



User Guide

AC750 Dual-Band Wi-Fi Router
Archer C24

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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.

When using this guide, please note that features available of the router may vary by model and software version. Router's 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 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 network conditions, client limitations, and environmental factors, including building materials, obstacles, volume and density of traffic, and client location.

More Info

- The latest software, management app and utility can be found at [Download Center](#) at <https://www.tp-link.com/support>.
- The Quick Installation Guide can be found where you find this guide or inside the package of the router.
- Specifications can be found on the product page at <https://www.tp-link.com>.
- A TP-Link Community is provided for you to discuss our products 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 chapter 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.

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. Top Panel



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

LED Explanation:

LED	Status	Indication
 (Power)	On	Power is on.
	Blinking	Blinking slowly: The system is starting up or firmware upgrade is in progress. Blinking quickly: WPS connection is in progress.
	Off	Power is off.
 (2.4GHz Wireless)	On	The 2.4GHz wireless band is enabled.
	Off	The 2.4GHz wireless band is disabled.

LED	Status	Indication
 (5GHz Wireless)	On	The 5GHz wireless band is enabled.
	Off	The 5GHz wireless band is disabled.
 (LAN)	On	At least one powered-on device is connected to the router's LAN port.
	Off	No powered-on device is connected to the router's LAN port.
 (Internet)	Green On	Router Mode: Internet is available. Access Point Mode: The WAN port is connected. Range Extender Mode: The router is connected to the host network.
	Orange On	The WAN port is connected, but internet is not available.
	Off	Router Mode: The WAN port is not connected. Access Point Mode: The WAN port is not connected. Range Extender Mode: The router is not connected to the host network.

1.2.2. The Back Panel



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

Button and Port Explanation

Item	Description
Power Port	For connecting the router to a power socket via the provided power adapter.
WAN Port	For connecting to a DSL/Cable modem, or an Ethernet jack.
LAN Ports (1/2/3/4)	For connecting your PC or other wired devices to the router.
WPS/RESET Button	Press the button for 1 second, and immediately press the WPS button on your client to start the WPS process.
	Press and hold the button until all LEDs turn off to reset the router to its factory default settings.
Antennas	Used for wireless operation and data transmit. Upright them for the best Wi-Fi performance.

Chapter 2

Connect to the Internet

This chapter contains the following sections:

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

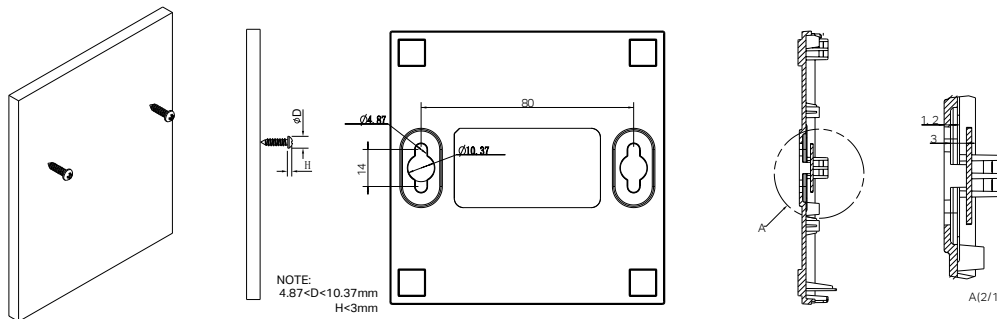
2.1. Position Your Router

With the router, you can access your network from anywhere within the wireless network coverage. However, the wireless signal strength and coverage vary depending on the actual environment of your router. Many obstacles may limit the range of the wireless signal, for example, concrete structures or thick walls.

For your security and best Wi-Fi performance, please:

- Do NOT locate the router in a place where it will be exposed to moisture or excessive heat.
- Keep away from the strong electromagnetic radiation and the device of electromagnetic sensitive.
- Place the router in a location where it can be connected to the various devices as well as to a power source.
- Make sure the cables and power cord are safely placed out of the way to avoid a tripping hazard.

Generally, the router is placed on a horizontal surface, such as on a shelf or desktop. The device also can be mounted on the wall as shown in the following figure.



Note:

The diameter of the screw, $4.87\text{mm} < D < 10.37\text{mm}$, and the distance of two screws is 80mm. The screw that project from the wall need around 4mm based, and the length of the screw need to be at least 20mm to withstand the weight of the product.

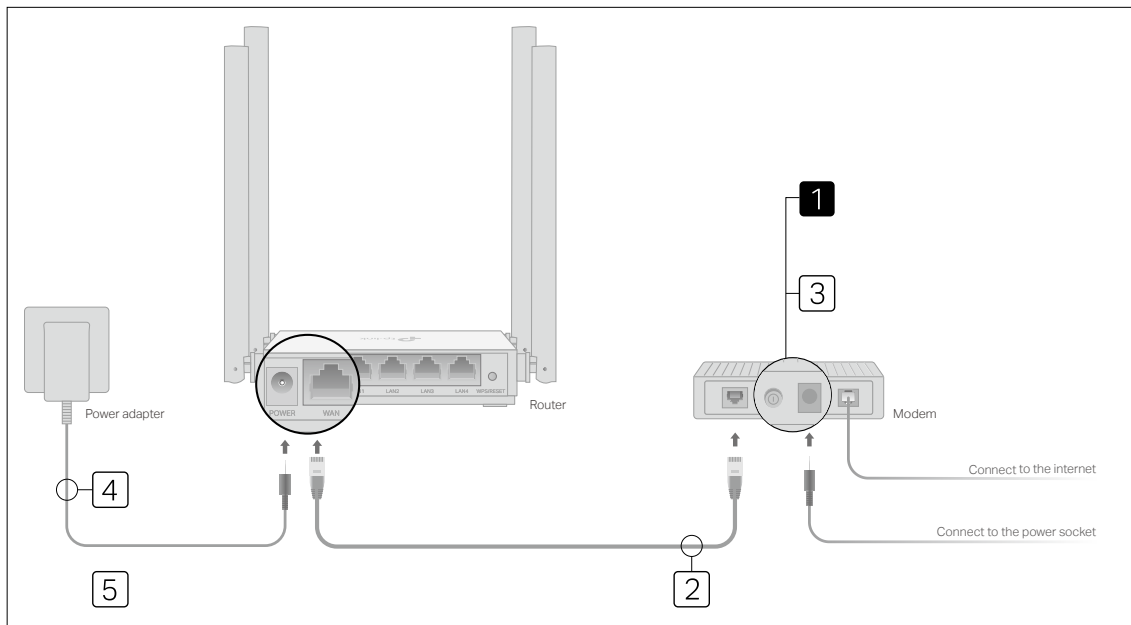
2.2. Connect to the Internet

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

2.2.1. Wireless Router Mode

1. Follow the steps below to connect your router.

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



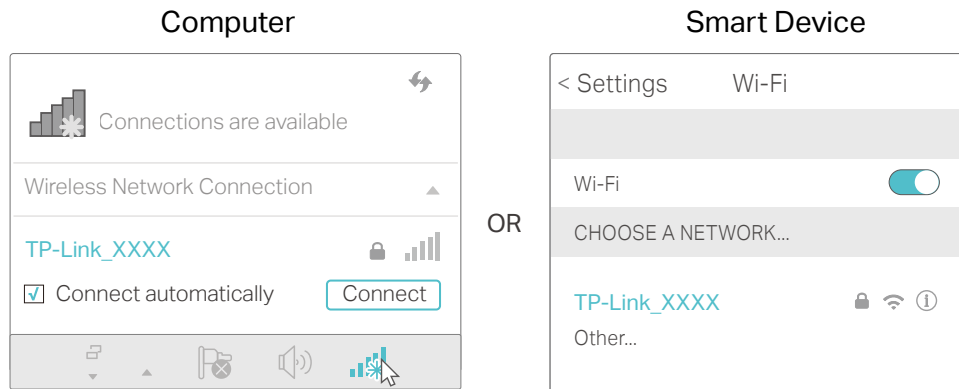
- 1) Power off the modem, and remove the backup battery if it has one.
 - 2) Connect the powered-off modem to the router's **WAN** port with an Ethernet cable.
 - 3) Turn on the modem, and then wait about **2 minutes** for it to restart.
 - 4) Connect the power adapter to the router.
 - 5) Verify that the internet LED turns solid before continuing with the configuration.
2. Connect your computer to the router.

- **Method 1: Wired**

Turn off the Wi-Fi on your computer and connect your computer to the router's LAN port.

- **Method 2: Wireless**

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



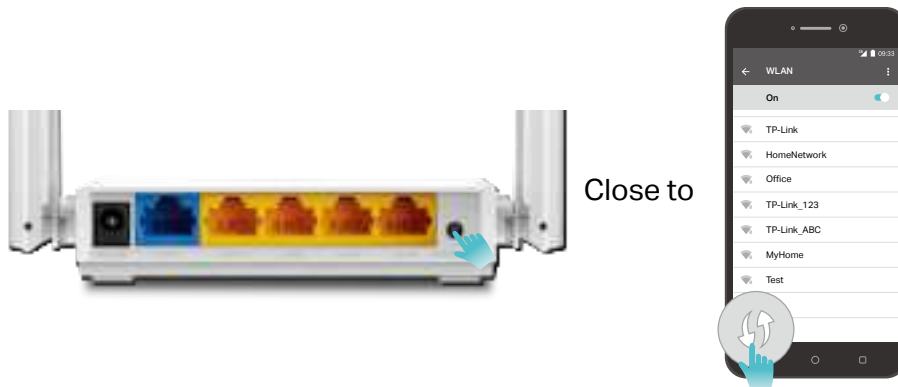
- **Method 3: Use the WPS button**

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

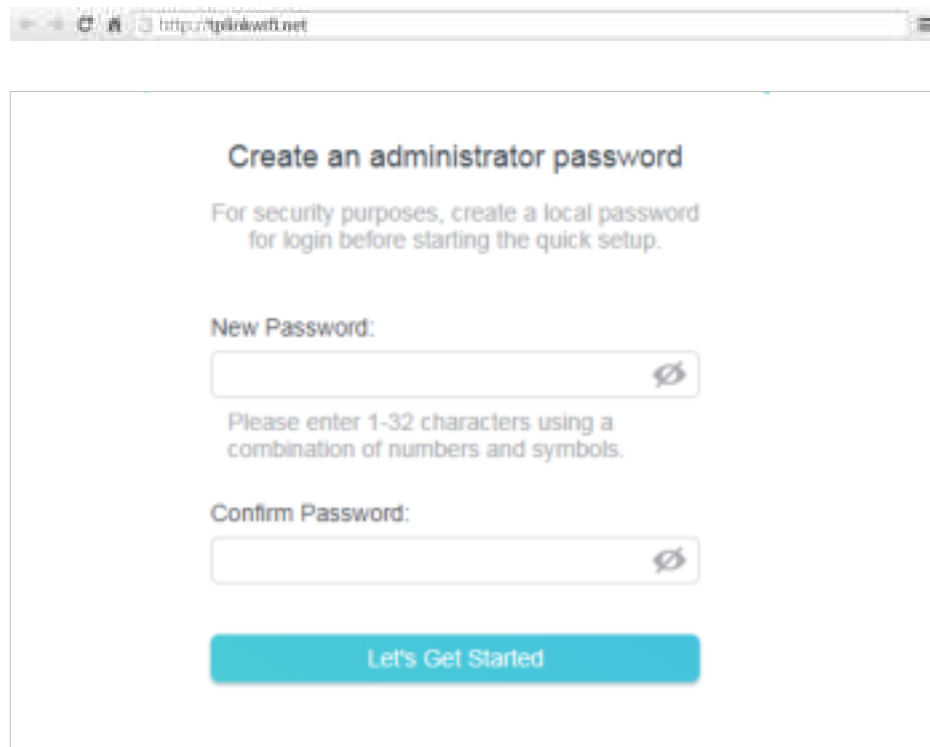
Note:

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

- 1) Tap the WPS icon on the device's screen. Here we take an Android phone as an example.
- 2) Immediately press the WPS button on your router.



3. Enter <http://tplinkwifi.net> in the address bar of a web browser. Create a password to log in.



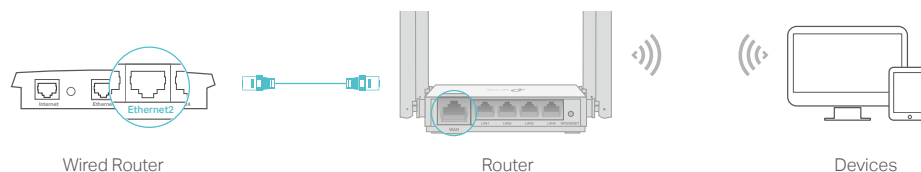
Note:

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

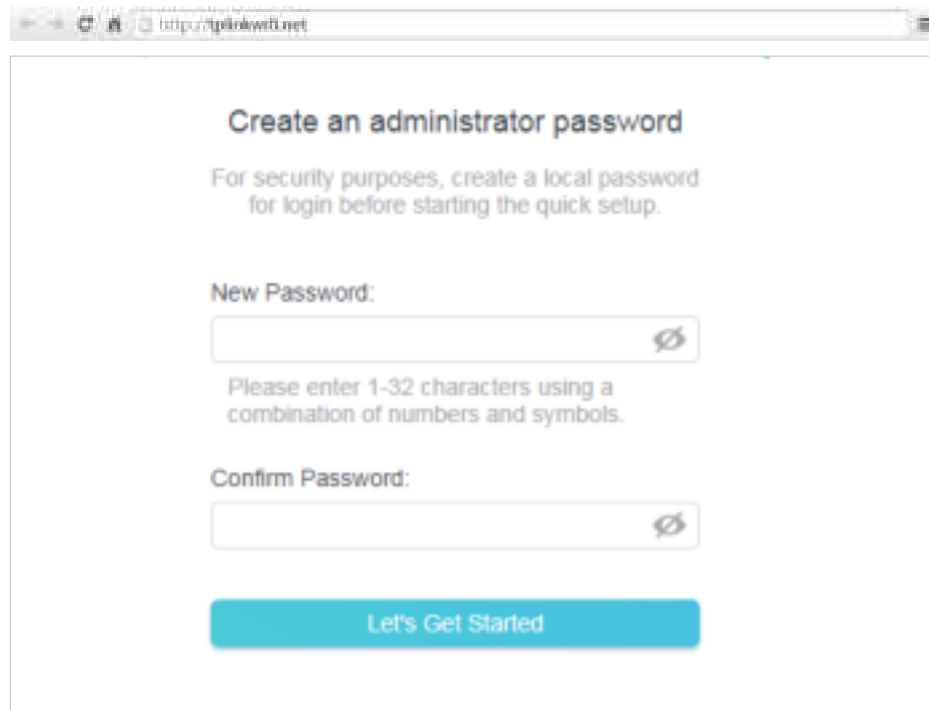
4. Follow the [Quick Setup](#) to set up the internet connection.
5. [Enjoy!](#) For wireless devices, you may have to reconnect to the wireless network if you have customized the SSID (wireless name) and password during the configuration.

2.2.2. Access Point Mode

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



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



Create an administrator password

For security purposes, create a local password for login before starting the quick setup.

New Password:

Please enter 1-32 characters using a combination of numbers and symbols.

Confirm Password:

Let's Get Started

Note:

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

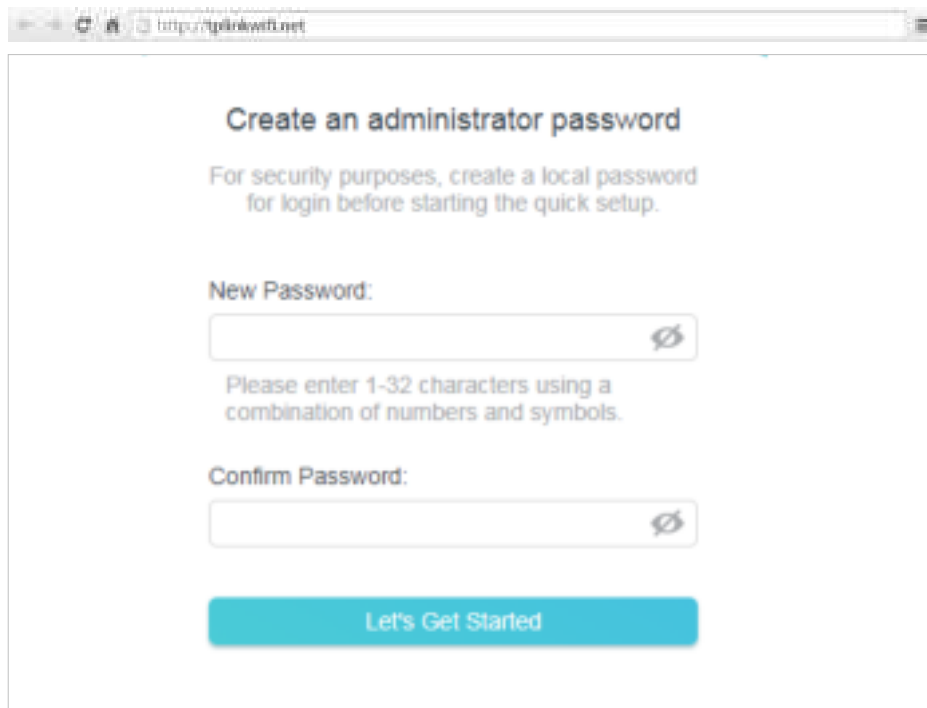
5. Click [Change Mode](#) in the top right corner and select [Access Point Mode](#). Wait for the router to reboot.

6. Follow the [Quick Setup](#) to set up the internet connection.
7. [Enjoy!](#) Connect to the wireless network by using the SSID (network name) and password of the router.

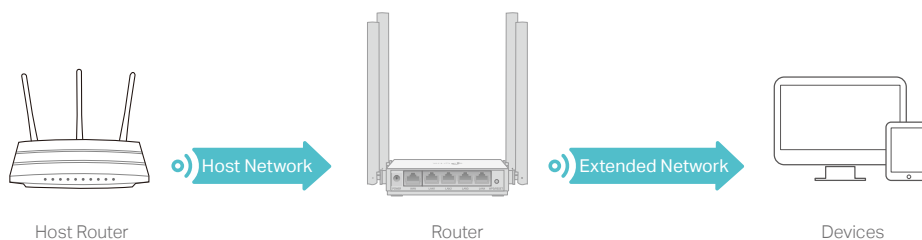
2.2.3. Range Extender Mode

This mode boosts your home wireless coverage.

1. Connect the power adapter to the router.
2. Connect a computer to the router via an Ethernet cable or wirelessly by using the SSID (wireless name) and password printed on the bottom label of the router.
3. Enter <http://tplinkwifi.net> in the address bar of a web browser. Create a password to log in.



4. Click [Change Mode](#) in the top right corner and select [Range Extender Mode](#). Wait for the router to reboot.
5. Follow the [Quick Setup](#) to set up the internet connection.
6. [Relocate:](#) Place the router between your host router and the Wi-Fi dead zone. The location you choose must be within the range of your existing host network.



7. **Enjoy!** You can customize the SSID and password of the extended network.

Chapter 3

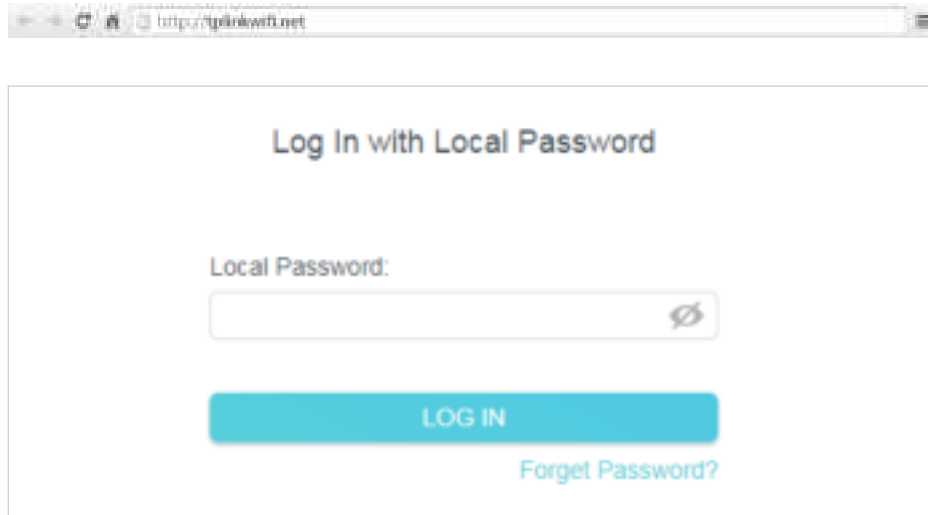
Log In to the Router

This chapter introduces how to log in to the web management page of the router.

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

Follow the steps below to log in to your router.

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



Note:

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

Chapter 4

Configure the Router in Wireless Router Mode

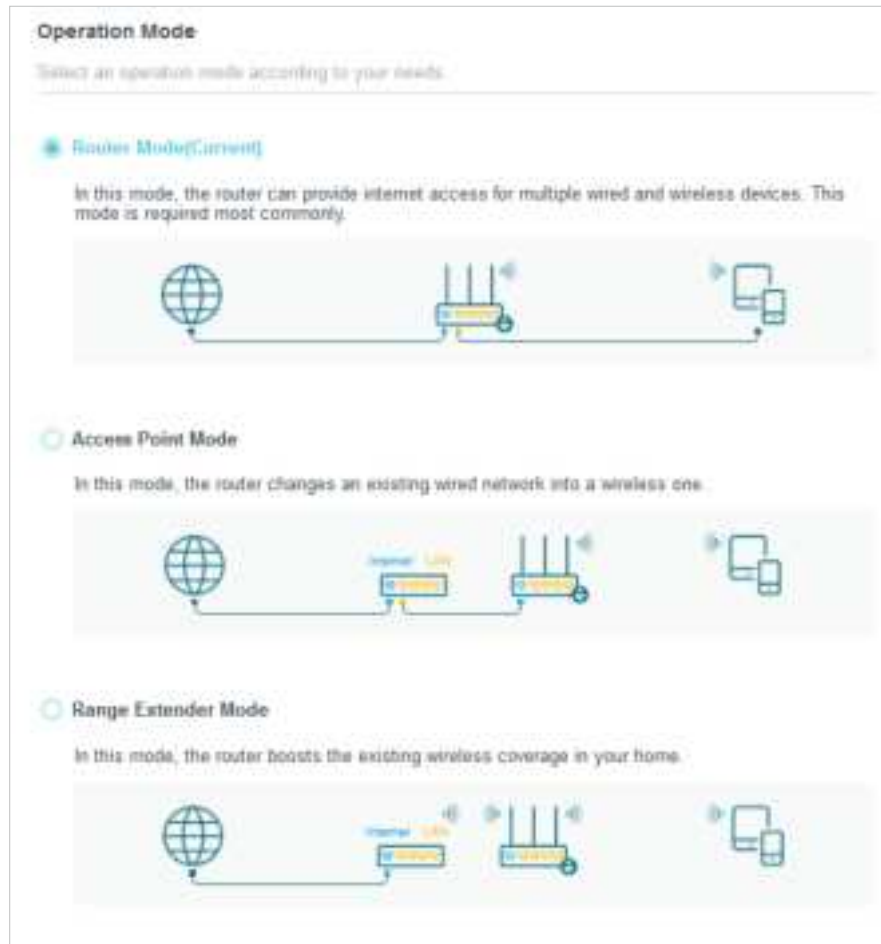
This chapter presents how to configure the various features of the router working as a wireless router.

It contains the following sections:

- [Operation Mode](#)
- [Network](#)
- [Wireless](#)
- [NAT Forwarding](#)
- [Parental Controls](#)
- [QoS](#)
- [Security](#)
- [IPv6](#)
- [System](#)

4.1. Operation Mode

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



4.2. Network

4.2.1. Status

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

Status

Internet status overview is displayed on this page.

Internet

Status: **Connected**

Internet Connection Type: **Dynamic IP**

IP Address: **150.12.124**

Subnet Mask: **255.255.252.0**

Default Gateway: **150.0.1**

Primary DNS: **150.0.1**

Secondary DNS: **0.0.0.0**

LAN

MAC Address: **00:1B:66:CA:00:07**

IP Address: **192.168.0.1**

Subnet Mask: **255.255.255.0**

DHCP Server

DHCP Server: **Enabled**

IP Address Pool: **192.168.0.100-192.168.0.199**

Dynamic DNS

Service Provider: **NO IP**

Username:

Domain: **Disconnected**

- **Internet** - This field displays the current settings of the internet, and you can configure them on the [Advanced > Network > Internet](#) page.
 - **Status** - Indicates whether the router has been connected to the internet.
 - **Internet Connection Type** - Indicates the way in which your router is connected to the internet.
 - **IP Address** - The WAN IP address of the router.
 - **Subnet Mask** - The subnet mask associated with the WAN IP address.
 - **Default Gateway** - The Gateway currently used is shown here. When you use Dynamic IP as the internet connection type, click [Renew](#) or [Release](#) here to obtain new IP parameters dynamically from the ISP or release them.
 - **Primary & Secondary DNS** - The IP addresses of DNS (Domain Name System) server.

- **LAN** - This field displays the current settings of the LAN, and you can configure them on the [Advanced > Network > LAN](#) page.
 - **MAC Address** - The physical address of the router.
 - **IP Address** - The LAN IP address of the router.
 - **Subnet Mask** - The subnet mask associated with the LAN IP address.
- **DHCP Server** - This field displays the current settings of DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) Server, and you can configure them on the [Network > DHCP Server](#) page.
 - **DHCP Server** - Indicates whether the DHCP server is enabled or disabled. It is enabled by default and the router acts as a DHCP server.
 - **IP Address Pool** - The IP address range for the DHCP server to assign IP addresses.
- **Dynamic DNS** - This field displays the current settings of the Dynamic DNS (Domain Name System), and you can configure them on the [Advanced > Network > Dynamic DNS](#) page.
 - **Service Provider** - The Dynamic DNS service provider you have signed up for.
 - **Host Name** - The Domain Name you have entered in the [Dynamic DNS](#) page.
 - **Status** - The status of the Dynamic DNS service connection.

4.2.2. Internet

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced > Network > Internet](#).
3. Set up the internet connection and click [SAVE](#).

Dynamic IP

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

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

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

Internet
Set up an internet connection with the service information provided by your ISP (internet service provider).

Internet Connection Type: Dynamic IP

IP Address: 10.0.2.224

Subnet Mask: 255.255.252.0

Default Gateway: 10.0.0.1

Primary DNS: 10.0.0.1

Secondary DNS: 0.0.0.0

RENEW

RELEASE

[▼ Advanced Settings](#)

DNS Address: Get Dynamically from ISP

Primary DNS: 10.0.0.1

Secondary DNS: 0.0.0.0

MTU Size: 1500 bytes
The default is 1500, do not change unless necessary.

Host Name: 10.0.0.0.0.0.0.0

☐ Get IP with Unicast DHCP

- **MTU Size** - The normal MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) value for most Ethernet networks is 1500 Bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.
- **Host Name** - This option specifies the name of the router.
- **Get IP with Unicast DHCP** - A few ISPs' DHCP servers do support the broadcast applications. If you cannot get the IP address normally, you can choose this option (it is rarely required).

Static IP

If your ISP provides a static or fixed IP address, subnet mask, default gateway and DNS setting, please select **Static IP**.

Internet
Set up an internet connection with the service information provided by your ISP (internet service provider).

Internet Connection Type: Static IP

IP Address: 10.0.0.1

Subnet Mask: 0.0.0.0

Default Gateway: 10.0.0.1

Primary DNS: 10.0.0.1

Secondary DNS: 0.0.0.0 (Optional)

MTU Size: 1500 bytes
The default is 1500, do not change unless necessary.

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

PPPoE

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

Internet

Set up an internet connection with the service information provided by your ISP (internet service provider).

Internet Connection Type:

PPPoE

Username:

Password:

IP Address:

0.0.0.0

Primary DNS:

0.0.0.0

Secondary DNS:

0.0.0.0

▼ Advanced Settings

Secondary Connection:

None

MTU Size:

1480

bytes

The default is 1480, do not change unless necessary.

Service Name:

(Leave blank unless ISP requires.)

Access Concentrator Name:

(Leave blank unless ISP requires.)

Detect Online Interval:

10

seconds

IP Address:

Get Dynamically from ISP

DNS Address:

Get Dynamically from ISP

Primary DNS:

0.0.0.0

Secondary DNS:

0.0.0.0

Connection Mode:

Auto

CONNECT

DISCONNECT

- **User Name/Password** - Enter the user name and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Secondary Connection** - It's available only for PPPoE connection. If your ISP provides an extra connection type, select **Dynamic IP** or **Static IP** to activate the secondary connection.
- **MTU Size** - The default MTU size is 1480 bytes. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU size unless required by your ISP.
- **Service Name** - The service name should not be configured unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP. In most cases, leaving these fields blank will work.
- **Access Concentrator Name** - The access concentrator name should not be configured unless you are sure it is necessary for your ISP. In most cases, leaving these fields blank will work.
- **Detect Online Interval** - The router will detect Access Concentrator online at every interval. The default value is 10. You can input the value between 0 and 120. The value 0 means no detect.
- **IP Address** - The default setting is to get an IP address dynamically from your ISP. If your ISP does not automatically assign IP addresses to the router, please select **Use the Following IP Address** and enter the IP address provided by your ISP in dotted-decimal notation.
- **DNS Address** - The default setting is to get an IP address dynamically from your ISP. If your ISP does not automatically assign DNS addresses to the router, please select **Use the Following DNS Addresses** and enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation of your ISP's primary DNS server. If a secondary DNS server address is available, enter it as well.
- **Connection Mode** - Select an appropriate connection mode that determines how to connect to the internet.
 - **Auto** - In this mode, the internet connection reconnects automatically any it gets disconnected.
 - **On Demand** - In this mode, the internet connection will be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again.
 - **Time-based** - In this mode, the internet connection is only established in a specific timeframe. If this option is selected, enter the start time and end time. Both are in HH:MM format.
 - **Manual** - In this mode, the internet connection is controlled manually by clicking the **Connect/Disconnect** button. This mode also supports the **Max Idle Time** function as **On Demand** mode. Enter a maximum time (in minutes), the internet connection can be inactive before it is terminated into the Max Idle Time. The

default value is 15 minutes. If you want the internet connection remains active all the time, enter 0 (zero).

Note:

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

L2TP

If your ISP provides L2TP connection, please select [L2TP](#).

The screenshot shows the 'Internet' configuration page. At the top, it says 'Set up an internet connection with the service information provided by your ISP (internet service provider)'. The 'Internet Connection Type' is set to 'L2TP'. Below this, there are fields for 'Username' and 'Password'. The 'IP Address' is set to '0.0.0.0'. There are also fields for 'Primary DNS' and 'Secondary DNS', both set to '0.0.0.0'. Underneath, there are radio buttons for 'Dynamic IP' (which is selected) and 'Static IP'. Below these are fields for 'VPN Server IP/Domain Name', 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', 'Default Gateway', 'Primary DNS', and 'Secondary DNS', all set to '0.0.0.0'. There is an 'MTU Size' field set to '1460' with a note below it: 'The default is 1460, do not change unless necessary'. At the bottom, there is a 'Connection Mode' dropdown set to 'Auto'. At the very bottom, there are two buttons: 'CONNECT' and 'DISCONNECT'.

- [Username/Password](#) - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- [VPN Server IP/ Domain Name](#) - Enter the VPN server's IP address or domain name provided by your ISP.
- [MTU Size](#) - The default MTU size is "1460" bytes, which is usually fine. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU Size unless required by your ISP.
- [Connection Mode](#)
 - [Auto](#) - In this mode, the internet connection reconnects automatically any it gets disconnected.

- **On Demand** - In this mode, the internet connection will be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again.
- **Manual** - In this mode, the internet connection is controlled manually by clicking the **Connect/Disconnect** button. This mode also supports the **Max Idle Time** function as **On Demand** mode. Enter a maximum time (in minutes), the internet connection can be inactive before it is terminated into the Max Idle Time. The default value is 15 minutes. If you want the internet connection remains active all the time, enter 0 (zero).

Note:

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

PPTP

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

The screenshot shows the 'Internet' configuration page. At the top, it says 'Set up an internet connection with the service information provided by your ISP (internet service provider)'. The 'Internet Connection Type' is set to 'PPTP'. Below this are fields for 'Username' and 'Password'. There are also fields for 'IP Address', 'Primary DNS', and 'Secondary DNS', all currently set to '0.0.0.0'. Underneath these are radio buttons for 'Dynamic IP' (which is selected) and 'Static IP'. Below the radio buttons is a 'VPN Server IP/Domain Name' field, also set to '0.0.0.0'. Further down are fields for 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', 'Default Gateway', 'Primary DNS', and 'Secondary DNS', all set to '0.0.0.0'. There is an 'MTU Size' field set to '1420' with a note below it: 'The default is 1420, do not change unless necessary.' At the bottom, there is a 'Connection Mode' dropdown set to 'Auto'. At the very bottom are two buttons: 'CONNECT' (highlighted in blue) and 'DISCONNECT' (greyed out).

- **Username/Password** - Enter the username and password provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.

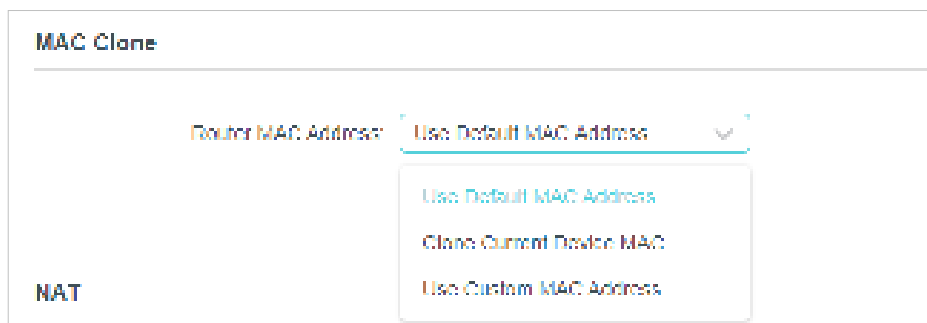
- **VPN Server IP/ Domain Name** - Enter the VPN server's IP address or domain name provided by your ISP.
- **MTU Size** - The default MTU size is "1420" bytes, which is usually fine. It is not recommended that you change the default MTU Size unless required by your ISP.
- **Connection Mode**
 - **Auto** - In this mode, the internet connection reconnects automatically any it gets disconnected.
 - **On Demand** - In this mode, the internet connection will be terminated automatically after a specified inactivity period (Max Idle Time) and be re-established when you attempt to access the internet again.
 - **Manual** - In this mode, the internet connection is controlled manually by clicking the **Connect/Disconnect** button. This mode also supports the **Max Idle Time** function as **On Demand** mode. Enter a maximum time (in minutes), the internet connection can be inactive before it is terminated into the Max Idle Time. The default value is 15 minutes. If you want the internet connection remains active all the time, enter 0 (zero).

Note:

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

4.2.3. MAC Clone

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



- **Use Default MAC Address** - Do not change the default MAC address of your router in case the ISP does not bind the assigned IP address to the MAC address.
- **Use Current MAC Address** - Select to copy the current MAC address of the computer that is connected to the router, in case the ISP binds the assigned IP address to the MAC address.

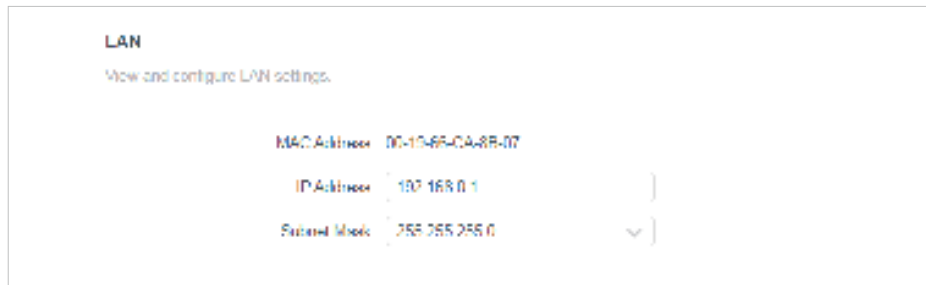
- **Use Custom MAC Address** - Select if your ISP requires you to register the MAC address and enter the correct MAC address in this field, in case the ISP binds the assigned IP address to the specific MAC address.

Note:

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

4.2.4. LAN

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



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

Note:

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

4.2.5. IPTV/VLAN

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

IPTV/VLAN
Configure IPTV/VLAN settings if you want to enjoy IPTV or VoIP service, or if your ISP requires VLAN tags

IPTV/VLAN: ☒ Enable

Mode: Bridge

LAN1: Internet

LAN2: Internet

LAN3: IPTV

LAN4: IPTV

- **IPTV/VLAN** - Select to enable the IPTV feature.
- **Mode** - Select the appropriate mode according to your ISP.
- **LAN 1/2/3/4** - Assign your LAN port to whether function as the internet supplier or as the IPTV supplier.

4.2.6. DHCP Server

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

- **To specify the IP address that the router assigns:**
 1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
 2. Go to **Advanced > Network > DHCP Server** and locate the **DHCP Server** section.

DHCP Server
Dynamically assign IP addresses to the devices connected to the router

DHCP Server: ☒ Enable

IP Address Pool: 192.168.0.100 - 192.168.0.199

Address Lease Time: 120 minutes

Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0 (Optional)

Primary DNS: 0.0.0.0 (Optional)

Secondary DNS: 0.0.0.0 (Optional)

1. Tick the **Enable** checkbox.
2. Enter the starting and ending IP addresses in the **IP Address Pool**.

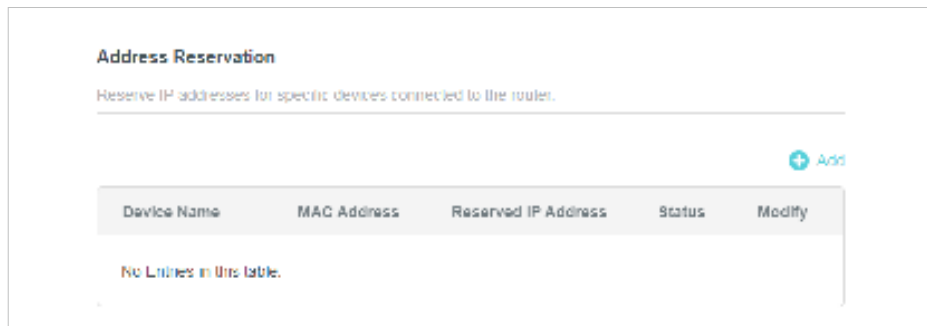
3. Enter other parameters if the ISP offers. The **Default Gateway** is automatically filled in and is the same as the LAN IP address of the router.
4. Click **SAVE**.

Note:

To use the DHCP server function of the router, you must configure all computers on the LAN as **Obtain an IP Address automatically**.

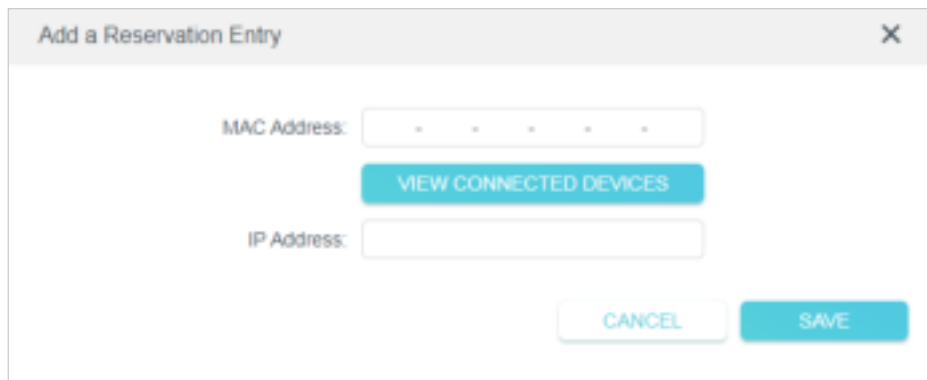
- **To reserve an IP address for a specified client device:**

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > Network > DHCP Server** and locate the **Address Reservation** section.
3. Click **Add** in the **Address Reservation** section.



The screenshot shows the 'Address Reservation' section of the router's web interface. It includes a sub-header 'Address Reservation' and a description 'Reserve IP addresses for specific devices connected to the router.' Below this is a table with columns: Device Name, MAC Address, Reserved IP Address, Status, and Modify. The table is currently empty, with a message 'No Entries in this table.' at the bottom. An '+ Add' button is located in the top right corner of the table area.

4. Click **VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES** and select the you device you want to reserve an IP for. Then the **MAC and IP Address** will be automatically filled in. You can also enter the **MAC and IP address** of the client device.



The screenshot shows the 'Add a Reservation Entry' dialog box. It has a title bar with a close button (X). Inside, there are two input fields: 'MAC Address' and 'IP Address'. The 'MAC Address' field is partially filled with asterisks. Below the 'MAC Address' field is a blue button labeled 'VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES'. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'CANCEL' and 'SAVE'.

- **To check the DHCP client list:**

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > Network > DHCP Server** and locate the **DHCP Client List** section. You can see the device information of the list.
3. Click **Refresh** to see the current attached devices.



DHCP Client List

View the devices that are currently assigned with IP addresses by the DHCP server.

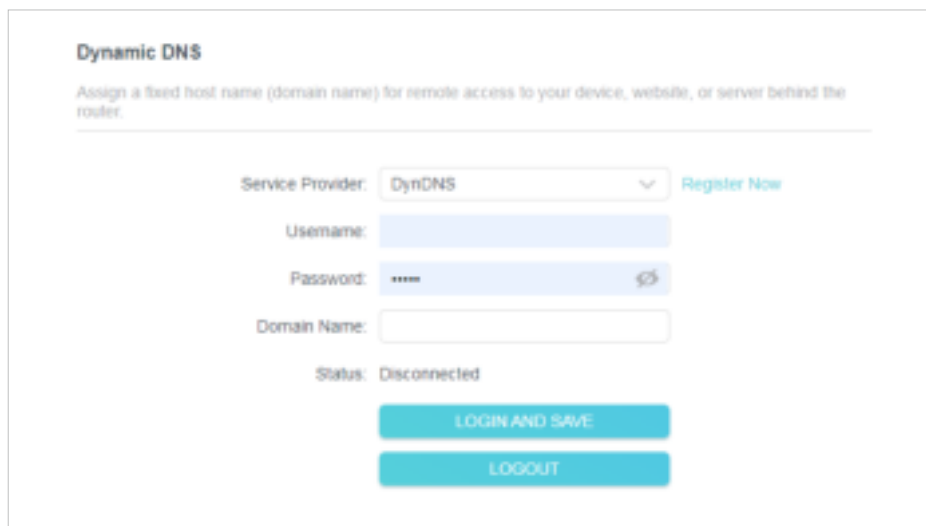
Total Clients: 1 [Refresh](#)

Device Name	MAC Address	Assigned IP Address	Lease Time
192.168.0.101	36-37-4B-49-57-FF	192.168.0.101	01:59:01

4.2.7. Dynamic DNS

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

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the username and password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Network](#) > [Dynamic DNS](#).
3. Select the DDNS [Service Provider](#): NO-IP or DynDNS. If you don't have a DDNS account, you have to register first by clicking [Register Now](#).



Dynamic DNS

Assign a fixed host name (domain name) for remote access to your device, website, or server behind the router.

Service Provider: DynDNS [Register Now](#)

Username:

Password: [Show/Hide](#)

Domain Name:

Status: Disconnected

[LOGIN AND SAVE](#)

[LOGOUT](#)

4. Enter the [Username](#) for your DDNS account.
5. Enter the [Password](#) for your DDNS account.
6. Enter the [Domain Name](#) you received from dynamic DNS service provider here.

7. If your service provider is NO-IP, select [WAN IP binding](#) to ensure that the domain name is bound to the WAN IP of this router.
8. Click [LOGIN AND SAVE](#).

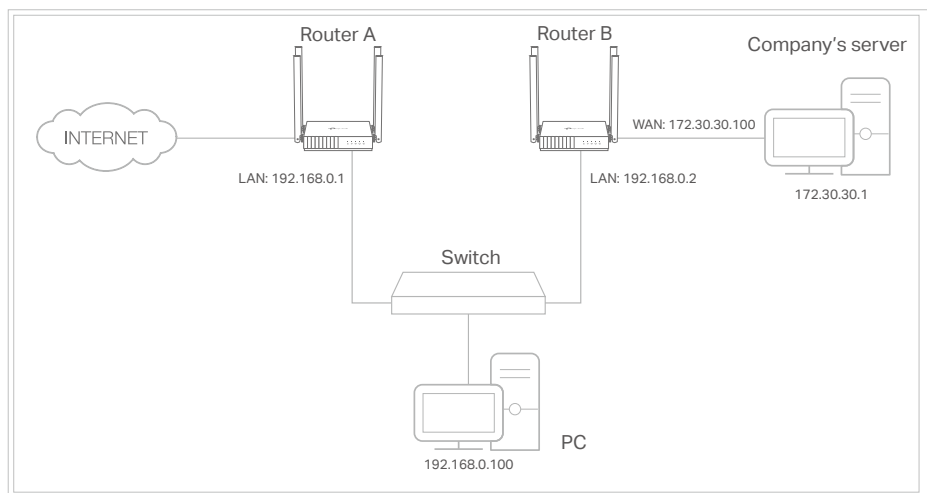
4.2.8. Static Routing

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

I want to:

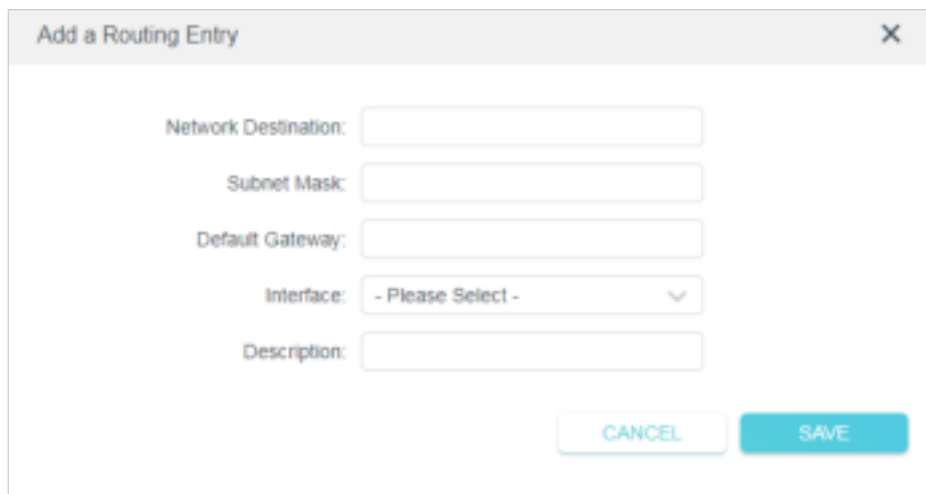
Visit multiple networks and servers at the same time.

[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 the password you set for Router A.
3. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Network](#) > [Routing](#) and locate the [Static Routing](#) section.
4. Click [Add](#) and finish the settings according to the following explanations:



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add a Routing Entry" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Inside the dialog, there are five input fields arranged vertically: "Network Destination:", "Subnet Mask:", "Default Gateway:", "Interface:" (which is a dropdown menu currently showing "- Please Select -"), and "Description:". At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: "CANCEL" and "SAVE".

- **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** - The Subnet Mask determines which portion of an IP address is the network portion, and which portion is the host portion.
 - **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 **Routing Table** below. If you can find the entry you've set, the static routing is set successfully.

4.3. Wireless

4.3.1. Wireless Settings

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

Wireless Settings

Personalize wireless settings as you need.

2.4 GHz: ☒ Enable
Share Network

Network Name (SSID):
☐ Hide SSID

Security:

Password:

Transmit Power:

Channel Width:

Channel:

Mode:

5 GHz: ☒ Enable
Share Network

Network Name (SSID):
☐ Hide SSID

Security:

Password:

Transmit Power:

Channel Width:

Channel:

Mode:

- **2.4GHz** - Select this checkbox to enable the 2.4GHz wireless network.
- **Network Name (SSID)** - Enter a value of up to 32 characters. The same Name (SSID) must be assigned to all wireless devices in your network.
- **Hide SSID** - Select this checkbox if you want to hide the 2.4GHz network name (SSID) from the Wi-Fi network list. In this case, you need to manually join the network.
- **Security** - Select an option from the **Security** drop-down list: **None**, **WPA2-PSK[AES]**, **WPA2-PSK[AES]+WPA-PSK[TKIP]**, **WPA3-Personal**, **WPA3-Personal+WPA2-PSK[AES]**, **WPA2-Enterprise**, **WPA/WPA2-Enterprise**. We recommend you don't change the default settings unless necessary.
- **Password** - Customize the password for the network.
- **Transmit Power** - Select **High**, **Middle** or **Low** to specify the data transmit power. The default and recommended setting is **High**.
- **Channel Width** - This field determines which operating frequency will be used. It is not necessary to change the wireless channel unless you notice interference problems with another nearby access point. If you select auto, then AP will choose the best channel automatically.

- **Channel** - This field determines which operating frequency will be used. The default channel is set to **Auto**. It is not necessary to change the wireless channel unless you notice interference problems with another nearby access point.
- **Mode** - You can choose the appropriate "Mixed" mode.

4.3.2. Guest Network

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

- **Create a Guest Network**

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Wireless** or **Advanced > Wireless > Guest Network**.
3. Enable the **Guest Network** function.

Guest Network
Create a separate network for your guests to ensure network security and privacy.

2.4 GHz: ☒ **Enable** [Share Network](#)

Network Name (SSID): ☐ **Hide SSID**

Security:

Password:

5 GHz: ☒ **Enable** [Share Network](#)

Network Name (SSID): ☐ **Hide SSID**

Security:

Password:

4. Create a network name for your guest network.
5. Select the **Security** type and create the **Password** of the guest network.
6. Click **SAVE**. Now you guests can access your guest network using the SSID and password you set!

- **Customize Guest Network Options**

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



Guest Permissions
Control the data that guests can access.

☒ Allow guests to see each other

☐ Allow guests to access your 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](#)

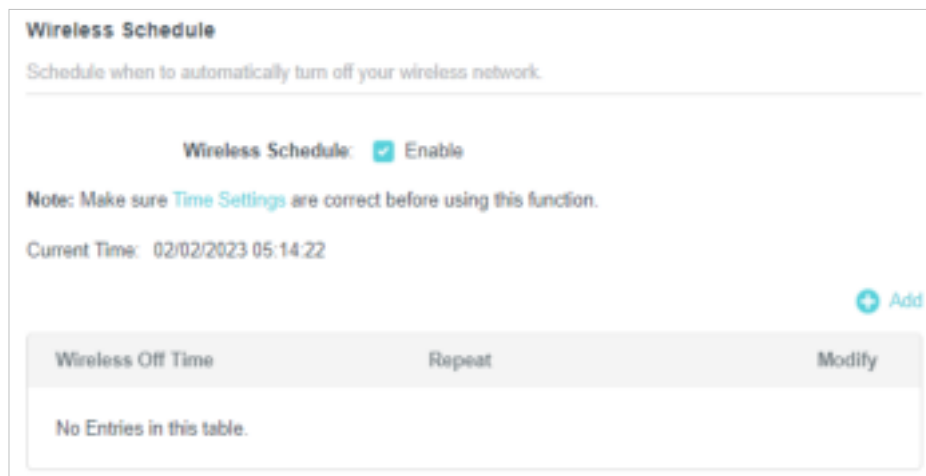
Tick this checkbox if you want to allow the wireless clients on your guest network to communicate with the devices connected to your router's LAN ports or main network via methods such as network neighbors and Ping.

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

4.3.3. Wireless Schedule

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

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Wireless](#) > [Wireless Schedule](#).
3. Enable the [Wireless Schedule](#) function.



Wireless Schedule
Schedule when to automatically turn off your wireless network.

Wireless Schedule: ☒ Enable

Note: Make sure [Time Settings](#) are correct before using this function.

Current Time: 02/02/2023 05:14:22

[+ Add](#)

Wireless Off Time	Repeat	Modify
No Entries in this table.		

4. Click [Add](#) to specify a wireless off period during which you need the wireless off automatically, and click [SAVE](#).



The screenshot shows a web-based configuration window titled "Add Schedule". It contains the following elements:

- A close button (X) in the top right corner.
- A label "Wireless Off Time:" followed by two dropdown menus. The first dropdown is labeled "From" and has the value "23". The second dropdown is labeled "To" and has the value "07". To the right of the "To" dropdown is the text "(last day)".
- A label "Repeat:" followed by seven circular buttons representing the days of the week: S, M, T, W, T, F, S. The buttons are currently unselected.
- At the bottom right, there are two buttons: "CANCEL" and "SAVE".

Note:

- The effective wireless schedule is based on the time of the router. You can go to [Advanced > System > Time](#) to modify the time.
- The wireless network will be automatically turned on after the time period you set.

4.3.4. WPS

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

Note:

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

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

Method 1: Using a PIN

- **Connects via the Client's PIN**

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and select **Client's PIN**.

WPS

Use WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) to connect a client (personal device) to the router's wireless network easily.

WPS: ☒

Method 1: Using a PIN

☒ Client's PIN

☐ Router's PIN

Enter your personal device's PIN here and click **CONNECT**

CONNECT

2. Enter the PIN of your device and click **CONNECT**. Then your device will get connected to the router.

• Connects via the Router's PIN

1. Keep the WPS Status as **Enabled** and select **Router's PIN**.

WPS

Use WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) to connect a client (personal device) to the router's wireless network easily.

WPS: ☒

Method 1: Using a PIN

☐ Client's PIN

☒ Router's PIN

Router's PIN: ☒

Enter the router's PIN on your personal device:
Router's PIN: 84189774

GET NEW PIN


DEFAULT

2. Enter the PIN on your personal device. You can use the default PIN or generate a new one.

Note:

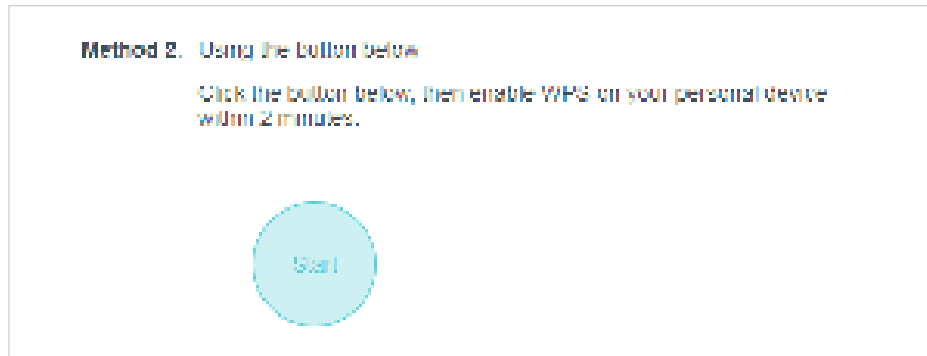
PIN (Personal Identification Number) is an eight-character identification number preset to each router. WPS supported devices can connect to your router with the PIN. The default PIN is printed on the label of your router.

Method 2: Using the device's WPS button

Click **Start** on the screen. Within two minutes, press the WPS button on your device. A **Device-(XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX) Connected** message should appear on the screen and the  LED should change from blinking to solid on, indicating successful WPS connection.

Note:

XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX is the MAC address of your device.



Method 3: Using the router's WPS button

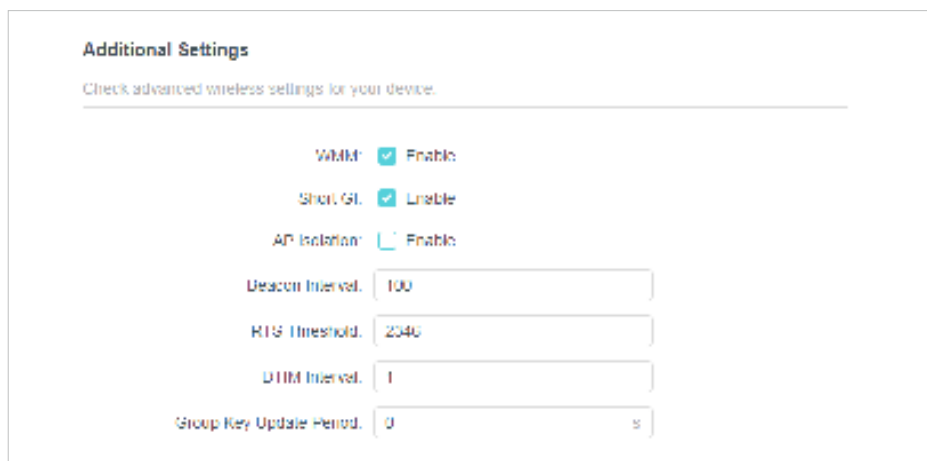
Press the router's WPS button, then enable WPS on your personal device within 2 minutes.

4.3.5. Additional Wireless Settings

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



- **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** - This function isolates all connected wireless stations so that wireless stations cannot access each other through WLAN.

- **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 1-255 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, which indicates the DTIM Interval is the same as Beacon Interval.
- **Group Key Update Period** - Enter a number of seconds (minimum 30) to control the time interval for the encryption key automatic renewal. The default value is 0, meaning no key renewal.

4.4. NAT Forwarding

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

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

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

4.4.1. Port Forwarding

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

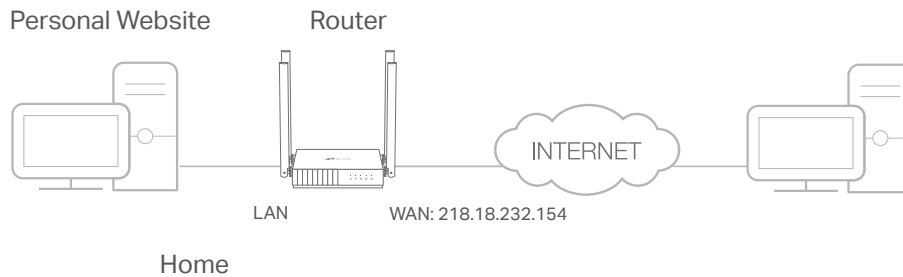
Port Forwarding can be used to set up public services in your local network, such as HTTP, FTP, DNS, POP3/SMTP and Telnet. Different service uses different service port.

Port 80 is used in HTTP service, port 21 in FTP service, port 25 in SMTP service and port 110 in POP3 service. Please verify the service port number before the configuration.

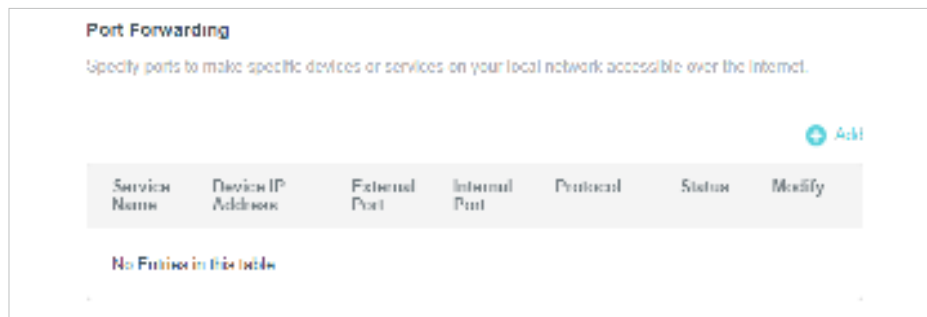
I want to:

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

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



1. Set your PC to a static IP address, for example 192.168.0.100.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
3. Go to **Advanced > NAT Forwarding > Port Forwarding**.
4. Click **Add**.



5. Click **VIEW COMMON SERVICES** and select **HTTP**. The **External Port**, **Internal Port** and **Protocol** will be automatically filled in.

6. Click [VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES](#) and select your home PC. The [Device IP Address](#) will be automatically filled in. Or enter the PC's IP address 192.168.0.100 manually in the [Device IP Address](#) field.

7. Click [SAVE](#).

Note:

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

Done!

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

Note:

- If you have changed the default [External Port](#), you should use [http:// WAN IP: External Port](#) to visit the website.
- 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 [Dynamic DNS](#). Then users on the internet can use [http:// domain name](#) to visit the website.

4.4.2. Port Triggering

Port triggering can specify a triggering port and its corresponding external ports. When a host in the local network initiates a connection to the triggering port, all the external ports will be opened for subsequent connections. The router can record the IP address of the host. When the data from the internet return to the external ports, the router can forward them to the corresponding host. Port triggering is mainly applied to online

games, VoIPs, video players and common applications including MSN Gaming Zone, Dialpad, Quick Time 4 players and more.

Follow the steps below to configure the port triggering rules:

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [NAT Forwarding](#) > [Port Triggering](#).
3. Click [Add](#).

Port Triggering

Specify ports to allow devices on your local network to dynamically open specific external ports and forward packets (from the Internet) to the device that triggered it.

[+ Add](#)

Service Name	Triggering Port	Triggering Protocol	External Port	External Protocol	Status	Modify
No Entries in this table						

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

Add a Port Triggering Entry

Service Name:

[VIEW COMMON SERVICES](#)

Triggering Port:

Triggering Protocol:

External Port:

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

External Protocol:

☒ Enable This Entry

[CANCEL](#) [SAVE](#)

5. Click [SAVE](#).

Note:

- You can add multiple port triggering rules as needed.
- The triggering ports can not be overlapped.

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

4.4.3. DMZ

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

Note:

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

I want to:

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

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

How can I do that?

1. Assign a static IP address to your PC, for example 192.168.0.100.
2. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
3. Go to [Advanced](#) > [NAT Forwarding](#) > [DMZ](#) and select [Enable](#).
4. Click [VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES](#) and select your PC. The [DMZ Host IP Address](#) will be automatically filled in. Or enter the PC's IP address 192.168.0.100 manually in the [DMZ Host IP Address](#) field.



5. Click [SAVE](#).

Done!

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

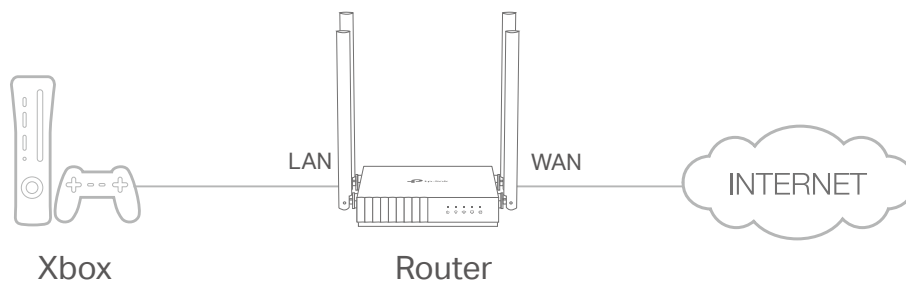
4.4.4. UPnP

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

☛ Tips:

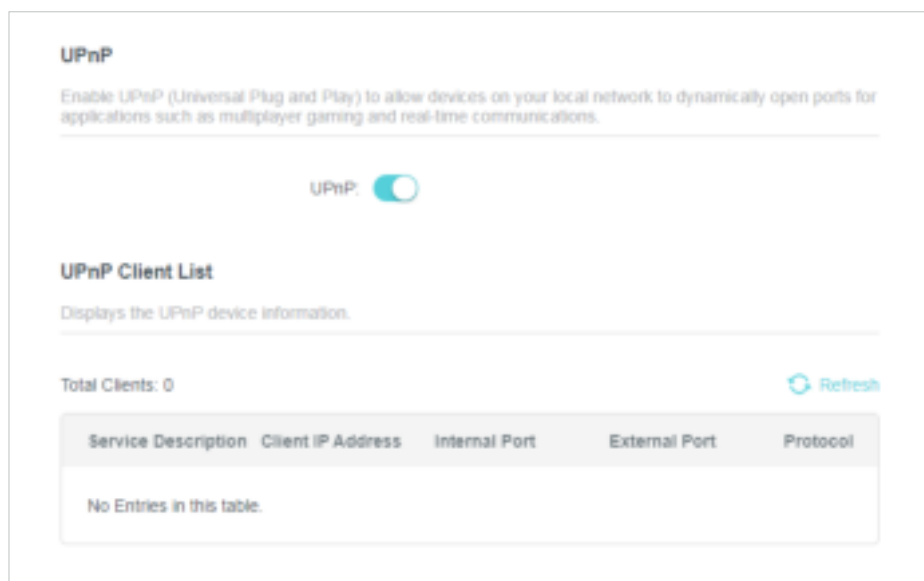
- UPnP is enabled by default in this router.
- Only the application supporting UPnP protocol can use this feature.
- UPnP feature needs the support of operating system (e.g. Windows Vista/ Windows 7/ Windows 8, etc. Some of operating system need to install the UPnP components).

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



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

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



4.5. Parental Controls

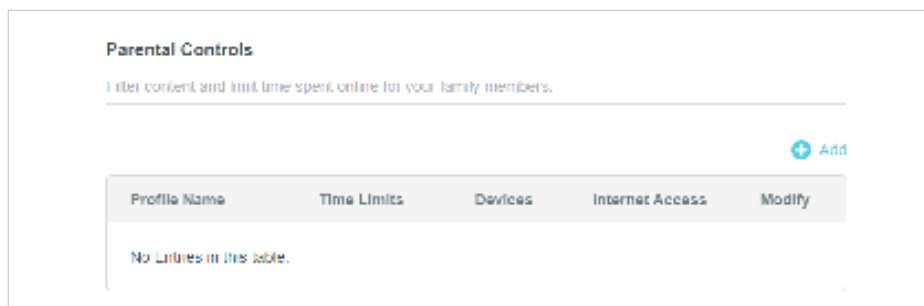
Parental Controls allows you to set up unique restrictions on internet access for each member of your family. You can block inappropriate content, set daily limits for the total time spent online and restrict internet access to certain times of the day.

I want to:

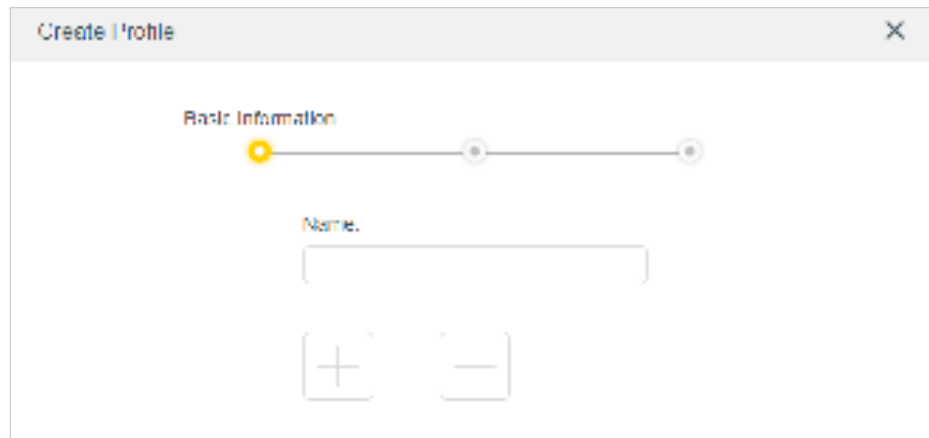
Block access to inappropriate online content for my child's devices, restrict internet access to 2 hours every day and block internet access during bed time (10 PM to 7 AM) on weekdays.

How can I do that?

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



4. Add basic profile information.



1) Enter a **Name** for the profile to make it easier to identify.

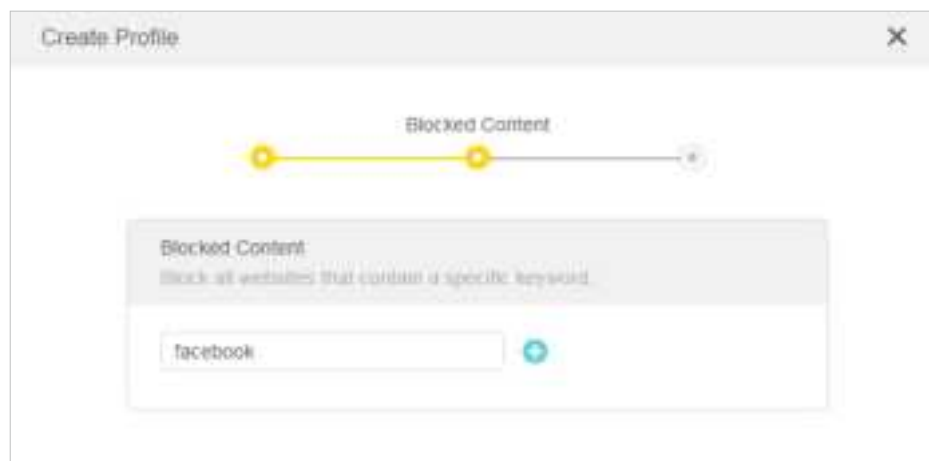
2) Under **Devices**, click .


3) Select the devices that belong to this family member. Access restrictions will be applied to these devices. Click **ADD** 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.



1) Enter the key word of the website that you want to block. Click  if want to block multiple websites.

2) Click **NEXT**.

6. Set time restrictions on internet access.

Create Profile

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

Mon to Fri ☒
Daily Time Limit: 1 hours

Sat & Sun ☒
Daily Time Limit: 2 hours

Bed Time
Block this person's internet access between certain times.

School Nights: (Sun to Thur) ☒
Good Night: 10:00 PM
Good Morning: 7:00 AM

Weekend: (Fri & Sat) ☐

- 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 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**.

Note: The effective time limits are based on the time of the router. You can go to [Advanced > System > Time](#) to modify the time.

Done!

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

4. 6. QoS

QoS (Quality of Service) is designed to ensure the efficient operation of the network when come across network overload or congestion. Devices set as high priority will be

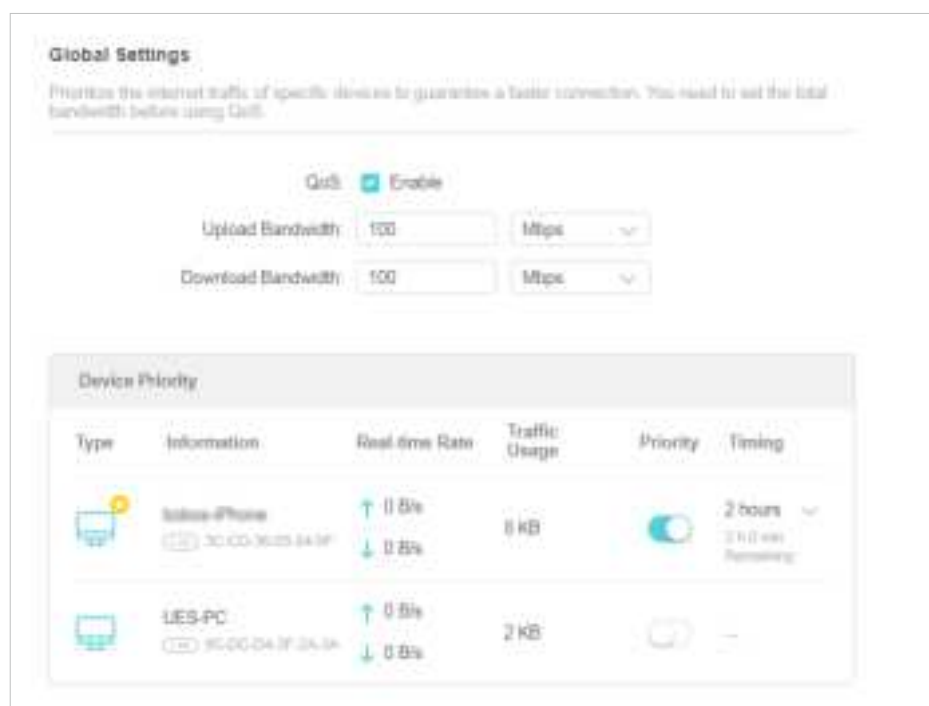
allocated more bandwidth and so continue to run smoothly even when there are many devices connected to the network.

I want to:

Ensure a fast connection of my computer while I play online games for the next 2 hours.

How can I do that

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced > QoS](#).
3. Tick the [Enable](#) checkbox of [QoS](#).
4. Enter the maximum upload and download bandwidths provided by your internet service provider, and then click [SAVE](#). 1Mbps equals to 1,000Kbps.
5. Find your computer in the [Device Priority](#) section and toggle on [Priority](#). Select 2 hours from the drop-down list of [Timing](#). Your computer will be prioritized for the next 2 hours.



Done!

You can now enjoy playing games without lag on your computer for the next 2 hours.

4.7. Security

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

4.7.1. Firewall

The SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection) Firewall protects the router from cyber attacks and validate the traffic that is passing through the router based on the protocol. This function is enabled by default.

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > Security > Firewall**, and configure the parameters as you need. It's recommended to keep the default settings.



4.7.2. 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:

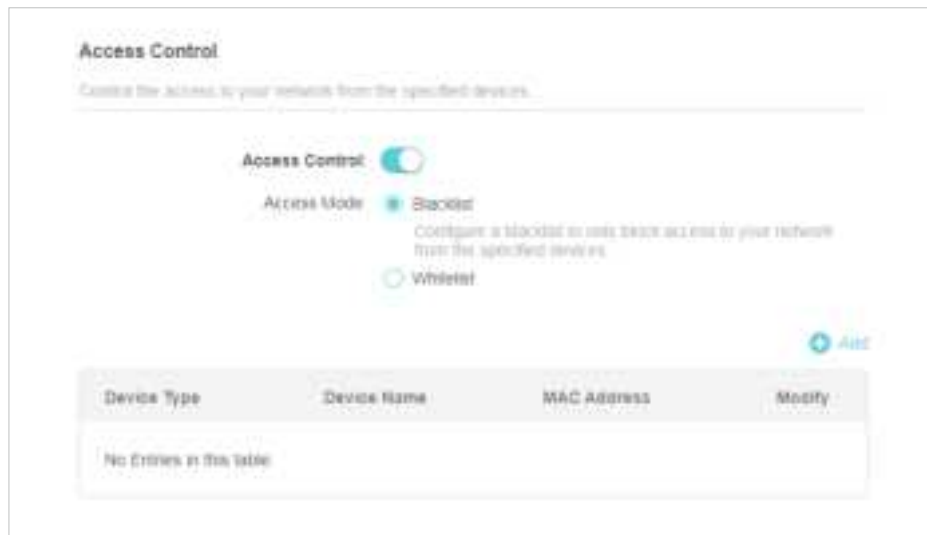
Block or allow specific client devices to access my network (via wired or wireless).

How can I do that?

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > Security > Access Control**:
3. 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**.



- 2) Click [Add](#) and select devices you want to be blocked. You can see the devices have been added to the blacklist.



To allow specific device(s):

- 1) Select [Whitelist](#) and click [SAVE](#).



- 2) Add devices to the whitelist.

- **Add connected devices**

Click [Select From Device List](#) and select the devices you want to be allowed.



- **Add unconnected devices**

Click [Add Manually](#) and enter the [Device Name](#) and [MAC Address](#) of the device you want to be allowed.



Done!

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

4.7.3. 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.

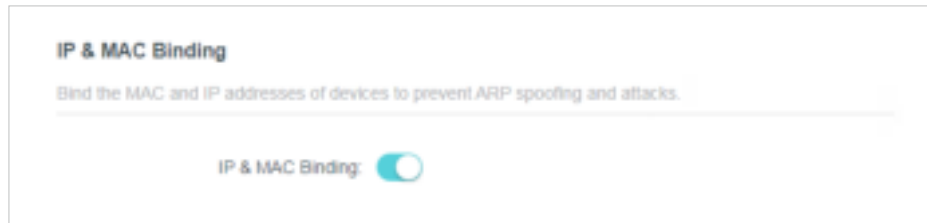
I want to:

Prevent ARP spoofing and ARP attacks.

How can I do that?

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

2. Go to [Advanced > Security > IP & MAC Binding](#).
3. Enable [IP & MAC Binding](#) and click [SAVE](#).



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

To bind the connected device(s):

Locate the [ARP List](#) section and enable Bind to bind the IP and MAC addresses of a specific device.



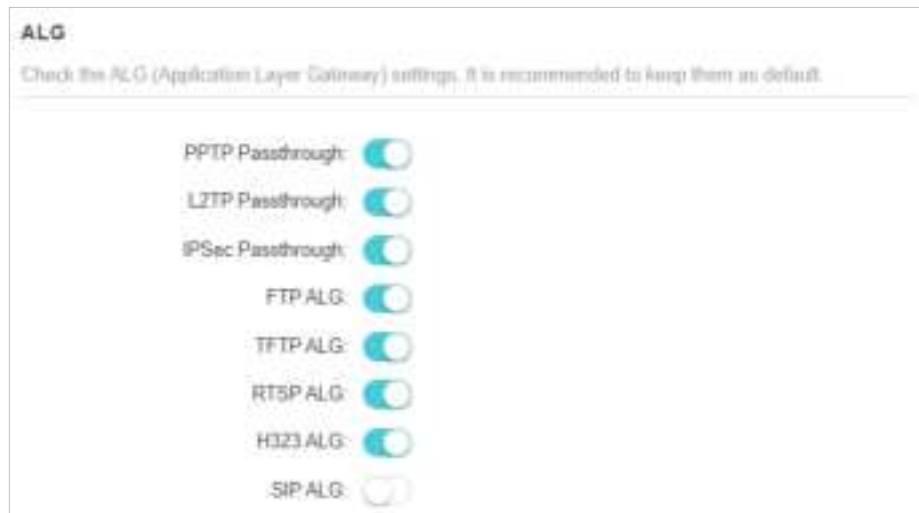
To add a binding entry:

- 1) Click [Add](#) in the [Binding List](#) section.
- 2) Click [VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES](#) and select the device you want to bind. Or enter the [MAC Address](#) and [IP Address](#) that you want to bind.
- 3) Click [ADD](#).



4.8. ALG (Application Layer Gateway)

View your ALG (Application Layer Gateway) settings in this page. It is recommended to keep them as default.

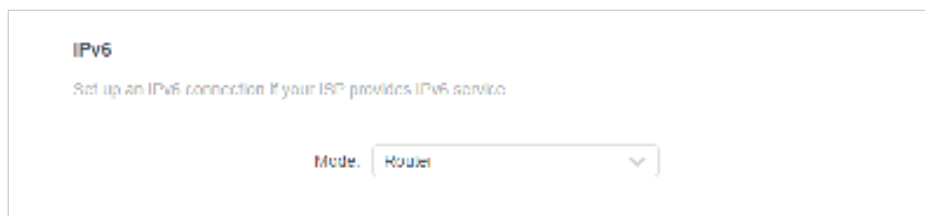


4.9. IPv6

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

4.9.1. IPv6 Status

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
 2. Go to **Advanced > IPv6**, and you can view the current IPv6 status information of the router.
 3. Enable IPv6 and select the mode: Router or Pass-Through (Bridge).
- If you select **Router**:



Fill in WAN and LAN information as required by different connection types.

1. **Normal:** The default connection type.

- 1) Configure the WAN settings.

The screenshot shows the WAN configuration interface. At the top, it says "WAN" and "Configure the WAN connection based on your network typology". Below this, there are several fields: "WAN Connection Type" is set to "Normal" in a dropdown menu; "Get IPv6 Address" is set to "Auto" in a dropdown menu; there is a checkbox for "Manually set DNS server" which is currently unchecked; and below these are fields for "Link-Local Address", "Global Address", "Gateway", "Primary DNS", and "Secondary DNS", all of which are currently empty.

- 2) Configure the LAN settings. Fill in **Address Prefix** provided by your ISP.

The screenshot shows the LAN configuration interface. At the top, it says "LAN" and "Configure the LAN IPv6 address of the router". Below this, there is a checkbox for "Enable Prefix Delegation" which is currently unchecked. There are two input fields: "Address Prefix" and "Prefix Length", both of which are currently empty. Below these are fields for "Link-Local Address" and "Prefix", both of which are currently empty. At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Connect" (in blue) and "Disconnect" (in grey).

- 3) Click **SAVE**.

2. **PPPoE:** Select this type if your ISP uses PPPoEv6, and provides a username and password.

- 1) Configure the WAN settings.

WAN

Configure the WAN connection based on your network topology.

WAN Connection Type: PPPoE

Get IPv6 Address: Auto

☐ Use the same PPPoE session as IPv4 ?

Username:

Password:

☒ Manually set DNS server

Link-Local Address:

Global Address:

Gateway:

Primary DNS:

Secondary DNS:

- 2) Configure the LAN settings. Fill in [Address Prefix](#) provided by your ISP.

LAN

Configure the LAN IPv6 address of the router.

☐ Enable Prefix Delegation

Address Prefix:

Prefix Length:

Link-Local Address:

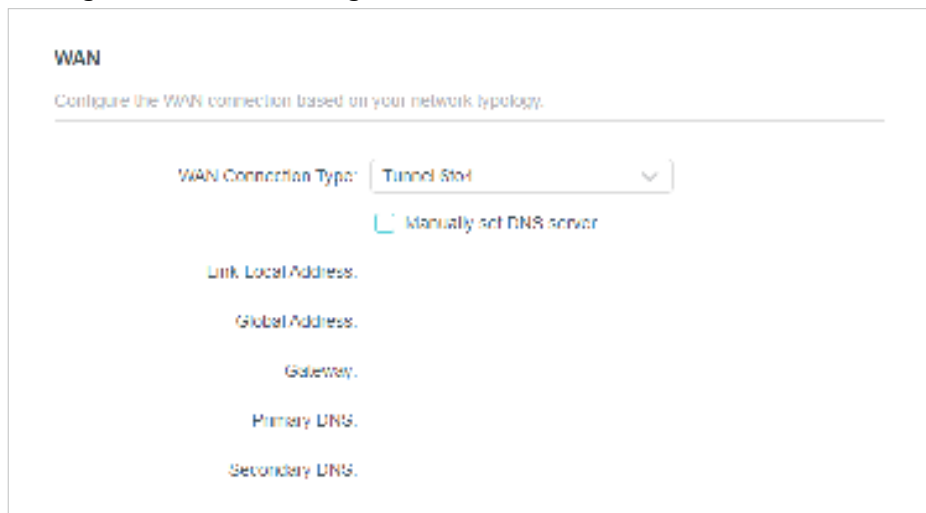
Prefix:

Connect

Disconnect

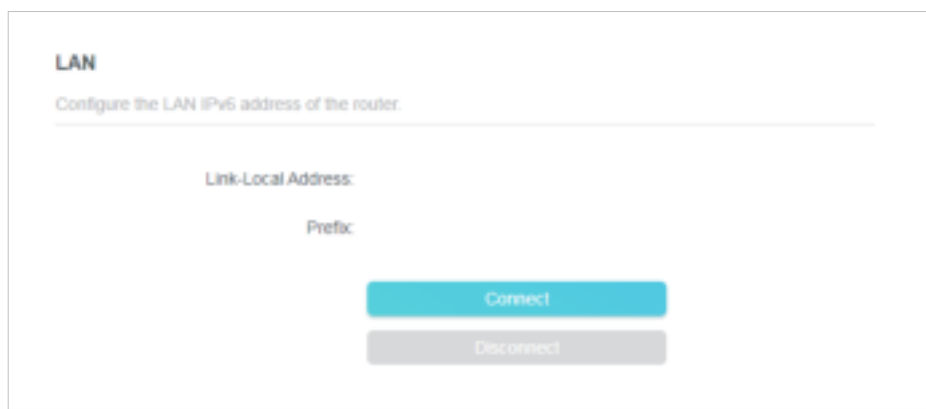
3. Tunnel6to4: Select this type if your ISP uses 6 to 4 deployment fort assigning address.

1) Configure the WAN settings.



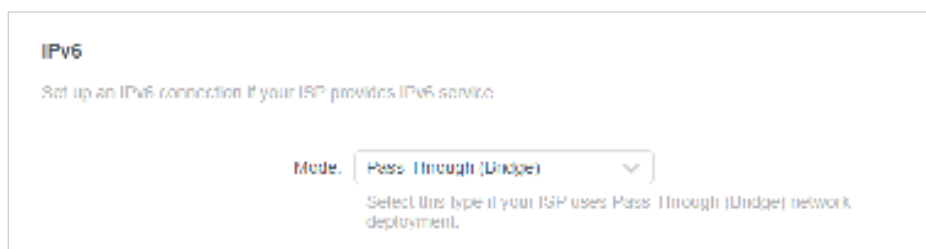
The WAN configuration interface is titled "WAN" and includes the instruction "Configure the WAN connection based on your network typology." Below this, the "WAN Connection Type" is set to "Tunnel 6to4" in a dropdown menu. A link labeled "Manually set DNS server" is present. Below the dropdown, there are input fields for "Link Local Address:", "Global Address:", "Gateway:", "Primary DNS:", and "Secondary DNS:".

2) Configure the LAN settings.



The LAN configuration interface is titled "LAN" and includes the instruction "Configure the LAN IPv6 address of the router." Below this, there are input fields for "Link-Local Address:" and "Prefix:". At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Connect" (in blue) and "Disconnect" (in grey).

- If you select **Pass-Through (Bridge)**:
Click **SAVE**. No configuration is required.



The IPv6 configuration interface is titled "IPv6" and includes the instruction "Set up an IPv6 connection if your ISP provides IPv6 service." Below this, the "Mode" is set to "Pass Through (Bridge)" in a dropdown menu. A note below the dropdown states: "Select this type if your ISP uses Pass Through (Bridge) network deployment."

4. 10. System

4. 10. 1. Firmware Upgrade

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

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

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



The screenshot shows the 'Local Upgrade' section of the router's web interface. It includes the title 'Local Upgrade', a subtitle 'Upgrade firmware from a local file.', and two read-only fields: 'Firmware Version: 1.0.0.0' and 'Hardware Version: V1.0.0.0'. Below these is a text input field labeled 'New Firmware File:'. Underneath the input field are two blue buttons: 'BROWSE' and 'UPGRADE'.

4. 10. 2. Backup & Restore

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

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

- **To backup configuration settings:**

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



The screenshot shows the 'Backup' section of the router's web interface. It includes the title 'Backup' and the subtitle 'Save current router settings to a file.'. Below the subtitle is a single blue button labeled 'BACK UP'.

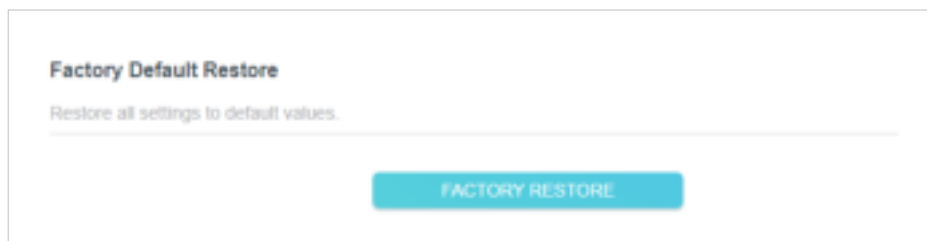
- **To restore configuration settings:**

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



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

1. Click **FACTORY RESTORE** to reset the router.



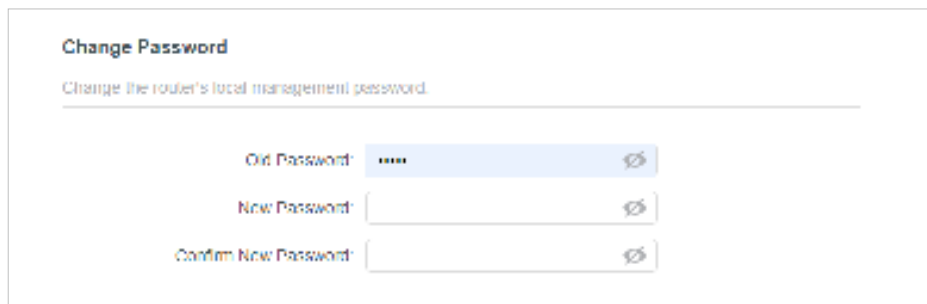
2. Wait a few minutes for the restoring and rebooting.

■ **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.

4. 10. 3. Change Password

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > System > Administration**, and focus on the **Change Password** section.



3. Enter the old password, then a new password twice (both case-sensitive). Click **SAVE**.
4. Use the new password for future logins.

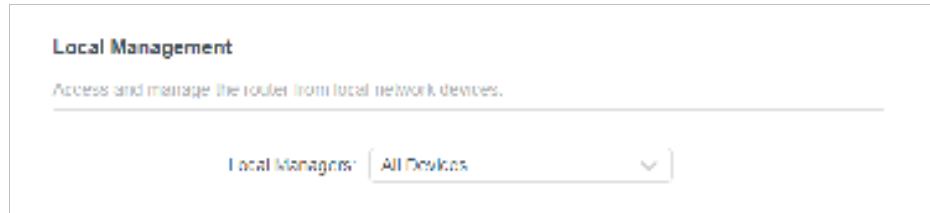
4. 10. 4. Local Management

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

2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [System](#) > [Administration](#), and focus on the [Local Management](#) section.

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

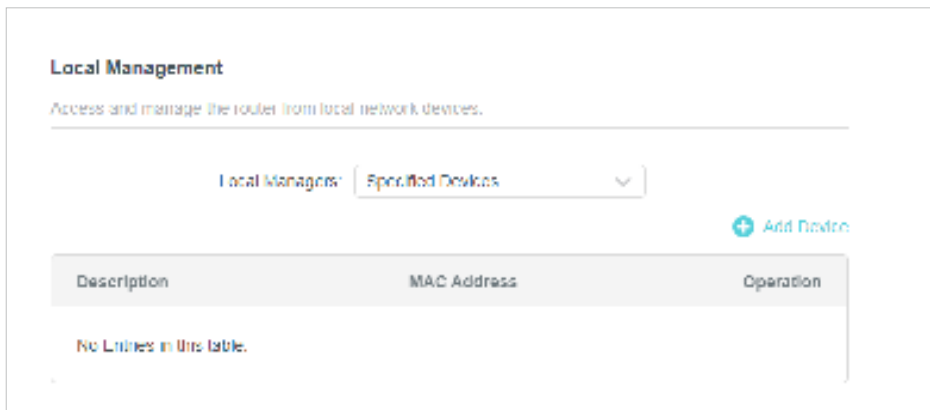
Select [All Devices](#) for [Local Managers](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Local Management' section of a router's configuration interface. The title is 'Local Management' with a subtitle 'Access and manage the router from local network devices.' Below this, there is a dropdown menu labeled 'Local Managers' which currently has 'All Devices' selected.

- **Allow specific devices to manage the router:**

1. Select [All Devices](#) for [Local Managers](#) and click [SAVE](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Local Management' section with the 'Local Managers' dropdown set to 'Specified Devices'. To the right of the dropdown is a '+ Add Device' button. Below these is a table with three columns: 'Description', 'MAC Address', and 'Operation'. The table is currently empty, with the text 'No Lines in this table.' displayed below the headers.

2. Click [Add Device](#).



The screenshot shows a modal dialog box titled 'Add Device'. It contains two input fields: 'Description' and 'MAC Address'. Between these fields is a blue button labeled 'VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES'. At the bottom right of the dialog are two buttons: 'CANCEL' and 'SAVE'.

3. Click [VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES](#) and select the device to manage the router from the Connected Devices list, or enter the MAC address of the device manually.

4. Specify a [Description](#) for this entry.

5. Click [SAVE](#).