

**Create Profile** [X]

Basic Info | Content Filter | **Time Controls**

**Time Controls**

Set internet access time for the profile.

**Bedtime**

When enabled, internet is unavailable during this period.


Bedtime:

From: 9 : 00 PM

To: 7 : 00 AM (next day)

Want more flexible time controls? Go to HomeShield > More Features for a detailed introduction and download Tether to enjoy full HomeShield Pro feature.

BACK SAVE

- 4) Enable [Bed Time](#) 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.
- 5) Click [SAVE](#).
- 6) After adding a profile, you can click the Insight icon to check the detailed visited history, and click  to pause the network for this profile anytime.





**Parental Controls**

Easily manage your kid's online activities by blocking inappropriate content, setting online time limits, and creating flexible schedules.

Current Time: 2022-09-08 2:28:48 AM

Note: To get accurate time, controls that take effect based on system time, go to [Time Settings](#) to check Get from Internet is selected.

[+ Add](#)

Name	Time Spent Online	Devices	Insights	Internet Access	Modify
Simon	0	0			 

Note: You can go to [Advanced](#) > [HomeShield](#) > [More Features](#) for a detailed introduction and download Tether to enjoy full HomeShield Pro feature.

## 11.3. QoS

QoS (Quality of Service) allows you to prioritize connection of specific devices for a set duration. Devices set as high priority will be allocated more bandwidth and so continue to run smoothly even when there is heavy traffic on 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 [Advanced](#) > [HomeShield](#) > [QoS](#).
3. Enable [QoS](#) to set the total bandwidth. Then click [SAVE](#).
4. Enable [High Priority](#) for the desired device and set its effective time.

**Global Settings**

Prioritize the Internet traffic of specific device to guarantee a faster connection.

---



QoS:  Enable

Download Bandwidth:

Upload Bandwidth:

---

**Device Priority**

Type	Information	Real-time Rate	Traffic Usage	High Priority	Timing
	UNKNOWN <small>(LAN) FC-34-97-BC-F9-34</small>	↑ 0 Kb/s ↓ 0 Kb/s	0KB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always ▾
	UNKNOWN <small>(LAN) 50-9A-4C-4C-D4-6D</small>	↑ 0 Kb/s ↓ 0 Kb/s	0KB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 hours ▾ 1 h 59 min Remaining

## 11.4. More Features

Download the Tether app and subscribe to enjoy the full features of HomeShield.

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](#) > [HomeShield](#) > [More Features](#).
3. Follow the web instructions to get full features of HomeShield.

### More Features

Download the Tether app and subscribe to enjoy the full features of HomeShield.

Start your 30-day free trial on Tether  
[Compare Basic and Pro Features](#)



Search Tether

Scan for Tether

#### Real-Time Protection

#### Parental Controls

#### Usage Analysis

Detect and identify cyber threats to keep your privacy and connected devices protected.



#### IoT Protection

Get real-time security for your Internet of Things



#### Intrusion Prevention System

Identifies and block network intruders



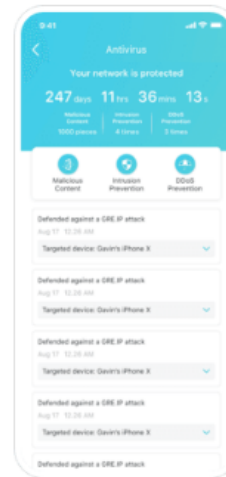
#### Malicious Content Filter

Block malicious content



#### DDoS Protection

Protects your home network from DDoS attacks



## Chapter 12

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# OneMesh with Seamless Roaming

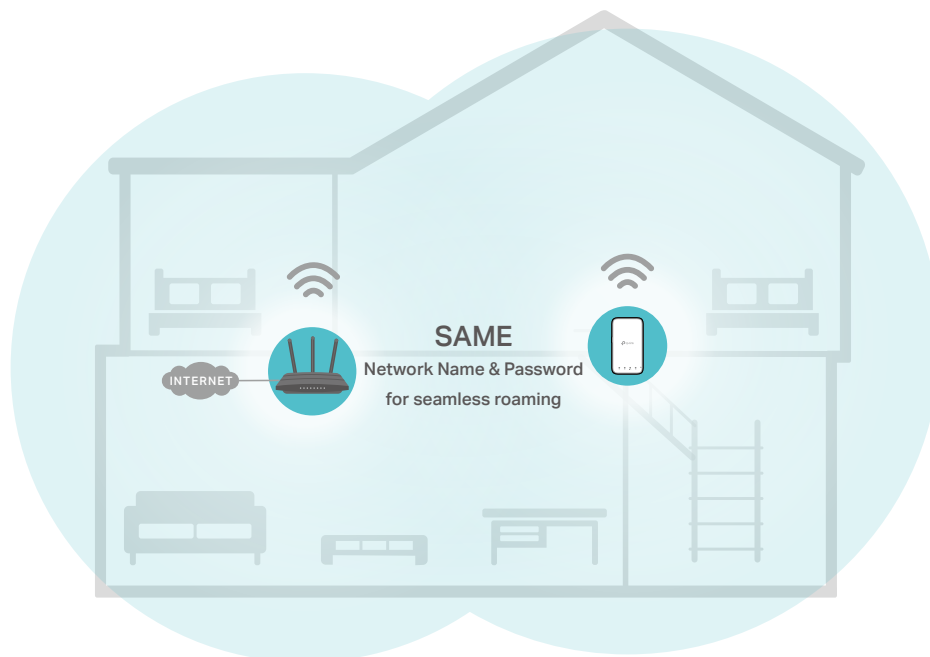
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This chapter introduces the TP-Link OneMesh™ feature.

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

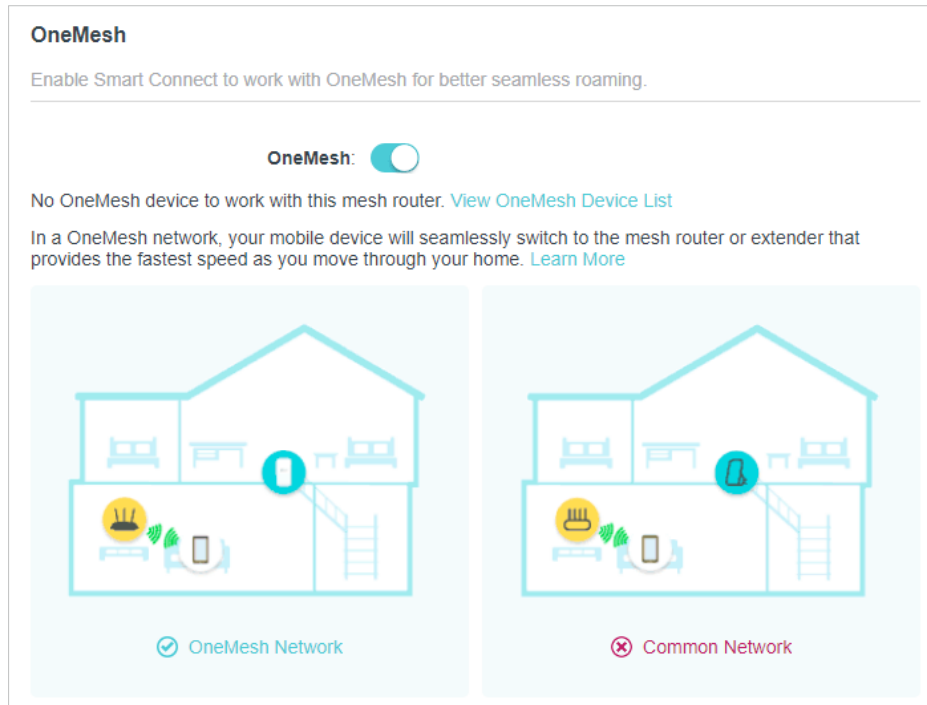
Devices automatically switch between your router and extenders as you move through your home for the fastest possible speeds.

### 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.

## 12. 1. Set Up a OneMesh Network

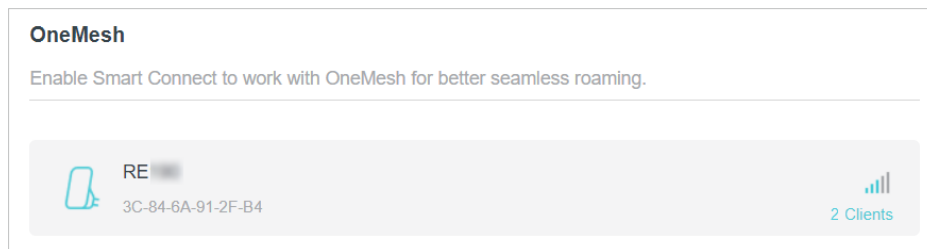
1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to **Advanced > OneMesh**.
3. Enable **OneMesh**.



4. Connect a OneMesh extender to this router by following the setup instructions in the extender's manual. The extender will be listed on the router's [OneMesh](#) page.

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

5. If you have set up the extender to join the OneMesh network, it will be listed on the router's [OneMesh](#) page.



Otherwise, you need to find it in the [Available OneMesh Devices](#) list and click [Add](#) to add it to the OneMesh network.





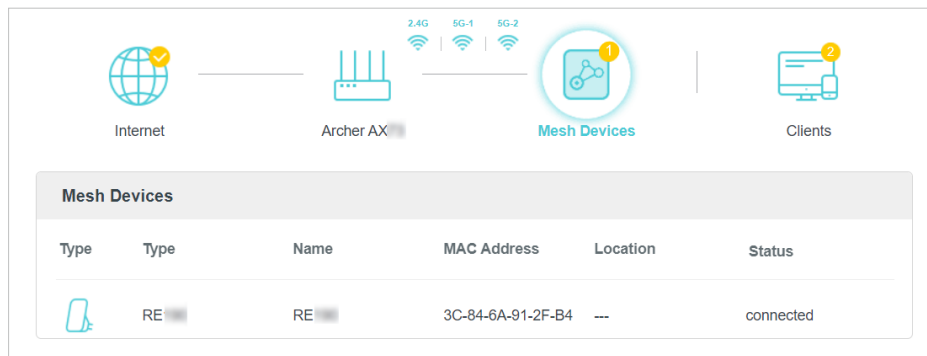
**Done!** Now your router and extender successfully form a OneMesh network!

## 12.2. Manage Devices in the OneMesh Network

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

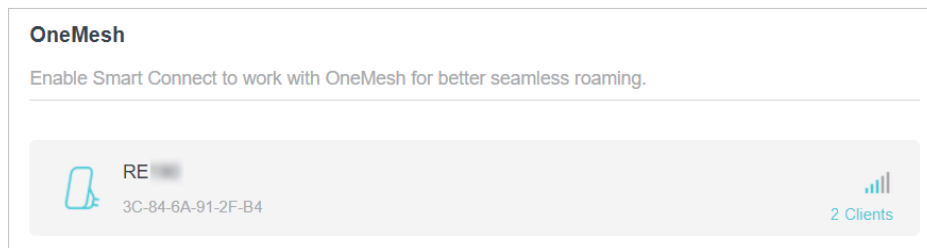
- **To view mesh devices and connected clients in the network:**

1. Visit <http://tplinkwifi.net>, and log in with your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Network Map](#).
3. Click  to view all mesh devices, and click  to view all connected clients.



- **To manage a 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 [Advanced > OneMesh](#).



3. Click the OneMesh device to view detailed information.

The screenshot shows a web interface for managing a OneMesh device. The device name is 'RE'. The location is set to '- Please Select -'. The IP address is 192.168.0.50, and the MAC address is 3C-84-6A-91-2F-B4. The signal strength is shown as four bars, and the link speed is 130Mbps (2.4GHz) or 0Kbps (5GHz). There are two buttons: 'Leave OneMesh' and 'Manage Device'. A 'Clients' table is also visible, listing two devices: 'My-iPhone' and 'My-PC'.

ID	Device Name	IP Address/MAC Address
1	My-iPhone	C4-61-8B-CE-BF-32 192.168.0.56
2	My-PC	BB-C1-8E-BE-BF-33 192.168.0.58

#### 4. Manage the OneMesh device as needed. You can:

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



## Chapter 13

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# Network Security

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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 from cyber attacks, 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:

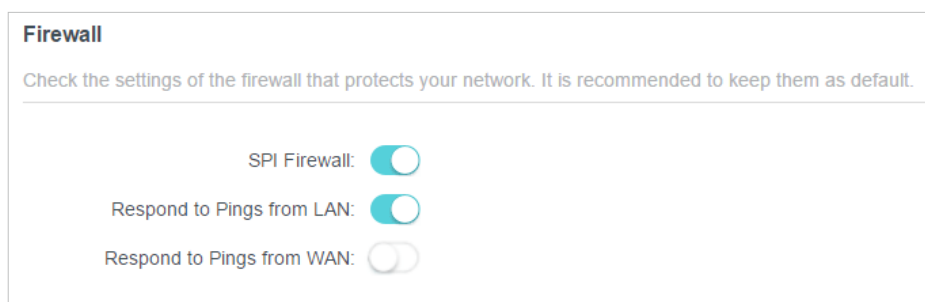
- [Protect the Network from Cyber Attacks](#)
- [Access Control](#)
- [IP & MAC Binding](#)
- [ALG](#)

\*For a more comprehensive home network protection system, refer to the [HomeShield](#) chapter.

## 13.1. Protect the Network from Cyber Attacks

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 your TP-Link ID or the password you set for the router.
2. Go to [Advanced](#) > [Security](#) > [Firewall](#). It's recommended to keep the default settings.



## 13.2. 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. Toggle on to enable [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](#).


**Access Control**



Control the access to your network from the specified devices.

Access Control:

Access Mode:  Blacklist  
 Configure a blacklist to only block access to your network from the specified devices.

Whitelist

- 2) Click  **Add** and select devices you want to be blocked and Click **ADD**.
- 3) The **Operation Succeeded** message will appear on the screen, which means the selected devices have been successfully added to the blacklist.

Device Type	Device Name	MAC Address	Modify
	Yan	38-CA-DA-3A-D8-B1	

**To allow specific device(s):**


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


**Access Control**

Control the access to your network from the specified devices.

Access Control:

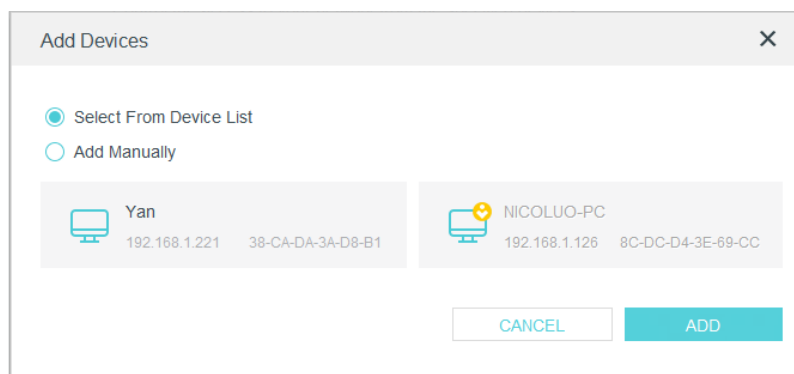
Access Mode:  Blacklist  
 Whitelist  
 Configure a whitelist to only allow access to your network from the specified devices.

- 2) Your own device is in the whitelist by default and cannot be deleted. Click  **Add** to add other devices to the whitelist.

Device Type	Device Name	MAC Address	Modify
	UNKNOWN	00-19-66-35-E1-B0	

- **Add connected devices**

- 1) Click **Select From Device List**.
- 2) Select the devices you want to be allowed and click **ADD**.

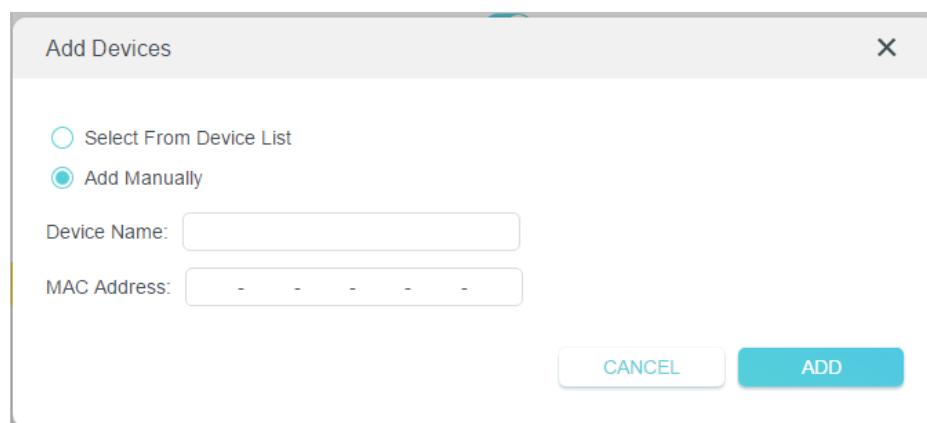


3) The **Operation Succeeded** message will appear on the screen, which means the selected devices have been successfully added to the whitelist.

- **Add unconnected devices**

1) Click **Add Manually**.

2) Enter the **Device Name** and **MAC Address** of the device you want to be allowed and click **ADD**.



3) The **Operation Succeeded** message will appear on the screen, which means the device has been successfully added to the whitelist.

## Done!

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

## 13.3. IP & MAC Binding

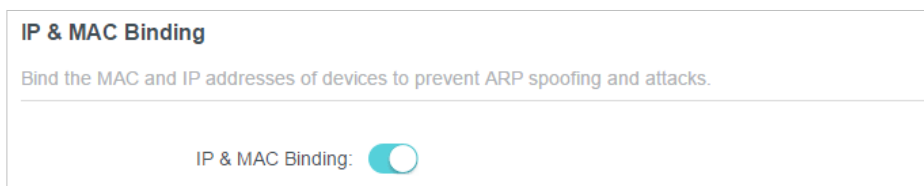
IP & MAC Binding, namely, ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) Binding, is used to bind network device's IP address to its MAC address. This will prevent ARP Spoofing and other ARP attacks by denying network access to an device with matching IP address in the Binding list, but unrecognized MAC address.

## 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 [IP & MAC Binding](#).



**IP & MAC Binding**

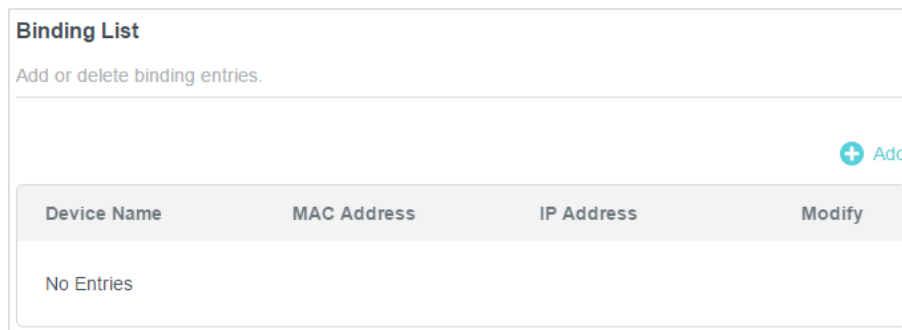
Bind the MAC and IP addresses of devices to prevent ARP spoofing and attacks.

IP & MAC Binding:

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

### To bind the connected device(s):

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



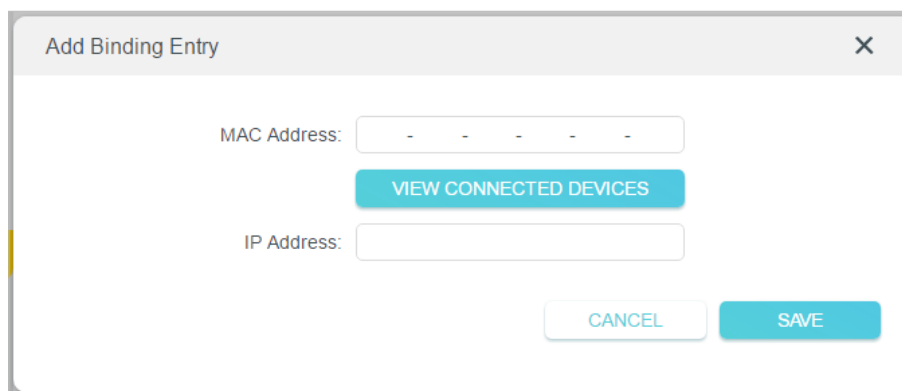
**Binding List**

Add or delete binding entries.

[+](#) Add

Device Name	MAC Address	IP Address	Modify
No Entries			

- 2) Click [VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES](#) and select the device you want to bind. The [MAC Address](#) and [IP Address](#) fields will be automatically filled in.



**Add Binding Entry** ✕

MAC Address:


[VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES](#)

IP Address:

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


- 3) Click [SAVE](#).

**To bind the unconnected device:**

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

**Binding List**

Add or delete binding entries.

 Add

Device Name	MAC Address	IP Address	Modify
No Entries			

- 2) Enter the [MAC Address](#) and [IP Address](#) that you want to bind.
- 3) Click [SAVE](#).

**Done!**

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

## 13.4. ALG

ALG allows customized NAT traversal filters to be plugged into the gateway to support address and port translation for certain application layer "control/data" protocols such as FTP, TFTP, H323 etc. It is recommended to keep the default settings.

You may need to disable SIP ALG when you are using voice and video applications to create and accept a call through the router, since some voice and video communication applications do not work well with SIP ALG.

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](#) > [ALG](#).

**ALG**

Check the ALG (Application Layer Gateway) settings. It is recommended to keep them as default.

PPTP Passthrough:

L2TP Passthrough:

IPSec Passthrough:

FTP ALG:

TFTP ALG:

RTSP ALG:

H323 ALG:

SIP ALG:

## Chapter 14

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# NAT Forwarding

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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 Port Forwarding, Port Triggering, UPnP and DMZ.

It contains the following sections:

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

## 14. 1. Share Local Resources on the Internet by Port Forwarding

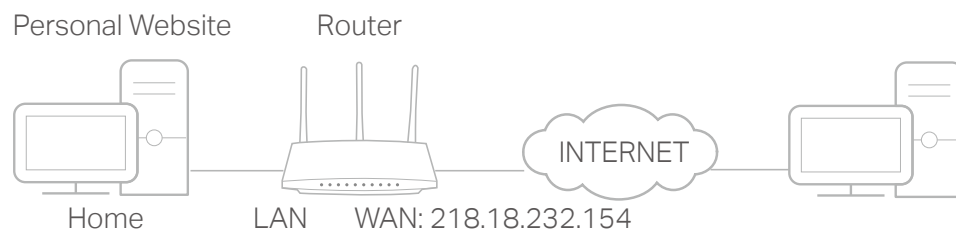
When you build up a server on the local network and want to share it on the internet, Port Forwarding can realize the service and provide it to internet users. At the same time Port Forwarding can keep the local network safe as other services are still invisible from the internet.

Port Forwarding can be used 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 > Port Forwarding**.
4. Click  **Add**.



**Port Forwarding**

Specify ports to make specific devices or services on your local network accessible over the internet.

[+ Add](#)

Service Name	Device IP Address	External Port	Internal Port	Protocol	Status	Modify
No Entries						

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](#).

**Add a Port Forwarding Entry** ✕

Service Name:

[VIEW COMMON SERVICES](#)

Device IP Address:

[VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES](#)

External Port:

Internal Port:

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 common services list, you can enter the corresponding parameters manually. You should verify the port number that the service needs.
- You can add multiple port forwarding 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.

📌 **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> or <http:// domain name: External Port> to visit the website.

## 14. 2. 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**.

**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						

3. 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.

#### 4. Click **SAVE**.

##### 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.

## 14.3. 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.

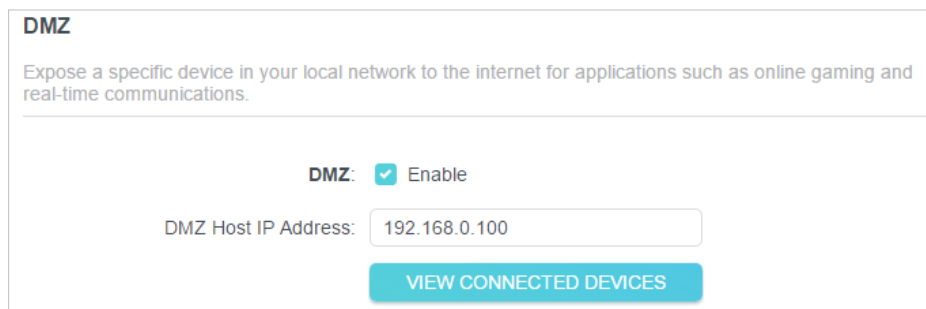
### I want to:

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 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 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 tick to enable DMZ.
4. Click [VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES](#) and select your PC. The [Device 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.



**DMZ**

Expose a specific device in your local network to the internet for applications such as online gaming and real-time communications.

DMZ:  Enable

DMZ Host IP Address:

[VIEW CONNECTED DEVICES](#)

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.

## 14.4. Make Xbox Online Games Run Smoothly by UPnP

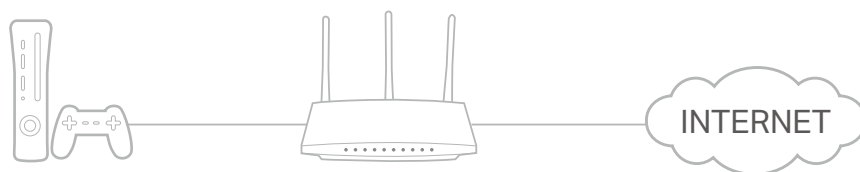
The UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) protocol allows applications or host devices to automatically find the front-end NAT device and send request to it to open the corresponding ports. With UPnP enabled, the applications or host devices on the local network and the internet can freely communicate with 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).

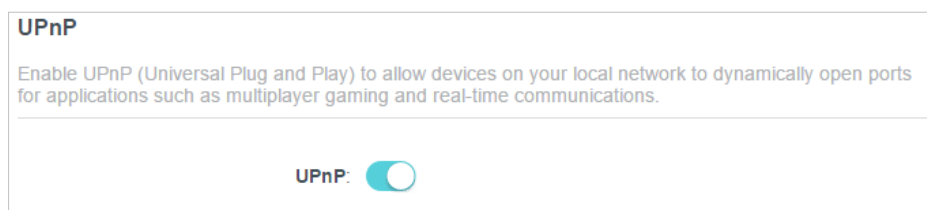
[For example](#), when you connect your Xbox to the router which has connected to the internet to play online games, UPnP will send request to the router to open the

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.



## Chapter 15

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# VPN Server&Client

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The router offers several ways to set up VPN connections:

**VPN Server** allows remote devices to access your home network in a secured way through the internet. The router supports three types of VPN Server:

**OpenVPN** is somewhat complex but with higher security and more stability, suitable for restricted environments such as campus network and company intranet.

**PPTP VPN** is easy to use with the built-in VPN software of computers and mobile devices, but it is vulnerable and may be blocked by some ISPs.

**L2TP/IPSec VPN** is more secure but slower than PPTP VPN, and may have trouble getting around firewalls.

**VPN Client** allows devices in your home network to access remote VPN servers, without the need to install VPN software on each device.

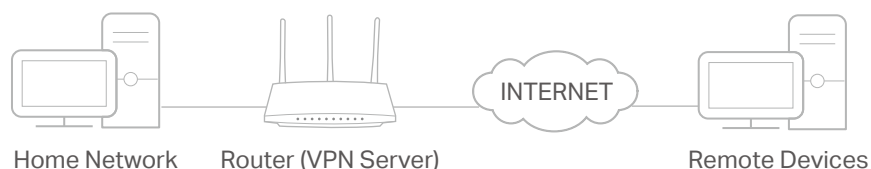
This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Use OpenVPN to Access Your Home Network](#)
- [Use PPTP VPN to Access Your Home Network](#)
- [Use L2TP/IPSec VPN to Access Your Home Network](#)
- [Use VPN Client to Access a Remote VPN Server](#)

## 15.1. Use OpenVPN to Access Your Home Network

OpenVPN Server is used to create an OpenVPN connection for remote devices to access your home network.

To use the VPN feature, you need to enable OpenVPN Server on your router, and install and run VPN client software on remote devices. Please follow the steps below to set up an OpenVPN connection.



### 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 tick the **Enable** box of **OpenVPN**.

#### OpenVPN

Set up an OpenVPN for secure, remote access to your network.

---

**Note:** No certificate has been created. Generate one below before enabling OpenVPN.

**OpenVPN:**  Enable

Service Type:  UDP  
 TCP

Service Port:

VPN Subnet:

Netmask:

Client Access:  ▼

#### 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 file.

---

**EXPORT**

## 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.

## 15. 2. Use PPTP VPN to Access Your Home Network

PPTP VPN Server is used to create a PPTP VPN connection for remote devices to access your home network.

To use the VPN feature, you need to set up PPTP VPN Server on your router, and configure the PPTP connection on remote devices. Please follow the steps below to set up a PPTP VPN connection.

### 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](#), and tick the [Enable](#) box of [PPTP](#).

**PPTP**

Set up a PPTP VPN and accounts for quick, remote access to your network.

---

**PPTP:**  [Enable](#)

Client IP Address:  -   
(up to 10 clients)

[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. 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**

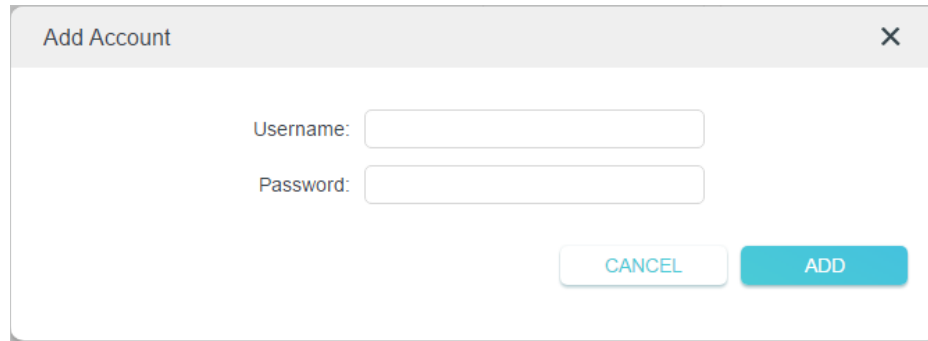
Configure accounts (up to 16) that can be used by remote clients to connect to the VPN server.

---

[+ Add](#)

Username	Password	Modify
admin	admin	<a href="#">✎</a> <a href="#">🗑</a>

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



Add Account

Username:

Password:

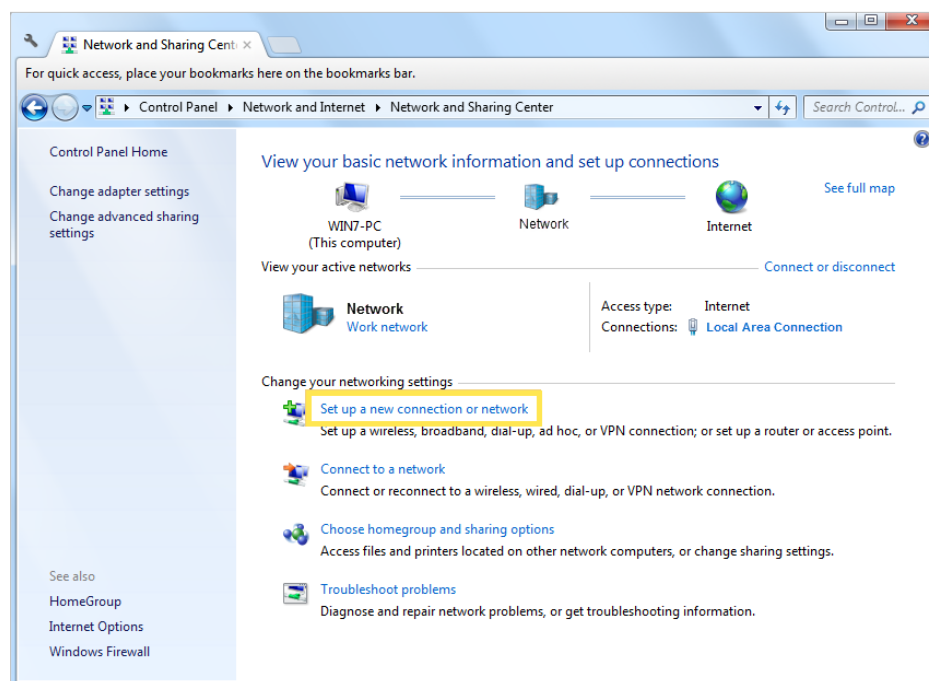
CANCEL ADD

3) Click [ADD](#).

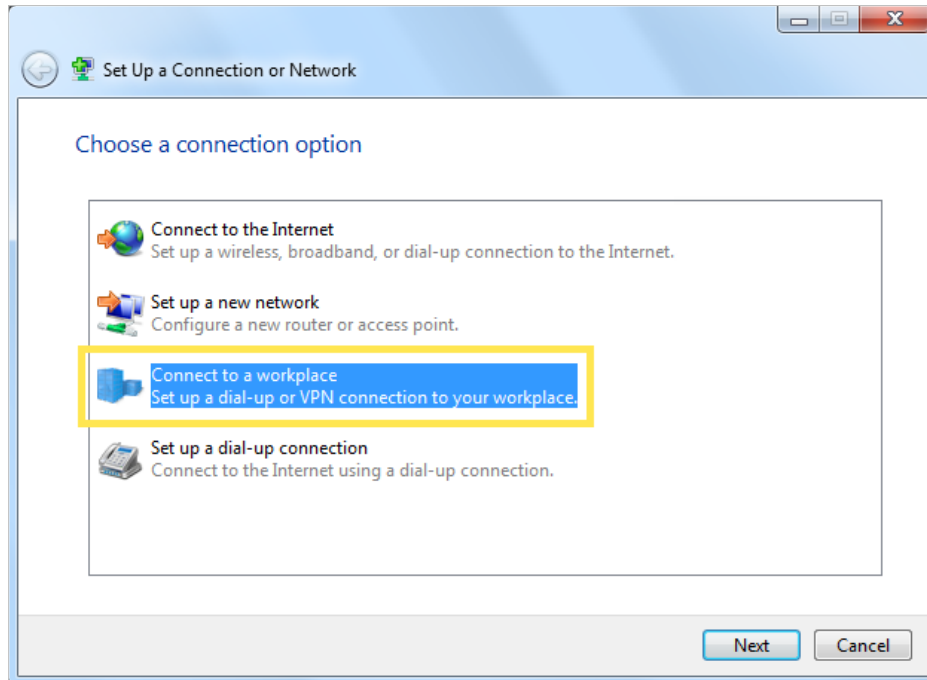
## Step 2. Configure PPTP VPN Connection on Your Remote Device

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.

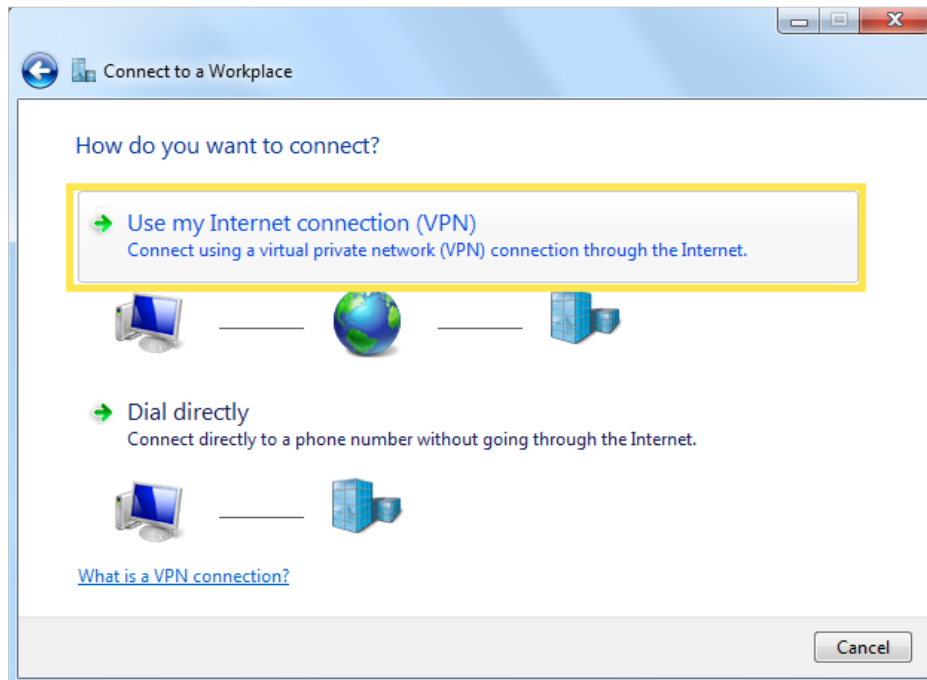
1. Go to [Start > Control Panel > Network and Internet > Network and Sharing Center](#).
2. Select [Set up a new connection or network](#).



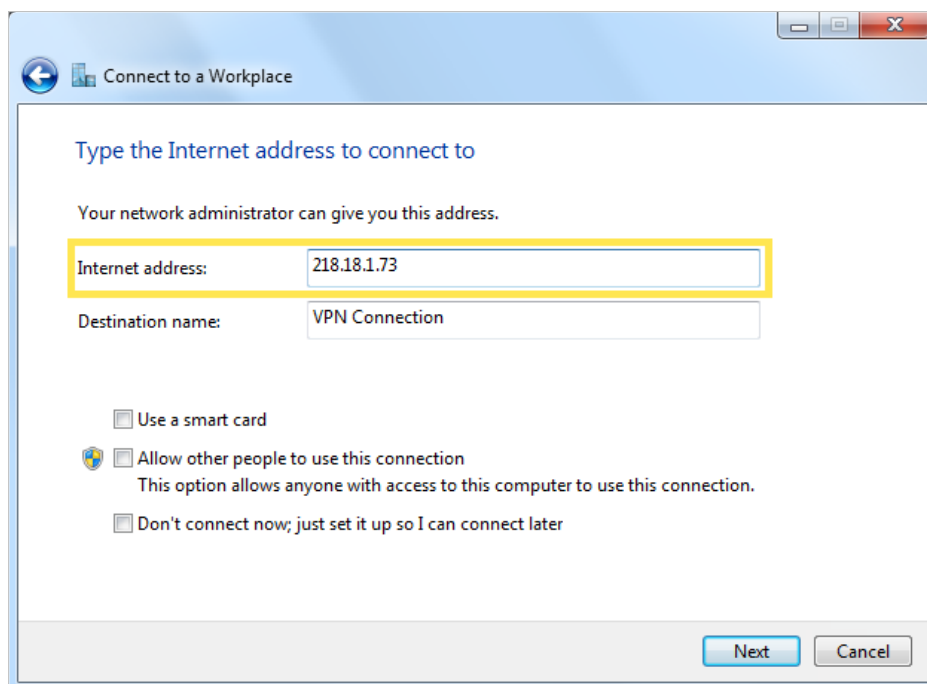
3. Select [Connect to a workplace](#) and click [Next](#).



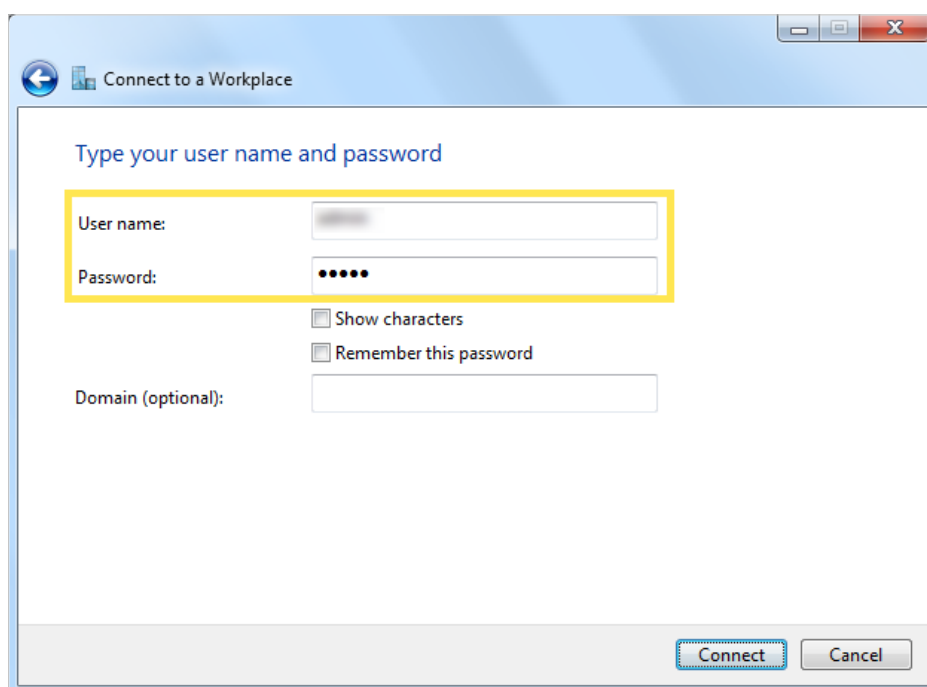
4. Select **Use my Internet connection (VPN)**.



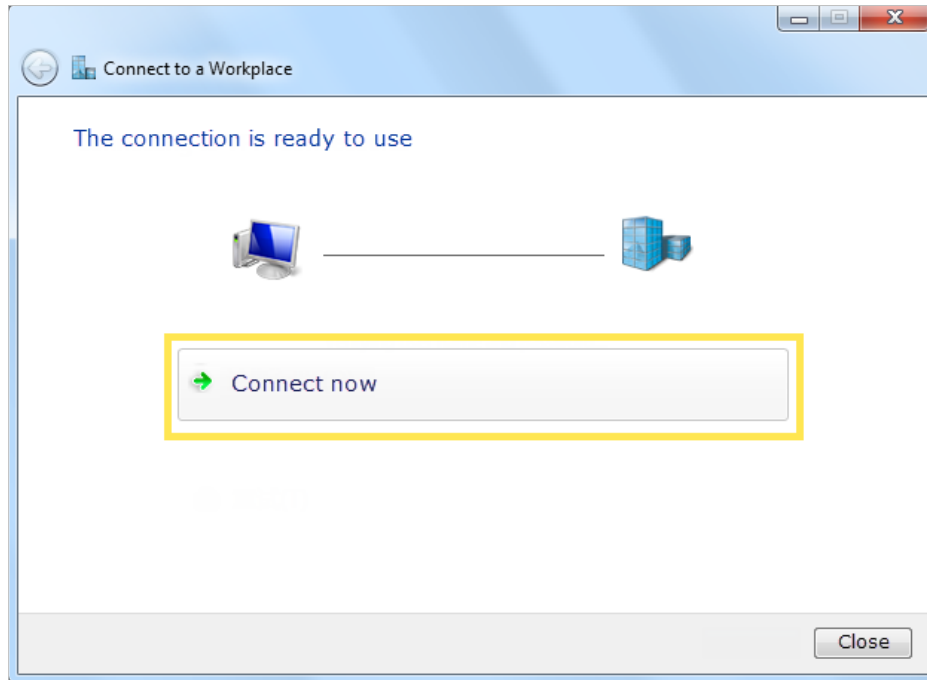
5. Enter the internet IP address of the router (for example: 218.18.1.73) in the **Internet address** field. Click **Next**.



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



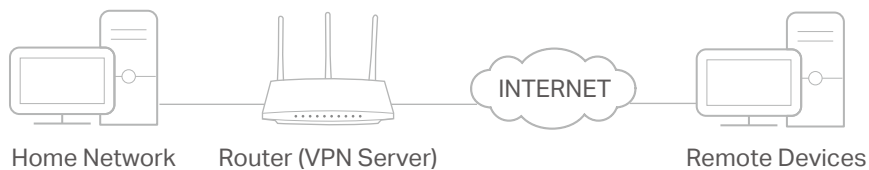
7. Click **Connect Now** when the VPN connection is ready to use.



### 15.3. Use L2TP/IPSec VPN to Access Your Home Network

L2TP/IPSec VPN Server is used to create a L2TP/IPSec VPN connection for remote devices to access your home network.

To use the VPN feature, you need to set up L2TP/IPSec VPN Server on your router, and configure the L2TP/IPSec connection on remote devices. Please follow the steps below to set up the L2TP/IPSec VPN connection.



#### Step 1. Set up L2TP/IPSec 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 > L2TP/IPSec**, and enable **L2TP/IPSec**.

**Note:**

- Firmware update may be required to support L2TP/IPSec VPN Server.
- 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.

### L2TP/IPSec

Set up a L2TP/IPSec VPN and accounts for quick, remote access to your network.

---

**L2TP/IPSec:**  Enable

Client IP Address:  -   
(up to 10 clients)

IPSec Encryption:  ▾

IPSec Pre-Shared Key:

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 L2TP/IPSec VPN server.
4. Keep **IPSec Encryption** as **Encrypted** and create an **IPSec Pre-Shared Key**.
5. Click **SAVE**.
6. Configure the L2TP/IPSec VPN connection account for the remote device. You can create up to 16 accounts.

### Account List

Configure accounts (up to 16) that can be used by remote clients to connect to the VPN server.

[+ Add](#)

Username	Password	Modify
admin	admin	<a href="#">✎</a> <a href="#">🗑</a>

- 4) Click **Add**.
- 5) Enter the **Username** and **Password** to authenticate devices to the L2TP/IPSec VPN Server.

✕

Add Account

Username:

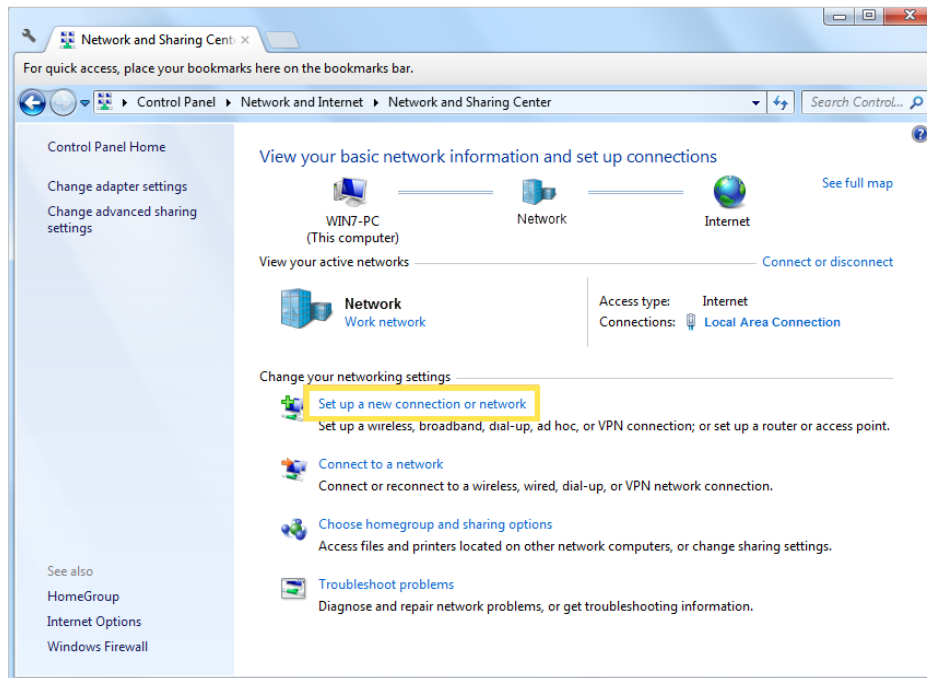
Password:

- 6) Click **ADD**.

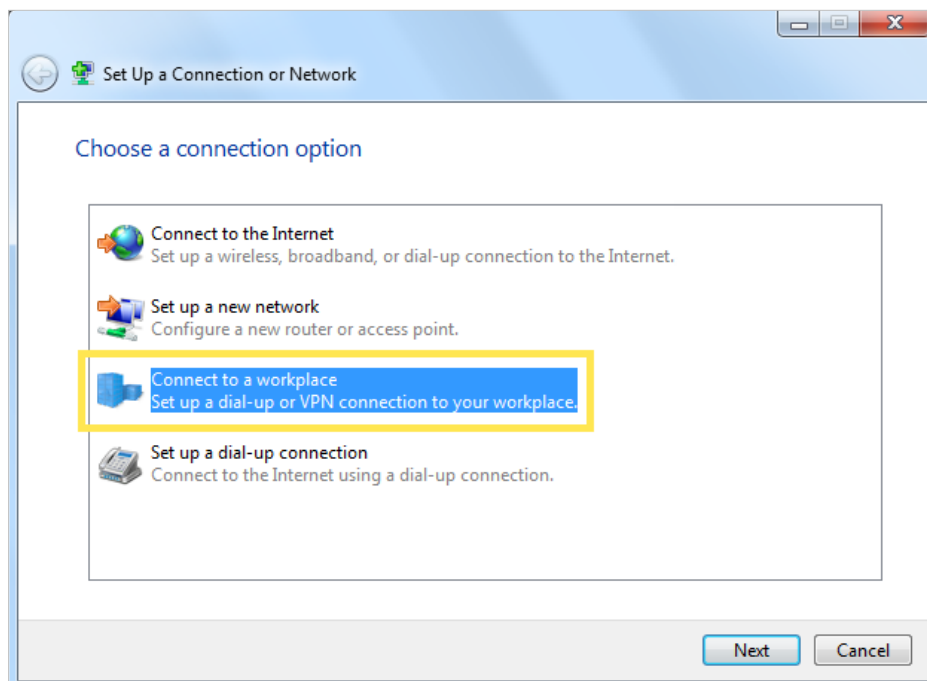
## Step 2. Configure L2TP/IPSec VPN Connection on Your Remote Device

The remote device can use the Windows or Mac OS built-in L2TP/IPSec software or a third-party L2TP/IPSec software to connect to L2TP/IPSec Server. Here we use the [Windows built-in L2TP/IPSec 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](#).



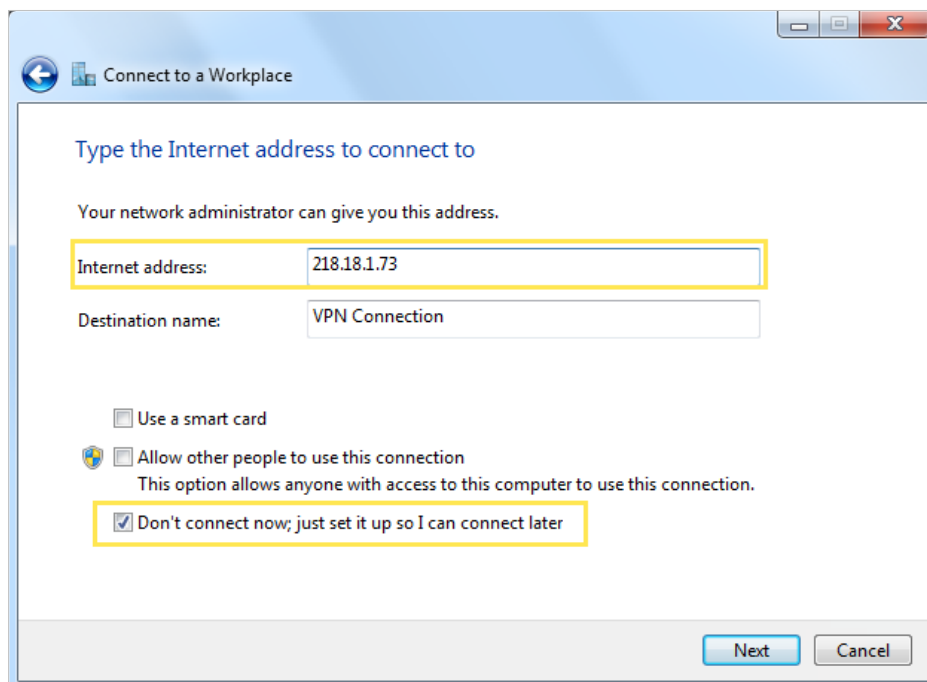
3. Select [Connect to a workplace](#) and click [Next](#).



4. Select **Use my Internet connection (VPN)**.

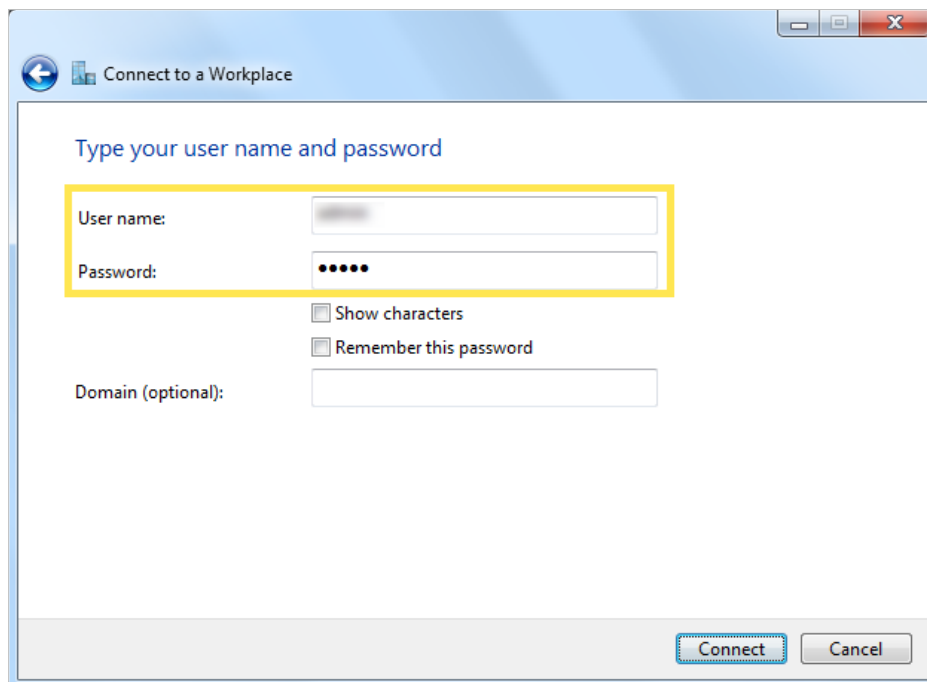


5. Enter the internet IP address of the router (for example: 218.18.1.73) in the **Internet address** field, and select the checkbox **Don't connect now; just set it up so I can connect later**. Click **Next**.

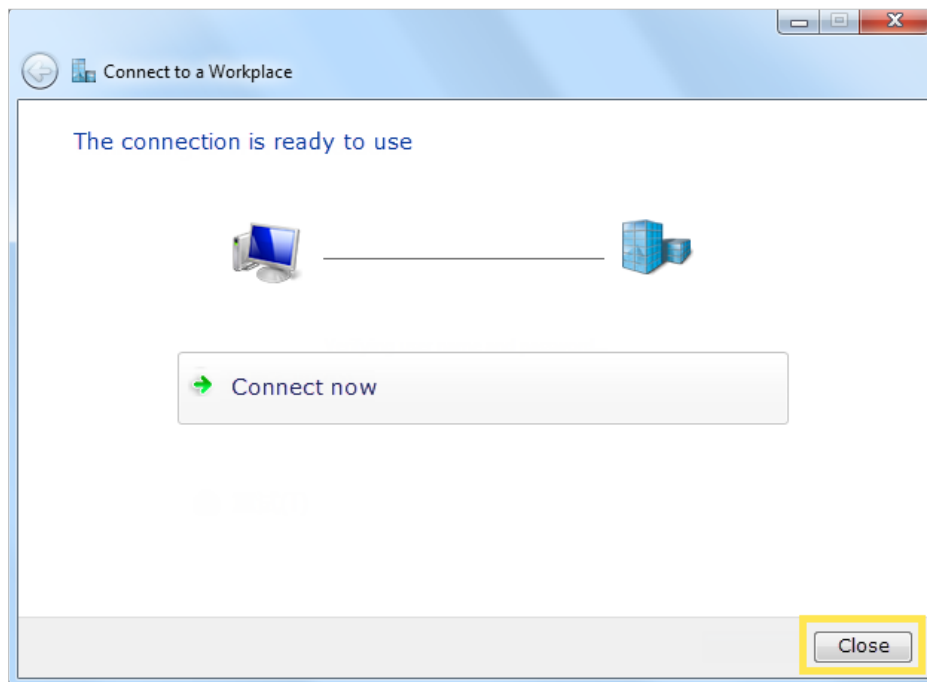


6. Enter the **User name** and **Password** you have set for the L2TP/IPSec VPN server on your router, and click **Connect**.

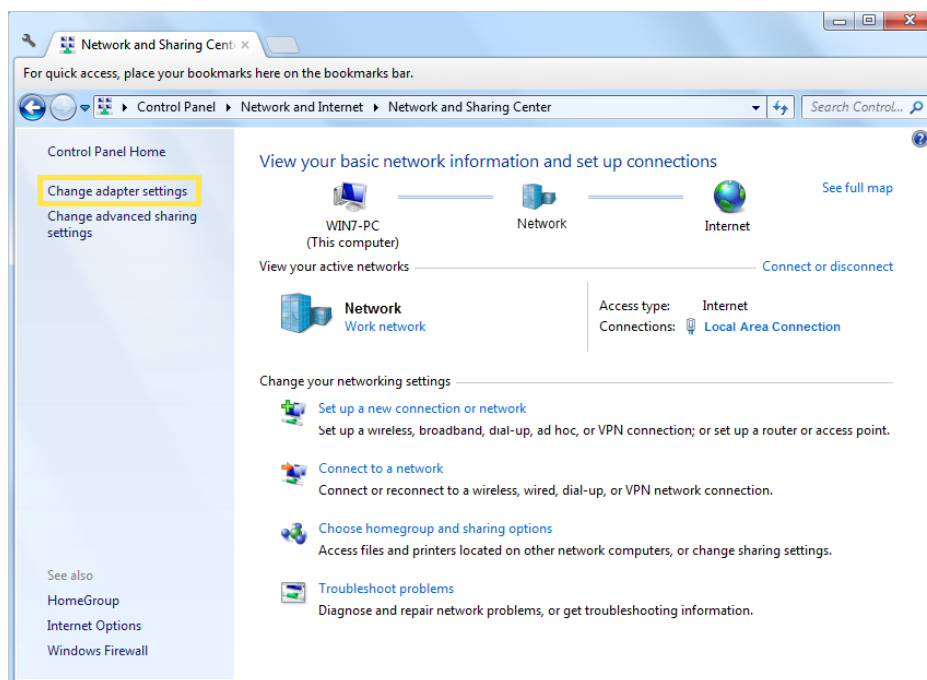




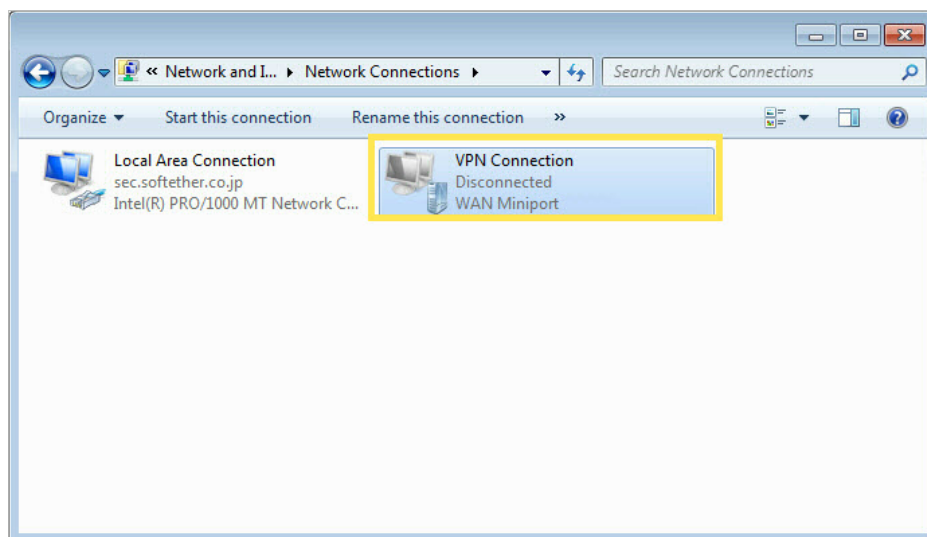
7. Click **Close** when the VPN connection is ready to use



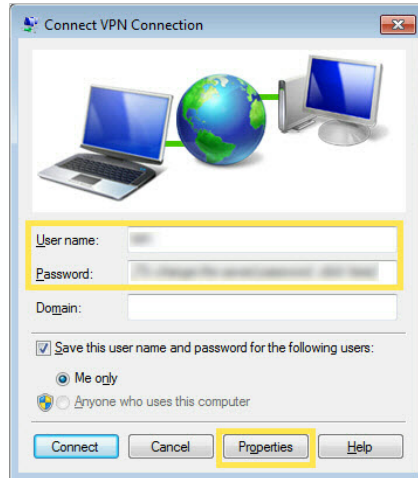
8. Go to **Network and Sharing Center** and click **Change adapter settings**.



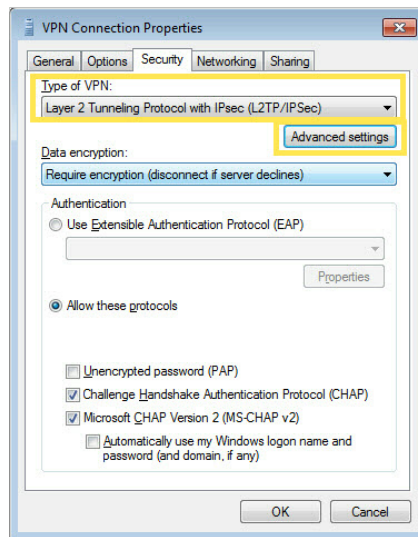
9. Find the VPN connection you created, then double-click it.



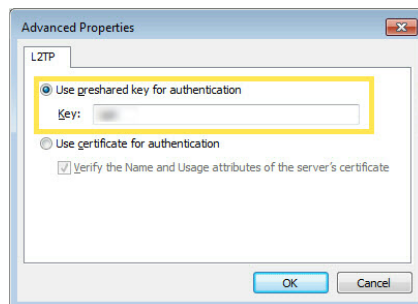
10. Enter the **User name** and **Password** you have set for the L2TP/IPSec VPN server on your router, and click **Properties**.



- Switch to the **Security** tab, select **Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol with IPsec (L2TP/IPSec)** and click **Advanced settings**.



- Select **Use preshared key for authentication** and enter the IPsec Pre-Shared Key you have set for the L2TP/IPSec VPN server on your router. Then click **OK**.



Done! Click **Connect** to start VPN connection.