet connection, the ISP will not accept it as the MAC address is changed, so we need to clone your computer's MAC address to the router.
- The MAC addresses of a computer in wired connection and wireless connection are different.

- Modify the LAN IP address of the router.

Note:

Most TP-Link routers use 192.168.0.1/192.168.1.1 as their default LAN IP address, which may conflict with the IP range of your existing ADSL modem/router. If so, the router is not able to communicate with your modem and you can't access the internet. To resolve this problem, we need to change the LAN IP address of the router to avoid such conflict, for example, 192.168.2.1.

- 1) Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
- 2) Go to [Advanced](#) > [Network](#) > [LAN](#).
- 3) Modify the LAN IP address as the follow picture shows. Here we take 192.168.2.1 as an example.
- 4) Click [Save](#).



LAN

MAC Address: 50-C7-BF-02-EA-DC

IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

[Save](#)

- Restart the modem and the router.
 - 1) Power off your modem and router, and leave them off for 1 minute.
 - 2) Power on your modem first, and wait about 2 minutes until it get a solid cable or Internet light.
 - 3) Power on the router.
 - 4) Wait another 1 or 2 minutes and check the internet access.
- Double check the internet connection type.
 - 1) Confirm your internet connection type, which can be learned from the ISP.
 - 2) Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
 - 3) Go to [Advanced](#) > [Network](#) > [Internet](#).
 - 4) Select your [Internet Connection Type](#) and fill in other parameters.
 - 5) Click [Save](#).

6) Restart the modem and the router again.

- Please upgrade the firmware of the router.

If you've tried every method above but still cannot access the internet, please contact the technical support.

Q5. What should I do if I cannot find my wireless network or I cannot connect the wireless network?

If you fail to find any wireless network, please follow the steps below:

- Make sure the wireless function of your device is enabled if you're using a laptop with built-in wireless adapter. You can refer to the relevant document or contact the laptop manufacturer.
- Make sure the wireless adapter driver is installed successfully and the wireless adapter is enabled.
 - **On Windows 7 or higher**
 - 1) If you see the message [No connections are available](#), it is usually because the wireless function is disabled or blocked somehow.
 - 2) Click [Troubleshoot](#) and windows might be able to fix the problem by itself.
 - **On Windows XP**
 - 1) If you see the message [Windows cannot configure this wireless connection](#), this is usually because windows configuration utility is disabled or you are running another wireless configuration tool to connect the wireless.
 - 2) Exit the wireless configuration tool (the TP-Link Utility, for example).

- 3) Select and right click on [My Computer](#) on desktop, select [Manage](#) to open Computer Management window.
- 4) Expand [Services and Applications](#) > [Services](#), find and locate [Wireless Zero Configuration](#) in the Services list on the right side.
- 5) Right click [Wireless Zero Configuration](#), and then select [Properties](#).
- 6) Change [Startup type](#) to [Automatic](#), click on Start button and make sure the Service status is [Started](#). And then click [OK](#).

If you can find other wireless network except your own, please follow the steps below:

- Check the WLAN LED indicator on your wireless router/modem.
- Make sure your computer/device is still in the range of your router/modem. Move it closer if it is currently too far away.
- Go to [Advanced](#) > [Wireless](#) > [Wireless Settings](#), and check the wireless settings. Double check your Wireless Network Name and SSID is not hided.

Wireless Settings 2.4GHz | 5GHz

Enable Wireless Radio

Network Name (SSID): Hide SSID

Security:

Version: Auto WPA-PSK WPA2-PSK

Encryption: Auto TKIP AES

Password:

Mode:

Channel Width:

Channel:

Transmit Power: Low Middle High

[Save](#)

If you can find your wireless network but fail to connect, please follow the steps below:

- **Authenticating problem/password mismatch:**
 - 1) Sometimes you will be asked to type in a PIN number when you connect to the wireless network for the first time. This PIN number is different from the Wireless Password/Network Security Key, usually you can only find it on the label of your router.




- 2) If you cannot find the PIN or PIN failed, you may choose [Connecting using a security key instead](#), and then type in the [Wireless Password/Network Security Key](#).
- 3) If it continues to show note of [Network Security Key Mismatch](#), it is suggested to confirm the wireless password of your wireless router.

Note: Wireless Password/Network Security Key is case sensitive.

- **Windows unable to connect to XXXX / Can not join this network / Taking longer than usual to connect to this network:**
 - Check the wireless signal strength of your network. If it is weak (1~3 bars), please move the router closer and try again.
 - Change the wireless Channel of the router to 1, 6 or 11 to reduce interference from other networks.
 - Re-install or update the driver for your wireless adapter of the computer.

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FCC compliance information statement



Product Name: AC1200 Wireless MU-MIMO Gigabit Router

Model Number: Archer A6/Archer C6

Component Name	Model
I.T.E. POWER SUPPLY	T120100-2B1

Responsible party:

TP-Link USA Corporation, d/b/a TP-Link North America, Inc.

Address: 145 South State College Blvd. Suite 400, Brea, CA 92821

Website: <https://www.tp-link.com/us/>

Tel: +1 626 333 0234

Fax: +1 909 527 6803

E-mail: sales.usa@tp-link.com

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/ TV technician for help.

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Note: The manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or TV interference caused by unauthorized modifications to this equipment. Such modifications could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

FCC RF Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with FCC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This device and its antenna must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

"To comply with FCC RF exposure compliance requirements, this grant is applicable to only Mobile Configurations. The antennas used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter."

We, **TP-Link USA Corporation**, has determined that the equipment shown as above has been shown to comply with the applicable technical standards, FCC part 15. There is no unauthorized change is made in the equipment and the equipment is properly maintained and operated.

Issue Date: 2019.11.04

FCC compliance information statement



Product Name: I.T.E. POWER SUPPLY

Model Number: T120100-2B1

Responsible party:

TP-Link USA Corporation, d/b/a TP-Link North America, Inc.

Address: 145 South State College Blvd. Suite 400, Brea, CA 92821

Website: <https://www.tp-link.com/us/>

Tel: +1 626 333 0234

Fax: +1 909 527 6803

E-mail: sales.usa@tp-link.com

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the

user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/ TV technician for help.

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

We, **TP-Link USA Corporation**, has determined that the equipment shown as above has been shown to comply with the applicable technical standards, FCC part 15. There is no unauthorized change is made in the equipment and the equipment is properly maintained and operated.

Issue Date: 2019.11.04

Canadian Compliance Statement

This device contains licence-exempt transmitter(s)/receiver(s) that comply with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's licence-exempt RSS(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause interference.
- (2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

L'émetteur/récepteur exempt de licence contenu dans le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes :

- 1) L'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage;
- 2) L'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Caution:

The device for operation in the band 5150–5250 MHz is only for indoor use to reduce the potential for harmful interference to co-channel mobile satellite systems;

Avertissement:

Le dispositif fonctionnant dans la bande 5150-5250 MHz est réservé uniquement pour une utilisation à l'intérieur afin de réduire les risques de brouillage préjudiciable aux systèmes de satellites mobiles utilisant les mêmes canaux;

Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with IC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.

Déclaration d'exposition aux radiations:

Cet équipement est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux rayonnements IC établies pour un environnement non contrôlé. Cet équipement doit être installé et utilisé avec un minimum de 20 cm de distance entre la source de rayonnement et votre corps.

Industry Canada Statement

CAN ICES-3 (B)/NMB-3(B)

Korea Warning Statements:

당해 무선설비는 운용중 전파혼신 가능성이 있음.

NCC Notice & BSMI Notice:

注意！

依據 低功率電波輻射性電機管理辦法

第十二條 經型式認證合格之低功率射頻電機，非經許可，公司、商號或使用者均不得擅自變更頻率、加大功率或變更原設計之特性或功能。

第十四條 低功率射頻電機之使用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信；經發現有干擾現象時，應立即停用，並改善至無干擾時方得繼續使用。前項合法通信，指依電信規定作業之無線電信。低功率射頻電機需忍受合法通信或工業、科學以及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。

4.7.9.1應避免影響附近雷達系統之操作。

4.7.9.2高增益指向性天線只得應用於固定式點對點系統。

安全諮詢及注意事項

- 請使用原裝電源供應器或只能按照本產品注明的電源類型使用本產品。
- 清潔本產品之前請先拔掉電源線。請勿使用液體、噴霧清潔劑或濕布進行清潔。

- 注意防潮，請勿將水或其他液體潑灑到本產品上。
- 插槽與開口供通風使用，以確保本產品的操作可靠並防止過熱，請勿堵塞或覆蓋開口。
- 請勿將本產品置放於靠近熱源的地方。除非有正常的通風，否則不可放在密閉位置中。
- 請不要私自打開機殼，不要嘗試自行維修本產品，請由授權的專業人士進行此項工作。

限用物質含有情況標示聲明書










產品元件名稱	限用物質及其化學符號					
	鉛 Pb	鎘 Cd	汞 Hg	六價鉻 CrVI	多溴聯苯 PBB	多溴二苯醚 PBDE
PCB	○	○	○	○	○	○
外殼	○	○	○	○	○	○
電源供應器	—	○	○	○	○	○
備考1. 超出0.1 wt %” 及 “超出0.01 wt %” 系指限用物質之百分比含量超出百分比含量基準值。						
備考2. “○” 系指該項限用物質之百分比含量未超出百分比含量基準值。						
備考3. “— “ 系指該項限用物質為排除項目。						

Safety Information

- Keep the device away from water, fire, humidity or hot environments.
- Do not attempt to disassemble, repair, or modify the device.
- Do not use damaged charger or USB cable to charge the device.
- Do not use any other chargers than those recommended
- Do not use the device where wireless devices are not allowed.
- Adapter shall be installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.

Please read and follow the above safety information when operating the device. We cannot guarantee that no accidents or damage will occur due to improper use of the device. Please use this product with care and operate at your own risk.

Explanations of the symbols on the product label

Symbol	Explanation
	Class II equipment
	Class II equipment with functional earthing
	AC voltage
	DC voltage
	Polarity of d.c. power connector
	Hazard live parts
	Energy efficiency Marking
	Indoor use only
	<p>RECYCLING</p> <p>This product bears the selective sorting symbol for Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). This means that this product must be handled pursuant to European directive 2012/19/EU in order to be recycled or dismantled to minimize its impact on the environment.</p> <p>User has the choice to give his product to a competent recycling organization or to the retailer when he buys a new electrical or electronic equipment.</p>