

Tenda

User Guide

AX3000 Dual Band Gigabit Wi-Fi 6 Router



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Preface

Thank you for choosing Tenda!

This user guide walks you through all functions on the AX3000 Dual Band Gigabit Wi-Fi 6 Router. All the screenshots and product figures herein, unless otherwise specified, are taken from RX12 Pro V1.0.



The web UI of different models may differ. The actual web UI prevail .

Conventions

The typographical elements that may be found in this document are defined as follows.

Item	Presentation	Example
Cascading menus	>	System > Live Users
Parameter and value	Bold	Set User Name to Tom .
Variable	Italic	Format: <i>XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX</i>
UI control	Bold	On the Policy page, click the OK button.
Message	“ ”	The “Success” message appears.

The symbols that may be found in this document are defined as follows.

Symbol	Meaning
NOTE	This format is used to highlight information of importance or special interest. Ignoring this type of note may result in ineffective configuration, loss of data or damage to device.
TIP	This format is used to highlight a procedure that will save time or resources.

For more documents

If you want to get more documents of the device, visit www.tendacn.com and search for the corresponding product model.

Technical support

Contact us if you need more help. We will be glad to assist you as soon as possible.

Email address: support@tenda.cn

Website: www.tendacn.com

Revision History

Tenda is constantly searching for ways to improve its products and documentation. The following table indicates any changes that might have been made since the router was introduced.

Version	Date	Description
V1.1	2023-09-01	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Added the description of the MESH button function.2. Optimized the description of the Wi-Fi settings, MESH button networking, Scanning networking, Wired networking and MAC address filter function.3. Optimized sentence expression.
V1.0	2022-06-10	Original publication.

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1 Quick setup

With the Mesh function, the router can function as a single router or a Mesh device. You can configure it as a single router or an add-on node. This chapter describes how to connect the devices and enable internet access through the quick setup wizard. It contains the following sections:

[Set up as a router](#)

[Set up as an add-on node](#)

1.1 Set up as a router

1.1.1 Connect the router

The "new router" and "router" in this guide refer to the router in the package.

Step 1 (Optional) Import your PPPoE user name and password into the new router.

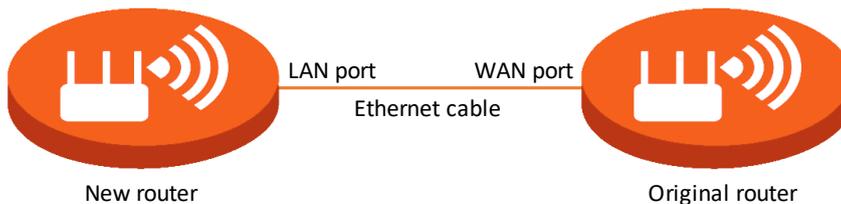


This function is only applicable when the connection type of the original router is PPPoE, except for PPPoE of some special ISPs or PPPoE connection set up manually with VLAN information.

1. Power on your original and new routers.
2. Connect the WAN port of the original router to a LAN port (1, 2 or IPTV/3) of the new router using an Ethernet cable.

After the LED indicator of the new router blinks fast for 8 seconds, the PPPoE user name and password are imported to your new router.

3. Remove the original router.

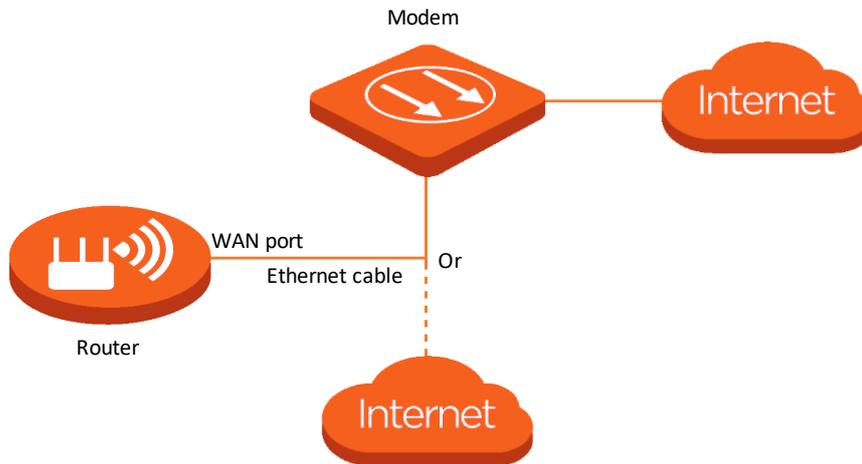


Step 2 Connect the WAN port of the router.



If you use the modem for internet access, please power off the modem first before connecting the WAN port of the router to the LAN port of your modem.

- Ensure that the router is powered on.
- Connect the WAN port of the router to the LAN port of your modem or the Ethernet jack using an Ethernet cable.



---End

1.1.2 Connect the router to the internet

After connecting your router, you can complete quick setup for internet access by following the instructions on the web UI wizard. This wizard only occurs upon your first setup.

To connect your router to the internet through the quick setup wizard:

Step 1 Use an Ethernet cable to connect your computer to the **1, 2** or **IPTV/3** port of the router.

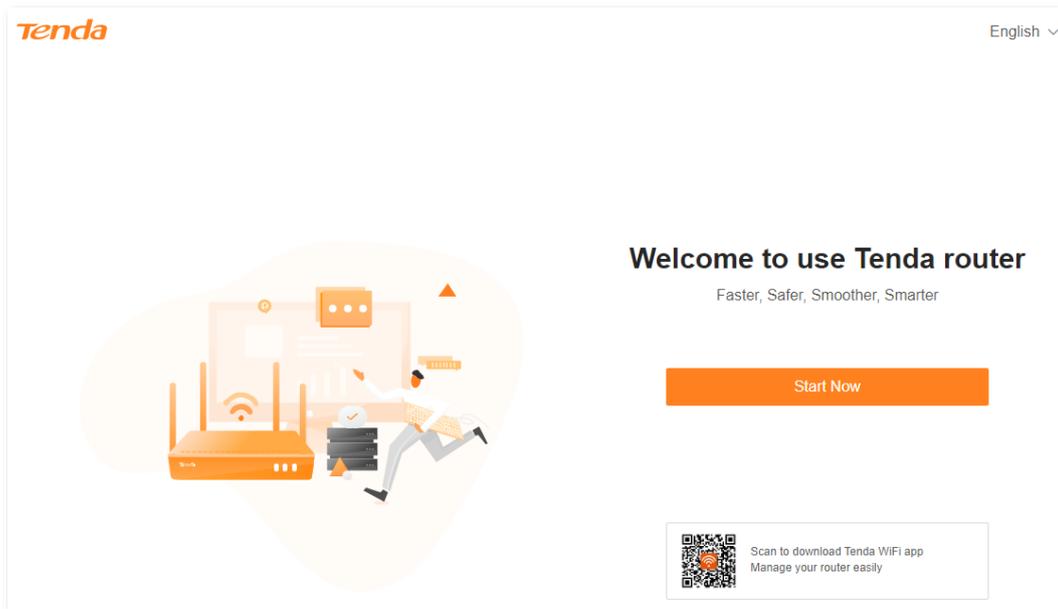


The default Wi-Fi name can be found on the bottom label of the device.

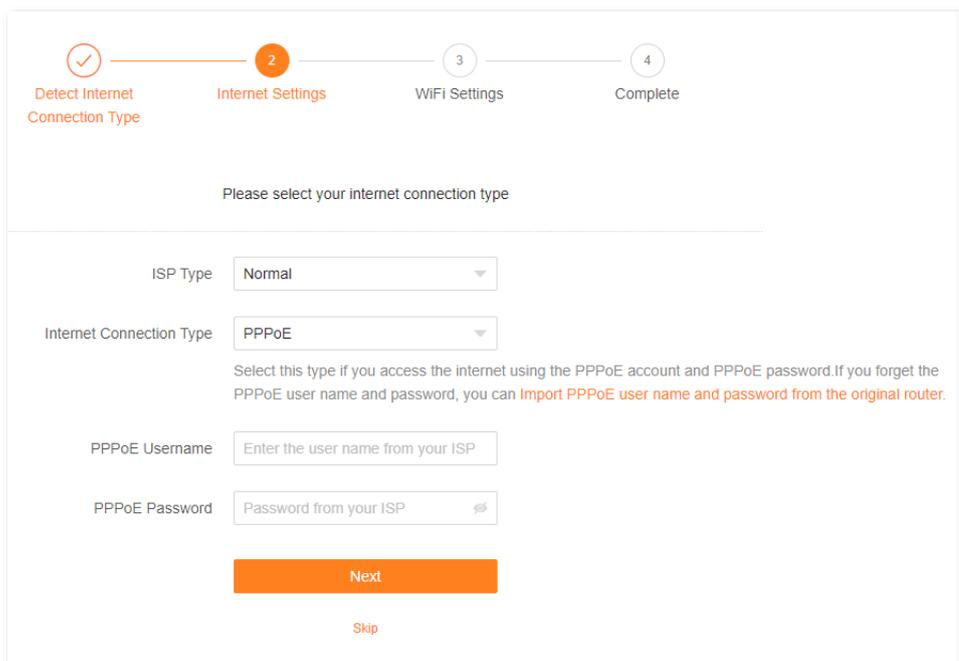
Step 2 Start a browser on the computer and enter **tendawifi.com** in the address bar to access the web UI.



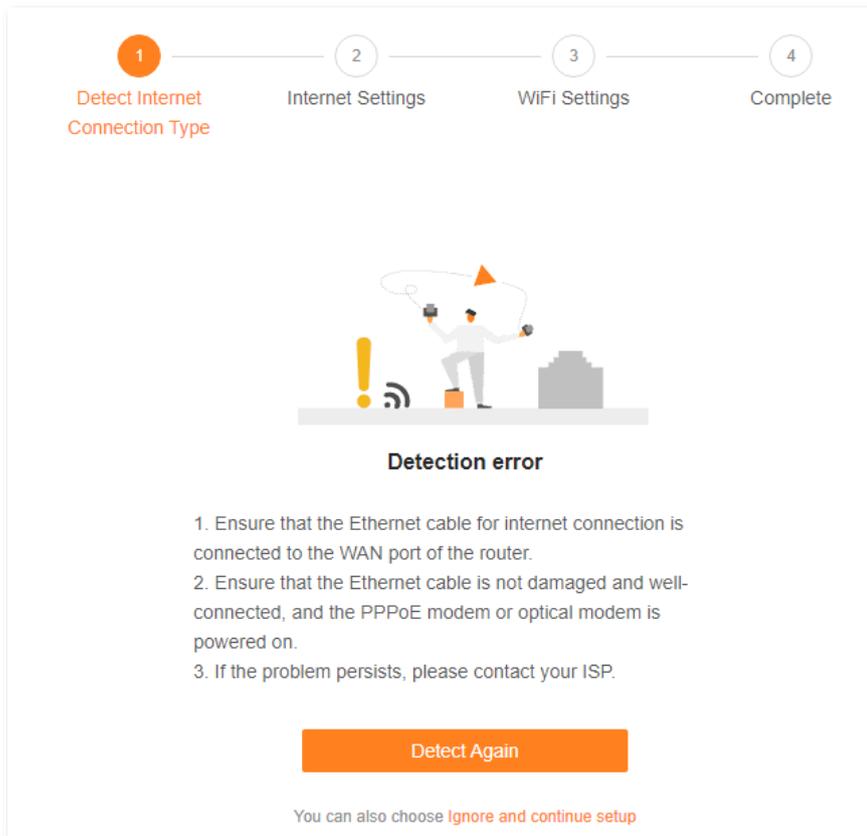
Step 3 Click **Start Now**.



- If your internet connection is normal, the following page is displayed and you can continue the setup in **Step 4**.



- If your internet connection is abnormal, the following page is displayed. Rectify the fault as instructed on the page, and click **Detect Again**.



Step 4 Set **ISP Type**, **Internet Connection Type** and other parameters as required. Then, click **Next**.



You can click **Import PPPoE user name and password from your original router** to see how to import PPPoE user name and password. If you have imported your PPPoE user name and password into the router, **ISP Type**, **Internet Connection Type**, **PPPoE Username** and **PPPoE Password** will be set automatically.

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
ISP Type	<p>Specifies the type of your ISP, such as Normal, Russia, Unifi, Maxis, Celcom, Digi and Manual. Parameters required for each option may differ.</p> <p>Refer to the following to choose your connection type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal, Unifi, Maxis, Celcom and Digi: Select these options when your ISP provides no setup information, except for the PPPoE user name and password, or static IP address information. • Russia: Select this option when your ISP provides dual access information, such as PPTP, L2TP connection information. • Manual: Select this option when your ISP provides VLAN ID information, besides the PPPoE user name and account, or static IP address. <p>If you are still not sure, contact your ISP for reference.</p>
Internet Connection Type	<p>Specifies how your router connects to the internet, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPPoE, Russia PPPoE: Select this type if you access the internet using the PPPoE account and PPPoE password. Russia PPPoE is available only when you set ISP Type to Russia. • Dynamic IP: Select this type if you can access the internet by simply plugging in an Ethernet cable. • Static IP: Select this type if you want to access the internet using fixed IP information. • Russia PPTP, Russia L2TP: These types are available when ISP Type is set to Russia. If you select Russia PPTP or Russia L2TP, the VPN function will be disabled.

Parameter	Description
PPPoE Username	When the internet connection type is PPPoE, you need to enter the user name and password provided by your ISP to access the internet.
PPPoE Password	
IP Address	When the internet connection type is static IP, you need to enter the fixed IP address information provided by your ISP.
Subnet Mask	
Default gateway	 TIP
Primary DNS	If your ISP provides only one DNS server, you can leave Secondary DNS blank.
Secondary DNS	
Address Type	When you set ISP Type to Russia , this parameter is required.
	It specifies the method for obtaining IP address information to access the “local” network, where the internal resources of the ISP are located.
DNS Settings	This parameter is required only when ISP Type is set to Russia . It specifies how the WAN port DNS address is obtained, which is Auto by default.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto: The router obtains a DNS server address from the DHCP server of the upstream network automatically. • Manual: The DNS server address is configured manually.
Server IP Address/Domain Name	These parameters are used for setting up internet access in the dual access network environment. When you set ISP Type to Russia and Internet Connection Type to Russia PPTP or Russia L2TP , these parameters are required.
User Name	
Password	
Area	When you set ISP Type to Maxis , Celcom or Digi , this parameter is required. It specifies the ISP area, including:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maxis: Maxis and Maxis-Special • Celcom: Celcom West(BIZ), Celcom West(HOME), Celcom East(BIZ) and Celcom East(HOME) • Digi: Digi-TM, Digi, Digi-CT Sabah and Digi-TNB
Internet VLAN ID	When you select Manual for ISP Type , you can configure these parameters.
IPTV VLAN ID	 TIP
	Internet VLAN ID is required, while IPTV VLAN ID is optional. Blank VLAN ID indicates that the IPTV function is disabled.

Step 5 Set parameters as required, and click **Next**.

- If you do not want to use a password, select **Not encrypted**. In this case, any client can access the network without a password. This option is not recommended as it leads to low network security.
- To use the same password for Wi-Fi access and web UI login, keep **Set WiFi password to router login password** selected, which is the default setting.
- To use different passwords for Wi-Fi access and web UI login, deselect **Set WiFi password to router login password**, and set **Wi-Fi Name** and **WiFi Password** for Wi-Fi login and **Login Password** and **Confirm Password** for web UI login.

Tenda English

Internet access is a few steps away!

1 Detect Internet Connection Type 2 Internet Settings 3 WiFi Settings 4 Complete

WiFi Name

WiFi Password Not encrypted

Set WiFi password to router login password ⓘ

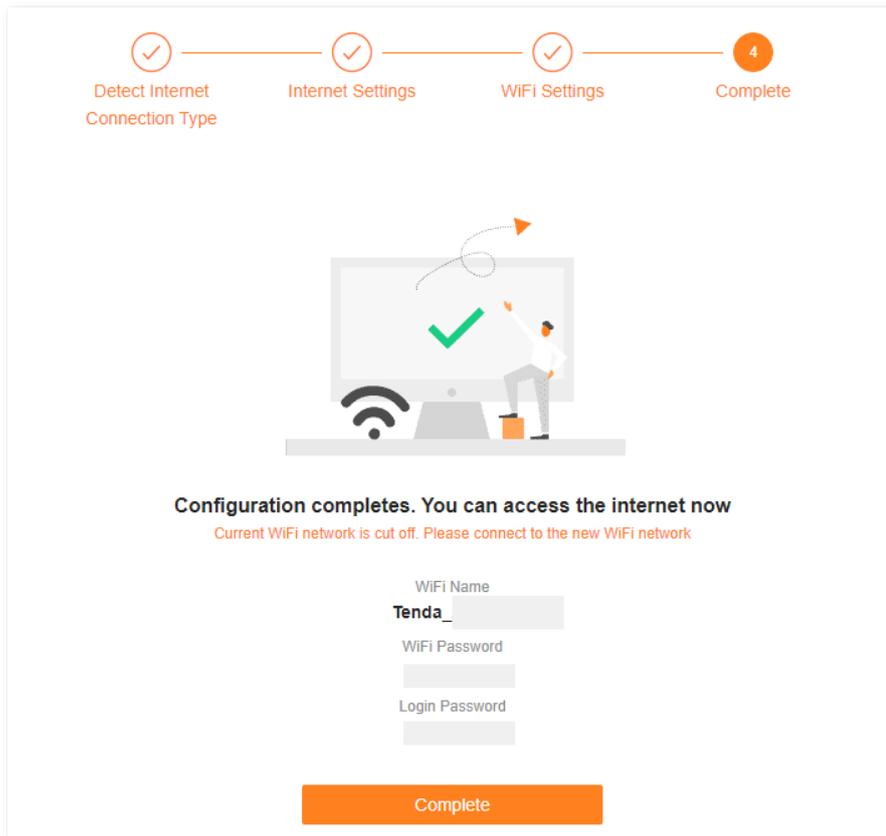
Login Password

Confirm Password

Next

Previous

Step 6 If the following information is displayed, the quick setup for internet access is finished. Click **Complete**.



---End

Now you can access the internet with:

- Wired devices: Connect to the LAN ports of your router
- Wireless devices: Connect to your Wi-Fi network using the Wi-Fi name and password you set

1.2 Set up as an add-on node

This section introduces how to add the router to an existing networking using the **WPS** button. For more methods, see [Add a node](#).



- Please ensure that the router has never been used. If not, reset it first.
- Currently, RX12 Pro/TX12 Pro can be networked with the same model, Mesh6X, Mesh12X, RX27 Pro, or TX27 Pro.

Step 1 Place the router in an elevated and open position within 3 meters from your existing node.

Step 2 Use the power adapter to connect the router to a power source, and wait until its LED indicator blinks green slowly.

Step 3 Press the **WPS** button of the router for about 3 seconds. The LED indicator blinks green fast. Within 2 minutes, press the **MESH/WPS** button of the node of the existing network for 3 seconds to negotiate with this router. When the LED indicator of the router lights solid green, the networking is successful and the router becomes a secondary node in the network.

Step 4 Relocate the secondary nodes to a proper position.



- Ensure that the distance between any two nodes is less than 10 meters.
 - Keep your nodes away from electronics with strong interference, such as microwave ovens, induction cookers, and refrigerators.
 - Place the nodes in a high position with few obstacles.
-

Step 5 Power on the secondary nodes again. Wait until these LED indicators blink green slowly.



If the LED indicator of any secondary node blinks green slowly for more than 3 minutes, move it closer to the primary node.

Step 6 Observe the LED indicators of the secondary nodes until the LED indicators light one of the following colors:

- Solid green Networking succeeds. Excellent connection quality.
- Solid yellow Networking succeeds. Fair connection quality.
- Solid red Networking succeeds. Poor connection quality.

If any secondary node's LED indicator lights solid red, relocate it by repeating **Steps 4 to 6**.

---End

Now you can access the internet with:

- Wired devices: Connect to the LAN ports of your nodes
- Wireless devices: Connect to your Wi-Fi network using the Wi-Fi name and password you set (All nodes share the same Wi-Fi name and password.)

2 Web UI

This chapter introduces basic information of the web UI in the following sections:

[Log in to the web UI](#)

[Log out of the web UI](#)

[Change the language](#)

[Web UI layout](#)

2.1 Log in to the web UI

To log in to the web UI, perform the following steps:

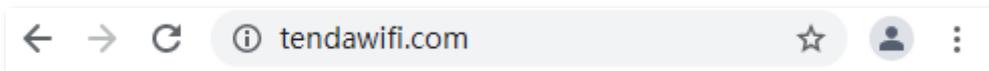
Step 1 Use an Ethernet cable to connect your computer to the **1, 2** or **IPTV/3** port of the router, or use your smartphone to access the Wi-Fi network of the router.

In the following steps, computer connection is used for illustration.

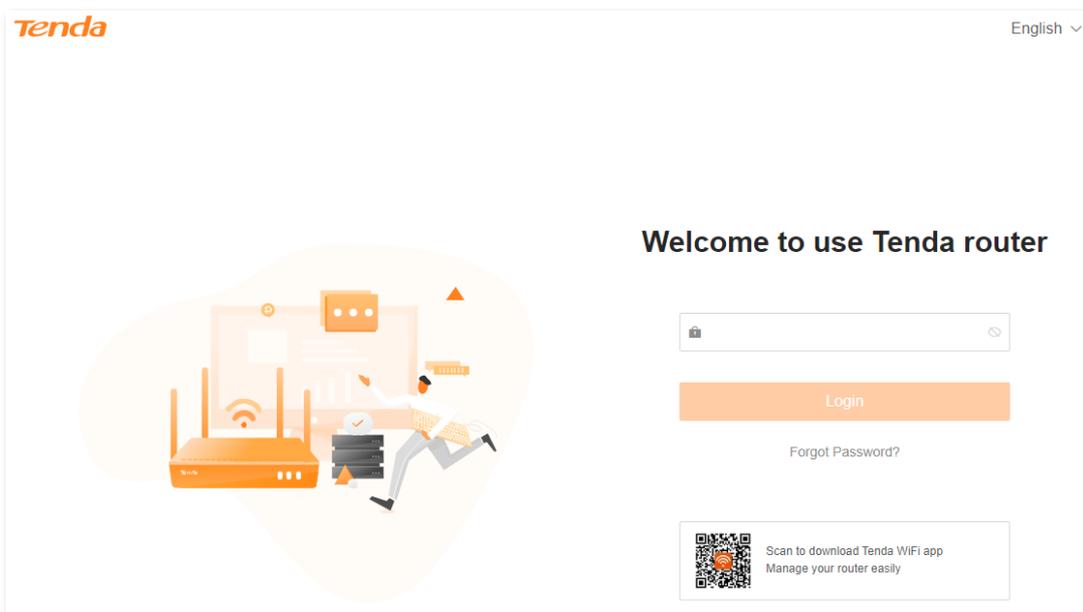


The default Wi-Fi name can be found on the bottom label of the router.

Step 2 Start a browser on the computer and enter **tendawifi.com** in the address bar to access the web UI.



Step 3 Enter your password, and click **Login**.



- If this is your first login and internet access is not configured, go to [Connect the router to the internet](#).
- The password is the one that you specified in [Connect the router to the internet](#). It is case-sensitive. If you forgot the password, go to [Forgot my password](#).
- You can log in to the web UI on up to three devices concurrently.

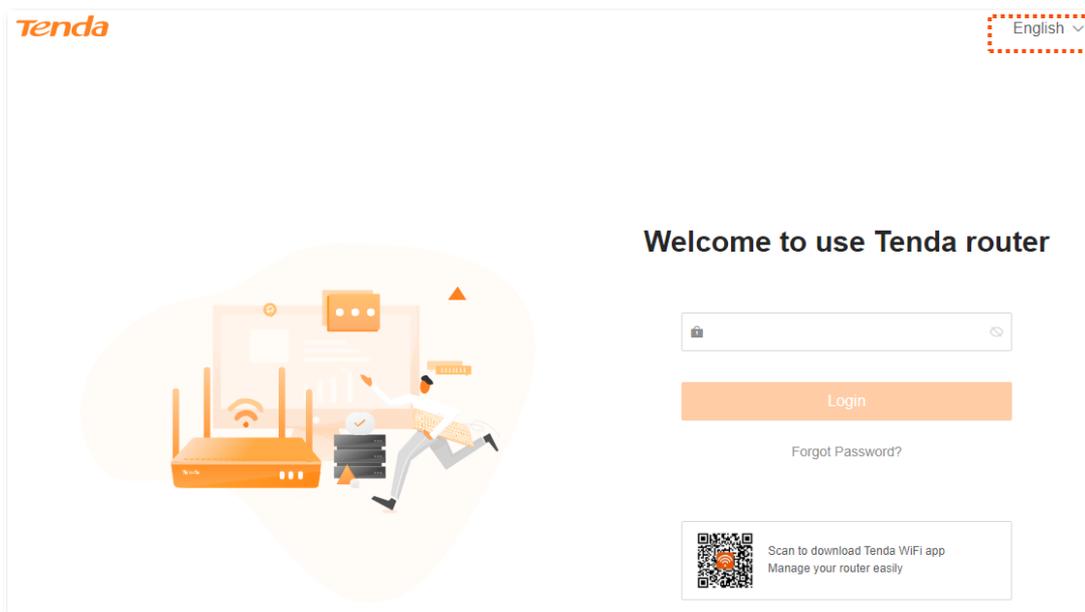
---End

2.2 Log out of the web UI

If you log in to the web UI of the router and perform no operation within 5 minutes, the router logs you out automatically. You can also log out by clicking **Exit** at the top right corner of the web UI.

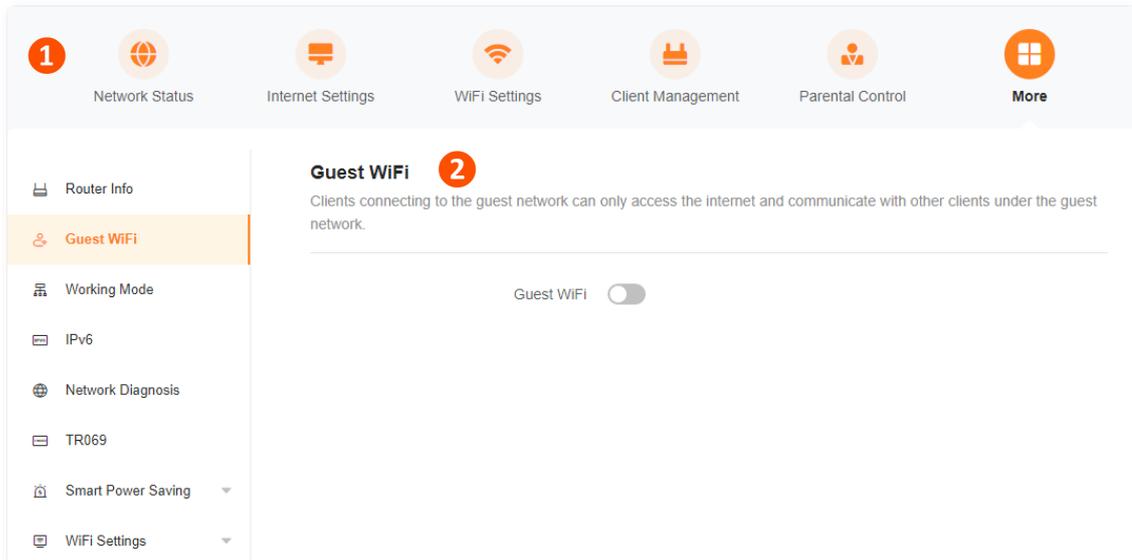
2.3 Change the language

The default language displayed is **English**. You can select another language from the drop-down list in the upper right corner.



2.4 Web UI layout

The web UI of the router consists of two sections, including the navigation bar and the configuration area. See the following figure.



Features displayed in gray are not available or cannot be configured under the current condition.

No.	Name	Description
1	Navigation bar	Used to display the function menu of the router. Users can select functions in the navigation bar.
2	Configuration area	Used to modify or view your configuration.

3 Network status

This module allows you to view basic network information, including controller and agent information, and perform quick setup on nodes, such as adding a node, one-click optimization, rebooting all nodes, and turning on/off all indicators.

This chapter includes the following sections:

[Network status](#)

[Network topology](#)

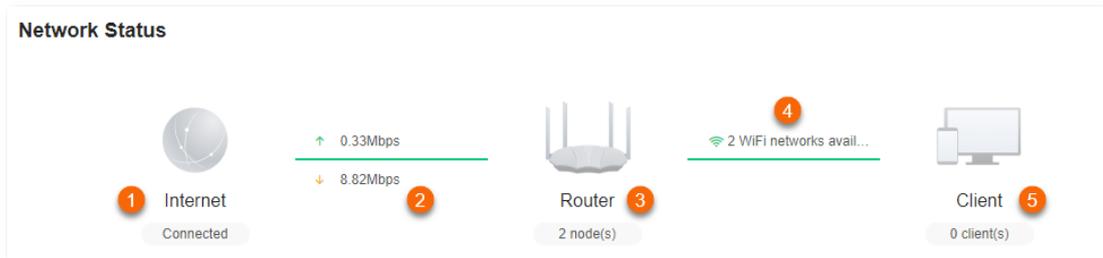
3.1 Network status

To view the network status:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **Network Status**.

The following page is displayed.



---End

The following table describes the information displayed under **Network Status**.

No.	Description
1	<p>Specifies the internet connection status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connected: The router is connected to the internet successfully. • Disconnected: The router is disconnected from the internet.
2	<p>The information here varies depending on the internet connection status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X.xx Mbps: The internet is connected successfully, and the real-time upload and download speeds are displayed, as shown in the figure above. • Connecting: The primary node is connecting to the internet. • Other information (for example, No Ethernet cable is connected to the WAN port): The internet connection failed. Click the prompt message to view tips for troubleshooting. If the problem persists, contact technical support for help.
3	<p>Specifies the number of Mesh nodes connected in the network.</p>
4	<p>Specifies the number of available Wi-Fi networks. You can hover your mouse over it to see the Wi-Fi names and frequency bands.</p>
5	<p>Specifies the number of clients connected in the network, including secondary Mesh nodes.</p>

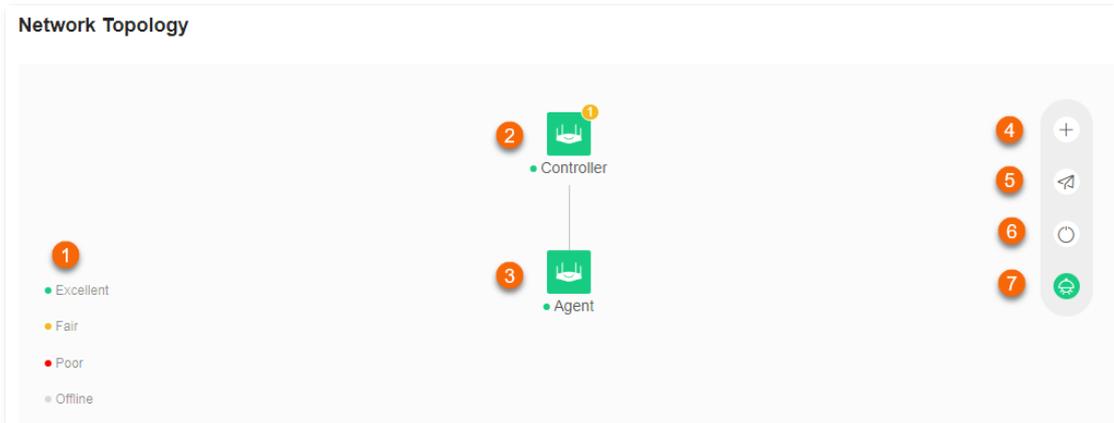
3.2 Network topology (Example: RX12 ProV2.0)

To view the basic information of the network topology and perform quick operations:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **Network Status**.

The following page is displayed.



---End

The following table describes the information displayed under **Network Topology**.

No.	Description
1	Explains the node status indicated by different colors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green: The node is connected and the networking signal is good. • Yellow: The node is connected and the networking signal is fair • Red: The node is connected and the networking signal is poor. • Grey: The node is offline.
2	Form a network topology. For details, see Controller information and Agent information .
3	
4	Used to Add a node. You can perform Scanning networking , view the method of MESH button networking or Wired networking , or view the recommended solution to the networking exception.
5	Used for One-click optimization .
6	Used to Reboot all nodes .
7	Used to Turn on/off all indicators .

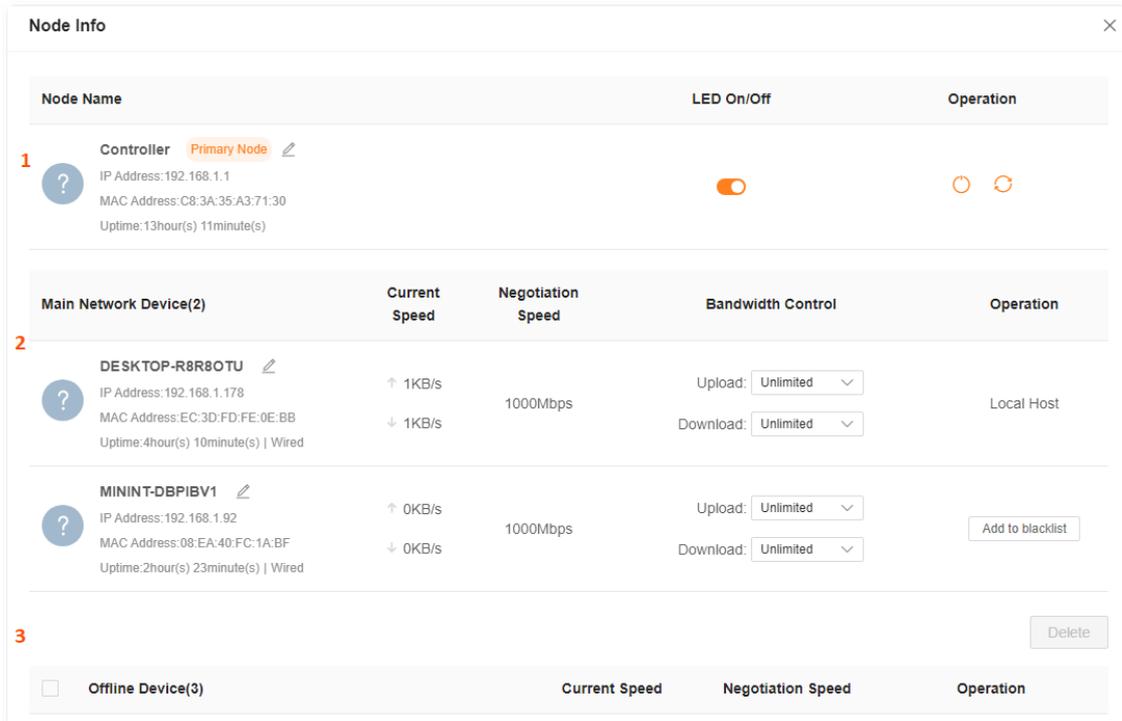
3.2.1 Controller information

To view the information about and perform quick operations on the controller (primary node) and clients in the network:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **Network Status**. Then, click  under **Network Topology**.

The following dialog box is displayed.



The screenshot shows a 'Node Info' dialog box with the following content:

Node Name	LED On/Off	Operation
1 Controller Primary Node <p>IP Address: 192.168.1.1 MAC Address: C8:3A:35:A3:71:30 Uptime: 13hour(s) 11minute(s)</p>		

Main Network Device(2)	Current Speed	Negotiation Speed	Bandwidth Control	Operation
2 DESKTOP-R8R80TU <p>IP Address: 192.168.1.178 MAC Address: EC:3D:FD:FE:0E:BB Uptime: 4hour(s) 10minute(s) Wired</p>	↑ 1KB/s ↓ 1KB/s	1000Mbps	Upload: <input type="text" value="Unlimited"/> Download: <input type="text" value="Unlimited"/>	Local Host
MININT-DBPIBV1 <p>IP Address: 192.168.1.92 MAC Address: 08:EA:40:FC:1A:BF Uptime: 2hour(s) 23minute(s) Wired</p>	↑ 0KB/s ↓ 0KB/s	1000Mbps	Upload: <input type="text" value="Unlimited"/> Download: <input type="text" value="Unlimited"/>	<input type="button" value="Add to blacklist"/>

3 **Offline Device(3)** Current Speed Negotiation Speed Operation

---End

The following table describes the information and operation shortcuts displayed under **Node info**.

No.	Description
1	<p>This area displays the information and operation shortcuts of the primary node, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Node Name: Specifies the name of primary node, which is Controller by default. You can change the name by clicking  beside Primary Node. • IP address: Specifies the IP address of the LAN port of the primary node. • MAC address: Specifies the MAC address of the LAN port of the primary node. • Uptime: Specifies the network connection time of the primary node. • LED On/Off: Provides a  button for turning on/off the LED indicator of the primary node. You can use this function to check which device you are operating. Turn on/off all indicators prevails to this operation. • Operation: Provides a  button for rebooting the primary node and a  button for resetting the primary node. <p> TIP</p> <p>Resetting clears all configurations and restores the device to factory settings. Please operate with caution.</p>

2	<p>This area displays the information and operation shortcuts of main network clients, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client name: You can change the client name by clicking  . • IP address: Specifies the IP address of the client. • MAC address: Specifies the MAC address of the client. • Uptime: Specifies the network connection time of the client and the networking mode, such as Wired, 2.4G and 5G. • Current Speed: Specifies the real-time upload and download speeds. • Negotiation Speed: Specifies the speed of negotiation. • Bandwidth Control: Used to set the maximum upload and download speeds, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unlimited: The speed is not limited. – 128 KB/s, 256 KB/s: The maximum speed is limited to 128 KB/s or 256 KB/s. – Custom (KB/s): You can set any speed in the range of 64 KB/s to 256000 KB/s. • Operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local Host: Specifies that this client is the local host, which is the computer connected to the primary node in this example. For the local host, no operation is available here. – Add to blacklist: Used to blacklist a client. Once blacklisted, the client cannot access the internet through the Mesh system.
---	---

No.	Description
3	<p>This area displays the information and operation shortcuts of offline clients, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client name: You can change the client name by clicking  . • MAC address: Specifies the MAC address of the client. • Current Speed: Specifies the real-time upload and download speeds. • Negotiation Speed: Displays the speed of negotiation. • Operation: Provides an Add to blacklist button for blacklisting clients. Once blacklisted, the client cannot access the internet through the Mesh system. <p> TIP</p> <p>A maximum of 30 offline clients can be displayed here. A client will be automatically deleted from the list if it is offline for 3 days. A client is displayed under Offline Device after it is disconnected from the network for 90 seconds (wired client)/5 minutes (wireless client).</p>

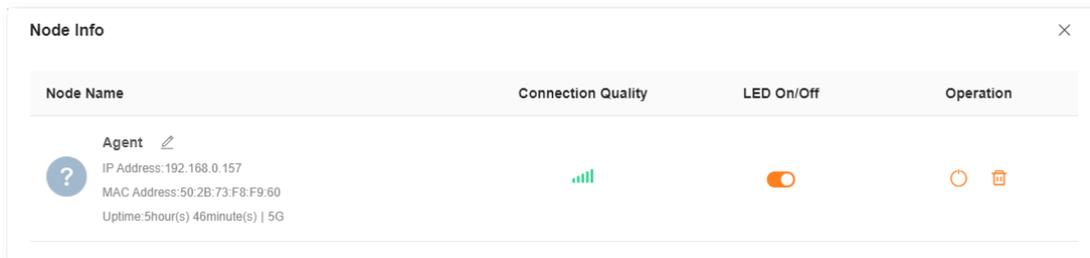
3.2.2 Agent information

To view the information about and perform quick operations on the agents (secondary nodes) in the network:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **Network Status**. Then, click  under **Network Topology**.

The following dialog box is displayed.



---End

The following table describes the information and operation shortcuts displayed under **Node info**.

Parameter	Description
Node Name	Specifies the name of a secondary node, which is Agent by default. You can change the name by clicking  .
IP address	Specifies the IP address of a secondary node.
MAC address	Specifies the MAC address of a secondary node.

Parameter	Description
Uptime	Specifies the network connection time of the secondary node and the networking mode, such as Wired , 2.4G and 5G .
Connection Quality	Shows the connection signal strength with the primary node. You can hover your mouse over  to see the strength value.
LED On/Off	Provides a  button for turning on/off the LED indicator of the secondary node. You can use this function to check which device you are operating. Turn on/off all indicators prevails to this operation.
Operation	The available options include:  : Used to reboot the node.  : Used to remove the node. Removing a node will narrow the Wi-Fi coverage, and the removed node will no longer join the current network automatically. To add a removed node again, go to Add a node .

3.2.3 Add a node (Example: RX12 ProV2.0)

Tenda WiFi+ routers support Mesh networking. Mesh networking has such advantages as automatic networking, self-repair, multi-skip cascade, unified management network, node self-management, which can greatly reduce the cost and complexity of network deployment.

The wireless router supports the following three Mesh networking modes. You can choose the Mesh networking mode as required.

- **MESH button networking**

The networking button (WPS or WPS/MESH) on the wireless router body can be used to network with other Tenda WiFi+ routers without entering the management page.

- **Wired networking**

Connect the LAN port of an existed node to a new node through an Ethernet cable for automatic networking. The wired network has good stability and small delay. If Ethernet cables have been deployed at home, you can use this mode.

- **Scanning networking**

Add other routers to the network of this router through the configuration of the Tenda WiFi App or the web UI of the router.



- If the number of secondary nodes is more than two, place the primary node in the core area and ensure that no more than one node is between the primary node and the secondary node.
- Before using a new router to extend the network, ensure that the original router (primary node) is connected to the network and the new router (secondary node) is in factory settings.
- This router can network with Tenda WiFi+ routers. If the networking fails, contact Tenda technical support to confirm the Mesh networking compatibility of the wireless router.

Wireless networking

MESH button networking



Before using the new router to extend the network, ensure that the MESH button function (only some models available, such as the RX12 Pro is enabled on the original router (primary node).

Step 1 Add to the existed network.

1. Place the new router near the original router (within 3 meters) and power on. Wait until the startup of the new router is complete. The LED indicator blinks green slowly.
2. Press (1 to 3 seconds) the networking button (WPS or WPS/MESH) on the original router. The LED indicator blinks green quickly.
3. Press (1 to 3 seconds) the networking button (WPS or WPS/MESH) of the new router within 2 minutes. The LED indicator blinks green quickly.

Observe the LED indicator of the new router. When the LED indicator turns solid green, it indicates that the router is successfully added to the existing network and becomes a secondary node in the network.

Step 2 Select an appropriate position for the new router.

1. For a better internet experience, you can relocate the wireless router by referring to the following relocation tips:
 - Place the new router within the wireless coverage range of the original router.
 - Keep your nodes away from electronics with strong interference, such as microwave ovens, induction cookers, and refrigerators.
 - Place the nodes in a high position with few obstacles.
2. Power on the new router, and wait until the LED indicator blinks green slowly.



If the LED indicator of the new router is still blink green slowly after 3 minutes. Please adjust the new router closer to the original router.

Observe the LED indicator of the new router until it changes to one of the following status:

- Solid green Networking succeeds. Excellent connection quality.
 - Solid yellow Networking succeeds. Fair connection quality.
 - Solid red Networking succeeds. Poor connection quality.
3. If the LED indicator of the new router is solid red, select a new location by referring to [substep 1](#) of **Step 2** in this section to obtain the best connection quality.

---End

To access the internet with:

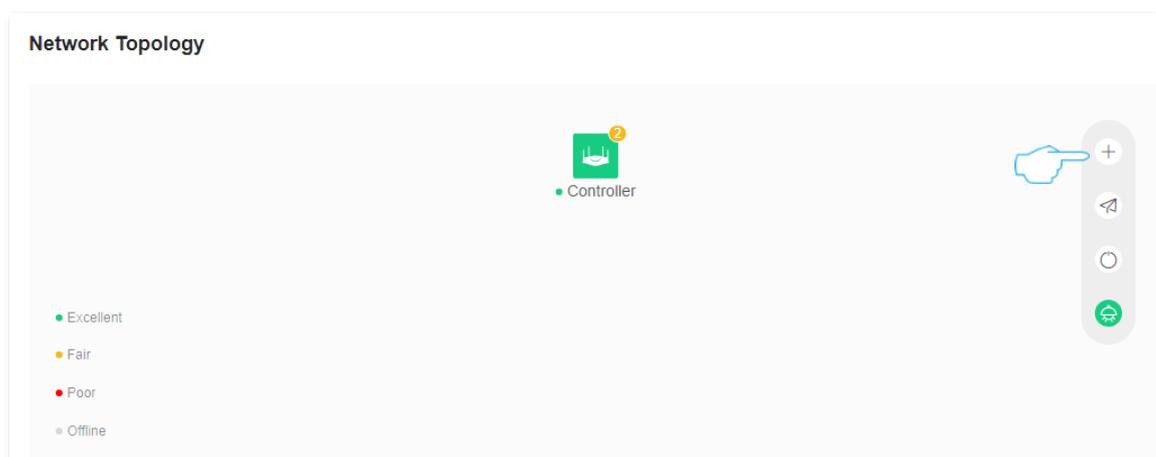
- **Wired devices:** Connect to a LAN port of the wireless router using an Ethernet cable.
- **WiFi-enabled devices:** Connect to the WiFi network using the WiFi name and password you set. (The WiFi name and WiFi password of all nodes are the same.)

Repeat [Step 1 to Step 2 in this section](#) to add other routers.

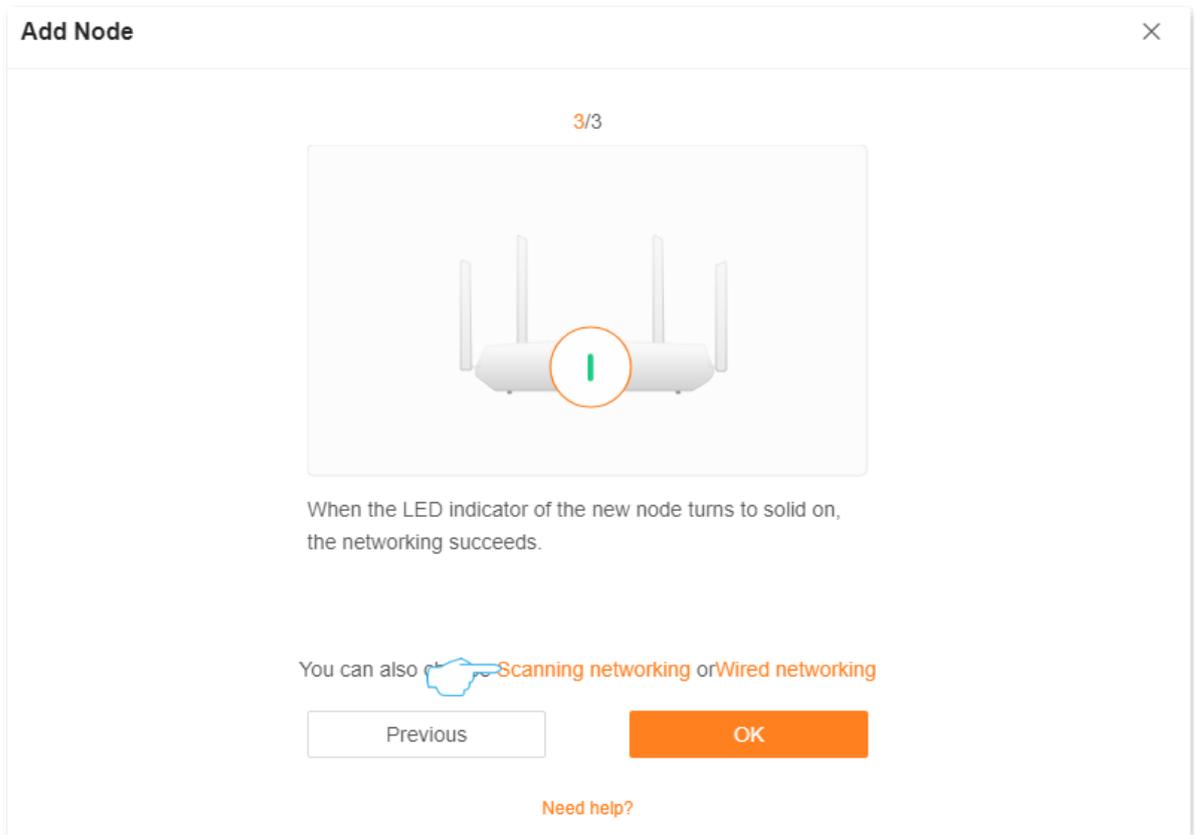
Scanning networking (Example: RX12 ProV2.0)

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#) of the router.

Step 2 Click  .



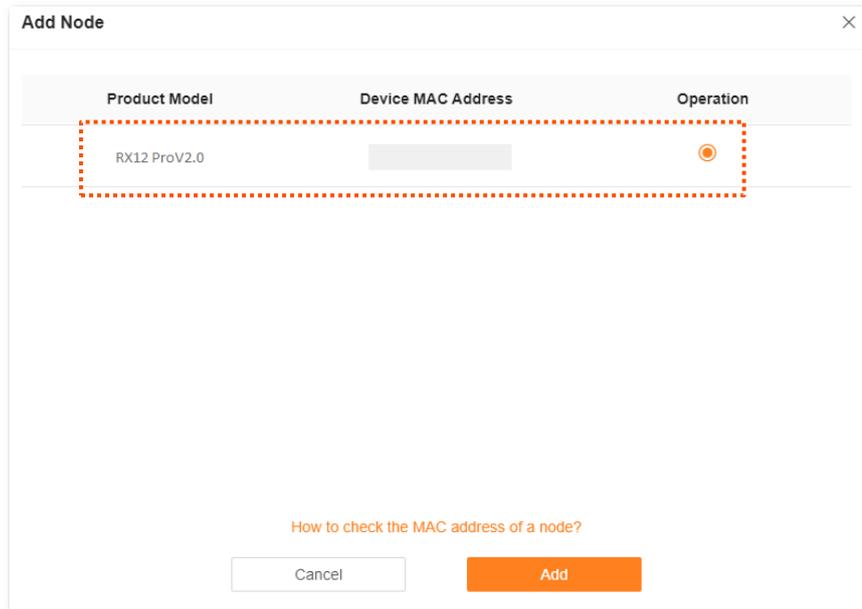
Step 3 Click **Next > Next**, ignore the MESH button networking guidance, and click **Scanning networking**.



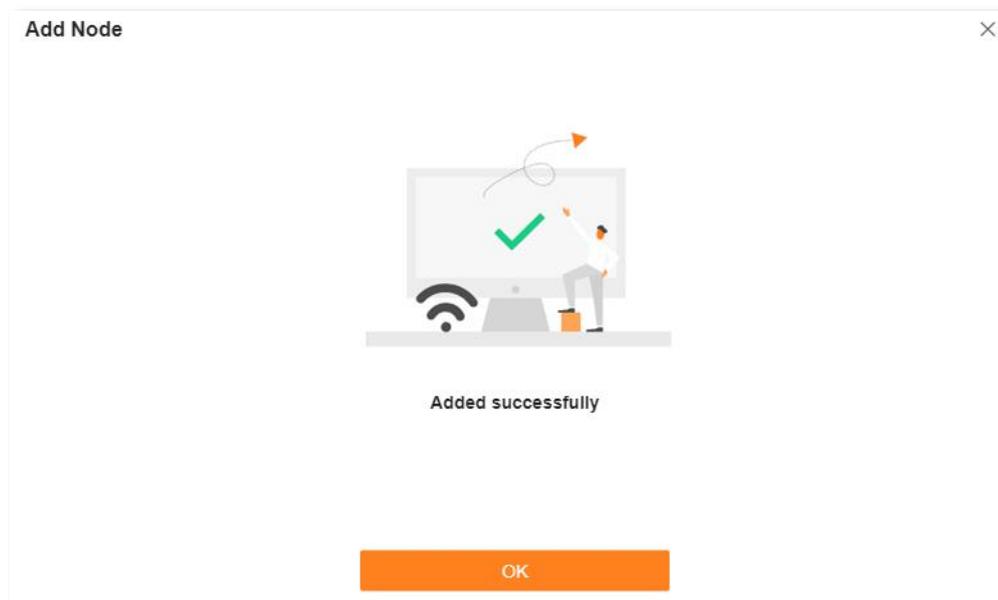
- Step 4** The system discovers new nodes, ensure that the MAC address or SN is the same as the MAC address or SN on the bottom label of the new router, select a node, and click **Add**. The MAC address is taken as an example here. The following figure is for reference only.



You can add only one node at a time by scanning.



- Step 5** Wait until the ongoing process is complete.



If the LED indicator of new node lights solid on and the new node is displayed in **Network Topology**, the node is added successfully.

---End

Wired networking

Assume that the Ethernet cable has been deployed in advance between the living room and the bedroom in the home, the wireless router RX12 Pro (primary node) placed in the living room has been connected to the internet, and now you need to deploy a router RX12 Pro (planned as a secondary node) in the bedroom to extend the wireless network.

- Step 1** Place the new router (RX12 Pro) where you want to deploy it, which is **bedroom** in this example. Power on the new router (RX12 Pro). Wait until the startup of the new router (RX12 Pro) is complete (the LED indicator blinks green slowly).
- Step 2** Connect the LAN port of the primary node to the LAN port of the new router (RX12 Pro) using an Ethernet cable.
- Step 3** The wireless router will automatically network. Please wait about 1 minute. When the LED indicator of the new router (RX12 Pro) turns solid green, the networking is successful. The RX12 Pro becomes a secondary node in the network.

---End

To access the internet with:

- **Wired devices:** Connect to a LAN port of the wireless router using an Ethernet cable.
- **WiFi-enabled devices:** Connect to the WiFi network using the WiFi name and password you set. (The WiFi name and WiFi password of all nodes are the same.)



TIP

- After the wired networking is successful, if the Ethernet cable connecting the two RX12 routers are removed, the system automatically switches to the wireless networking. To obtain better internet access experience after switching to a wireless network, go to [select an appropriate position for the new router](#).
 - If there is still a router to network, repeat [this section](#).
 - To obtain a better wireless internet experience, keep your nodes away from electronics with strong interference, such as microwave ovens, induction cookers, and refrigerators.
-

3.2.4 Remove a node



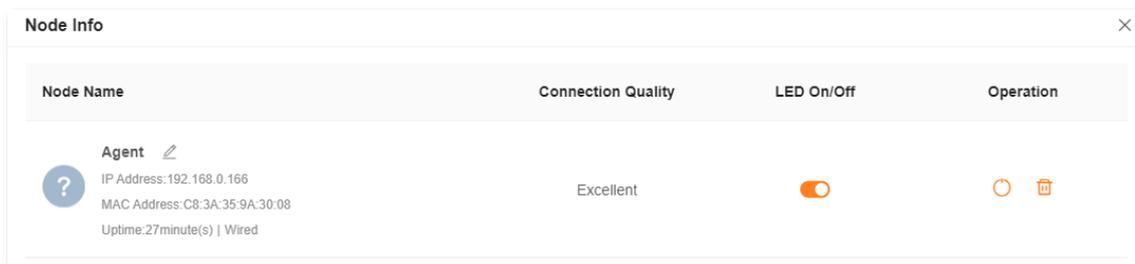
- After a node is removed, it will be restored to factory settings and all presets will be cleared.
- Removing a node will narrow the Wi-Fi coverage, and the removed node will no longer join the current network automatically.

To remove a node:

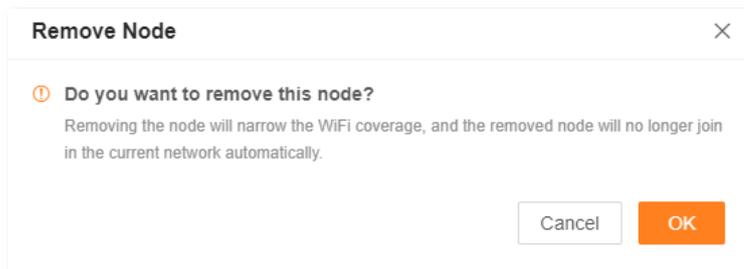
Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **Network Status**. Then, click  under **Network Topology**.

Step 3 Click  under operation.



Step 4 Click **OK**.



The node is removed from the **Network Topology**.

---End

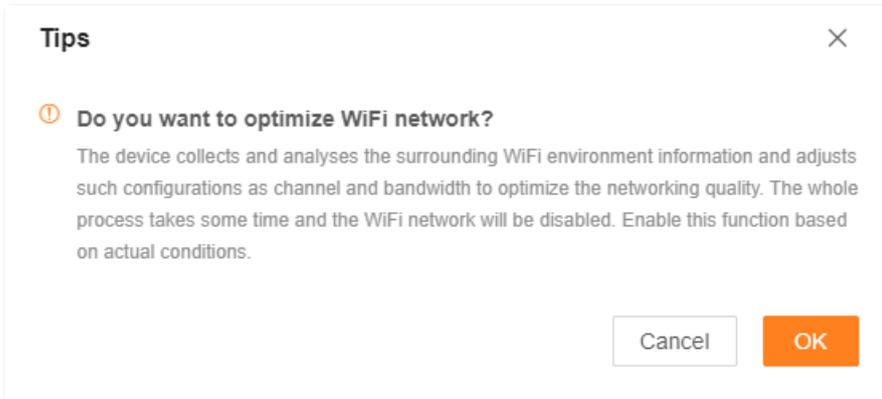
3.2.5 One-click optimization

To optimize the Wi-Fi network with one click:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **Network Status**. Then, click  under **Network Topology**.

Step 3 Click **OK**.



After you click **OK**, the Wi-Fi network is disabled and it takes some time for the optimization process. Wait until the network is enabled again.

---End

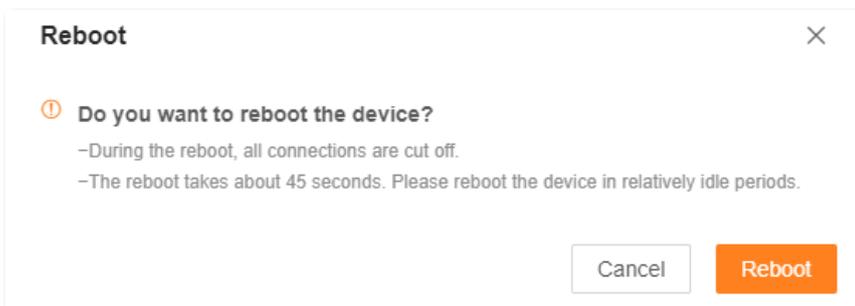
3.2.6 Reboot all nodes

To reboot all nodes by one click:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **Network Status**. Then, click  under **Network Topology**.

Step 3 Click **Reboot**. Wait until all nodes are restarted.



---End

3.2.7 Turn on/off all indicators



This operation prevails to LED indicator operations for each node and [Smart power saving](#).

To turn on/off indicators of all nodes by one click:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#).

Step 2 Choose **Network Status**. Then, click  or  under **Network Topology**.

The indicators turn on/off immediately.

---End

4 Internet settings

By configuring the internet settings, you can achieve shared internet access (IPv4) for multiple users within the LAN.

If you are configuring the router for the first time or after restoring it to factory settings, refer to [Connect the router to the internet](#) to configure the internet access. After that, you can change the internet settings by following the instructions in this chapter.

This chapter includes the following parts:

[Overview](#)

[Access the internet with a PPPoE account](#)

[Access the internet through a dynamic IP address](#)

[Access the internet with a set of static IP address information](#)

[Set up dual access connection](#)

4.1 Overview



Parameters for internet access are provided by your ISP. Contact your ISP for any doubt.

To access the internet settings page, [log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Internet Settings**.

The following page is displayed.

Internet Settings

Network Status Connected

Connected time 4minute(s)

ISP Type

Internet Connection Type

Select this type if you access the internet using the PPPoE account and PPPoE password.

PPPoE Username

PPPoE Password

Advanced ^

Server Name

Service Name

MTU

MAC Address Clone

Default MAC Address:50:2B:73:00:26:69

DNS Settings

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

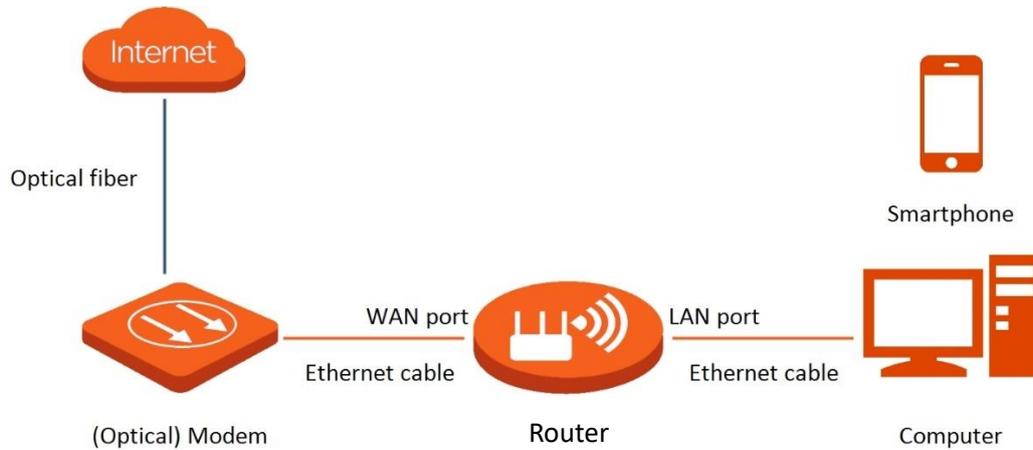
Parameter	Description
Network Status	<p>Specifies the internet connection status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connected: The internet connection is successful. • Other information (for example, No Ethernet cable is connected to the WAN port): The internet connection failed. Perform troubleshooting according to the tips displayed.
Connected time	Specifies the network connection time of the router.

Parameter	Description
ISP Type	
Internet Connection Type	
PPPoE Username	
PPPoE Password	
IP Address	
Subnet Mask	
Default gateway	
Primary DNS	
Secondary DNS	See Parameter description in Connect the router to the internet .
Address Type	
DNS Settings	
Server IP Address/Domain Name	
User Name	
Password	
Internet VLAN ID	
IPTV VLAN ID	
Server Name	Displayed after you click Advanced if the connection type is PPPoE. They specify the PPPoE server name and PPPoE service name of the broadband service that you purchased.
Service Name	If you obtain the service name and server name from your ISP when purchasing the broadband service, you can change them on this page after completing the internet settings. Otherwise, keep the default settings.

Parameter	Description
	<p>Displayed after you click Advanced.</p> <p>It specifies the largest data packet transmitted by a network device. Do not change the value unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your ISP or our technical support suggests you change it when you have problems connecting to your ISP or other internet services. • You use VPN and encounter serious performance problems. • You used a program to optimize MTU for performance reasons, and now you have connectivity or performance problems. <p> TIP</p>
MTU	<p>A wrong/improper MTU value may cause Internet communication problems. For example, you may be unable to access certain Websites, frames within Websites, secure login pages, FTP or POP servers.</p> <p>The MTU value range is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the internet connection type is PPPoE, the default value is 1480. Its allowed range is 1280 to 1492. • When the internet connection type is dynamic IP or static IP, the default value is 1500. Its allowed range is 1280 to 1500. • When the internet connection type is PPTP/L2TP, the default value is 1400. Its allowed range is 1280 to 1460.
MAC Address Clone	<p>Used to clone and change the MAC address of the WAN port of primary node.</p> <p>If the primary node cannot be connected to the Internet after internet settings, the reason may be that the ISP binds internet access information to a MAC address. At this point, perform MAC address clone and try to surf the internet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default MAC: Keep the factory setting of MAC address. • Clone Local Host MAC: Set the MAC address of the router to the same as that of the device which is configuring the router. • Custom: Manually set a MAC address.
Custom MAC Address	<p>Required when you select Custom for MAC Address Clone under Advanced. You can enter the customized MAC address here.</p>

4.2 Access the internet with a PPPoE account

If the ISP provides you with the PPPoE user name and password, you can choose this connection type to access the internet. The application scenario is shown below.



To access the internet with a PPPoE account:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Internet Settings**.

Step 2 Set **ISP Type**.



If you select **Manual** for **ISP Type**, enter **Internet VLAN ID** and **IPTV VLAN ID** (if any) provided by your ISP. Blank VLAN ID indicates that the IPTV function is disabled.

Step 3 Set **Internet Connection Type** to **PPPoE**.

Step 4 Enter the **PPPoE Username** and **PPPoE Password** provided by your ISP.

Step 5 Click **Connect**.

Internet Settings

Network Status: Disconnected

ISP Type:

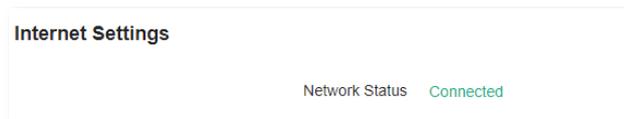
Internet Connection Type:
Select this type if you access the internet using the PPPoE account and PPPoE password.

PPPoE Username:

PPPoE Password:

Advanced v

Wait until the network status changes to **Connected**, then you can access the internet.



---End



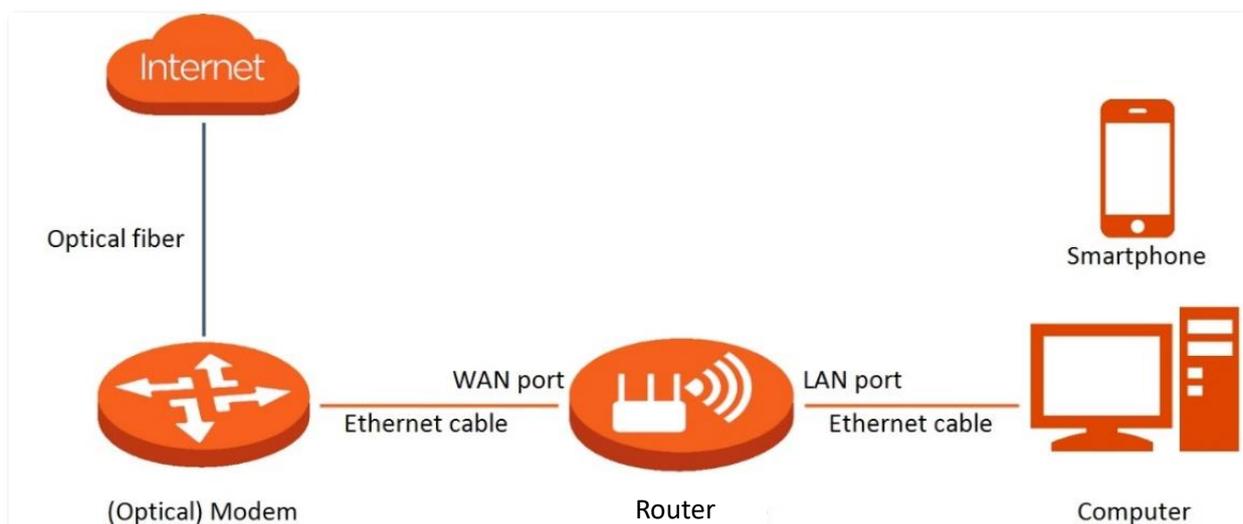
If there is no response from the remote server, troubleshoot as prompted under **Network Status** on the **Internet Settings** page.

4.3 Access the internet through a dynamic IP address

Generally, accessing the internet through a dynamic IP address is applicable in the following situations:

- Your ISP does not provide the PPPoE user name and password, or any other information including IP address, subnet mask, default gateway and DNS server.
- You already have a router with internet access and want to add another router.

The application scenario is shown below.



To access the internet through dynamic IP address:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Internet Settings**.

Step 2 Set **ISP Type**.



If you select **Manual** for **ISP Type**, enter **Internet VLAN ID** and **IPTV VLAN ID** (if any) provided by your ISP. Blank VLAN ID indicates that the IPTV function is disabled.

Step 3 Set **Internet Connection Type** to **Dynamic IP**.

Step 4 Click **Connect**.

Internet Settings

Network Status Disconnected

ISP Type Normal

Internet Connection Type Dynamic IP

Select this type if you can access the internet simply by plugging in an Ethernet cable for internet connection.

Advanced ▾

Connect

Wait until the network status changes to **Connected**, then you can access the internet.

Internet Settings

Network Status Connected

---End

4.4 Access the internet with a set of static IP address information

When your ISP provides you with information including IP address, subnet mask, default gateway and DNS server, you can choose this connection type to access the internet.

To access the internet with a set of static IP address information:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Internet Settings**.

Step 2 Set **ISP Type**.



If you select **Manual** for **ISP Type**, enter **Internet VLAN ID** and **IPTV VLAN ID** (if any) provided by your ISP. Blank VLAN ID indicates that the IPTV function is disabled.

Step 3 Set **Internet Connection Type** to **Static IP**.

- Step 4** Set **IP Address**, **Subnet Mask**, **Default gateway** and **Primary DNS**, and **Secondary DNS** with the information provided by your ISP.
- Step 5** Click **Connect**.

Internet Settings

Network Status: Verifying your PPPoE user name and password... Please wait

ISP Type:

Internet Connection Type:
Select this type if you access the internet using the fixed IP address information.

IP Address: . .

Subnet Mask: . .

Default gateway: . .

Primary DNS: . .

Secondary DNS: . .

Advanced ▼

Wait until the network status changes to **Connected**, then you can access the internet.

Internet Settings

Network Status: Connected

---End

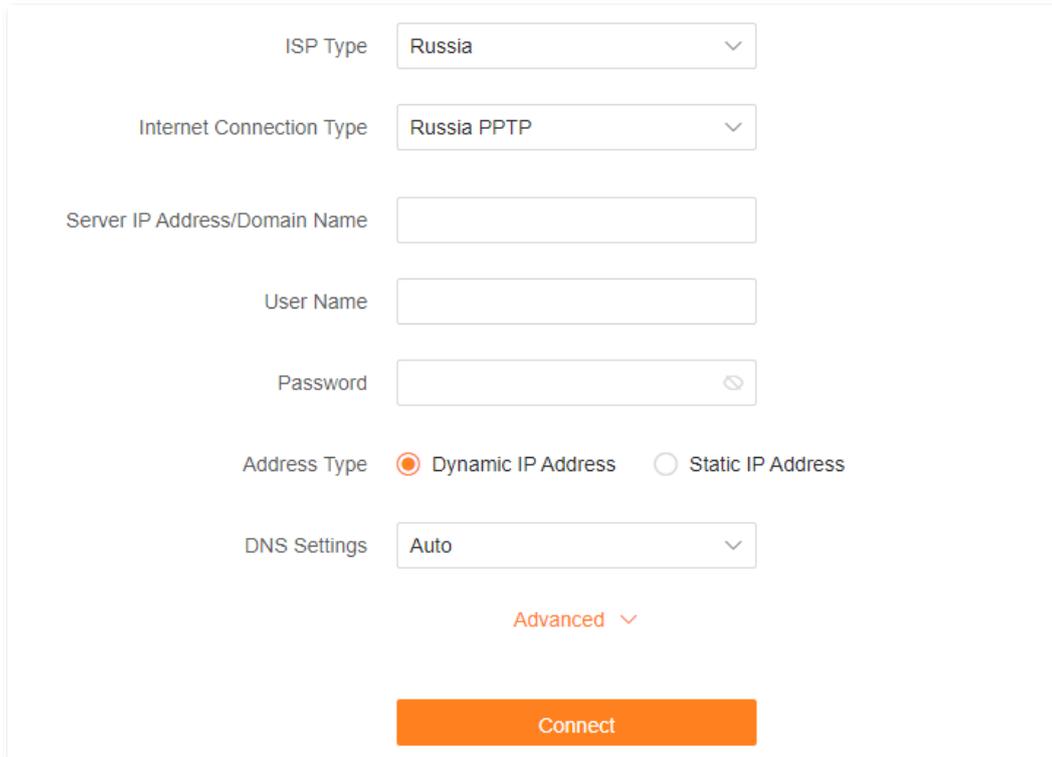
4.5 Set up dual access connection

In countries like Russia, the ISP may require you to set up dual access. One is for access to the internet through PPPoE, PPTP or L2TP, and the other is for access to the “local” resources where the ISP is located through DHCP or static IP address. If your ISP provides such connection information, you can set up dual access to access the internet.

To set up dual access connection:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Internet Settings**.
- Step 2** Set **ISP Type** to **Russia**.

Step 3 Set **Internet Connection Type**, which is **Russia PPTP** in this example, and fill in required parameters.



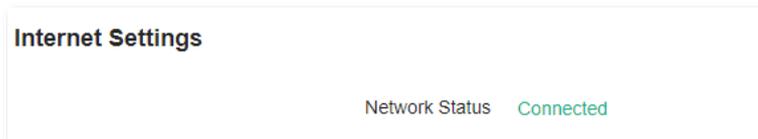
The screenshot shows a configuration window for an internet connection. It contains the following fields and options:

- ISP Type: A dropdown menu with "Russia" selected.
- Internet Connection Type: A dropdown menu with "Russia PPTP" selected.
- Server IP Address/Domain Name: An empty text input field.
- User Name: An empty text input field.
- Password: An empty password input field with a visibility toggle icon.
- Address Type: Two radio buttons, "Dynamic IP Address" (selected) and "Static IP Address".
- DNS Settings: A dropdown menu with "Auto" selected.
- An "Advanced" link with a downward arrow.
- A large orange "Connect" button at the bottom.

Step 4 Set **Address type**, and fill in required parameters.

Step 5 Click **Connect**.

Wait until the network status changes to **Connected**, then you can access the internet.



The screenshot shows the "Internet Settings" dialog box. At the bottom, it displays "Network Status" followed by "Connected" in green text.

---End

5 Wi-Fi settings (Example: RX12 ProV2.0)

This chapter introduces basic Wi-Fi settings, including changing the Wi-Fi name, password and encryption mode, and separating the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz networking.

This chapter includes the following sections:

[Basic settings](#)

[Unify the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi networks](#)

[Separate the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi networks](#)

[Hide the WiFi network](#)

[Connect to a hidden WiFi network](#)

5.1 Basic settings

To access the Wi-Fi settings page, [log in to the web UI](#), and choose **WiFi Settings**.

On this page, you can configure basic WiFi parameters, such as the WiFi name and password.

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz	Used to enable or disable the Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz function. When this function is enabled, the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi networks share the same SSID and password. WiFi-enabled clients connected to it will use the frequency with better connection quality. For details, see Separate the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi networks .
WiFi Enable	Used to enable or disable the WiFi networks of the router. Only available for the Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz function is enabled.
WiFi Name	Specifies the Wi-Fi network name (SSID) of the corresponding Wi-Fi network.
Hide	Used to hide the Wi-Fi network.

Parameter	Description
Security	<p>Specifies the encryption mode supported by the router, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not encrypted: Specifies that the Wi-Fi network is not encrypted and any clients can access the network without a password. This option is not recommended as it leads to low network security. • WPA2-PSK (Recommended): The network is encrypted with WPA2-PSK/AES. • WPA3-SAE/WPA2-PSK: The network is encrypted with both WPA3-SAE and WPA2-PSK, improving both security and compatibility. <p> TIP</p> <p>WPA3-SAE is the upgraded version of WPA2-PSK. If your WiFi-enabled client does not support WPA3-SAE, or you get poor WiFi experience, it is recommended to use WPA2-PSK (Recommended).</p>
WiFi Password	<p>Specifies the password for connecting to the Wi-Fi network. You are strongly recommended to set a Wi-Fi password for security.</p> <p> TIP</p> <p>It is recommended to use the combination of numbers, uppercase letters, lowercase letters and special symbols in the password to enhance the security of the Wi-Fi network.</p>

5.2 Unify the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi networks

The router supports 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi networks, which are separated by default. You can unify their Wi-Fi names and passwords as required.

To separate the Wi-Fi names of the networks:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **WiFi Settings**.

Step 2 Enable **Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz**.

Step 3 Set **WiFi Name** and **WiFi Password**.

In this example, the Wi-Fi networks are named **Tenda_test**.

Step 4 Click **Save**.

WiFi Settings

Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz

The 2.4 GHz WiFi network and 5 GHz WiFi network share the same WiFi name and WiFi password, so clients can automatically connect to the best WiFi network.

WiFi Enable

WiFi Name

Hide (After it is enabled, clients such as smartphones cannot find the Wi-Fi name and networking through the button is not supported for the frequency range.)

Security

WiFi Password ⓘ

The following message is displayed, indicating that the settings are saved successfully.



---End

Now you can connect to the Wi-Fi networks using the same Wi-Fi name and password.

5.3 Separate the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi networks

To separate the Wi-Fi names of the two networks:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **WiFi Settings**.
- Step 2** Toggle off **Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz**.
- Step 3** Set **WiFi Name** and **WiFi Password** of each WiFi network.

In this example, the 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi network is named **Tenda_test** and the 5 GHz Wi-Fi network is named **Tenda_test_5G**.

- Step 4** Click **Save**.

WiFi Settings

Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz
 The 2.4 GHz WiFi network and 5 GHz WiFi network share the same WiFi name and WiFi password, so clients can automatically connect to the best WiFi network.

2.4 GHz WiFi

WiFi Name:
 Hide(After it is enabled, clients such as smartphones cannot find the Wi-Fi name and networking through the button is not supported for the frequency range.)

Security:

WiFi Password ⓘ:

5 GHz WiFi

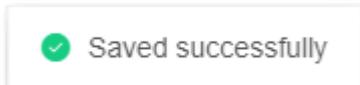
WiFi Name:
 Hide(After it is enabled, clients such as smartphones cannot find the Wi-Fi name and networking through the button is not supported for the frequency range.)

Security:

WiFi Password ⓘ:

Save

The following message is displayed, indicating that the settings are saved successfully.



---End

Now you can connect to the Wi-Fi networks using different Wi-Fi names and passwords.

5.4 Hide the WiFi network

The hidden WiFi networks are invisible to WiFi-enabled devices, which improves the security of the networks.

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **WiFi Settings**.

Step 2 Tick the **Hide** under the **WiFi Name**.

Step 3 Click **Save**.

WiFi Settings

Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz The 2.4 GHz WiFi network and 5 GHz WiFi network share the same WiFi name and WiFi password, so clients can automatically connect to the best WiFi network.

WiFi Enable

WiFi Name Hide (After it is enabled, clients such as smartphones cannot find the Wi-Fi name and networking through the button is not supported for the frequency range.)

Security ▾

WiFi Password ⓘ

---End

When the configuration is completed, the corresponding WiFi networks are invisible to WiFi-enabled devices.

5.5 Connect to a hidden Wi-Fi network

When a WiFi network is hidden, you need to enter the Wi-Fi name manually and connect to it.

Assume that the 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi name is hidden and the WiFi parameters are:

- WiFi name: Jone_Doe
- Encryption type: WPA/WPA2-PSK (recommended)
- WiFi password: Tenda+Wireless245

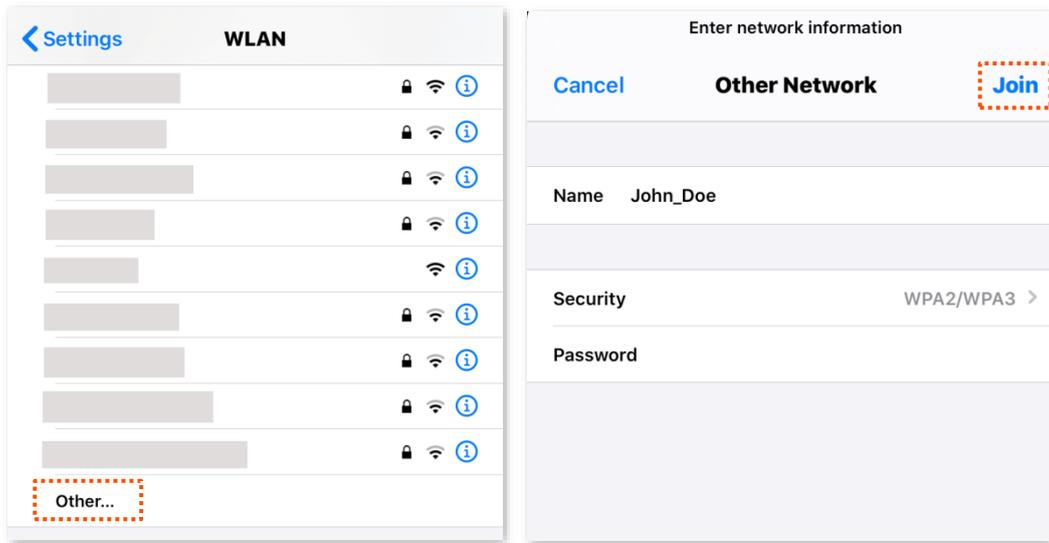


If you do not remember the wireless parameters of the WiFi network, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router and navigate to **WiFi Settings** to find them.

Connect to the Wi-Fi network on your WiFi-enabled device (Example: iPhone):

- Step 1** Tap **Settings** on your phone, and find **WLAN**.
- Step 2** Enable **WLAN**.
- Step 3** Scroll the Wi-Fi list to the bottom, and tap **Other....**
- Step 4** Enter the Wi-Fi name and password, which are **John_Doe** and **Tenda+Wireless245** in this example.
- Step 5** Set security to **WPA2/WPA3** (If WPA2/WPA3 is not available, choose WPA2).

Step 6 Tap **Join**.



--End

When the configurations are completed, you can connect to the hidden Wi-Fi network to access the internet.

6

Client management

This chapter describes how to manage your clients, including:

[View client information](#)

[Change a client name](#)

[Add a client to the blacklist](#)

[Remove a client from the blacklist](#)

[Delete an offline client](#)

6.1 View client information

To view information of clients:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **Client Management**.



- The information of all clients is displayed by default.
- To view information of only the clients connected to the controller (primary node), select the controller from the drop-down list box under **Client Management**. The controller name is **Controller** by default. You can change it in [Controller information](#).
- To view information of only clients connected to an agent, select the agent from the drop-down list box under **Client Management**. If you have multiple agents and you keep default names for them, multiple **Agent** will be displayed in the drop-down list box under **Client Management**. You can change the agent names in [Agent information](#).
- To view information on blacklisted clients, choose **Blacklist** on the right.

The following page is displayed.

Client Management					
Main Network Device(1)		Guest Device(0)	Offline Device(1)	Blacklist	All Nodes
Main Network Device(1)	Current Speed	Negotiation Speed	Bandwidth Control	Operation	
DESKTOP-RGGBS4D IP Address: 192.168.0.170 MAC Address: 6C:4B:90:5F:85:0F Uptime: 1hour(s) 37minute(s) Wired	↑ 0KB/s ↓ 0KB/s	1000Mbps	Upload: <input type="text" value="Unlimited"/> Download: <input type="text" value="Unlimited"/>	Local Host	

---End

The following table describes the information and operation shortcuts displayed under **Client Management**.

Parameter	Description
Main Network Device	<p>This tab page displays the information and operation shortcuts of main network clients, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client name: You can change the client name by clicking  . • IP address: Specifies the IP address of the client. • MAC address: Specifies the MAC address of the client. • Uptime: Specifies the network connection time of the client and the networking mode, such as Wired, 2.4G and 5G. • Current Speed: Specifies the real-time upload and download speeds. • Negotiation Speed: Specifies the speed of negotiation. • Bandwidth Control: Used to set the maximum upload and download speeds, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unlimited: The speed is not limited. – 128 KB/s, 256 KB/s: The maximum speed is limited to 128 KB/s or 256 KB/s. – Custom (KB/s): You can set any speed in the range of 64 KB/s to 128000 KB/s. • Operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local Host: Specifies that this client is the local host, which is the computer connected to the router in this example. For the local host, no operation is available here. – Add to blacklist: Used to blacklist a client. Once blacklisted, the client cannot access the internet through the router.
Guest Device	<p>This tab page displays the information and operation shortcuts of clients connected to the guest network, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Speed: Specifies the real-time upload and download speeds. • Negotiation Speed: Specifies the speed of negotiation. • Operation: Provides an Add to blacklist button for blacklisting clients. Once blacklisted, the client cannot access the internet through the router.
Offline Device	<p>This tab page displays the information and operation shortcuts of offline clients, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client name: You can change the client name by clicking  . • MAC Address: Specifies the MAC address of the client. • Current Speed: Unavailable. • Negotiation Speed: Specifies the speed of negotiation. • Operation: Provides an Add to blacklist button for blacklisting clients. Once blacklisted, the client cannot access the internet through the router's network. <p>A maximum of 30 offline clients can be displayed here. A client is displayed under Offline Device after it is disconnected from the network for 90 seconds (wired client)/60 seconds (wireless client). All offline clients will be automatically deleted from this list if it is offline for 3 days.</p>

Parameter	Description
Blacklist	<p>This tab page displays the information and operation shortcuts of blacklisted clients, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Device Name: Specifies the name of the blacklisted client. • MAC Address: Specifies the MAC address of the client. • Operation: Provides a Remove from the blacklist button for removing clients from the blacklist.

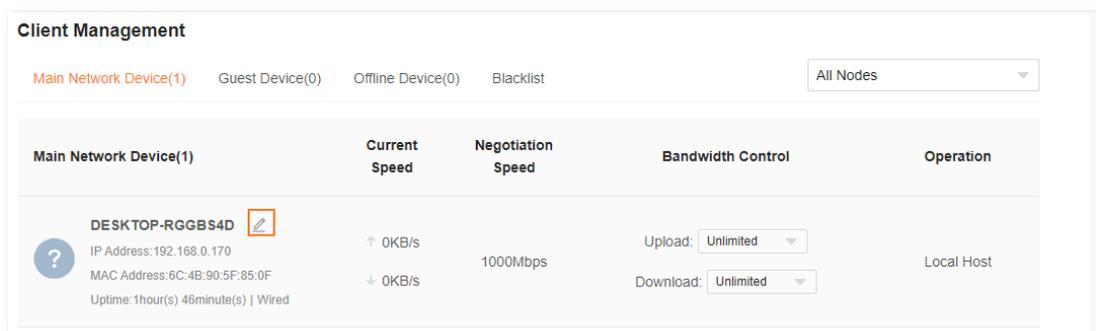
6.2 Change a client name

You can change the names of all clients connected to the network on the web UI. Here changing the name of main network client is used as an example. The operations for changing other client names are similar.

To change the name of a client:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Client Management**.

Step 2 Click  beside the client name.

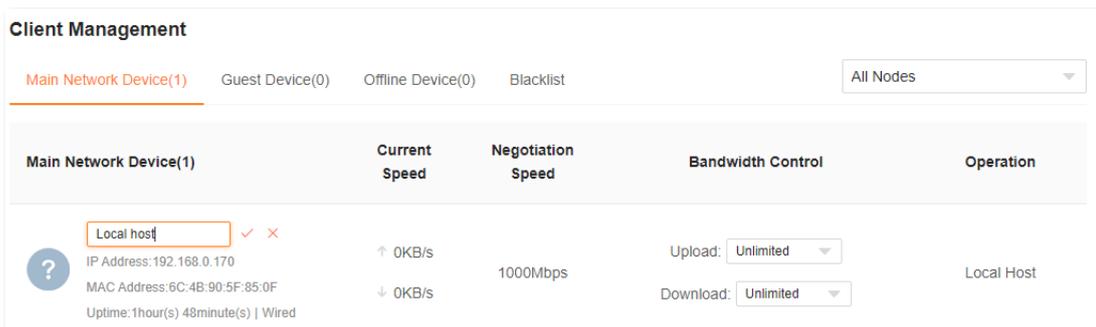


Client Management

Main Network Device(1) Guest Device(0) Offline Device(0) Blacklist All Nodes

Main Network Device(1)	Current Speed	Negotiation Speed	Bandwidth Control	Operation
? DESKTOP-RGGBS4D  IP Address: 192.168.0.170 MAC Address: 6C:4B:90:5F:85:0F Uptime: 1hour(s) 46minute(s) Wired	↑ 0KB/s ↓ 0KB/s	1000Mbps	Upload: Unlimited Download: Unlimited	Local Host

Step 3 Enter a new name and click .



Client Management

Main Network Device(1) Guest Device(0) Offline Device(0) Blacklist All Nodes

Main Network Device(1)	Current Speed	Negotiation Speed	Bandwidth Control	Operation
? Local host   IP Address: 192.168.0.170 MAC Address: 6C:4B:90:5F:85:0F Uptime: 1hour(s) 48minute(s) Wired	↑ 0KB/s ↓ 0KB/s	1000Mbps	Upload: Unlimited Download: Unlimited	Local Host

The new client name is saved.

---End

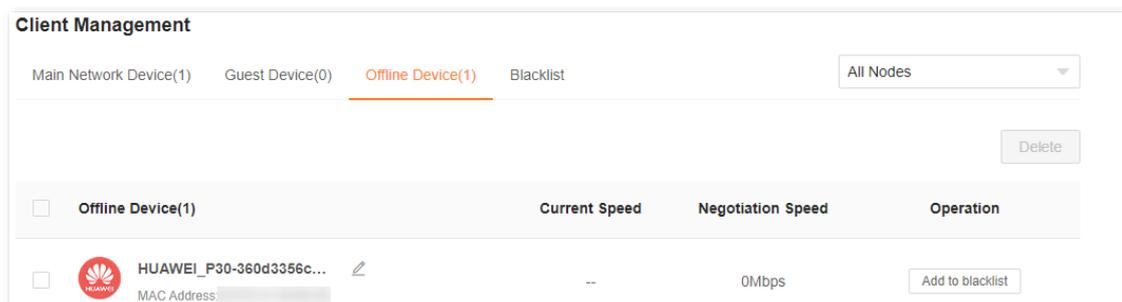
6.3 Add a client to the blacklist

If you find any unknown client connects to your network and you want to block it from accessing your network, you can blacklist it here. All clients connected to the network can be blacklisted, except the local host. Here blacklisting a main network client is used as an example. The operations for blacklisting other clients are similar.

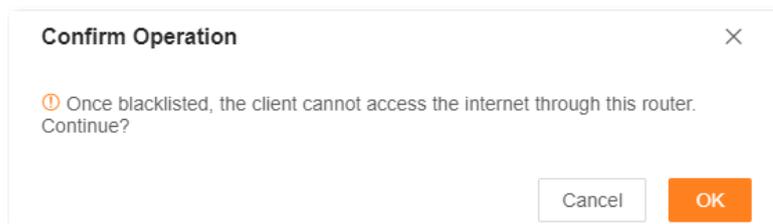
To blacklist a client:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Client Management**.

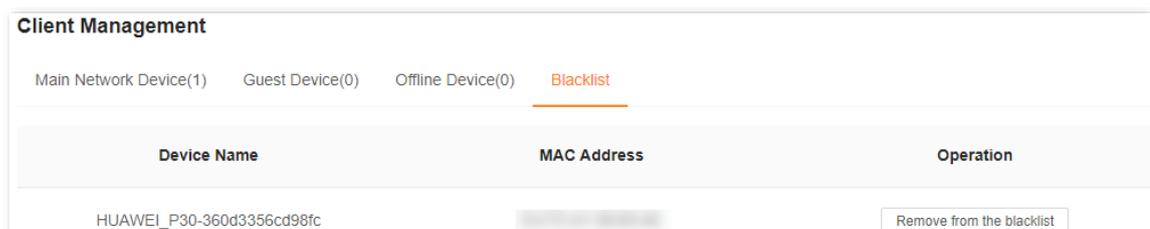
Step 2 Click **Add to blacklist** under **Operation** in the line of the client to be blacklisted.



Step 3 Click **OK**.



The client is removed from the device list and displayed on the blacklist now.



- If you blacklist a wired client, the wired client will fail to access the network.
- If you blacklist a wireless client, the wireless client will be kicked offline and cannot connect to the router again.
- A maximum of 32 clients can be blacklisted.
- The blacklist rule prevails when conflicting with the parent control rule.

---End

6.4 Remove a client from the blacklist

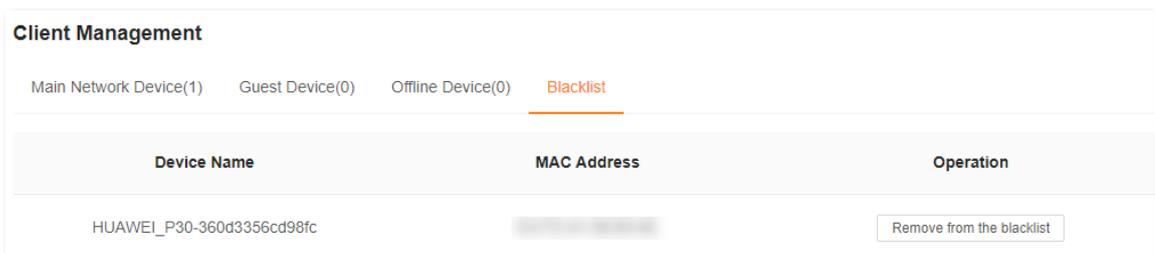
If you blacklist a client by mistake, you can remove it from the blacklist.

To remove a client from the blacklist:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Client Management**.

Step 2 Choose **Blacklist** on the right.

Step 3 Click **Remove from the blacklist** under **Operation** in the line of the client to be removed from the blacklist.



Step 4 Click **OK**.



The client is removed from the blacklist and displayed in **All Devices** now. It can access the network upon the next connection.

---End

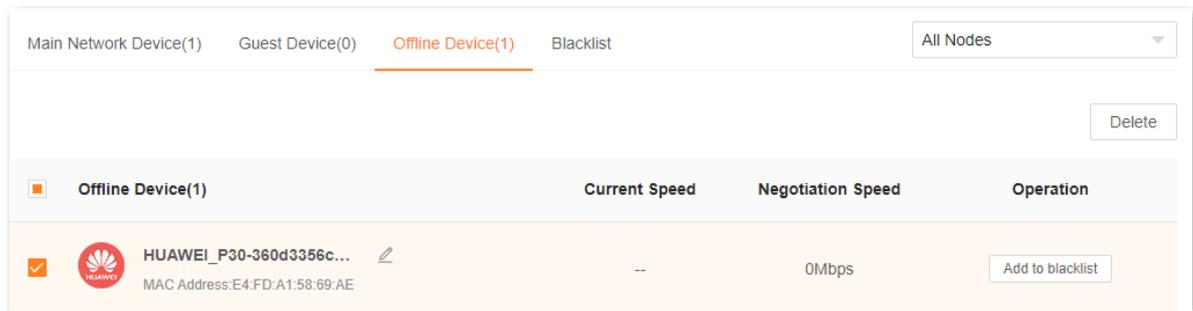
6.5 Delete an offline client

You can delete any offline client that is connected to the network before.

To delete an offline client:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Client Management**.

Step 2 Select the offline client to be deleted, and click **Delete** on the upper right corner of **Offline Device**.



The client you selected is removed from the device list.



The deleted client can be displayed in the device list again upon its next network access.

---End

7

Parental control

This function allows you to configure various parental control rules to control access to certain websites or block certain clients from accessing the internet.

This chapter includes the following sections:

[Create a parental control rule](#)

[Other operations on the parental control rules](#)

7.1 Create a parental control rule

7.1.1 Add a parental control rule

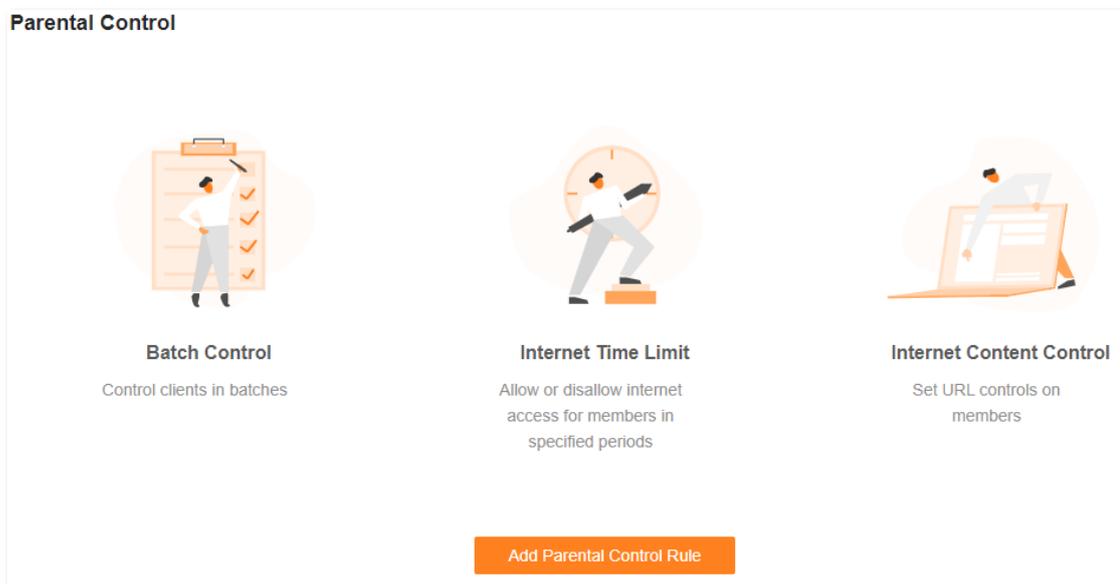


- The blacklist rule prevails when conflicting with the parent control rule.
- A maximum of 10 rules can be added.
- A maximum of 30 clients can be controlled.

To add a parental control rule:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Parental Control**.

If you did not add a parental control rule before, the following page is displayed.



If you have added parental control rules before, the following page is displayed.

Group Name	Control Period	URL Filter	Parental Control	Operation
Blacklist1	06:00-22:00 Mon. ~ Sun.	Disallowed facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Step 2 Click **Add Parental Control Rule** or .

Step 3 Set the parameters as required.



A maximum of 10 control periods and 10 URLs can be added.

Add Parental Control Rule ✕

Client

Group Name

Selected clients +

Control Period

Internet Access Mon. ✕ +6 ▼

Add control period

URL Filter

Filter mode Only block access to listed URLs
 Only allow access to listed URLs

URL

Add URL

Cancel
Save

Step 4 Click **Save**.

The parental control rule that you set is displayed on the **Parental Control** page.

---End

The following table describes the parameters under **Add Parental Control Rule**.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Group Name	Specifies the name of the client group that the parental control rule applies to.
Selected clients	Specifies the clients that the parental control rule applies to.
Control Period	Specifies whether the parental control rule takes effect.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When it is toggled on, internet access is allowed only in the period specified by Internet Access. • When it is toggled off, internet access is allowed all the time.

Parameter	Description
Internet Access	Required when Control Period is toggled on. It specifies the period during which the client can access the internet.
Add control period	Available when Control Period is toggled on. If you want to set multiple periods, click this button.
URL Filter	Specifies whether the URL filter rule is applied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When it is toggled on, Filter mode and URL must be set. The parental control rule takes effect on specific websites. When it is toggled off, the URL filter rule is not applied.
Filter mode	Required when URL Filter is toggled on. Two modes are available here. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only block access to listed URLs: The Selected clients are only blocked from accessing the websites specified by URL. Only allow access to listed URLs: The Selected clients can only access the websites specified by URL.
URL	Specifies the websites that the Selected clients are blocked from accessing or allowed to access.
Add URL	Available when URL Filter is toggled on. If you want to set multiple URLs, click this button.

7.1.2 An example of adding parental control rules

Scenario: The final exam for your kid is approaching and you want to configure your kid's internet access through the router.

Goal: Your kid cannot access such websites as Facebook, Twitter, Youtube and Instagram from 8:00 to 22:00 on weekends and cannot access the internet at all between 22:00 to 8:00 on weekends using the computer at home.

Solution: You can configure a parental control rule to reach the goal.

To add such a rule:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#), and choose **Parental Control**.

Step 2 Click **Add Parental Control Rule** or .

Step 3 Set **Group Name**, for example, **Parental control rule 1**.

Step 4 Click  beside **Selected clients**.

The following dialog box is displayed.

Step 5 Select the clients to which this parental control rule is applied, and click **Save**.

Step 6 Toggle on **Control Period**.

Step 7 Specify the period during which the target websites are blocked, which is 08:00 to 22:00 on weekends in this example.

1. Click the left field to set **Start Time** to **08:00** and **End Time** to **22:00**.
2. Select **Sat.** and **Sun.** from the right drop-down list box.

Step 8 Toggle on **URL Filter**.

Step 9 Select **Only block access to listed URLs** for **Filter mode**.

Step 10 Enter **Facebook**, **Twitter**, **Youtube**, and **Instagram** for **URL**.

Step 11 Click **Save**.

The following page is displayed, and your kid can access any websites except for Facebook, Twitter, Youtube and Instagram from 8:00 to 22:00 on weekends and cannot access the internet at all between 22:00 to 8:00 on weekends.

Parental Control +				
Group Name	Control Period	URL Filter	Parental Control	Operation
Parental control rule 1 	08:00-22:00 Sat., Sun.	Disallowed Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Instagram	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 

---End

7.2 Other operations on the parental control rules

By default, a parental control rule is enabled after you added it successfully, as shown in the following figure. You can disable, modify or delete a parental control rule after [logging in to the web UI](#) of the router and choosing **Parental Control**.

Parental Control +				
Group Name	Control Period	URL Filter	Parental Control	Operation
Parental control rule 1 	08:00-22:00 Sat., Sun.	Disallowed Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Instagram	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 

The following table describes the parameters under **Parental Control**.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Group Name	Specifies the name of the client group that the parental control rule applies to. You can change the group name by clicking  beside it.
Control Period	Specifies the period during which the parental control rule takes effect.
URL Filter	Specifies the websites that are allowed or disallowed to be accessed by the client group. If Unlimited is displayed, website access is not limited.
Parental control	Used to enable or disable the parental control rule.
Operation	The available options include:  : Used to edit a parental control rule.  : Used to delete a parental control rule.

8 More

This chapter describes other settings you may need when using the router, including:

[Router information](#)

[Guest Wi-Fi](#)

[Working mode](#)

[IPv6](#)

[Network diagnosis](#)

[TR069](#)

[Smart power saving](#)

[Advanced Wi-Fi settings](#)

[Network settings](#)

[Other advanced settings](#)

[System settings](#)

8.1 Router information (Example: RX12 ProV2.0)

On this page, you can view the information of the router, including [Basic information](#), [WAN port information](#), [LAN information](#) and [IPv6 status](#).

To view the information of the router:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#).

Step 2 Choose **More > Router Info**.

The following page is displayed.

Router Info
You can check the information of the router here.

Basic Info

System Time	2023-09-11 14:02:17
Runtime	42minute(s)
Firmware Version	<input type="text"/>
Hardware Version	V2.0

WAN Port Info

Internet Connection Status	Disconnected
Internet Connection Type	Dynamic IP
Connected time	0minute(s)
IP Address	--
Subnet Mask	--
Default gateway	--
Primary DNS	--
Secondary DNS	--
MAC Address	50:2B:73:00:26:69

LAN Info

	IP Address	<input type="text"/>
	Subnet Mask	<input type="text"/>
	MAC Address	<input type="text"/>

2.4 GHz WIFI

	Status	Visible
	Wi-Fi Name	<input type="text"/>
	Security	WPA2-PSK (Recommended)
	Channel	5
	Bandwidth	20
	MAC Address	<input type="text"/>

5 GHz WIFI

	Status	Visible
	Wi-Fi Name	<input type="text"/>
	Security	WPA2-PSK (Recommended)
	Channel	48
	Bandwidth	160
	MAC Address	<input type="text"/>

IPv6 Status

Connection Type	DHCP
IPv6 WAN Address	--
Default IPv6 Gateway	--
Primary IPv6 DNS	--
Secondary IPv6 DNS	--
IPv6 LAN Address	--

---End

8.1.1 Basic information

In this part, you can view basic information about the router, as described in the following table.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
System Time	Specifies the current system time.
Runtime	Specifies the network connection time of the router.
Firmware Version	Specifies the firmware version of the router.
Hardware Version	Specifies the hardware version of the router.

8.1.2 WAN port information



TIP

This part is displayed only in the router mode.

In this part, you can view WAN port information of the router, as described in the following table.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Internet Connection Status	Specifies the internet connection status of the WAN port.
Internet Connection Type	Specifies the internet connection type of the WAN port. PPPoE is used as an example here.
Connected time	Specifies the internet connection time of the router.
IP Address	Specifies the WAN IP address of the router.
Subnet Mask	Specifies the WAN subnet mask of the router.
Default gateway	Specifies the gateway IP address of the router.
Primary DNS	Specify the IP address of primary and secondary DNS servers of the router.
Secondary DNS	
MAC Address	Specifies the WAN MAC address of the router.

8.1.3 LAN information

In this part, you can view LAN information of the router, as described in the following table.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
IP Address	Specifies the LAN IP address of the router, which is also the IP address for logging in to the web UI of the router.
Subnet Mask	Specifies the LAN subnet mask of the router.
MAC Address	Specifies the LAN MAC address of the router.
Status	Specifies the visibility of the Wi-Fi network.
Wi-Fi Name	Specifies the Wi-Fi name of the respective Wi-Fi network.
Security	Specifies the security mode of the respective Wi-Fi network.
Channel	Specifies the channel that the respective Wi-Fi network works in.
Bandwidth	Specifies the bandwidth of the respective Wi-Fi network.
MAC Address	Specifies the MAC address of the respective Wi-Fi network.

8.1.4 IPv6 Status

This part is only displayed when the IPv6 function is enabled. You can view the information of IPv6 connection, including connection type, IPv6 WAN address and IPv6 LAN address.

Parameter	Description
Connection Type	Specifies the IPv6 connection type of the router.
IPv6 WAN Address	Specifies the WAN IPv6 address of the router. After the IPv6 function is configured, the WAN port of the router obtains a global unicast IPv6 address or a tunnel address.
Default IPv6 Gateway	Specifies the default IPv6 gateway of IPv6 network.
Primary IPv6 DNS	Specify the primary and secondary DNS server addresses of IPv6 network.
Secondary IPv6 DNS	
IPv6 LAN Address	Specifies the LAN IPv6 address of the router. After the IPv6 function is configured, the LAN port of the router obtains a global unicast IPv6 address or a tunnel address, and a link local address.

8.2 Guest Wi-Fi

8.2.1 Overview

In this module, you can enable or disable the guest network function and change the Wi-Fi name and password of the guest network.

A guest network can be set up with a shared bandwidth limit for visitors to access the internet, and is isolated from the main network. It protects the security of the main network and ensures the bandwidth of your main network.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router and navigate to the **Guest Network**. This function is disabled by default. The following figure shows the **Guest WiFi** page with the **Guest WiFi** function enabled.

Guest WiFi

Clients connecting to the guest network can only access the internet and communicate with other clients under the guest network.

Guest WiFi

2.4 GHz WiFi Name

5 GHz WiFi Name

WiFi Password

Validity

Shared Bandwidth

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Guest WiFi	Used to enable or disable the guest network function.
2.4 GHz WiFi Name	Specifies the Wi-Fi name of the router's guest network. By default, Tenda_VIP is for the 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi network and Tenda_VIP_5G for the 5 GHz Wi-Fi network.
5 GHz WiFi Name	You can change the Wi-Fi names (SSIDs) as required. To distinguish the guest network from the main network, you are recommended to set different Wi-Fi network names.

Parameter	Description
WiFi Password	Specifies the password for the router's two guest networks. It is optional and can be left blank.
Validity	Specifies the validity period of the guest networks. The guest network function will be disabled automatically out of the validity period.
Shared Bandwidth	Allows you to specify the maximum upload and download speed for all clients connected to the guest networks. By default, the bandwidth is Unlimited .

8.2.2 An example of configuring the guest network

Scenario: A group of friends are going to visit your home and stay for about 8 hours.

Goal: Prevent the use of Wi-Fi network by guests from affecting the network speed of your computer for work purposes.

Solution: You can configure the guest network function and let your guests use the guest networks.

Assume that:

- Wi-Fi names for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz networks: **Tom** and **Tom_5G**.
- Wi-Fi password for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz networks: **Tenda+245**.
- The shared bandwidth for guests: **8 Mbps**.

To achieve such a goal:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#).

Step 2 Choose **More > Guest WiFi**.

Step 3 Enable **Guest WiFi**.

Step 4 Set **2.4 GHz WiFi Name**, which is **Tom** in this example.

Step 5 Set **5 GHz WiFi Name**, which is **Tom_5G** in this example.

Step 6 Set **WiFi Password**, which is **Tenda+245** in this example.

Step 7 Select a validity period from the **Validity** drop-down box, which is **8 hours** in this example.

Step 8 Set the bandwidth in the **Shared Bandwidth** drop-down box, which is **8 Mbps** in this example.

Step 9 Click **Save**.

During the 8 hours after the configuration, guests can connect their WiFi-enabled devices, such as smartphones, to **Tom** or **Tom_5G** to access the internet and enjoy the shared bandwidth of 8 Mbps.

---End

8.3 Working mode

You can select a working mode for the router on this page. The router can work in the router mode, access point (AP) mode, Wireless Internet Service Provider (WISP) mode and Client+AP mode.

Current Mode is displayed after the working mode currently adopted by the router, as shown in the following figure. In this example, the current working mode is router mode.

Working Mode

You can select a working mode for your router based on your scenario.

Router Mode

Current Mode

Transform the wired network provided by ISP to WiFi signals for family users to share the internet.



AP Mode

Switch Mode

The router serves as an AP, and connects to the upstream device using an Ethernet cable to expand WiFi coverage. Under this mode, some functions are not supported. Please refer to the page.



WISP Mode

Switch Mode

It is often used to expand WiFi hotspots of ISP, such as: CMCC, ChinaUnicom and ChinaNet.



Client+AP Mode

Switch Mode

Expand any WiFi network easily.



You can select a working mode based on the following scenarios:

- To specify the network connection mode, select the [router mode](#).
- To use an upstream router, select the [AP mode](#).
- To bridge the hotspot of ISPs, select the [WISP mode](#).
- To bridge all kinds of Wi-Fi networks, select the [Client+AP mode](#).

8.3.1 Router mode

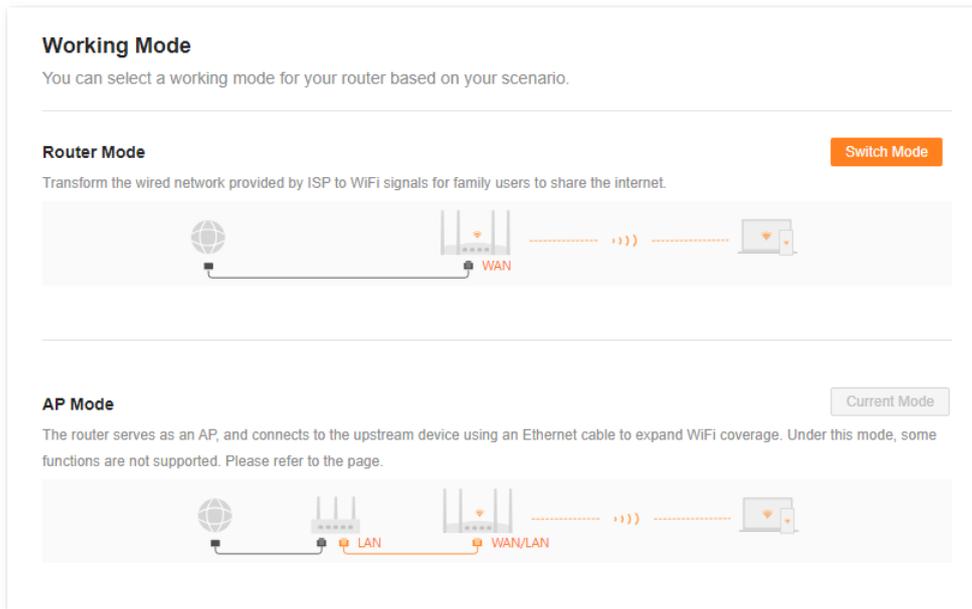
By default, the router works in the router mode. All functions are available in this mode.

To switch the working mode from the other modes to router mode:

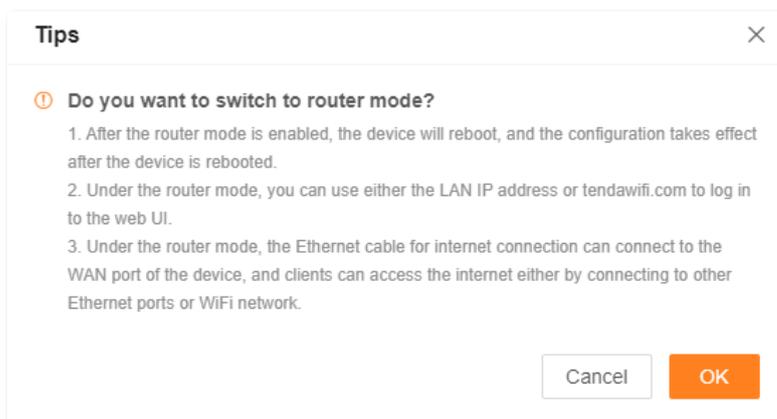
Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **More > Working Mode.**

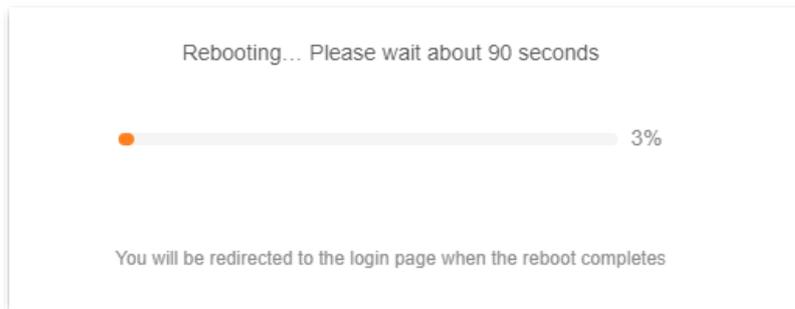
Step 3 Click **Switch mode.**



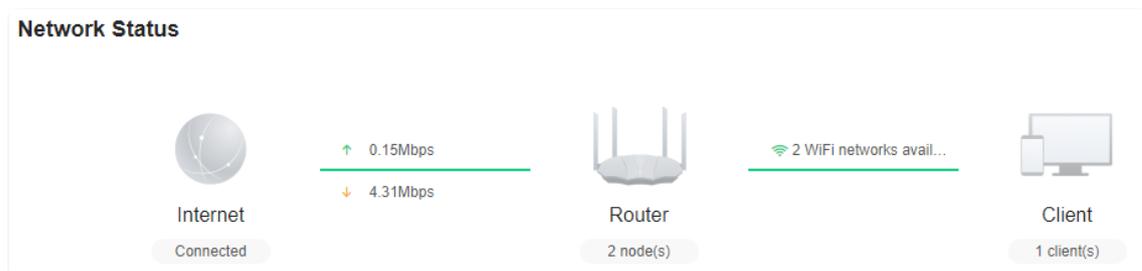
Step 4 Click **OK.**



Step 5 Wait until the device is restarted.



Step 6 [Log in to the web UI](#) of the router again, and navigate to **Network Status** to check whether the router mode is configured successfully as shown below.



---End

8.3.2 AP mode

When you have a smart home gateway that only provides wired internet access, you can set the router to work in AP mode to provide wireless coverage.



When the router is set to AP mode:

- Every physical port can be used as a LAN port.
- The LAN IP address of the router will be changed. Please log in to the web UI of the router by visiting tendawifi.com.
- Functions, such as bandwidth control and port mapping will be unavailable. Refer to the web UI for available functions.

To switch the working mode to AP mode:



If you have finished the quick setup wizard before, start a web browser and visit tendawifi.com on a connected client, then start from [Step 3](#).

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#).

Step 2 Choose **More > Working Mode**.

Step 3 Click **Switch mode** after **AP Mode**.

Working Mode
 You can select a working mode for your router based on your scenario.

Router Mode Current Mode
 Transform the wired network provided by ISP to WiFi signals for family users to share the internet.



AP Mode Switch Mode
 The router serves as an AP, and connects to the upstream device using an Ethernet cable to expand WiFi coverage. Under this mode, some functions are not supported. Please refer to the page.



Step 4 Click **OK**.

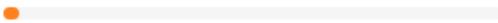
Tips ✕

ⓘ **Do you want to switch to AP mode?**

1. After the AP mode is enabled, the device will reboot, and the configuration takes effect after the device is rebooted.
2. Under the AP mode, some functions are unavailable, such as Internet Settings, Parental Control, VPN, and Port Mapping.
3. Under the AP mode, all Ethernet ports are LAN ports, and you can connect the device to the upstream device using any Ethernet port.
4. Under the AP mode, please visit tendawifi.com to log in to the web UI.

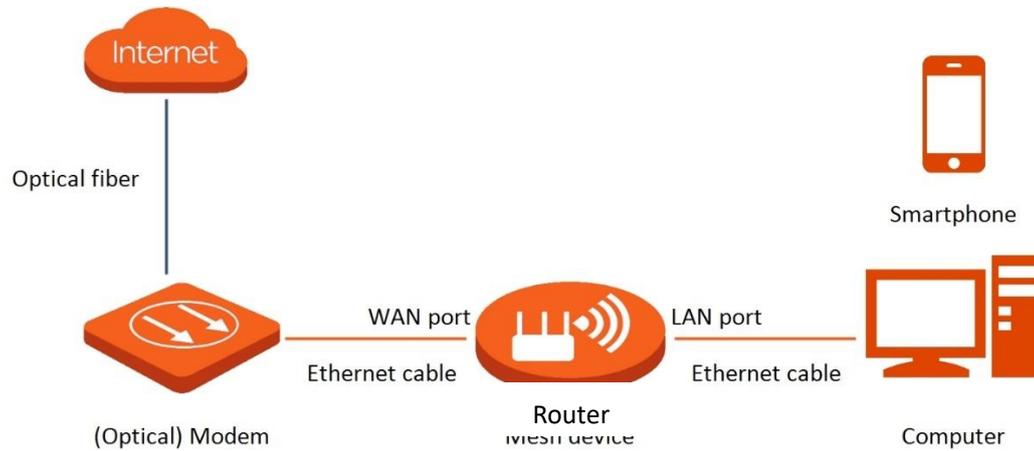
Step 5 Wait until the device is restarted.

Rebooting... Please wait about 90 seconds

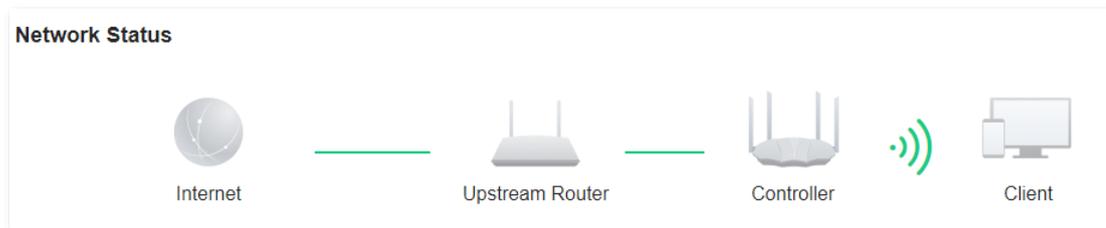
 3%

You will be redirected to the login page when the reboot completes

Step 6 Connect the upstream device, such as a gateway, to any port of the router.



Step 7 [Log in to the web UI](#) of the router again, and navigate to **Network Status** to check whether the AP mode is configured successfully as shown below.



---End



If there is another network device with the same login domain name (**tendawifi.com**) as the router, log in to the upstream router and find the IP address obtained by the router in the client list. Then you can log in to the web UI of the router by visiting the IP address.

To access the internet, connect your computer to a physical port, or connect your smartphone to the Wi-Fi network.

You can find the Wi-Fi name and password on the **WiFi Settings** page. If the network is not encrypted, you can also set a Wi-Fi password on this page for security.

WiFi Settings

Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz

The 2.4 GHz WiFi network and 5 GHz WiFi network share the same WiFi name and WiFi password, so clients can automatically connect to the best WiFi network.

WiFi Name

Security

WiFi Password



If you cannot access the internet, try the following solutions:

- Ensure that the original router is connected to the internet successfully.
- Ensure that your WiFi-enabled clients are connected to the correct Wi-Fi network of the router.
- If the computer connected to the router cannot access the internet, ensure that the computer is configured to obtain an IP address and DNS server automatically.

8.3.3 WISP mode

When there is already a router with internet access at your home, you can refer to the configurations in this part to extend the Wi-Fi hotspots of ISP.

To switch the working mode to WISP mode:



- If you have finished the quick setup wizard before, start a web browser and visit **tendawifi.com** on a connected client, then start from [Step 4](#).
- When WISP mode is chosen and the LAN IP of the router is at the same network segment as that of the upstream device, the router will change the LAN IP address to a different network segment to avoid conflict.
- After the router is set to WISP mode, you are required to access the internet by referring to the configuring procedures in [Internet Settings](#) based on the connection type you choose.
- Some functions will be unavailable. Refer to the web UI for available functions.

Step 1 Place the new router near the original router and power it on. Connect your WiFi-enabled device to the Wi-Fi network of your new router, or connect a computer to a LAN port of the router. Do not connect any device to the WAN port of the new router.

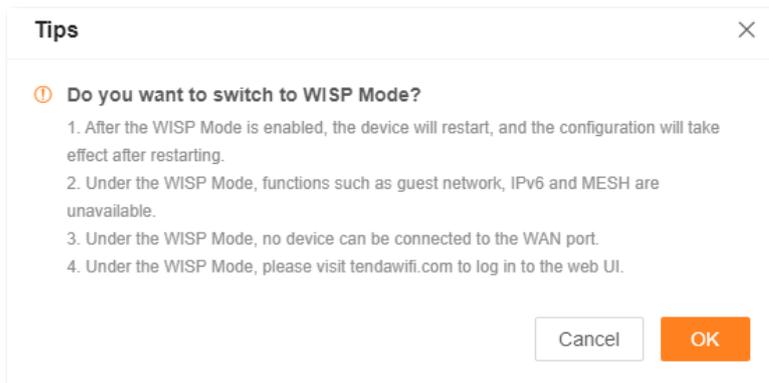
Step 2 [Log in to the web UI](#).

Step 3 Choose **More > Working Mode**.

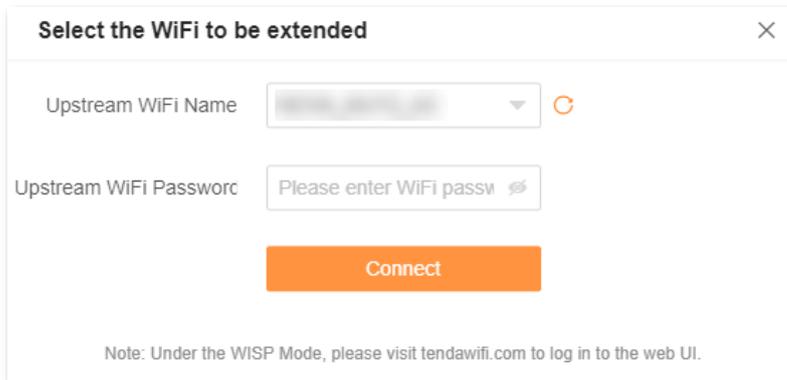
Step 4 Click **Switch mode** after **WISP Mode**.



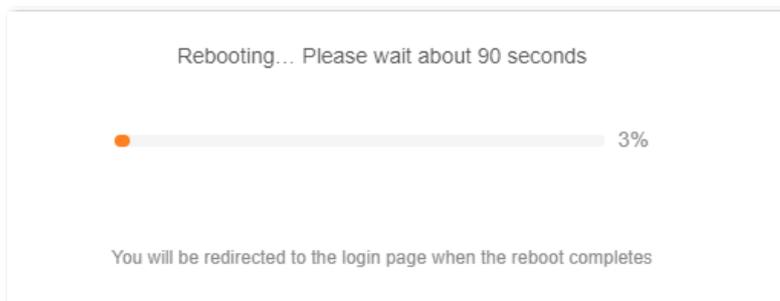
Step 5 Click **OK**.



Step 6 Select the Wi-Fi to be extended from the **Upstream WiFi Name** drop-down list box, set **Upstream WiFi Password**, and click **Connect**.

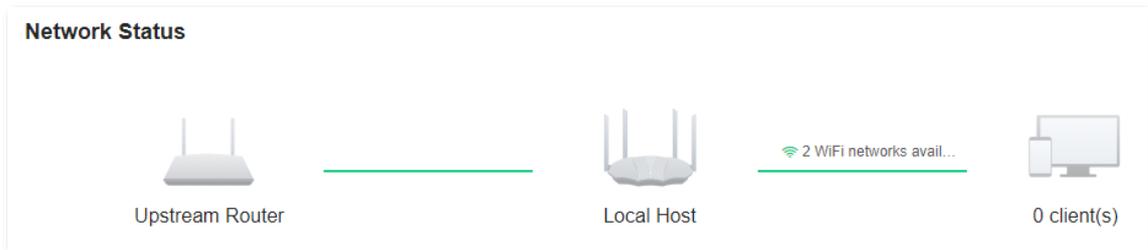


Step 7 Wait until the device is restarted.



---End

[Log in to the web UI](#) of the router again, and navigate to **Network Status** to check whether the WISP mode is configured successfully as shown below.



If the connection between the **Upstream router** and **Router** failed, try the following solutions:

- Ensure that you have entered the correct Wi-Fi password of the Wi-Fi network, and mind case sensitivity.
- Ensure that **Router** is within the wireless coverage of the **Upstream router**.

Relocate the new router by referring to the following suggestions and power it on.

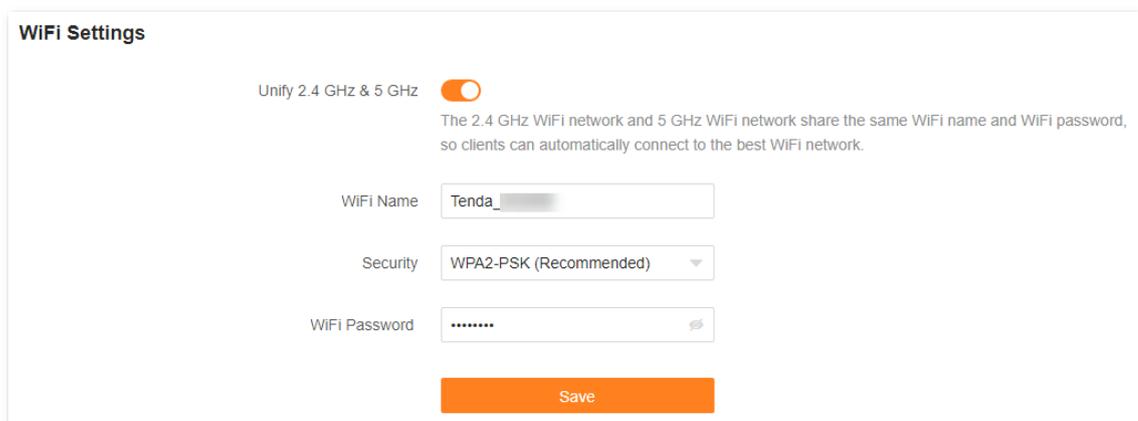
- Between the original router and the uncovered area, but within the coverage of the original router.
- Away from microwave ovens, electromagnetic ovens, and refrigerators.
- Above the ground with few obstacles.



Do not connect any device to the WAN port of the new router after setting the router to WISP mode.

To access the internet, connect your computer to a LAN port of the new router, or connect your smart phone to the Wi-Fi network of the new router.

You can find the Wi-Fi name and password on the **WiFi Settings** page. If the network is not encrypted, you can also set a Wi-Fi password on this page for security.





If you cannot access the internet, try the following solutions:

- Ensure that the original router is connected to the internet successfully.
- Ensure that your WiFi-enabled devices are connected to the Wi-Fi network of the new router.
- If the computer connected to the router for repeating cannot access the internet, ensure that the computer is configured to obtain an IP address and DNS server automatically.

8.3.4 Client+AP mode

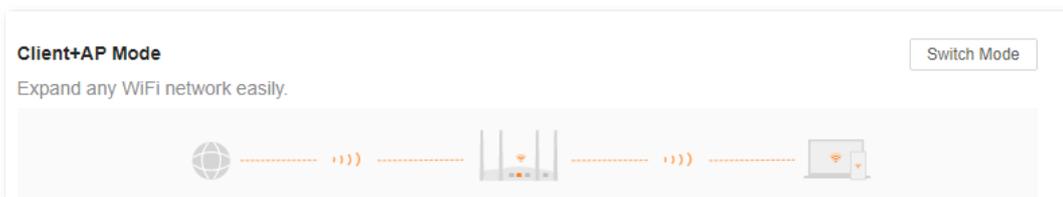
When there is already a router with internet access at your home, you can refer to the configurations in this part to extend any type of Wi-Fi network.

To switch the working mode to client+AP mode:

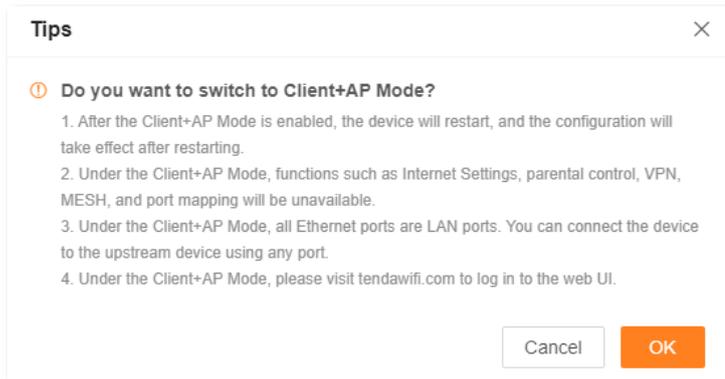


- Some functions will be unavailable. Refer to the web UI for available functions.
- If you have finished the quick setup wizard before, start a web browser and visit **tendawifi.com** on a connected client, then start from [Step 4](#).

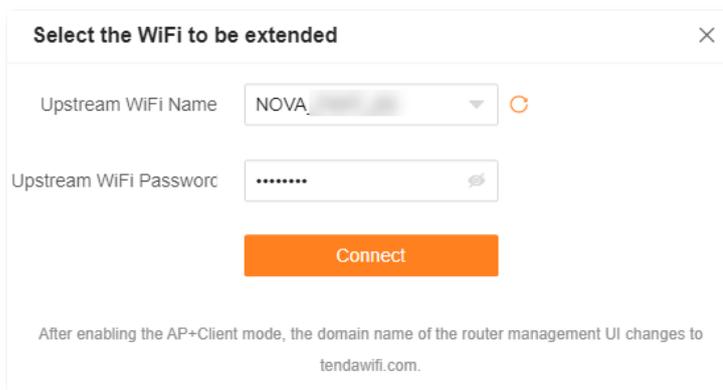
- Step 1** Place the new router near the original router and power it on. Connect your WiFi-enabled device to the Wi-Fi network of your new router, or connect a computer to a LAN port of the router. Do not connect any device to the WAN port of the new router.
- Step 2** [Log in to the web UI](#).
- Step 3** Choose **More > Working Mode**.
- Step 4** Click **Switch mode** after **Client+AP Mode**.



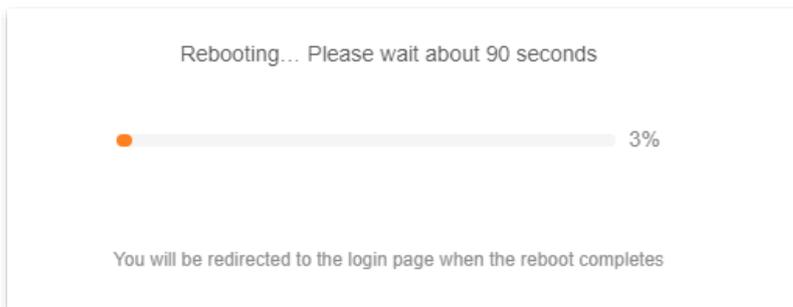
Step 5 Click **OK**.



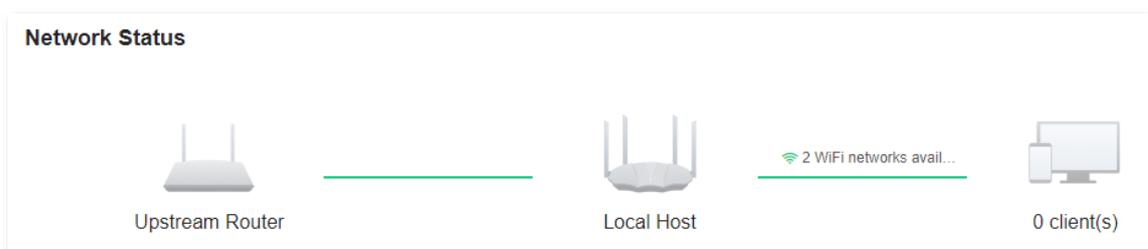
Step 6 Select the Wi-Fi to be extended from the **Upstream WiFi Name** drop-down list box, set **Upstream WiFi Password**, and click **Connect**.



Step 7 Wait until the device is restarted.



Step 8 [Log in to the web UI](#) of the router again, and navigate to **Network Status** to check whether the Client+AP mode is configured successfully as shown below.





If the connection between the **Upstream router** and **Router** failed, try the following solutions:

- Ensure that you have entered the correct Wi-Fi password of the Wi-Fi network, and mind case sensitivity.
- Ensure that **Router** is within the wireless coverage of the **Upstream router**.

Step 9 Relocate the new router by referring to the following suggestions and power it on.

- Between the original router and the uncovered area, but within the coverage of the original router.
- Away from microwave ovens, electromagnetic ovens, and refrigerators.
- Above the ground with few obstacles.



After the new router is set to Client+AP mode:

- Do not connect any device to the WAN port of the new router.
- The LAN IP address of the router will change. Please log in to the web UI of the router by visiting **tendawifi.com**. If there is another network device with the same login domain name (tendawifi.com) with the router, log in to the upstream router and find the IP address obtained by the new router in the client list. Then you can log in to the web UI of the router by visiting the IP address.

---End

To access the internet, connect your computer to a LAN port of the new router, or connect your smart phone to the WiFi network of the new router.

You can find the WiFi name and password on the **WiFi Settings** page. If the network is not encrypted, you can also set a WiFi password on this page for security.

WiFi Settings

Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz

The 2.4 GHz WiFi network and 5 GHz WiFi network share the same WiFi name and WiFi password, so clients can automatically connect to the best WiFi network.

WiFi Name

Security

WiFi Password



If you cannot access the internet, try the following solutions:

- Ensure that the original router is connected to the internet successfully.
- Ensure that your WiFi-enabled devices are connected to the WiFi network of the new router.
- If the computer connected to the router for repeating cannot access the internet, ensure that the computer is configured to obtain an IP address and DNS server automatically.

8.4 IPv6 (Example: RX12 ProV2.0)



This function is only available in the router mode.

The router can access the IPv6 network of ISPs through three connection types. Choose the connection type by referring to the following chart.

Scenario	Connection Type
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ISP does not provide any PPPoEv6 user name and password and information about the IPv6 address. • You have a router that can access the IPv6 network. 	DHCPv6
IPv6 service is included in the PPPoE user name and password.	PPPoEv6
The ISP provides you with a set of information including IPv6 address, subnet mask, default gateway and DNS server.	Static IPv6 address

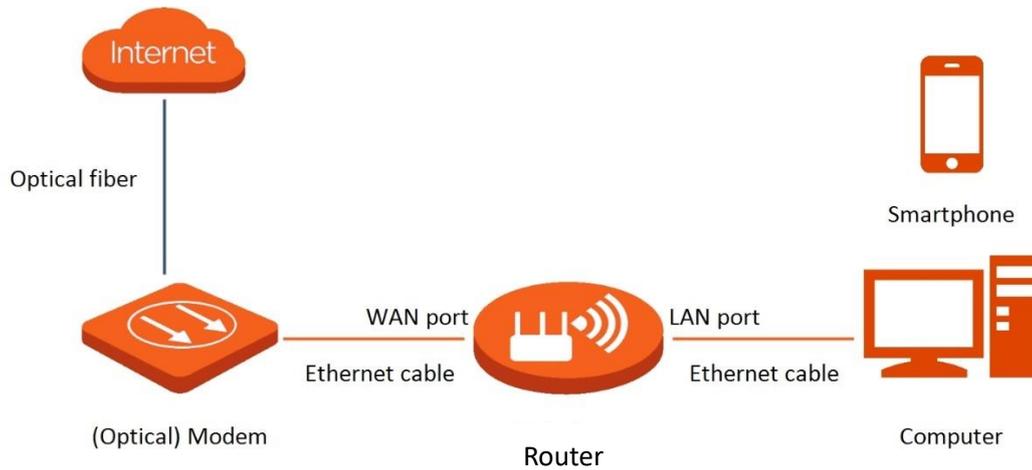


Before configuring the IPv6 function, ensure that you are within the coverage of the IPv6 network and already subscribe to the IPv6 internet service. Contact your ISP for any doubt about it.

8.4.1 DHCPv6

DHCPv6 enables the router to obtain an IPv6 address from the DHCPv6 server to access the internet. It is applicable in the following scenarios:

- The ISP does not provide any PPPoEv6 user name and password and information about the IPv6 address.
- You have a router that can access the IPv6 network.



Configuration procedure:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI.](#)
- Step 2** Choose **More > IPv6**.
- Step 3** Enable the **IPv6** function.
- Step 4** Set **Internet Connection Type** to **DHCPv6**.
- Step 5** Click **Save**.

IPv6
This device supports IPv6 and can access IPv6 network.

IPv6

IPv6 WAN

Internet Connection Type DHCPv6

The following message is displayed, indicating that the settings are saved successfully.



---End

IPv6 network test:

Verification:

You can ping an IPv6 website (240c::6666 for example) to check whether the router accesses the IPv6 network successfully. The following steps are for your reference.

Step 1 On a computer connected to the router, press **Windows + R** to open the **Run** dialog box.

Step 2 Type **cmd** and then click **OK** to open a regular Command Prompt.

Step 3 Enter ping **240c::6666** and press **Enter**.

---End

As shown in the following figure, if the number of packets received is not 0, the router accesses the IPv6 network successfully.

```
C:\Users\user>ping 240c::6666

Pinging 240c::6666 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 240c::6666 bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

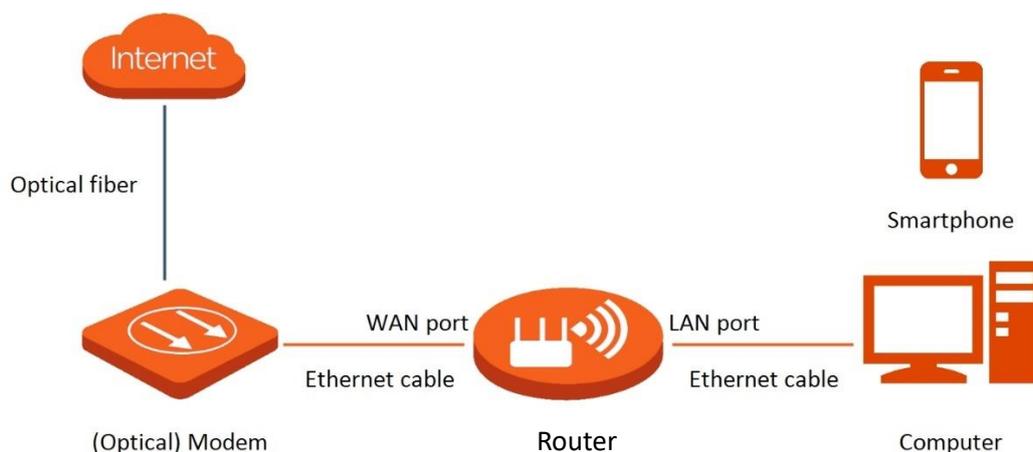
Ping statistics for 240c::6666 :
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

If the IPv6 network test fails, try the following solutions:

- Ensure that clients connected to the router obtain their IPv6 address through DHCPv6.
- Consult your ISP for help.

8.4.2 PPPoEv6

If your ISP provides you with the PPPoE user name and password with IPv6 service, you can choose PPPoEv6 to access the internet.



Configuration procedure:

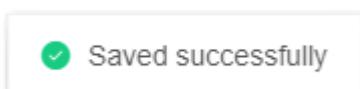
Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

- Step 2** Choose **More > IPv6**.
- Step 3** Enable the **IPv6** function.
- Step 4** Set **Internet Connection Type** to **PPPoEv6**.
- Step 5** Set **PPPoE Username** and **PPPoE Password**, and click **Save**.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
PPPoE Username	Specify the PPPoE user name and password provided by your ISP.
	 TIP
PPPoE Password	IPv4 and IPv6 services share the same PPPoE account.

The following message is displayed, indicating that the settings are saved successfully.



---End

IPv6 network test:

You can ping an IPv6 website (240c::6666 for example) to check whether the router accesses the IPv6 network successfully. The following steps are for your reference.

- Step 1** On a computer connected to the router, press **Windows + R** to open the **Run** dialog box.
- Step 2** Type **cmd** and then click **OK** to open a regular Command Prompt.
- Step 3** Enter ping **240c::6666** and press **Enter**.

---End

As shown in the following figure, if the number of packets received is not 0, the router accesses the IPv6 network successfully. |

```
C:\Users\user>ping 240c::6666

Pinging 240c::6666 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 240c::6666 bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 240c::6666:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

If the IPv6 network test fails, try the following solutions:

- Ensure that clients connected to the router obtain their IPv6 address through PPPoEv6.
- Consult your ISP for help.

8.4.3 Static IPv6 address

When your ISP provides you with information including IPv6 address, subnet mask, default gateway and DNS server, you can choose this connection type to access the internet with IPv6.

Configuration procedure:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI.](#)
- Step 2** Choose **More > IPv6**.
- Step 3** Enable the **IPv6** function.
- Step 4** Set the **Connection Type** to **Static IPv6 Address**.
- Step 5** Enter the required parameters under **IPv6 WAN**.
- Step 6** Click **Save**.

IPv6 WAN

Internet Connection Type Static IPv6 Address ▾

IPv6 Address /

Default IPv6 Gateway

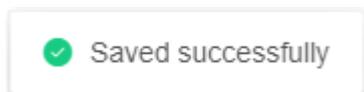
Primary IPv6 DNS

Secondary IPv6 DNS

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
IPv6 Address	Specify the fixed IPv6 address information provided by your ISP.
Default IPv6 Gateway	 TIP
Primary IPv6 DNS	If your ISP only provides one DNS address, leave the secondary IPv6 DNS blank.
Secondary IPv6 DNS	

The following message is displayed, indicating that the settings are saved successfully.



---End

IPv6 network test:

You can ping an IPv6 website (240c::6666 for example) to check whether the router accesses the IPv6 network successfully. The following steps are for your reference.

- Step 1** On a computer connected to the router, press **Windows + R** to open the **Run** dialog box.
- Step 2** Type **cmd** and then click **OK** to open a regular Command Prompt.
- Step 3** Enter ping **240c::6666** and press **Enter**.

---End

As shown in the following figure, if the number of packets received is not 0, the router accesses the IPv6 network successfully.

```
C:\Users\user>ping 240c::6666

Pinging 240c::6666 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 240c::6666 bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 240c::6666 :
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

If the IPv6 network test fails, try the following solutions:

- Ensure that you have entered the correct WAN IPv6 address.
- Ensure that clients connected to the router obtain their IPv6 address through DHCPv6.
- Consult your ISP for help.

8.5 Network diagnosis

If the network fails or the internet lag is severe, you can choose **More > Network Diagnosis** to troubleshoot the fault.

To perform troubleshooting:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI.](#)
- Step 2** Choose **More > Network Diagnosis**.
- Step 3** Click **Diagnose**.



If the internet access failed or the internet lag is severe, network diagnosis is recommended.

Diagnose

WiFi Status	Checks the WiFi interference, air interface usage and packet error rate.	Not diagnosed
WAN Port Connection	Checks whether the WAN port is connected with an Ethernet cable and whether an IP address is obtained.	Not diagnosed
Ping Detection	Checks the connection between the device and internet/gateway.	Not diagnosed
DNS Parse	Checks whether the DNS is normal.	Not diagnosed
WAN Port Speed Detection	Checks the delay, jitter, negotiation speed and upload/download speed of the WAN port.	Not diagnosed
IPv6 Detection	Checks whether an IPv6 address is obtained, external network or gateway is pinged, and DNS is parsed successfully.	Not diagnosed
Router Status	Checks the memory and CPU usage.	Not diagnosed

Step 4 Check the diagnosis result and click **Optimize** to rectify the faults.



Diagnosis completed.

[Optimize](#)

WiFi Status	✘	5G: The channel or bandwidth is not optimal. One-click optimization through Optimize is recommended.	Abnormal
WAN Port Connection	✘		Abnormal
Ping Detection	<input type="radio"/>	Checks the connection between the device and internet/gateway.	To be diagnosed
DNS Parse	<input type="radio"/>	Checks whether the DNS is normal.	To be diagnosed
WAN Port Speed Detection	<input type="radio"/>	Checks the delay, jitter, negotiation speed and upload/download speed of the WAN port.	To be diagnosed
IPv6 Detection		Checks whether an IPv6 address is obtained, external network or gateway is pinged, and DNS is parsed successfully.	Not diagnosed

---End

8.6 TR069

The CPE WAN Management Protocol (TR-069) allows an Auto-Configuration Server (ACS) from the internet to perform auto-configuration, provision, collection, and diagnostics to the router. This function is disabled by default, and you can enable it as required.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router and choose **More > TR069**.

TR069

TR069

ACS

URL

ACS Username

ACS Password

Periodic Notification

Notification Interval

Connection Request

Connection Request Username

Connection Request Password

Port

STUN Connection

STUN

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description	
TR069	Used to enable or disable the TR069 function.	
ACS	URL	Specifies the domain name of the ACS.
	ACS Username	Specifies the user name used to authenticate the router when the router connects to the ACS using the CPE WAN management protocol.
	ACS Password	Specifies the password used to authenticate the router when the router connects to the ACS using the CPE WAN management protocol.
	Periodic Notification	Used to enable/disable the router to periodically inform the ACS.
	Notification Interval	Specifies the interval at which the router sends messages to inform the ACS.
Connection Request	Connection Request Username	Specifies the user name used to authenticate the ACS when it sends the connection request to the router.
	Connection Request Password	Specifies the password used to authenticate the ACS when it sends the connection request to the router.
	Port	Specifies the port used to receive the connection request sent by the ACS.
STUN Connection	STUN	Used to enable or disable the STUN function, which facilitates the communication between the router and the public network when the router is under a LAN.
	STUN Server Address	Specifies the IP address of the STUN server.
	STUN Server Port	Specifies the port of the STUN server.

8.7 Smart power saving

You can turn off the LED indicators of all nodes as required to save power. By default, all the indicators are turned on.



[Turn on/off all indicators](#) prevails to this operation.

To configure the power saving mode:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#).

Step 2 Choose **More > Smart Power Saving > LED Indicator**.

Step 3 Set **LED Indicator** as required.

- To turn on all indicators, select **Enable**.
- To turn off all indicators all the time, select **Disable**.
- To turn off all indicators in a specific period, select **Schedule Disable** and set **Turn Off at** to the required period.

Step 4 Click **Save**.

LED Indicator
You can enable/disable LED indicators of all modes here.

LED Indicator

Turn Off at

Save

The following message is displayed, indicating that the settings are saved successfully.



---End

8.8 Advanced Wi-Fi settings

8.8.1 Channel & bandwidth

In this section, you can change the network mode, Wi-Fi channel, and Wi-Fi bandwidth of 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi networks.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > WiFi Settings > Channel & Bandwidth**.



To ensure the wireless performance, it is recommended to maintain the default settings on this page without professional instructions.

Channel & Bandwidth

You can modify the advanced parameters of the WiFi network here, such as Network Mode, Channel, and Bandwidth. If no professional guidance is available, you are recommended to keep the default settings to prevent the performance from being weakened.

2.4 GHz WiFi

Network Mode:

Channel:
Current Channel: 1

Bandwidth:
Current Bandwidth: 20

5 GHz WiFi

Network Mode:

Channel:
Current Channel: 48

Bandwidth:
Current Bandwidth: 80

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
	<p>Specifies various protocols used for wireless transmission.</p> <p>2.4 GHz Wi-Fi network supports the 802.11b/g/n Mixed and 802.11b/g/n/ax Mixed modes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 802.11b/g/n: Indicates that devices compliant with the IEEE 802.11b or IEEE 802.11g protocol, and devices working at 2.4 GHz and compliant with the IEEE 802.11n can connect to the 2.4 GHz WiFi network of the router. • 802.11b/g/n/ax: Indicates that devices compliant with the IEEE 802.11b or IEEE 802.11g protocol, and devices working at 2.4 GHz and compliant with the IEEE 802.11n or IEEE 802.11ax protocol can connect to the 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi network of the router.
Network Mode	<p>5 GHz WiFi network supports the 802.11a/n Mixed, 802.11a/n/ac Mixed and 802.11a/n/ac/ax Mixed modes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 802.11a/n: Indicates that devices compliant with the IEEE 802.11a protocol, and devices working at 5 GHz and compliant with the IEEE 802.11n can connect to the router. • 802.11a/n/ac: Indicates that devices compliant with the IEEE 802.11a or IEEE 802.11ac protocol, and devices working at 5 GHz and compliant with the IEEE 802.11n can connect to the router. • 802.11a/n/ac/ax: Indicates that devices compliant with the IEEE 802.11a or IEEE 802.11ac protocol, and devices working at 5 GHz and compliant with the IEEE 802.11n or IEEE 802.11ax protocol can connect to the router.
Channel	<p>Specifies the channel in which the Wi-Fi network works.</p> <p>By default, the wireless channel is Auto, which indicates that the router selects a channel for the Wi-Fi network automatically. You are recommended to choose a channel with less interference for better wireless transmission efficiency. You can use a third-party tool to scan the Wi-Fi signals nearby to understand the channel usage situations.</p>

Parameter	Description
Bandwidth	<p>Specifies the bandwidth of the wireless channel of a Wi-Fi network. Please change the default settings only when necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20MHz: Indicates that the channel bandwidth used by the router is 20 MHz. • 40MHz: Indicates that the channel bandwidth used by the router is 40 MHz. • 20/40MHz: Specifies that a router can switch its channel bandwidth between 20 MHz and 40 MHz based on the ambient environment. This option is available only at 2.4 GHz. • 80MHz: Indicates that the channel bandwidth used by the router is 80 MHz. This option is available only at 5 GHz. • 160MHz: Indicates that the channel bandwidth used by the router is 160 MHz. This option is available only at 5 GHz. • 20/40/80/160MHz: Specifies that a router can switch its channel bandwidth among 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz and 160 MHz based on the ambient environment. This option is available only at 5 GHz.

8.8.2 WPS

The WPS function enables WiFi-enabled devices, such as smartphones, to connect to Wi-Fi networks of the router without entering the password.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **WiFi Settings > WPS**.



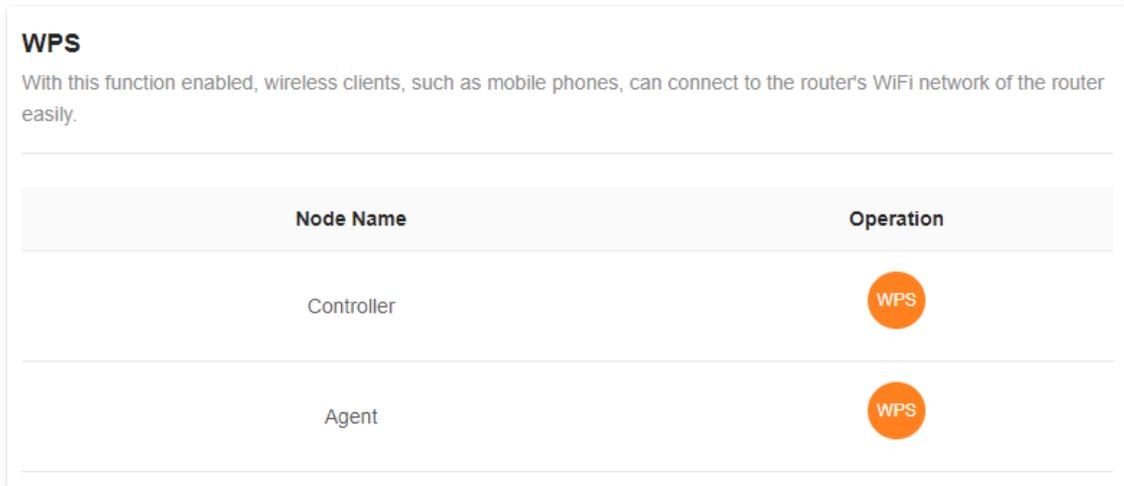
- This function only applies to WPS-enabled Wi-Fi devices. It is enabled by default and cannot be disabled.
- Wi-Fi networks encrypted with WPA3 cannot be connected through WPS.
- The WPS negotiation times out in 120 seconds. The **WPS** button is disabled during WPS negotiation.

To connect devices to the Wi-Fi network using the WPS function:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#).

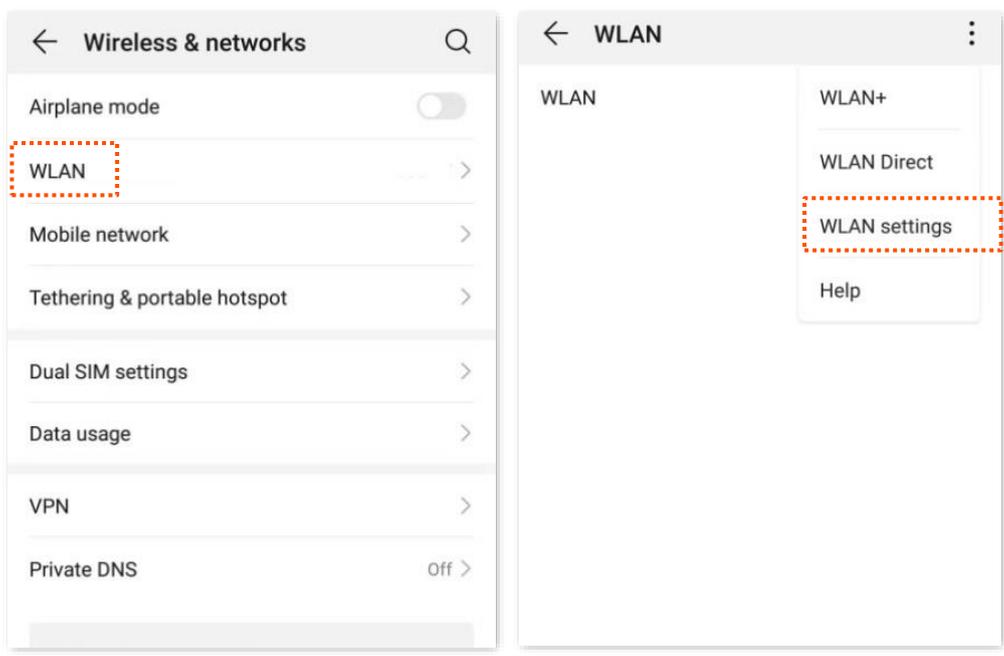
Step 2 Choose **More > WiFi Settings > WPS**.

Step 3 Click the **WPS** button in the line of the node to which the device is to be connected.

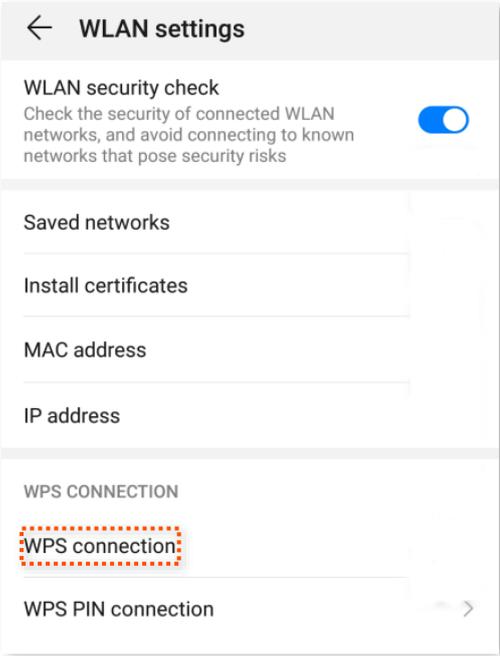


Step 4 Configure the WPS function on your WiFi-enabled devices **within 2 minutes**. Configuration on various devices may differ (Example: HUAWEI P10).

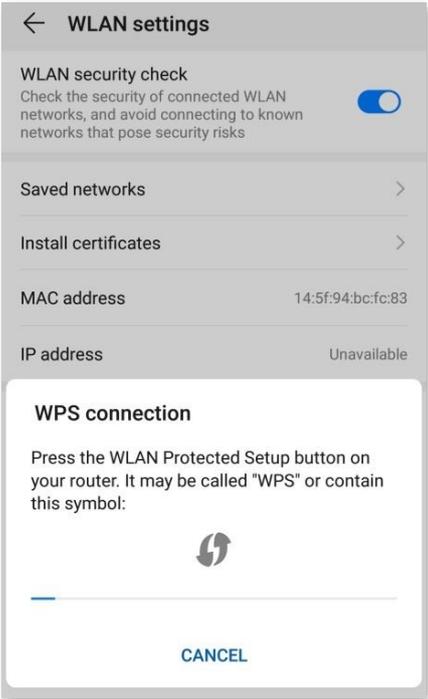
1. Find **WLAN** settings on your phone.
2. Tap , and choose **WLAN settings**.



3. Choose WPS connection.



Wait until the WPS negotiation completes Now the phone is connected to the Wi-Fi network.



---End

8.8.3 MESH button

You can enable or disable the MESH key networking function. This function is enabled by default.

After enabled, the router can network with other Tenda WiFi+ routers through the networking button (WPS or WPS/MESH) on the body. For details, see [MESH button networking](#).

After disabled, the router cannot be networked through the networking button (WPS or WPS/MESH) on the body, but can be networked through the [Scanning networking](#) and [Wired networking](#).

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **WiFi Settings > MESH Button**.



If you use this router in a public place, do not enable the MESH button function to ensure information security.

MESH Button

The router has a MESH button and can form a network with other Tenda Router which also have a MESH button.

MESH Button

Note:

1. For information security, do not toggle on MESH Button when using the router in public areas.
2. With this function disabled, you cannot form network by using the MESH button on the device. However, you can use the Tenda WiFi app or web UI to add the device to a network.

8.9 Network settings

8.9.1 LAN Settings

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Network Settings > LAN Settings**.

Overview

On this page, you can:

- **Change the LAN IP address and subnet mask of the router.**
- **Change the DHCP server parameters of the router.**

The DHCP server can automatically assign IP addresses, subnet masks, gateways and other information to clients within the LAN. If you disable this function, you need to manually configure the IP address information on the client to access the Internet. Do not disable the DHCP server function unless necessary.

- **Configure the DNS information assigned to clients.**
- **Assign static IP addresses to LAN clients.**

LAN Settings

Here, you can modify the Router LAN IP address, subnet mask and DHCP server parameters, and add static IP address rules.

LAN IP Address

Subnet Mask

DHCP Server

Once enabled, the DHCP server automatically assigns internet parameters such as IP address, subnet mask, and gateway address to the terminal device. You are recommended to enable this function.

Address Pool Range -

Lease Time ⓘ

DNS

Static IP Reservation List +

Device Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Operation
123	192.168.0.143	c0:9a:d0:5b:28:70	<input type="button" value="✎"/> <input type="button" value="✖"/>

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description	
LAN IP Address	Specifies the LAN IP address of the router, which is also the management IP address for logging in to the web UI of the router.	
Subnet Mask	Specifies the subnet mask of the LAN port, used to identify the IP address range of the local area network.	
DHCP Server	Used to enable or disable the DHCP server. Once enabled, the DHCP server automatically assigns internet parameters such as IP address, subnet mask, and gateway address to the terminal device. You are recommended to enable this function.	
Address Pool Range	Specifies the range of IP addresses that can be assigned to clients connected to the router. The default range is 192.168.0.100 to 192.168.0.254.	
Lease Time	<p>Specifies the valid duration of the IP address that is assigned to a client.</p> <p>When the lease time reaches half, the client will send a DHCP Request to the DHCP server for renewal. If the renewal succeeds, the lease is renewed based on the time of the renewal application. If the renewal fails, the renewal process is repeated at 7/8 of the lease period. If it succeeds, the lease is renewed based on the time of the renewal application. If it still fails, the client needs to reapply for IP address information after the lease expires.</p> <p>It is recommended to keep the default value.</p>	
DNS	<p>Specifies whether to allocate another DNS address to the client. When it is disabled, the LAN port IP address of the router is used as the DNS address of the client. When it is enabled, Primary DNS must be set and Secondary DNS is optional.</p> <p> TIP</p> <p>This router has the DNS proxy function.</p>	
Primary DNS	<p>Specifies the primary DNS address allocated to the client by the router.</p> <p> TIP</p> <p>Make sure that the primary DNS server is the IP address of the correct DNS server or DNS proxy. Otherwise, you may fail to access the internet.</p>	
Secondary DNS	Specifies the secondary DNS server address of the router used to assign to the clients. It is optional.	
Static IP Reservation List	Device Name	Specifies the name of the client.
	IP Address	Specifies the IP address reserved for the client.
	MAC Address	Specifies the MAC address of the client.

Parameter	Description
	The available options include:
Operation	 : Used to edit a static IP address reservation rule.  : Used to delete a static IP address reservation rule.

Assign a static IP address to a LAN client:

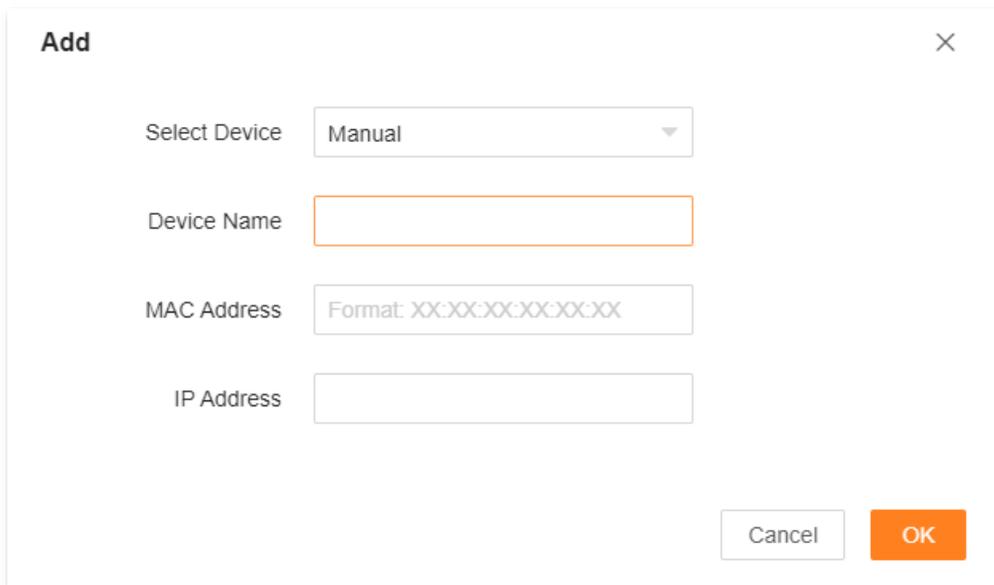
Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **More > Network Settings > LAN Settings.**

Step 3 Click  in **Static IP Reservation List.**

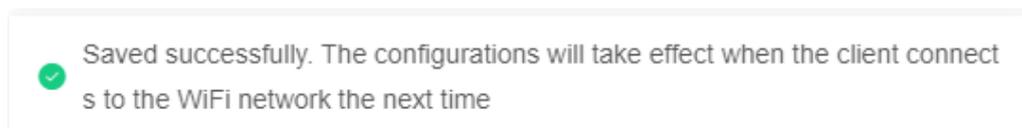
Step 4 Set **Select Device.**

- You can directly select a client from the drop-down list box, which requires no further settings on **MAC Address** and **IP Address.**
- If you select **Manual**, you need to set **Device Name**, **MAC Address**, and **IP Address** manually.



Step 5 Click **OK.**

The following message is displayed, indicating that the settings are saved successfully.

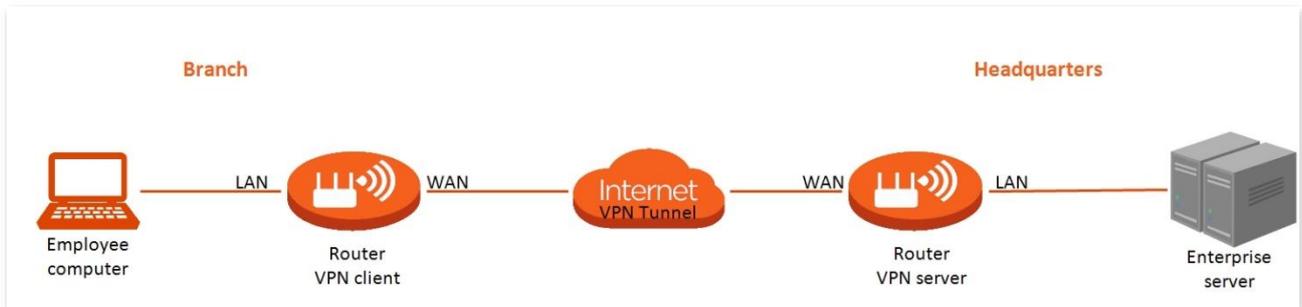


---End

8.9.2 VPN

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is a private network built on a public network (usually the Internet). This private network exists only logically and has no actual physical lines. VPN technology is widely used in corporate networks to share resources between corporate branches and headquarters, while ensuring that these resources are not exposed to other users on the internet.

The typology of a VPN network is shown below.



PPTP server

This series of routers can function as a PPTP server and accept connections from PPTP clients.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Network Settings > VPN**. This function is disabled by default. When it is enabled, the page is shown as below.

VPN

VPN is a virtual private network built on the internet. It uses the tunneling technology to create a virtual private tunnel between two points, ensuring communication data security.

PPTP Server PPTP/L2TP Client

PPTP Server

Address Pool Range . . . -

MPPE Encryption

PPTP Account +

User Name	Password	Connection Status	Operation
admin1	admin1	Offline	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Online PPTP User

User Name	Dial-In IP Address	Assigned IP Address	Uptime
No online client			

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
PPTP Server	Used to enable or disable the PPTP server. When it is enabled, the router functions as a PPTP server, which can accept the connections from PPTP clients.
PPTP Server Address Pool Range	Specifies the IP address range within which the PPTP server can assign to PPTP clients. It is recommended to keep the default settings.
MPPE Encryption	Used to enable or disable 128-bit data encryption. The encryption settings should be the same between the PPTP server and PPTP clients. Otherwise, communication cannot be achieved normally.
User Name	Specify the VPN user name and password, which the VPN user needs to enter when making PPTP dial-ups (VPN connections).
Password	
Connection Status	Specifies the connection status of the VPN connection.
PPTP Account	The available operations include:  : Indicates that the PPTP user account is available. You can click it to disable the account.
Operation	 : Indicates that the PPTP user account is unavailable. You can click it to enable the account.  : Used to edit a PPTP user account.  : Used to delete a PPTP user account.

- **Online PPTP users**

When the PPTP server function is enabled, you can view the detailed information of VPN clients that establish connections with the PPTP server.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Network Settings > VPN > PPTP Server**.

Online PPTP User			
User Name	Dial-In IP Address	Assigned IP Address	Uptime
No online client			

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
User Name	Specifies the VPN user name, which the VPN user uses when making PPTP dial-ups (VPN connection).
Dial-In IP Address	Specifies the IP address of the PPTP client. If the client is a router, it will be the IP address of the WAN port whose VPN function is enabled.
Assigned IP Address	Specifies the IP address that the PPTP server assigns to the client.
Uptime	Specifies the online time since the VPN connection succeeds.

- **Enable internet users to access resources of the FTP server**

Scenario: You have set up an FTP server within the LAN of the router.

Goal: Open the FTP server to internet users and enable them to access the resources of the FTP server from the internet.

Solution: You can configure the PPTP server function to reach the goal. Assume that:

- The user name and password that the PPTP server assigns to the client are both **admin1**.
- The WAN IP address of router is **113.88.112.220**.
- The IP address of the FTP server is **192.168.0.136**.
- The FTP server port is **21**.
- The FTP login user name and password are both **JohnDoe**.



Ensure that the WAN IP address of router is public. This function may not work on a host with a private IP address. Common IPv4 addresses are classified into class A, class B and class C. Private IP addresses of class A range from 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255. Private IP addresses of class B range from 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255. Private IP addresses of class C range from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255.

Configuration procedure:

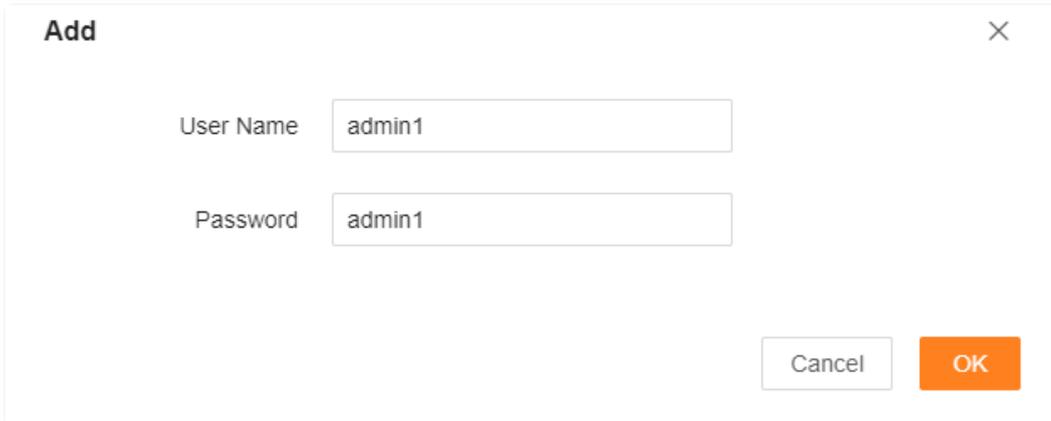
Step 1 [Log in to the web UI](#).

Step 2 Choose **More > Network Settings > VPN > PPTP Server**.

Step 3 Enable **PPTP Server**.

Step 4 Enable **MPPE Encryption**, which means that the encryption digit remains the default value "128".

Step 5 Click . Set **User Name** and **Password** for the PPTP server, which are both **admin1** in this example. Then, click **OK**.



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. It contains two text input fields: "User Name" with the value "admin1" and "Password" with the value "admin1". At the bottom right, there are two buttons: "Cancel" and "OK".

Step 6 Click **Save**.

The following message is displayed, indicating that the settings are saved successfully.



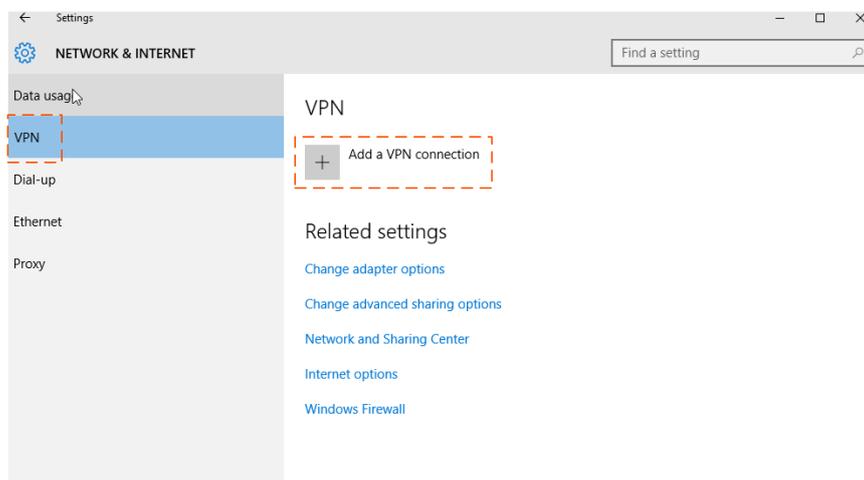
---End

After completing the configuration, internet users can access the FTP server by following these steps:

Step 1 Click the  icon at the bottom right corner on the desktop of another computer with internet access, and then click **Network settings**.

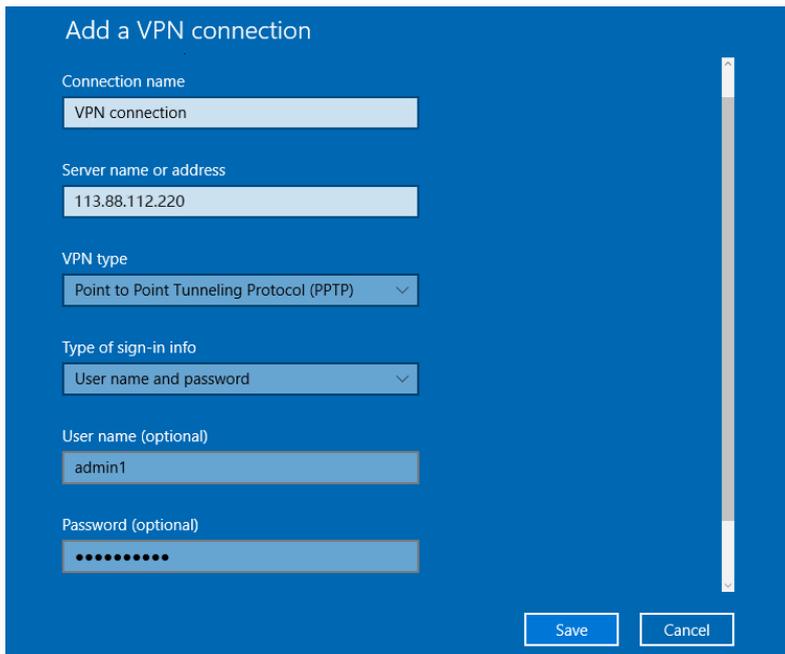


Step 2 Choose **VPN** on the left side, and click **Add a VPN connection**.



Step 3 Configure the VPN parameters.

1. Enter a connection name, such as **VPN connection**.
2. Enter the server address, which is **113.88.112.220** in this example.
3. Select a VPN type, which is **Point to Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)** in this example.
4. Select a type of sign-in info, which is **User name and password** in this example.
5. Enter the user name and password, which are both **admin1** in this example.
6. Click **Save**.



Add a VPN connection

Connection name
VPN connection

Server name or address
113.88.112.220

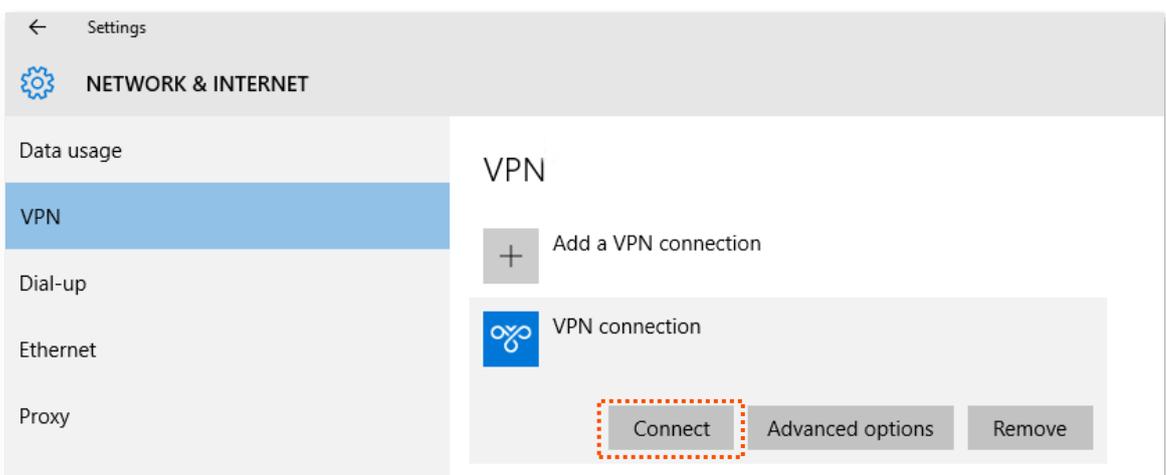
VPN type
Point to Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)

Type of sign-in info
User name and password

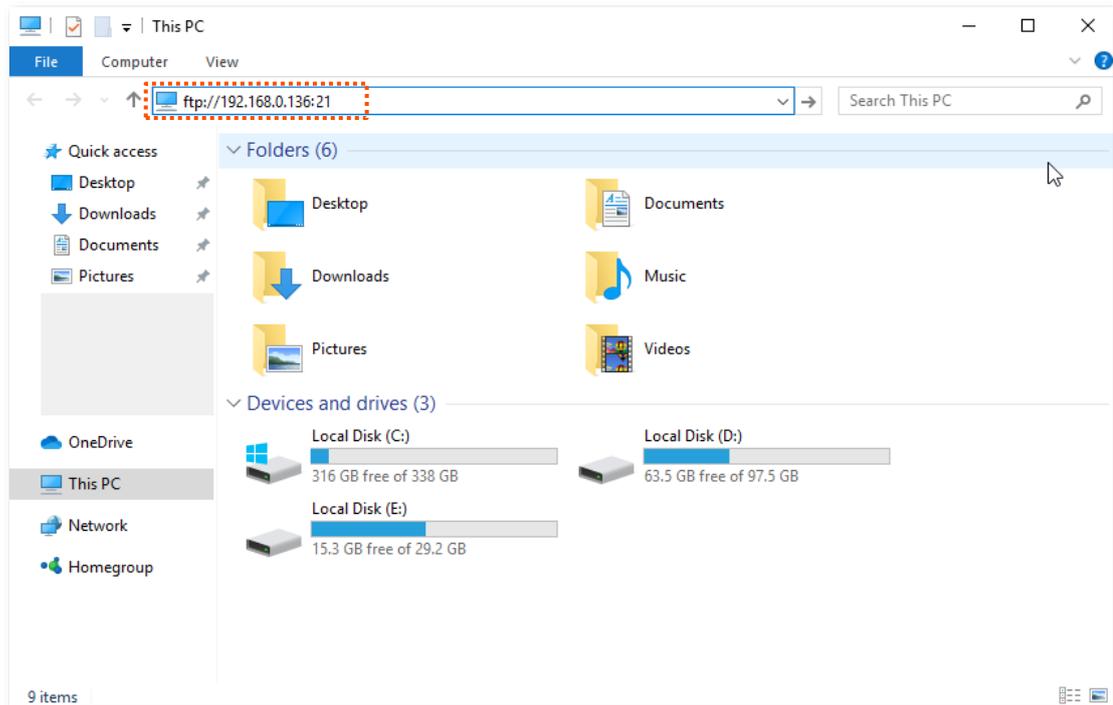
User name (optional)
admin1

Password (optional)
••••••••

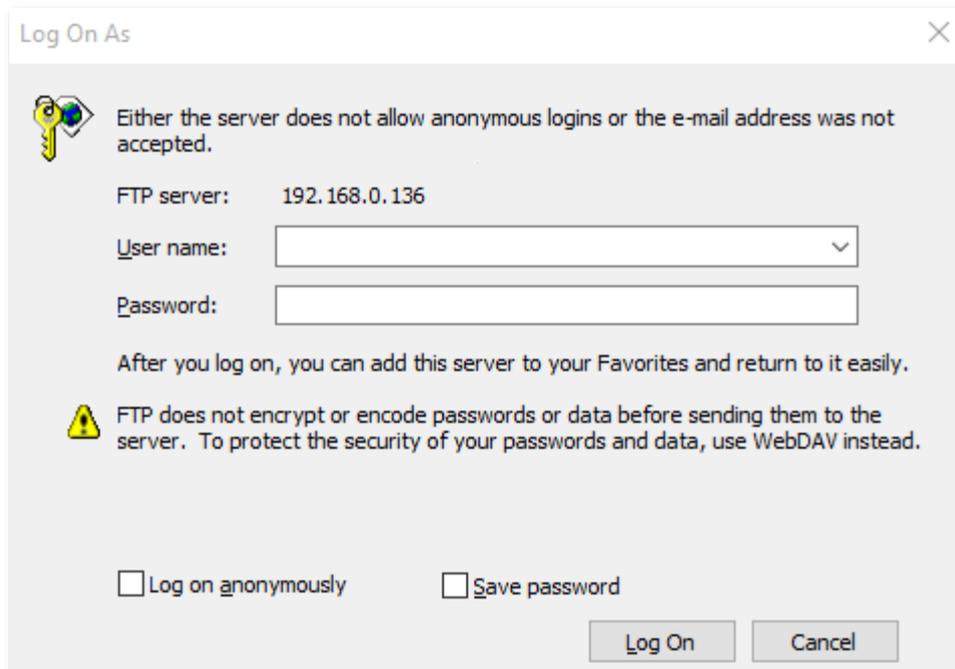
Save Cancel

Step 4 Find the VPN connection added, and click **Connect**.

Step 5 Click the  icon on the desktop, and enter the address in the address bar to access the FTP server, which is **ftp://192.168.0.136:21** in this example.



Step 6 Enter the user name and password for logging in to the FTP server, which are both **JohnDoe** in this example, and click **Log On**.



---End

By performing the steps above, internet users can access the resources on the FTP server.

PPTP/L2TP client

This series of routers can function as PPTP/L2TP clients and connect to PPTP/L2TP servers.

The PPTP/L2TP client function is disabled by default. When it is enabled, the page is shown below.

VPN

VPN is a virtual private network built on the internet. It uses the tunneling technology to create a virtual private tunnel between two points, ensuring communication data security.

PPTP Server **PPTP/L2TP Client**

PPTP/L2TP Client

Client Type

Server IP/Domain Name

User Name

Password

Status Disconnected

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
PPTP/L2TP Client	Used to enable or disable the PPTP/L2TP client function.
Client Type	Specifies the client type that the router serves as, either PPTP or L2TP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPTP: When the router is connecting to a PPTP server, select this option. • L2TP: When the router is connecting to an L2TP server, select this option.
Server IP Address/Domain Name	Specifies the IP address or domain name of the PPTP/L2TP server that the router connects to. Generally, when a router serves as the PPTP/L2TP server at the peer side, the domain name or IP address should be that of the WAN port whose PPTP/L2TP server function is enabled.
User Name	Specify the user name and password that the PPTP/L2TP server assigns to the PPTP/L2TP clients.
Password	
Status	Specifies the connection status of the VPN connection.

- **Access VPN resources with the router**

Scenario: You have subscribed to the PPTP VPN service when purchasing the broadband service from your ISP.

Goal: Access the VPN resources of your ISP more safely.

Solution: You can configure the PPTP/L2TP client function to reach the goal. Assume that:

- The IP address of the PPTP server is **113.88.112.220**.
- The user name and password assigned by the PPTP server are both **admin1**.

Configuration procedure:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **More > Network Settings > VPN > PPTP/L2TP Client**.

Step 3 Enable **PPTP/L2TP Client**.

Step 4 Choose **PPTP** for **Client Type**.

Step 5 Set **Server IP Address/Domain Name**, which is **113.88.112.220** in this example.

Step 6 Set **User Name** and **Password**, which are both **admin1** in this example.

Step 7 Click **Save**.

VPN

VPN is a virtual private network built on the internet. It uses the tunneling technology to create a virtual private tunnel between two points, ensuring communication data security.

PPTP Server **PPTP/L2TP Client**

PPTP/L2TP Client

Client Type

Server IP/Domain Name

User Name

Password

Status

---End

When **Connected** is shown behind **Status**, you can access the VPN resources of your ISP.

8.9.3 IPTV

IPTV is the technology integrating internet, multimedia, telecommunication and many other technologies to provide interactive services, including digital TV, for family users by internet broadband lines.

You can set the multicast and STB functions here.

- **Multicast:** If you want to watch multicast videos from the WAN side of the router on your computer, you can enable the multicast function of the router.
- **STB (set-top box):** If the IPTV service is included in your broadband service, you can enjoy both internet access through the router and rich IPTV contents with a set-top box when it is enabled.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router and choose **More > Network Settings > IPTV**.

The IPTV function is disabled by default. When it is enabled, the page is shown below.

IPTV
You can configure multicast and IPTV functions here.

Multicast
Once enabled, you can watch the multicast video source on the WAN side of the router from your client.

STB
Connect the IPTV STB to the IPTV port of the router.

VLAN

Save

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Multicast	Used to enable or disable the multicast function.
STB	Used to enable or disable the IPTV function of the router. When this function is enabled, the port IPTV/3 can be used only as an IPTV port and be connected to an IPTV set-top box.

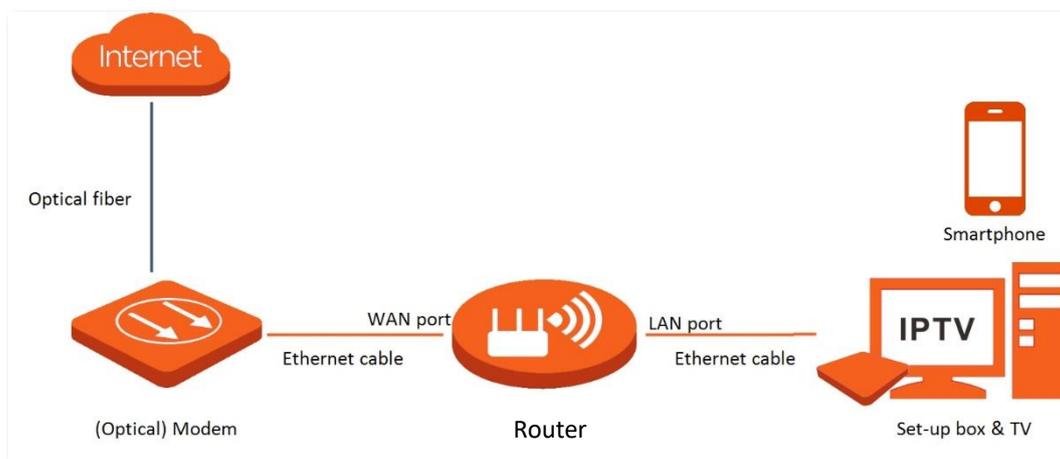
Parameter	Description
VLAN	<p>Specifies the VLAN ID of your IPTV service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If your ISP does not provide any VLAN ID information when the IPTV service is available, keep Default. • If you have obtained the VLAN ID from your ISP when the IPTV service is available, choose Custom VLAN and enter the VLAN value.

Watch IPTV programs through the router

Scenario: The IPTV service is included in your broadband service. You have obtained the IPTV account and password from your ISP, but no VLAN information.

Goal: Watch IPTV programs through the router.

Solution: You can configure the IPTV function to reach the goal.



Configuration procedure:

Step 1 Set your router.

1. [Log in to the web UI](#).
2. Choose **More > Network Settings > IPTV**.
3. Enable the **STB** function.
4. Click **Save**.

IPTV

You can configure multicast and IPTV functions here.

Multicast

Once enabled, you can watch the multicast video source on the WAN side of the router from your client.

STB

Connect the IPTV STB to the IPTV port of the router.

VLAN

5. Click **OK**.

Confirm Operation

✕

⚠ The device will reboot to make your configurations effective. Continue?

Wait until the router is restarted.

Rebooting... Please wait about 90 seconds

2%

You will be redirected to the login page when the reboot completes

Step 2 Configure the set-top box.

Use the IPTV user name and password to dial up on the set-top box.

---End

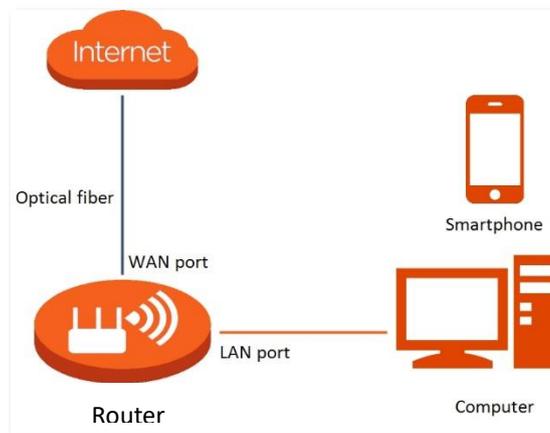
After completing the configuration, you can watch IPTV programs on your TV.

Watch multicast videos through the router

Scenario: You have the address of multicast videos.

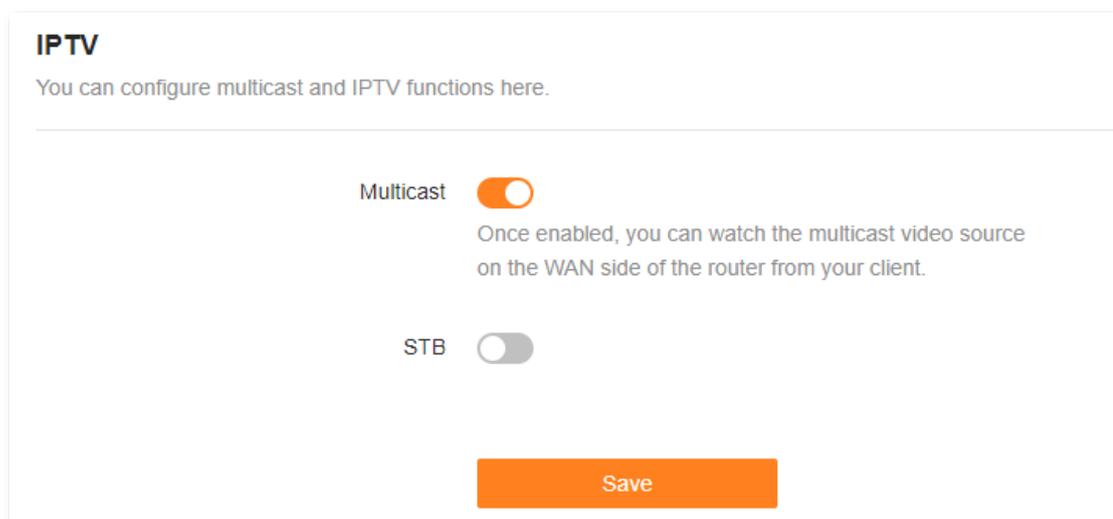
Goal: You can watch multicast videos.

Solution: You can configure the multicast function to reach the goal.



Configuration procedure:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI.](#)
- Step 2** Choose **More > Network Settings > IPTV.**
- Step 3** Enable the **Multicast** function.
- Step 4** Click **Save.**



---End

After completing the configuration, you can watch multicast videos on your terminal devices.

8.9.4 WAN parameters

When the Ethernet cable is intact and connected to the WAN port properly, but **No Ethernet cable is connected to the WAN port** is still shown on the **Internet Settings** page, you can try to change the **Speed** to **10 Mbps full duplex** or **10 Mbps half duplex** to solve the problem. Otherwise, keep the default settings.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Network Settings > WAN Parameters**.

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Speed	Application
1000 M Auto-negotiation	Indicates that the speed and duplex mode are determined through the negotiation with the peer port.
100 Mbps full duplex	Indicates that the WAN port is working at the speed of 100 Mbps, and the port can receive and send data packets at the same time.
100 Mbps half duplex	Indicates that the WAN port is working at the speed of 100 Mbps, but the port can only receive or send data packets alternately.
10 Mbps full duplex	Indicates that the WAN port is working at the speed of 10 Mbps, and the port can receive and send data packets at the same time.
10 Mbps half duplex	Indicates that the WAN port is working at the speed of 10 Mbps, but the port can only receive or send data packets alternately.

8.10 Other advanced settings

8.10.1 App remote management

The router can be managed remotely using the Tenda WiFi app. The app remote management function is disabled by default. You can enable this function as required.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Advanced > APP Remote Management**.

APP Remote Management

Manage the router anytime, anywhere

APP Remote Management

Once enabled, you can remotely manage the router by Tenda WiFi app

ID mesh

Cloud Account

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
APP Remote Management	Used to enable or disable the app remote management function. It is enabled by default.
ID	Specifies the ID of the router, which is automatically allocated.
Cloud Account	Specifies the account bound on your Tenda WiFi app.

8.10.2 MAC address filter (Example: RX12 ProV2.0)

Overview

With this function, you can:

- Add the client to the blacklist: Prohibits the specified client from accessing the internet through the router.
- Add the client to the whitelist: Only the specified client can access the internet through the router. Other devices cannot access the Internet through the router.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Advanced > MAC Address Filter**.

MAC Address Filter

Allow or disallow internet access through this router for specified clients.

MAC Address Filter

Filter mode Blacklist(Only block internet access from client with listed MAC address)
 Whitelist
(Only users with listed MAC addresses are allowed to access the internet)

Blacklist Device

Device Name	MAC Address	Operation
No Data		

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
MAC Address Filter	Used to enable or disable the MAC address filter function.
Filter mode	<p>Specifies the MAC address filter mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacklist: WiFi-enabled clients listed cannot connect to the Wi-Fi network of the router. • Whitelist: WiFi-enabled clients listed can connect to the Wi-Fi network of the router.

Parameter	Description	
Blacklist Device	Device Name	Specifies the name of the blacklisted client.
	MAC Address	Specifies the MAC address of the blacklisted client.
	Operation	 : Used to remove a client from the blacklist.

Only prohibit specified clients from accessing the internet

Scenario: As an important test is coming, you want to prohibit your kid's phone from accessing the internet.

Goal: Only prohibit your kid's phone from accessing the internet.

Solution: You can configure the MAC address filter function to reach the goal.

Assume that:

Client	MAC address	Status
Your kid's phone	42:C6:4D:2B:D8:16	Connected
Your kid's computer	98:9C:57:19:D0:1B	Disconnected

Configuration procedure:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **More > Advanced > MAC Address Filter.**

Step 3 Enable **MAC Address Filter.**

Step 4 Add the kid's computer to the blacklist.

1. Click .
2. Select **Manual** in **Select Device.**
3. Set **Device Name**, which is **Kid's computer** in this example.
4. Enter **MAC Address** of the client, which is **98:9C:57:19:D0:1B** in this example.
5. Click OK.

Step 5 Add the kid's phone to the blacklist.

1. Click .
2. Select the kid's phone name in the **Select Device**, and click **OK.**

Step 6 Click **Save.**

MAC Address Filter

Allow or disallow internet access through this router for specified clients.

MAC Address Filter

Filter mode Blacklist(Only block internet access from client with listed MAC address)
 Whitelist
(Only users with listed MAC addresses are allowed to access the internet)

Blacklist Device Add

Device Name	MAC Address	Operation
Kid's computer	98:9C:57:19:D0:1B	
42:c6:4d:2b:d8:16	42:C6:4D:2B:D8:16	

2 items in total < 1 >

Save

---End

After the configuration is completed, devices with MAC addresses of 98:9C:57:19:D0:1B and 42:C6:4D:2B:D8:16 cannot access the Internet through the router.

8.10.3 Firewall

The firewall function helps the router detect and defend ICMP flood attacks, TCP flood attacks and UDP flood attacks, and ignore Ping packets from the WAN port. It is recommended to keep the default settings.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Advanced > Firewall**.

Firewall

This router can detect and defend against flooding attacks, and can also ignore the Ping packets from the WAN port.

ICMP Flood Attack Defense

TCP Flood Attack Defense

UDP Flood Attack Defense

Block Ping from WAN

Save

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
ICMP Flood Attack Defense	Used to enable or disable the ICMP flood attack defense. The ICMP flood attack means that, to implement attacks on the target host, the attacker sends a large number of ICMP Echo messages to the target host, which causes the target host to spend a lot of time and resources on processing ICMP Echo messages, but cannot process normal requests or responses.
TCP Flood Attack Defense	Used to enable or disable the TCP flood attack defense. The TCP flood attack means that, to implement attacks on the target host, the attacker quickly initiates a large number of TCP connection requests in a short period, and then suspends in a semi-connected state, thereby occupying a large number of server resources until the server denies any services.

Parameter	Description
UDP Flood Attack Defense	Used to enable or disable the UDP flood attack defense. The UDP flood attack is implemented similarly with the ICMP flood attack, during which the attacker sends a large number of UDP packets to the target host, causing the target host to be busy processing these UDP packets, but unable to process normal packet requests or responses.
Block Ping From WAN	Used to enable or disable the Block Ping From WAN function. When it is enabled, the router automatically ignores the ping to its WAN from hosts from the internet and prevents itself from being exposed, while preventing external ping attacks.

8.10.4 DMZ host

Overview

A DMZ host on a LAN is free from restrictions in communicating with the internet. It is useful for getting better and smoother experiences in video conferences and online games. You can also set the host of a server within the LAN as a DMZ host when in need of accessing the server from the internet.



- A DMZ host is not protected by the firewall of the router. A hacker may leverage the DMZ host to attack your LAN. Therefore, enable the DMZ function only when necessary.
- Hackers may leverage the DMZ host to attack the local network. Do not use the DMZ host function randomly.
- Security software, antivirus software, and the built-in OS firewall of the computer may cause DMZ function failures. Disable them when using the DMZ function. If the DMZ function is not required, you are recommended to disable it and enable your firewall, security, and antivirus software.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Advanced > DMZ Host**.

DMZ Host

The DMZ host has all ports opened. You can enable this function when you need to communicate with the internet without restrictions. For example, you can set this device as the DMZ host when you are having a video conference or playing online games to improve smoothness.

DMZ Host

1. The DMZ host device will be exposed to the internet and the firewall of the router will no longer safeguard the host.
2. Hackers may use the DMZ host to attack the local network. Please use this function with caution.
3. When using this function, please disable the security software and firewall of the DMZ host temporarily.

DMZ Host IP Address

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
DMZ Host	Used to enable or disable the DMZ host function.
DMZ Host IP Address	Specifies the IP address of the host that is to be set as the DMZ host.

An example of enabling internet users to access LAN resources

Scenario: You have set up an FTP server within your LAN.

Goal: Open the FTP server to internet users and enable family members who are not at home to access the resources of the FTP server from the internet.

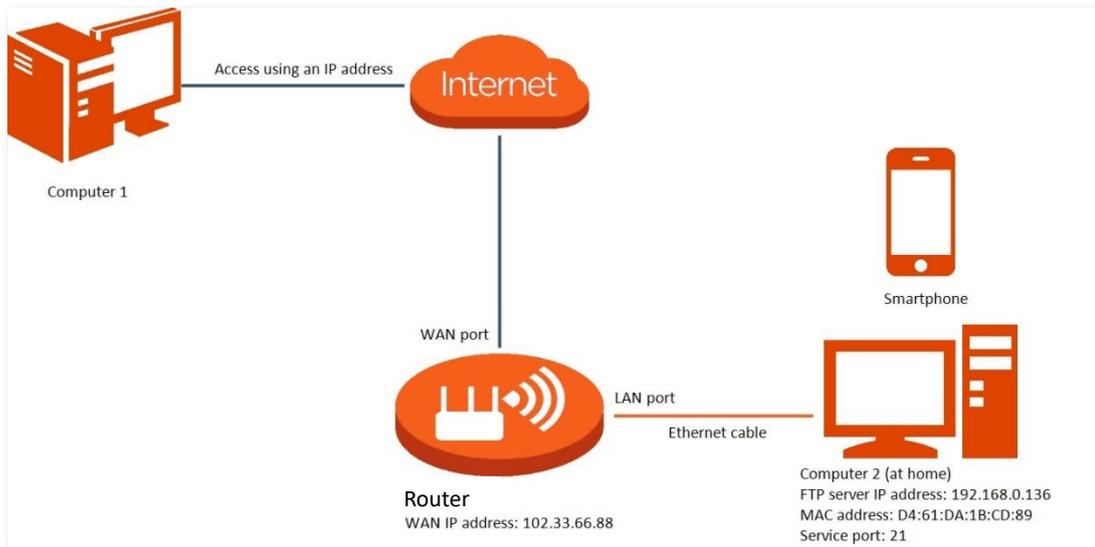
Solution: You can configure the DMZ host function to reach the goal.

Assume that the information of the FTP server includes:

- IP address: **192.168.0.136**
- MAC address: **D4:61:DA:1B:CD:89**
- Service port: **21**
- WAN IP address of the router: **102.33.66.88**



Ensure that the router obtains an IP address from the public network. This function may not work on a host with an IP address of a private network or an intranet IP address assigned by ISPs that starts with 100. Common IPv4 addresses are classified into class A, class B and class C. Private IP addresses of class A range from 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255. Private IP addresses of class B range from 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255. Private IP addresses of class C range from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255.



Configuration procedure:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Set the server host as the DMZ host.

1. Choose **More > Advanced > DMZ Host**.
2. Enable **DMZ Host**.
3. Enter the IP address of the host, which is **192.168.0.136** in this example.
4. Click **Save**.

DMZ Host

The DMZ host has all ports opened. You can enable this function when you need to communicate with the internet without restrictions. For example, you can set this device as the DMZ host when you are having a video conference or playing online games to improve smoothness.

DMZ Host

1. The DMZ host device will be exposed to the internet and the firewall of the router will no longer safeguard the host.
2. Hackers may use the DMZ host to attack the local network. Please use this function with caution.
3. When using this function, please disable the security software and firewall of the DMZ host temporarily.

DMZ Host IP Address

Step 3 Assign a fixed IP address to the host where the server locates.

1. Choose **More > Network Settings > LAN Settings**.
2. Click **+**.
3. Set **Device Name** for the server host, which is **FTP server** in this example.
4. Enter the MAC Address of the host of the server, which is **D4:61:DA:1B:CD:89** in this example.
5. Enter the reserved IP Address for the server host, which is **192.168.0.136** in this example.
6. Click **OK**.

The client is displayed under **Static IP Reservation List**.

Static IP Reservation List +			
Device Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Operation
FTP server	192.168.0.136	d4:61:da:1b:cd:89	✎ 🗑

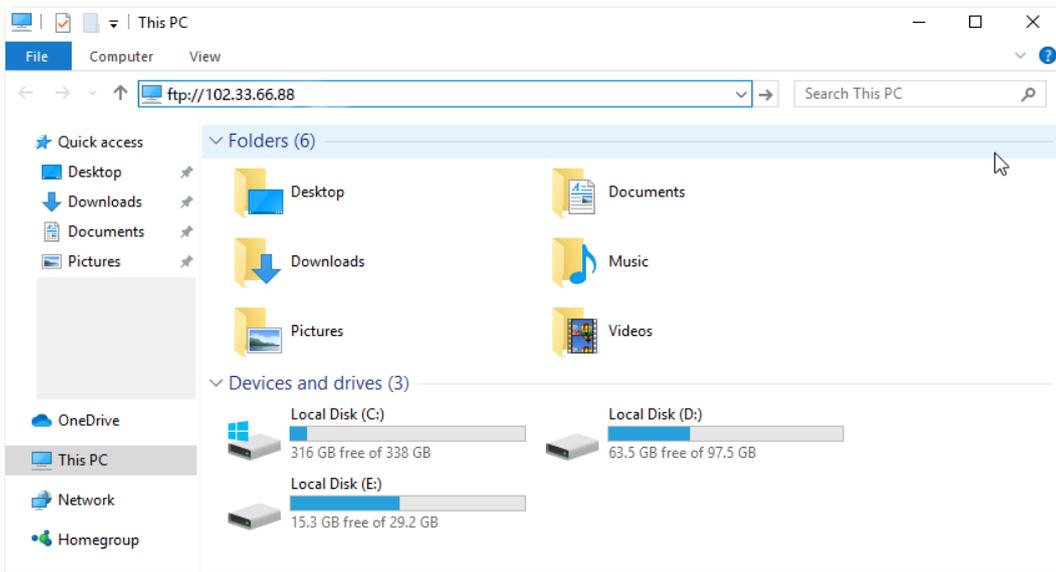
----End

When the configuration is complete, users from the internet can access the DMZ host by visiting *"Intranet service application layer protocol name://WAN IP address of the router"*. If the intranet service port number is not the default number, the visiting address should be: *"Intranet service application layer protocol name://WAN IP address of the router:Intranet service port number"*.

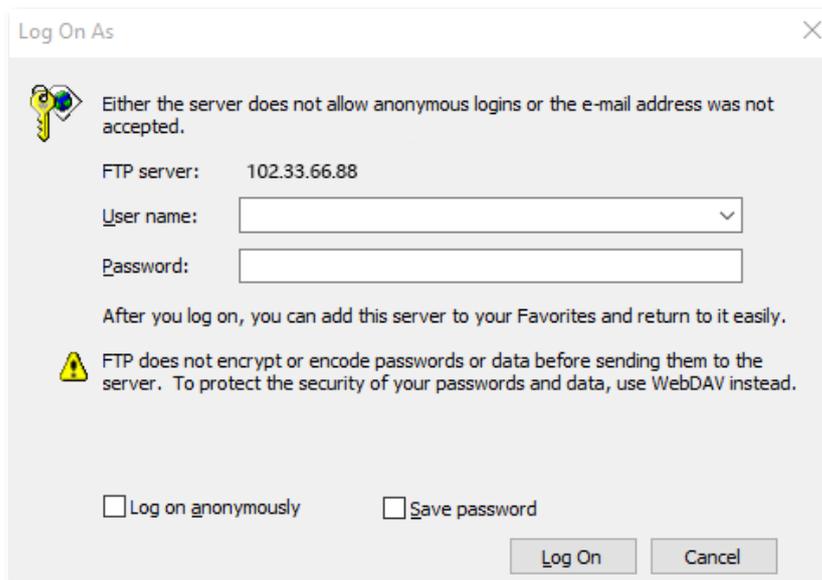
In this example, the address is **"ftp://102.33.66.88"**. You can find the WAN IP address of the router in [WAN port information](#).



If the default intranet service port number is 80, change the service port number to an uncommon one (1024–65535), such as 9999.



Enter the user name and password to access the resources on the FTP server.



If you want to access the server within a LAN using a domain name, refer to the solution [DMZ + DDNS](#).



After the configuration, if internet users still cannot access the FTP server, close the firewall, antivirus software and security guards on the host of the FTP server and try again.

8.10.5 Remote web management

Overview

Generally, the web UI of the router can only be accessed on clients that are connected to the router by a LAN port or wirelessly. When you encounter a network fault, you can ask for remote technical assistance after enabling the remote web management function, which improves efficiency and reduces costs and efforts.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Advanced > Remote Web Management**.

By default, this function is disabled. When this function is enabled, the page is shown as below.

Remote Web Management

Under circumstances with special need (such as remote technical support), you can enable this function to allow remote access to the web UI of the router.

Remote Web Management

Remote IP Address

Port

The following table describes the information displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Remote Web Management	Used to enable or disable the remote web management function of the router.
Remote IP Address	<p>Specifies the IP address of the host which can access the web UI of the router remotely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any IP Address: Indicates that hosts with any IP address from the internet can access the web UI of the router. It is not recommended for security. • Specified IP Address: Only the host with the specified IP address can access the web UI of the router remotely. If the host is under a LAN, ensure that the IP address is the IP address of the gateway of the host (a public IP address).

Parameter	Description
Port	<p>Specifies the port number of the router which is opened for remote management. You can change it as required.</p> <p> TIP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The port number from 1 to 1024 has been occupied by familiar services. It is strongly recommended to enter a port number from 1025 to 65535 to prevent conflict. Remote web management can be achieved by visiting “http://WAN IP address of the router:Port number”. If the DDNS host function is enabled, the web UI can also be accessed through “http://Domain name of the router’s WAN port:Port number”.

An example of enabling Tenda technical support to access and manage the web UI

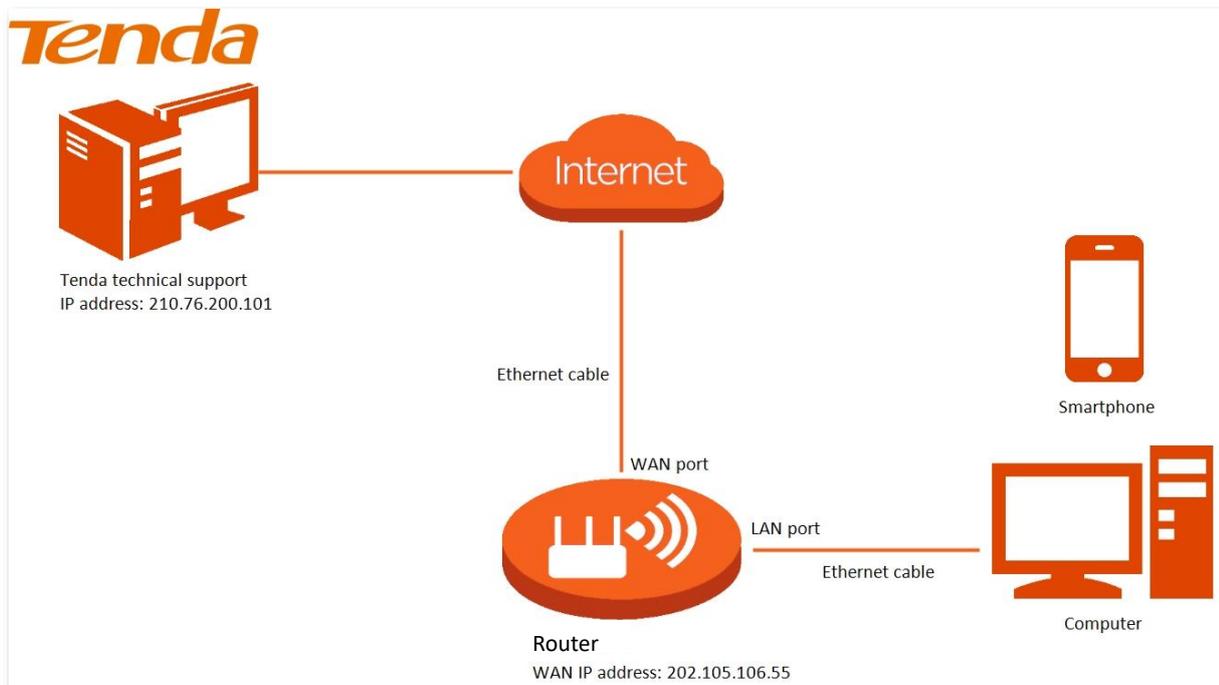
Scenario: You encounter a problem in configuring the router, and the router can access the internet.

Goal: Ask the Tenda technical support to help you configure the router remotely.

Solution: You can configure the remote web management function to reach the goal.

Assume that:

- IP address of Tenda technical support: **210.76.200.101**
- WAN port IP address of the router: **202.105.106.55**



Configuration procedure:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI.](#)
- Step 2** Choose **More > Advanced > Remote Web Management.**
- Step 3** Enable **Remote Web Management.**
- Step 4** Select **Specified IP Address** for **Remote Web Management.**
- Step 5** Enter the IP address that is allowed to access the web UI remotely for **Specified IP Address**, which is **210.76.200.101** in this example.
- Step 6** Click **Save.**

Remote Web Management

Under circumstances with special need (such as remote technical support), you can enable this function to allow remote access to the web UI of the router.

Remote Web Management

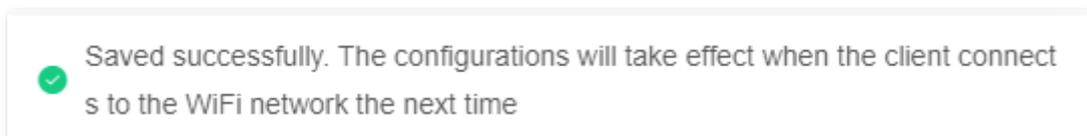
Remote IP Address Specified IP Address ▼

Specified IP Address 210.76.200.101

Port 8888

Save

The following message is displayed, indicating that the settings are saved successfully.



---End

When the configuration is complete, the Tenda technical support can access and manage the web UI of the router by visiting “<http://202.105.106.55:8888>” on the computer.

8.10.6 Static routing

Overview

Routing is the act of choosing an optimal path to transfer data from a source address to a destination address. A static route is a special route that is manually configured and has the advantages of simplicity, efficiency, and reliability. Proper static routing can reduce routing problems and overload of routing data flow, and improve the forwarding speed of data packets.

A static route is set by specifying the destination network, subnet mask, default gateway, and interface. The destination network and subnet mask are used to determine a destination network or host. After the static route is established, all data whose destination address is the destination network of the static route are directly forwarded to the gateway address through the static route interface.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Advanced > Static Routing**. A maximum of 10 static routes can be added here.

Static Routing

After a static route is added, data whose destination address is the same as the destination network of the static route will be directly forwarded according to the specified path.

Routing Table +

Destination Network	Subnet Mask	Gateway	WAN	Operation
172.16.105.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.10.20	WAN1	
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	172.16.200.1	WAN1	System
172.16.200.1	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	WAN1	System
192.168.0.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	br0	System
224.0.0.0	240.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	br0	System
239.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	br0	System

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Destination Network	<p>Specifies the IP address of the destination network.</p> <p>If Destination Network and Subnet Mask are both 0.0.0.0, this is the default route.</p> <p> TIP</p> <p>When no route of packets can be found under Routing Table, the router will forward the packets using the default route.</p>
Subnet Mask	Specifies the subnet mask of the destination network.

Parameter	Description
Gateway	Specifies the ingress IP address of the next hop router after the data packet exits from the interface of the router. 0.0.0.0 indicates that the destination network is directly connected to the router.
WAN	Specifies the interface that the packet exits from.
Operation	The available options include:  : Used to modify a static routing rule.  : Used to delete a static routing rule.

An example of adding a static routing rule

Scenario: You have a router and another two routers. Router1 is connected to the internet and its DHCP server is enabled. Router2 is connected to an intranet and its DHCP server is disabled.

Goal: You can access both the internet and intranet at the same time.

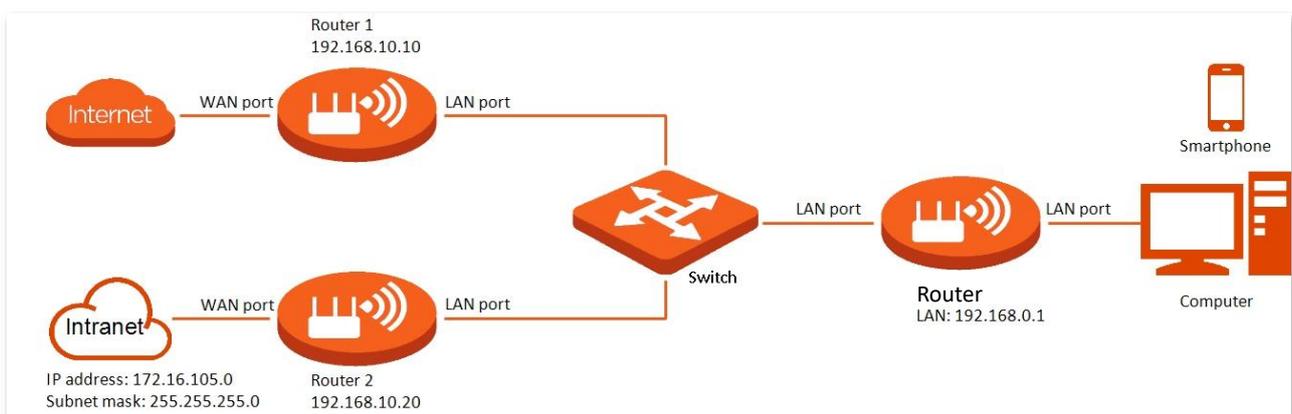
Solution: You can configure the static routing function to reach the goal.

Assume the LAN IP addresses of these devices are:

- Router: 192.168.0.1
- Router1: 192.168.10.10
- Router2: 192.168.10.20

Information about the intranet:

- IP address: 172.16.105.0
- Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0



Configuration procedure:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Refer to [Access the internet through a dynamic IP address](#) to configure the internet access for RX12 Pro.

Internet Settings

Network Status Connected

Uptime 5hour(s) 7minute(s)

ISP Type Normal

Internet Connection Type Dynamic IP

Select this type if you can access the internet simply by plugging in an Ethernet cable for internet connection.

Advanced v

Connect

Step 3 Add a static routing rule on RX12 Pro.

1. Choose **More > Advanced > Static Routing**.
2. Click +.
3. Enter the IP address of the destination network, which is **172.16.105.0** in this example.
4. Enter the subnet mask of the destination network, which is **255.255.255.0** in this example.
5. Enter the ingress IP address of the next hop router, which is **192.168.10.20** in this example.
6. Click **OK**.

Add Static Route ×

Destination Network 172.16.105.0

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Gateway 192.168.10.20

WAN WAN1

Cancel
OK

The new static routing rule is displayed under **Routing Table**.

Static Routing

After a static route is added, data whose destination address is the same as the destination network of the static route will be directly forwarded according to the specified path.

Routing Table +

Destination Network	Subnet Mask	Gateway	WAN	Operation
172.16.105.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.10.20	WAN1	✍ 🗑

---End

After completing the configuration, you can access both the internet and intranet through RX12 Pro at the same time.

8.10.7 DDNS

Overview

DDNS normally interworks with the port mapping, DMZ host and remote web management, so that internet users can be free from the influence of dynamic WAN IP address and access the internal server or the router's web UI with a fixed domain name.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Advanced > DDNS**.

DDNS

Always map the WAN IP address of the router (a public IP address) to a fixed domain name, so that internet users can access the router through this domain name.

DDNS

ISP Please select Register Now

User Name

Password

Domain Name

Connection Status Disconnected

Save

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
DDNS	Used to enable or disable the DDNS function.
ISP	Specifies the DDNS service provider.
User Name	Specify the user name and password registered on a DDNS service provider's website for logging in to the DDNS service.
Password	
Domain Name	Specifies the domain name registered on the DDNS service provider's website. If this field is invisible after choosing the service provider, it is not required.
Connection Status	Specifies the current connection status of the DDNS service.

An example of enabling internet users to access LAN resources using a domain name

Scenario: You have set up an FTP server within your LAN.

Goal: Open the FTP server to internet users and enable family members who are not at home to access the resources of the FTP server from the internet with a domain name.

Solution: You can configure the DDNS plus port mapping functions to reach the goal.

Assume that the information of the FTP server includes:

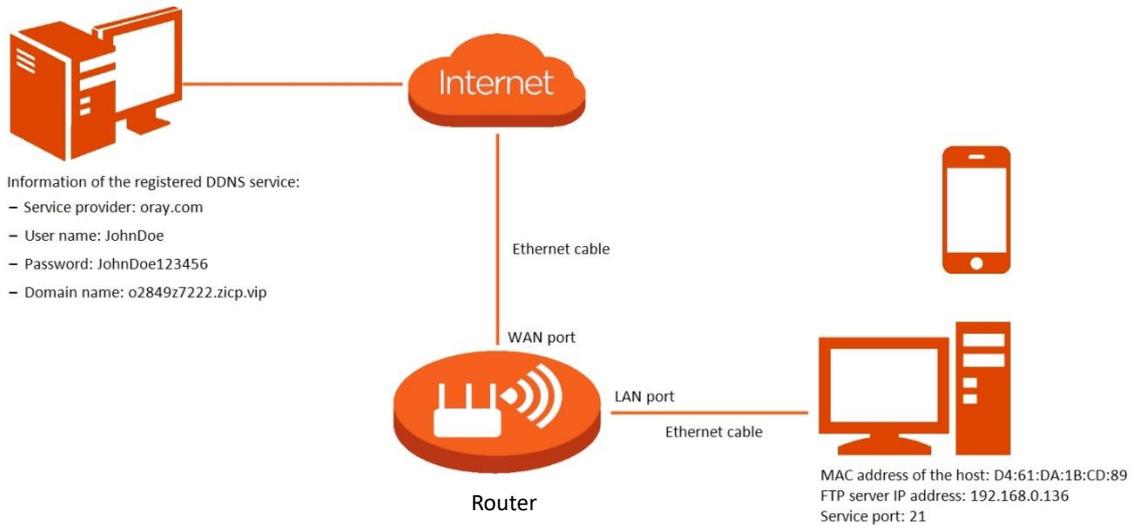
- IP address: **192.168.0.136**
- MAC address of the host: **D4:61:DA:1B:CD:89**
- Service port: **21**

Information of the registered DDNS service:

- Service provider: **oray.com**
- User name: **JohnDoe**
- Password: **JohnDoe123456**
- Domain name: **o2849z7222.zicp.vip**



Ensure that the router obtains an IP address from the public network. This function may not work on a host with an IP address of a private network or an intranet IP address assigned by ISPs that start with 100. Common IPv4 addresses are classified into class A, class B and class C. Private IP addresses of class A range from 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255. Private IP addresses of class B range from 172.16.0.0-172.31.255.255. Private IP addresses of class C range from 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255.



Configuration procedure:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Configure the DDNS function.

1. Choose **More > Advanced > DDNS**.
2. Enable **DDNS**.
3. Select a service provider for **ISP**, which is **oray.com** in this example.
4. Enter the user name and password, which are **JohnDoe** and **JohnDoe123456** in this example.
5. Click **Save**.

DDNS

Always map the WAN IP address of the router (a public IP address) to a fixed domain name, so that internet users can access the router through this domain name.

DDNS

ISP [Register Now](#)

User Name

Password

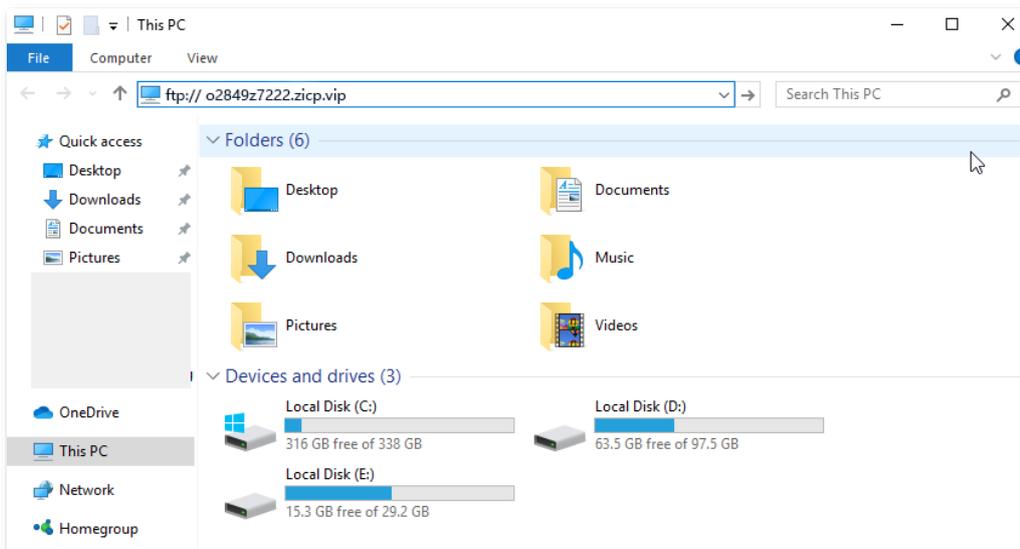
Connection Status Disconnected

Wait until **Connected** is displayed after **Connection Status**, which indicates that the configuration is successful.

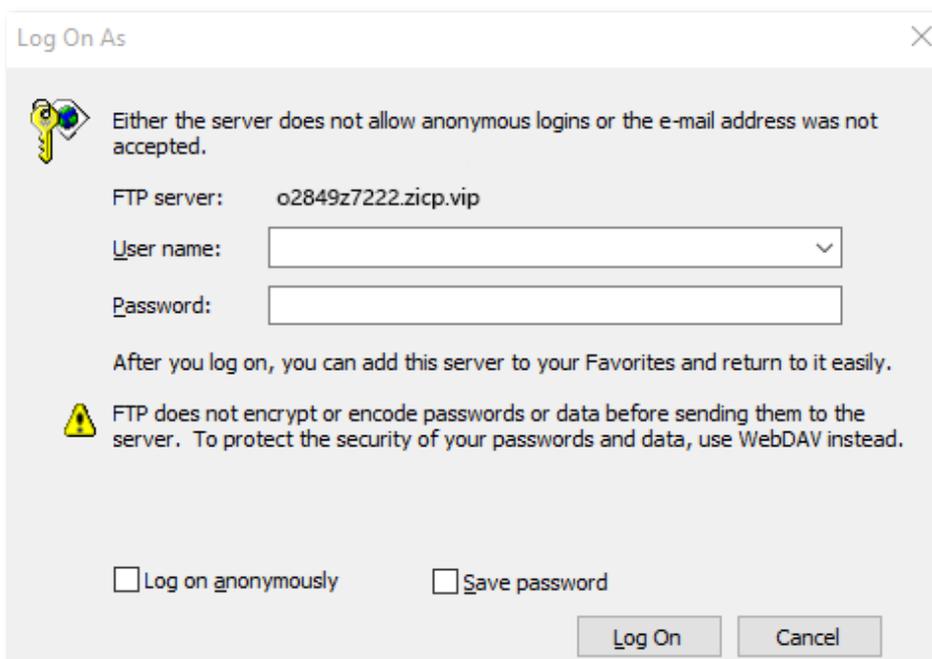
Step 3 Configure the port mapping function by following the steps in [Port mapping](#).

---End

When completing the configuration, users from the internet can access the FTP server by visiting “*Intranet service application layer protocol name://Domain name*”. If the WAN port number is not the same as the default intranet service port number, the visiting address should be: “*Intranet service application layer protocol name://Domain name:WAN port number*”. In this example, the address is **ftp://o2849z7222.zicp.vip**.



Enter the user name and password to access the resources on the FTP server.





After the configuration, if internet users still cannot access the FTP server, try the following methods:

- Ensure that the LAN port number configured in the port mapping function is the same as the service port number set on the server.
- Close the firewall, antivirus software and security guards on the host of the FTP server and try again.

8.10.8 UPnP

UPnP is short for Universal Plug and Play. This function enables the router to open port automatically for UPnP-based programs. It is generally used for P2P programs, such as BitComet and AnyChat, and helps increase the download speed.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Advanced > UPnP**.

This function is enabled by default.

When any program that supports the UPnP function is launched, you can find the port conversion information on this page when the program sends any requests.

UPnP

Once enabled, the router automatically opens port for application programs in the LAN that support UPnP, such as Xunlei, BitComet and Anychat, providing smoother user experience.

UPnP

UPnP List

Remote Host	External Port	Internal Host	Internal Port	Protocol
anywhere	64476	192.168.0.103	64476	UDP

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
UPnP	Used to enable or disable the UPnP function.
Remote Host	Specifies the address of remote host to receive and send responses.
External Port	Specifies the port set on the router to map to the outer.
Internal Host	Specifies the address of inner host to receive and send responses.

Parameter	Description
Internal Port	Specifies the host port which needs to be mapped.
Protocol	Specifies the mapping protocol.

8.10.9 Port mapping

Overview

With this function, you can map an external port to an internal port, so that applications using the internal port (such as a web server) are accessible from the internet.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > Advanced > Port Mapping**.

Port Mapping

Port mapping opens a service port and maps it to a specified LAN server. With this function enabled, internet users can access the LAN server.

Port Mapping List +

Internal IP Address	Internal Port	External Port	Protocol	Operation
192.168.0.103	21	21	TCP&UDP	 

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Internal IP Address	Specifies the IP address of the intranet server.
Internal Port	Specifies the service port of the intranet server.
External Port	Specifies the external port for the internal port to map with.
Protocol	Specifies the mapping protocol.
Operation	<p>The available options include:</p> <p> : Used to edit a port mapping rule.</p> <p> : Used to delete a port mapping rule.</p>

An example of configuring port mapping

Scenario: You want to share some large files with your friends who are not on your LAN. However, it is not convenient to transfer such large files across the network.

Goal: Set up your own PC as an FTP server and let your friends access these files.

Solution: You can configure the port mapping function to reach the goal.

Assume that:

- IP address of the FTP server: 192.168.0.100
- User name and password of the FTP server: admin
- Port of the FTP server: 21
- IP address of the WAN port: 172.16.200.72

To achieve such a goal:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **More > Advanced > Port Mapping.**

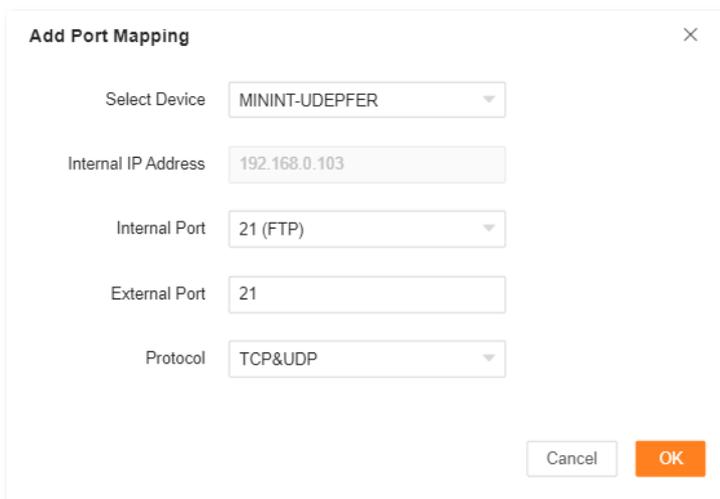
Step 3 Click .

Step 4 Select your computer for **Select Device**, **21 (FTP)** for **Internal Port**, and **TCP&UDP** for **Protocol**.



- You can directly select a client from the drop-down list box, which requires no further settings on **Internal IP Address**.
- If you select **Manual**, you need to set **Internal IP Address** manually.

Step 5 Click **OK**.



---End

Now your friends can access your files by visiting ftp:// 172.16.200.72 using their computers with internet access.

8.11 System settings

8.11.1 Login password

To ensure network security, a login password is recommended. A login password consisting of more types of characters, such as uppercase and lowercase letters, brings higher security.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) and choose **More > System Settings > Login Password**.

- If you did not set a password before, you can set a login password on this page.
- If you have already set a login password, you can change the password on this page and the original password is required.

Login Password

You can modify the login password of the router here.

Old Password

New Password

Confirm Password

Save

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Old Password	Specifies the original password that you set before.
New Password	Specify the new password that you want to set.
Confirm Password	



TIP

If you forgot your password, see [Forgot my password](#).

8.11.2 System time

You can change the time settings on this page. The time-based functions require an accurate system time. The system time of the router can be synchronized with the internet or local time. By default, it is synchronized with the internet.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > System Settings > System Time**.

System Time

Functions such as Parental Control, Smart Power Saving and Auto System Maintenance are all involve time. To make sure they take effect properly, you are recommended to select Sync with internet time.

System Time 2021-09-14 14:37:00

Sync Status Synced

Sync Mode Sync with internet time ▾

Time Zone (GMT+08:00) Beijing, Chongqing, Hong Kong, Urur ▾

DST

Start 2021 Mar. ▾ 2nd ▾
Sun. ▾ 02:00 ▾

End 2021 Nov. ▾ 1st ▾
Sun. ▾ 02:00 ▾

Status DST not use

Save

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
System Time	Specifies the current system time.
Sync Status	Specifies whether the system is synced.

Parameter	Description
Sync Mode	<p>Specifies the sync mode of the system time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sync with internet time: Indicates that the system time is synced with the internet time. Time Zone must be set when this option is selected. • Sync with Local Time: Indicates that the system time is automatically synced with the local time on your host, and you do not need to select a time zone.
Time Zone	<p>Required when Sync with internet time is selected for Sync Mode.</p> <p>It specifies the time zone used for the system time. Select one option as required.</p>
Local Time	<p>Displayed when Sync with Local Time is selected for Sync Mode.</p> <p>It specifies the local time set on your host.</p>
DST	<p>Used to enable or disable the Daylight Saving Time (DST) function. It is disabled by default.</p>
Start 2021	<p>Required when DST is enabled.</p> <p>It specifies the start time of DST.</p>
End 2021	<p>Required when DST is enabled.</p> <p>It specifies the end time of DST.</p>
Status	<p>Displayed when DST is enabled.</p> <p>It specifies whether the DST is used.</p>

8.11.3 Firmware upgrade

With this function, you can upgrade the firmware of the router to obtain the latest functions and more stable performance. The router supports one-click upgrade, online upgrade and local upgrade.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > System Settings > Firmware Upgrade**.

When the router is connected to the internet, it auto-detects whether there is a new firmware version and displays the detected information on the page, as shown in the following figure. You can choose whether to upgrade to the latest version.

Firmware Upgrade
Through firmware upgrades, the router can get new functions or more stable performance

Device Name	Current Firmware Version	Operation
Controller Primary Node New Version Available: V16.03.16.12(11225) Details	V16.03.16.11_multi	<input type="button" value="Online Upgrade"/> <input type="button" value="Local Upgrade"/>
Agent New Version Available: V16.03.16.12(11225) Details	V16.03.16.11_multi	<input type="button" value="Online Upgrade"/> <input type="button" value="Local Upgrade"/>

If auto-detection does not start, you can click **Detect New Version** to check for new versions.

Firmware Upgrade
Through firmware upgrades, the router can get new functions or more stable performance

Device Name	Current Firmware Version	Operation
Controller Primary Node New Version Available: V16.03.16.12(11225) Details	V16.03.16.11_multi	<input type="button" value="Detect New Version"/> <input type="button" value="Local Upgrade"/>
Agent New Version Available: V16.03.16.12(11225) Details	V16.03.16.11_multi	<input type="button" value="Detect New Version"/> <input type="button" value="Local Upgrade"/>

One-click upgrade

To perform one-click upgrade on all nodes:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI.](#)
- Step 2** Choose **More > System Settings > Firmware Upgrade.**
- Step 3** Click **One-click Upgrade.**

The upgrade automatically starts on all nodes. Wait until the upgrade completes. Then, access the **Firmware Upgrade** page again and check whether the upgrade is successful based on **Current Firmware Version**.

Firmware Upgrade

Through firmware upgrades, the router can get new functions or more stable performance

Device Name	Current Firmware Version	Operation
Controller Primary Node <small>New Version Available: V16.03.16.12(11225) Details</small>	V16.03.16.11_multi	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; height: 10px; background: linear-gradient(to right, #ff9800 92%, #ccc 92%);"></div> 92% </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="button" value="Local Upgrade"/> </div>
Agent <small>New Version Available: V16.03.16.12(11225) Details</small>	V16.03.16.11_multi	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; height: 10px; background: linear-gradient(to right, #ff9800 90%, #ccc 90%);"></div> 90% </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="button" value="Local Upgrade"/> </div>

Online upgrade

To perform online upgrade on a single node:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI.](#)
- Step 2** Choose **More > System Settings > Firmware Upgrade**.
- Step 3** Click **Online Upgrade** in the line of the node to be upgraded.

Wait until the upgrade completes. Then, access the **Firmware Upgrade** page again and check whether the upgrade is successful based on **Current Firmware Version**.

---End



TIP For better performance of the new firmware of the router, you are recommended to reset the router to factory settings and re-configure the router after the upgrade completes.

Local upgrade



To prevent the router from being damaged:

- Ensure that the firmware is applicable to the router.
- It is recommended to upgrade the firmware by connecting a LAN port to a computer and performing the upgrade on the web UI.
- When you are upgrading the firmware, do not power off the router.

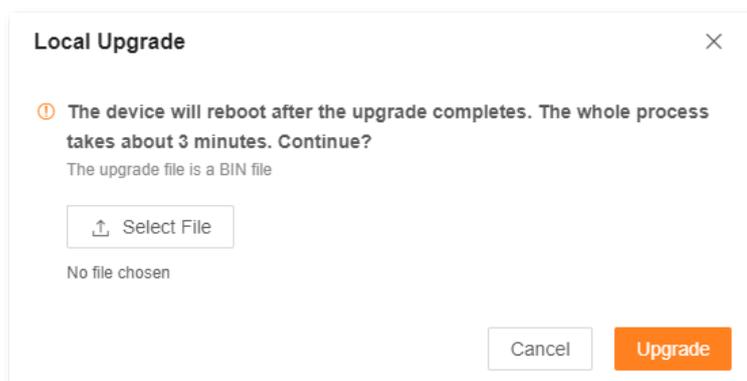
Step 1 Go to www.tendacn.com. Download applicable firmware of the router to your local computer and unzip it.

Step 2 [Log in to the web UI](#).

Step 3 Choose **More > System Settings > Firmware Upgrade**.

Step 4 Click **Local Upgrade** in the line of the node to be upgraded.

Step 5 Click **Select File**.



Step 6 Target the firmware file downloaded previously (extension: bin), and click **Open**.

Step 7 Click **Upgrade**.

Wait until the upgrade completes. Then, access the **Firmware Upgrade** page again and check whether the upgrade is successful based on **Current Firmware Version**.

---End



For better performance of the new firmware, you are recommended to reset the router to factory settings and re-configure the router after the upgrade completes.

8.11.4 Backup & restore

In this module, you can back up the current configuration of the router to your computer. You are recommended to back up the configuration after the settings of the router are significantly changed, or the router works in a good condition.

If you forget your Wi-Fi password or fail to fix network connection problems with other solutions, you can reset the router to factory settings on this page.

After you restore the router to factory settings or upgrade it, you can use this function to restore the configuration that has been backed up.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > System Settings > Backup & Restore**.

Backup & Restore

Backup
Save the current configuration to local host

Restore
Restore to the previous configurations you backed up (the backup file is a CFG file).

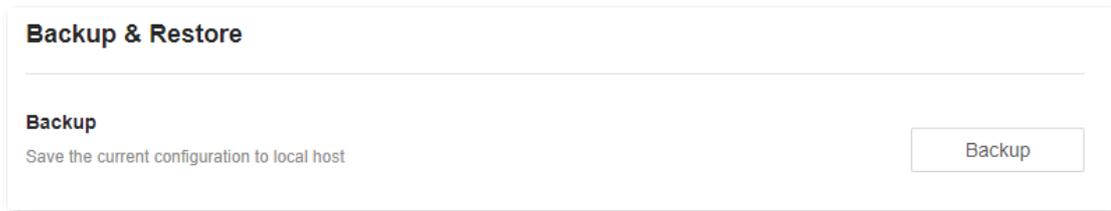
Reset
Resetting clears all configurations and restores the device to factory settings. Please operation with caution.

Device Name	Operation
Controller	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>

Back up the configuration of the router

To back up the configuration of the router:

- Step 1** [Log in to the web UI](#).
- Step 2** Choose **More > System Settings > Backup & Restore**.
- Step 3** Click **Backup**.



A file named **RouterCfm.cfg** will be downloaded to your local host.

---End

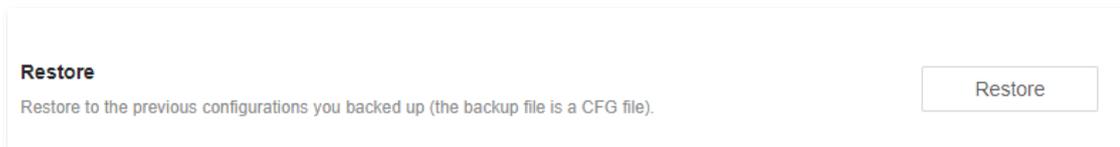
Restore the previous configuration of the router

To restore the previous configuration of the router:

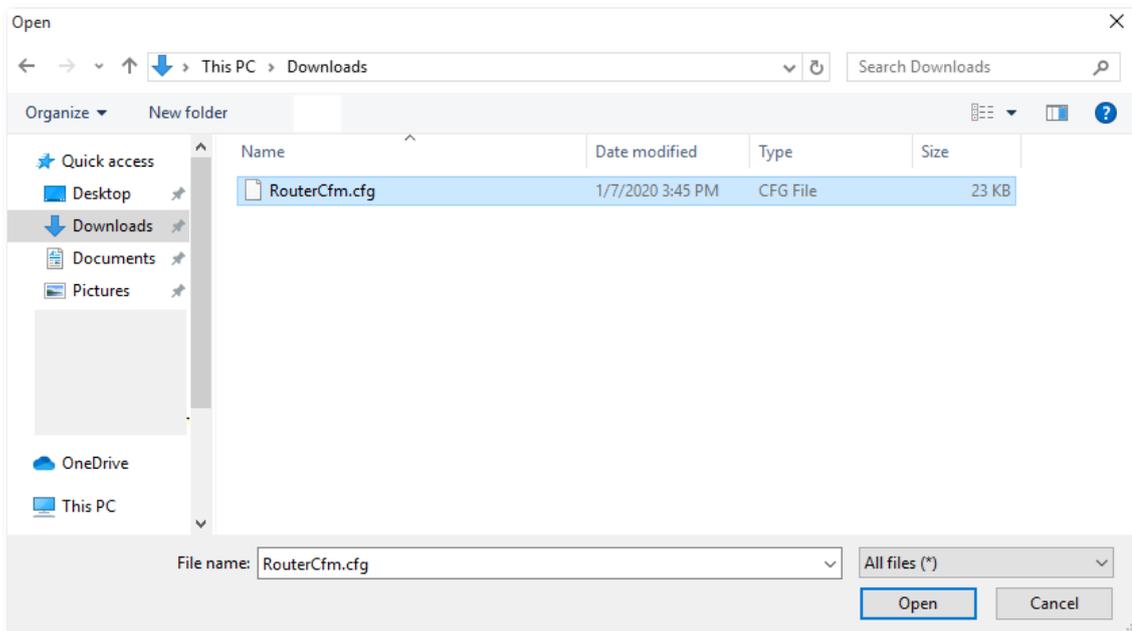
Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **More > System Settings > Backup & Restore.**

Step 3 Click **Restore.**



Step 4 Select the configuration file (suffixed with **cfg**) to be restored, and click **Open.**



Wait until the ongoing process finishes, and previous settings are restored to the router.

---End

Reset a node



Resetting clears all configurations and restores the router to factory settings. Please operate with caution.

To reset a node:

Step 1 [Log in to the web UI.](#)

Step 2 Choose **More > System Settings > Backup & Restore.**

Step 3 Click **Reset** in the line of the node to be reset.

Reset	
Resetting clears all configurations and restores the device to factory settings. Please operation with caution.	
Device Name	Operation
Controller	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>
Agent	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>

Step 4 Click **Reset** in the displayed dialog box.

Reset ×

ⓘ Do you want to reset the secondary node?

After the secondary node is reset, if it is a secondary node in a package, it can automatically join in the network. Otherwise, you need to manually add it to the network. Do not cut off the power supply of the device during the reset. Otherwise, the device may be damaged.

Wait until the reset completes.

Resetting... Please wait

66%

After the router is reset, its login IP address is changed to 192.168.0.1

---End

8.11.5 Auto system maintenance

Auto system maintenance enables you to restart the router regularly. It helps improve the stability and service life of the router.

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > System Settings > Auto System Maintenance**.

Auto System Maintenance

Here, you can set a auto reboot time point for the router to improve the lifetime and system stability.

Auto System Maintenance

Reboot at

Delay Reboot

Delay the reboot if a client is connected and the traffic is higher than 3 KB/s

The following table describes the parameters displayed on this page.

Parameter description

Parameter	Description
Auto System Maintenance	Used to enable or disable the auto system maintenance function.
Reboot At	Specifies the time when the router reboots automatically every day.
Delay Reboot	<p>Used to enable or disable the reboot delay function.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ticked: The function is enabled. When the time for rebooting approaches, if there is any user connected to the router and the traffic over the router's WAN port exceeds 3 KB/s, the router will delay rebooting. • Unticked: The function is disabled. The router reboots immediately when the specified time for rebooting approaches.

8.11.6 System log

To access the configuration page, [log in to the web UI](#) of the router, and choose **More > System Settings > System Log**.

This function logs all key events that occur after the router is started. If you encounter a network fault, you can turn to system logs for fault rectification.

If necessary, you can also export the system logs to your computer by clicking **Export to Local**.

System Log

The system logs record the events of the system. You can check them for troubleshooting in case of network failure.

[Export to Local](#)

No.	Time	Type	Log Content
1	2022-05-10 14:24:47	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER
2	2022-05-10 14:24:04	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER
3	2022-05-10 14:23:21	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER
4	2022-05-10 14:22:38	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER
5	2022-05-10 14:21:55	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER
6	2022-05-10 14:21:12	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER
7	2022-05-10 14:20:29	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER
8	2022-05-10 14:19:46	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER
9	2022-05-10 14:19:03	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER
10	2022-05-10 14:18:20	wan	Broadcasting DHCP_DISCOVER

300 items in total [<](#) [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [...](#) [30](#) [>](#)



TIP Rebooting the router will clear all previous system logs.

9 FAQ

9.1 Failed to access the web UI

Use the following method to troubleshoot the fault, and then try again.

- If you are using a wireless device, such as a smartphone:
 - Ensure that it is connected to the Wi-Fi network of the router.
 - Ensure that the cellular network (mobile data) of the client is disabled.
 - Use another smartphone or tablet to log in to the web UI.
- If you are using a wired device, such as a computer:
 - Ensure that the Ethernet cable between your computer and the router is connected properly.
 - Ensure that your computer is set to **Obtain an IP address automatically**.
 - Ensure that the login IP address (**192.168.0.1** by default) you entered is correct.
 - Clear cache of your browser, or use another browser.
 - Use another computer to log in to the web UI.
 - Hold down the **RST** button for about 8 seconds to restore the router to factory settings.

9.2 Internet detection failed upon the first setup

Use the following method to troubleshoot the fault, and then try again.

- Ensure that the Ethernet cable for internet connection is connected to the WAN port of the router.
- Ensure that the Ethernet cable is well-connected and not damaged, and the modem is powered on.
- If the problem persists, please contact your ISP.

9.3 Failed to find or connect my wireless network

Use the following method to troubleshoot the fault.

- If you cannot find any wireless network:
 - Check that the wireless function is enabled when you are using a laptop with a built-in wireless adapter.
 - Check that the wireless adapter is installed properly and enabled successfully.
- If you can find other wireless networks except yours, ensure that your device is in the Wi-Fi network coverage range of your routers.

9.4 Forgot my password

Use the following method to troubleshoot the fault.

- If you used the same password for Wi-Fi login and web UI login, reset the router by holding down the **RST** button with a needle-like item (such as a pin) for about 8 seconds, and perform settings again.
- If you used different passwords for Wi-Fi login and web UI login:
 - If you forgot the web UI login password, reset the primary node by holding down the **RST** button with a needle-like item (such as a pin) for about 8 seconds, and perform settings again.
 - If you remember the web UI login password but forget the Wi-Fi login password, log in to the web UI and navigate to **WiFi Settings** to check the Wi-Fi login password.

Appendixes

A.1 Factory settings

Parameter		Default value
Login	IP address	192.168.0.1
	Password	No login password by default
LAN parameters	IP address	192.168.0.1
	Subnet mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP server	DHCP server	Enabled
	Start IP address	192.168.0.100
	End IP address	192.168.0.254
	Preferred DNS server	192.168.0.1
Operating mode		Router mode
Wireless settings	Wi-Fi name	See the label on the bottom of the router.
IPv6		Disabled
Unify 2.4 GHz & 5 GHz		Disabled
Guest Wi-Fi		Disabled
VPN		Disabled
IPTV		Disabled
App remote management		Disabled
MAC address filter		Disabled
DMZ host		Disabled

Parameter	Default value
Remote web management	Disabled
DDNS	Disabled
UPnP	Enabled
Time sync mode	Sync with internet time
DST	Disabled
Auto system maintenance	Enabled Default reboot time: 02:00

A.2 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Spelling
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AP	Access point
DDNS	Dynamic Domain Name System
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DHCPv6	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6
DMZ	Demilitarized zone
DNS	Domain Name System
DSL	Digital subscriber line
DST	Daylight Saving Time
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
IPTV	Internet Protocol television
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
ISP	Internet service provider
L2TP	Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol
LAN	Local area network
LED	Light-emitting diode
MAC	Medium access control
MPPE	Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
PPPoE	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet
PPTP	Point to Point Tunneling Protocol

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Spelling
RA	Router Advertisement
SSID	Service Set Identifier
STB	Set-top box
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UI	User interface
UPnP	Universal Plug and Play
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USB	Universal Serial Bus
VLAN	Virtual local area network
VPN	Virtual private network
WAN	Wide area network
WISP	Wireless Internet Service Provider
WLAN	Wireless local area network
WPA	Wi-Fi Protected Access
WPA-PSK	WPA Pre-shared Key
WPA3-SAE	WPA3-Simultaneous Authentication of Equals
WPS	Wi-Fi Protected Setup