

## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### Why can't I access the web based configuration? (continued)

## How can I assign a Static IP Address in Windows 2000? (continued)

Click **Use the following IP Address** and enter an IP Address that is on the same subnet as the LAN IP Address on your router. Example: If the router's LAN IP Address is 192.168.0.1, make your IP Address 192.168.0.X where X = 2-99. Make sure that the number you choose is not in use on the network.

Set the **Default Gateway** to be the same as the LAN IP Address of your router (192.168.0.1).

Set the **Primary DNS** to be the same as the LAN IP address of your router (192.168.0.1).

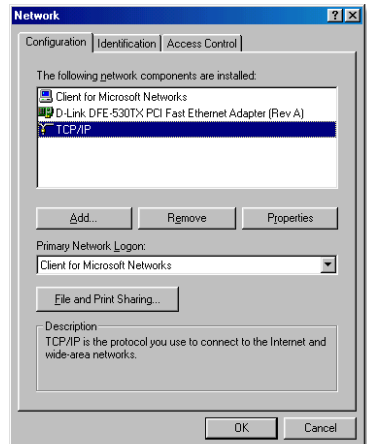
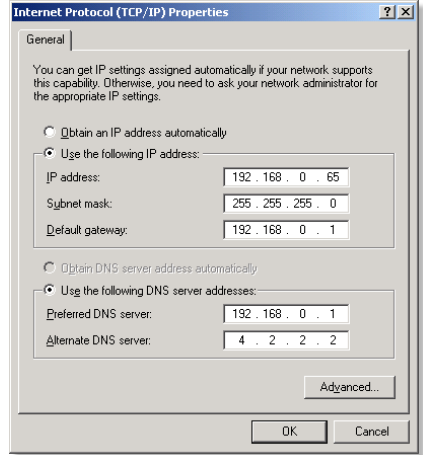
The **Secondary DNS** is not needed or enter a DNS server from your ISP.

Click **OK** twice. You may be asked if you want to reboot your computer. Click **Yes**.

## How can I assign a Static IP Address in Windows 98/Me?

**Step 1** From the desktop, right-click on the **Network Neighborhood** icon (Win ME - My Network Places) and select **Properties**

Highlight **TCP/IP** and click the **Properties** button. If you have more than 1 adapter, then there will be a TCP/IP "Binding" for each adapter. Highlight **TCP/IP >** (**your network adapter**) and then click **Properties**.



## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### Why can't I access the web based configuration? (continued)

## How can I assign a Static IP Address in Windows 98/Me? (continued)

### Step 2 Click **Specify an IP Address**.

Enter in an IP Address that is on the same subnet as the LAN IP Address on your router. Example: If the router's LAN IP Address is 192.168.0.1, make your IP Address 192.168.0.X where X is between 2-99. Make sure that the number you choose is not in use on the network.

### Step 3 Click on the **Gateway** tab.

Enter the LAN IP Address of your router here (192.168.0.1).

Click **Add** when finished.

### Step 4 Click on the **DNS Configuration** tab.

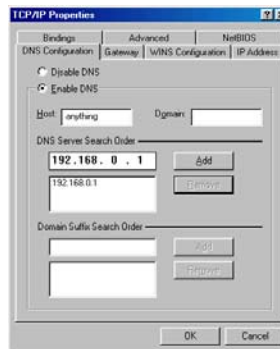
Click **Enable DNS**. Type in a **Host** (can be any word). Under DNS server search order, enter the LAN IP Address of your router (192.168.0.1). Click **Add**.

### Step 5 Click **OK** twice.

When prompted to reboot your computer, click **Yes**.

After you reboot, the computer will now have a static, private IP Address.

**Step 5** Access the web management. Open your web browser and enter the IP Address of your D-Link device in the address bar. This should open the login page for the web management. Follow instructions to login and complete the configuration.



## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### How can I setup my router to work with a Cable modem connection?

#### Dynamic Cable connection

(IE AT&T-BI, Cox, Adelphia, Rogers, Roadrunner, Charter, and Comcast).

**Note:** Please configure the router with the computer that was last connected directly to the cable modem.

**Step 1** Log into the web based configuration by typing in the IP Address of the router (default:192.168.0.1) in your web browser. The username is **admin** (all lowercase) and the password is **blank** (nothing).

**Step 2** Click the **Home** tab and click the **WAN** button. Dynamic IP Address is the default value, however, if Dynamic IP Address is not selected as the WAN type, select Dynamic IP Address by clicking on the radio button. Click **Clone Mac Address**. Click on **Apply** and then **Continue** to save the changes.



**D-Link**  
Building Networks for People

**AirPlus™ G**  
802.11g/2.4GHz Wireless Router

DI-524

Wizard  
Wireless  
**WAN**  
LAN  
DHCP

**Home** Advanced Tools Status Help

**WAN Settings**  
Please select the appropriate option to connect to your ISP.

- Dynamic IP Address Choose this option to obtain an IP address automatically from your ISP. (For most Cable modem users)
- Static IP Address Choose this option to set static IP information provided to you by your ISP.
- PPPoE Choose this option if your ISP uses PPPoE. (For most DSL users)
- Others PPTP, BigPond Cable, L2TP and Telia.

**Dynamic IP Address**

Host Name  (Optional)

MAC Address  00  50  18  21 B7  53

Primary DNS Address  0.0.0.0

Secondary DNS Address  0.0.0.0

MTU  1500

Auto-reconnect  Enabled  Disabled

Apply  Cancel  Help

## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### How can I setup my router to work with a Cable modem connection? (continued)

**Step 3** Power cycle the cable modem and router:

Turn the cable modem off (first) . Turn the router off Leave them off for 2 minutes.\*\* Turn the cable modem on (first). Wait until you get a solid cable light on the cable modem. Turn the router on. Wait 30 seconds.

\*\* If you have a Motorola (Surf Board) modem, leave off for at least 5 minutes.

**Step 4** Follow step 1 again and log back into the web configuration. Click the **Status** tab and click the **Device Info** button. If you do not already have a public IP Address under the **WAN** heading, click on the **DHCP Renew** and **Continue** buttons.

### Static Cable Connection

**Step 1** Log into the web based configuration by typing in the IP Address of the router (default:192.168.0.1) in your web browser. The username is **admin** (all lowercase) and the password is **blank** (nothing).



**Step 2** Click the **Home** tab and click the **WAN** button. Select **Static IP Address** and enter your static settings obtained from the ISP in the fields provided.

If you do not know your settings, you must contact your ISP.

**Step 3** Click on **Apply** and then click **Continue** to save the changes.

**Step 4** Click the **Status** tab and click the **Device Info** button. Your IP Address information will be displayed under the **WAN** heading.



## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### How can I setup my router to work with Earthlink DSL or any PPPoE connection?

Make sure you disable or uninstall any PPPoE software such as WinPoet or Enternet 300 from your computer or you will not be able to connect to the Internet.

**Step 1** Upgrade Firmware if needed.

(Please visit the D-Link tech support website at: <http://support.dlink.com> for the latest firmware upgrade information.)

**Step 2** Take a paperclip and perform a hard reset. With the unit on, use a paperclip and hold down the reset button on the back of the unit for 10 seconds. Release it and the router will recycle, the lights will blink, and then stabilize.

**Step 3** After the router stabilizes, open your browser and enter 192.168.0.1 into the address window and hit the **Enter** key. When the password dialog box appears, enter the username **admin** and leave the password blank. Click **OK**.

If the password dialog box does not come up repeat **Step 2**.

**Note:** Do not run Wizard.

**Step 4** Click on the **WAN** tab on left-hand side of the screen. Select **PPPoE**.

**Step 5** Select **Dynamic PPPoE** (unless your ISP supplied you with a static IP Address).

**Step 6** In the username field enter **ELN/username@earthlink.net** and your password, where username is your own username.

For SBC Global users, enter **username@sbcglobal.net**.  
For Ameritech users, enter **username@ameritech.net**.  
For BellSouth users, enter **username@bellsouth.net**.  
For Mindspring users, enter **username@mindspring.com**.  
For most other ISPs, enter **username**.

**Step 7** **Maximum Idle Time** should be set to zero. Set **MTU** to 1492, unless specified by your ISP, and set **Autoreconnect** to **Enabled**.

**Note:** If you experience problems accessing certain websites and/or email issues, please set the MTU to a lower number such as 1472, 1452, etc. Contact your ISP for more information and the proper MTU setting for your connection.

## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### How can I setup my router to work with Earthlink DSL or any PPPoE connection? (continued)

**Step 8** Click **Apply**. When prompted, click **Continue**. Once the screen refreshes, unplug the power to the D-Link router.

**Step 9** Turn off your DSL modem for 2-3 minutes. Turn back on. Once the modem has established a link to your ISP, plug the power back into the D-Link router. Wait about 30 seconds and log back into the router.

**Step 10** Click on the **Status** tab in the web configuration where you can view the device info. Under **WAN**, click **Connect**. Click **Continue** when prompted. You should now see that the device info will show an IP Address, verifying that the device has connected to a server and has been assigned an IP Address.

### Can I use my D-Link Broadband Router to share my Internet connection provided by AOL DSL Plus?

In most cases yes. AOL DSL+ may use PPPoE for authentication bypassing the client software. If this is the case, then our routers will work with this service. Please contact AOL if you are not sure.

#### To set up your router:

**Step 1** Log into the web-based configuration (192.168.0.1) and configure the WAN side to use PPPoE.

**Step 2** Enter your screen name followed by @aol.com for the user name. Enter your AOL password in the password box.

**Step 3** You will have to set the MTU to 1400. AOL DSL does not allow for anything higher than 1400.

**Step 4** Apply settings.

**Step 5** Recycle the power to the modem for 1 minute and then recycle power to the router. Allow 1 to 2 minutes to connect.

If you connect to the Internet with a different internet service provider and want to use the AOL software, you can do that without configuring the router's firewall settings. You need to configure the AOL software to connect using TCP/IP.

Go to <http://www.aol.com> for more specific configuration information of their software.

## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### How do I open ports on my router?

To allow traffic from the internet to enter your local network, you will need to open up ports or the router will block the request.

**Step 1** Open your web browser and enter the IP Address of your D-Link router (192.168.0.1). Enter username (admin) and your password (blank by default).

**Step 2** Click on **Advanced** on top and then click **Virtual Server** on the left side.

**Step 3** Check **Enabled** to activate entry.

**Step 4** Enter a name for your virtual server entry.

**Step 5** Next to **Private IP**, enter the IP Address of the computer on your local network that you want to allow the incoming service to.

**Step 6** Choose **Protocol Type** - either TCP, UDP, or both. If you are not sure, select both.

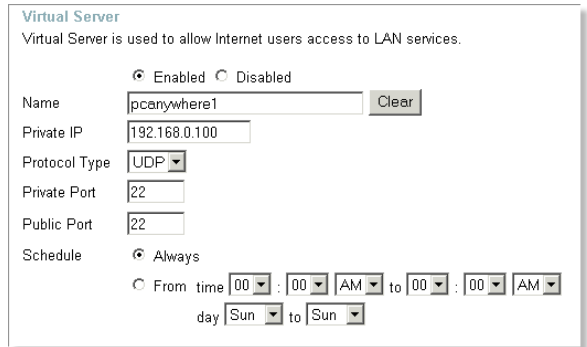
**Step 7** Enter the port information next to **Private Port** and **Public Port**. The private and public ports are usually the same. The public port is the port seen from the WAN side, and the private port is the port being used by the application on the computer within your local network.

**Step 8** Enter the **Schedule** information.

**Step 9** Click **Apply** and then click **Continue**.

**Note:** Make sure DMZ host is disabled. If DMZ is enabled, it will disable all Virtual Server entries.

Because our routers use NAT (Network Address Translation), you can only open a specific port to one computer at a time. For example: If you have 2 web servers on your network, you cannot open port 80 to both computers. You will need to configure 1 of the web servers to use port 81. Now you can open port 80 to the first computer and then open port 81 to the other computer.



The screenshot shows the 'Virtual Server' configuration page. At the top, it says 'Virtual Server is used to allow Internet users access to LAN services.' Below this, there are several fields and options:

- Enabled/Disabled:** Radio buttons for 'Enabled' (selected) and 'Disabled'.
- Name:** A text input field containing 'pccanywhere1' and a 'Clear' button.
- Private IP:** A text input field containing '192.168.0.100'.
- Protocol Type:** A dropdown menu set to 'UDP'.
- Private Port:** A text input field containing '22'.
- Public Port:** A text input field containing '22'.
- Schedule:** Radio buttons for 'Always' (selected) and 'From time'. The 'From time' option is further configured with dropdowns for hours (00), minutes (00), and AM/PM (AM), followed by 'to' and another set of dropdowns for hours (00), minutes (00), and AM/PM (AM). Below this, there are dropdowns for 'day' (Sun) and 'to' (Sun).

## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### What is DMZ?

#### **Demilitarized Zone:**

In computer networks, a DMZ (demilitarized zone) is a computer host or small network inserted as a neutral zone between a company's private network and the outside public network. It prevents outside users from getting direct access to a server that has company data. (The term comes from the geographic buffer zone that was set up between North Korea and South Korea following the UN police action in the early 1950s.) A DMZ is an optional and more secure approach to a firewall and effectively acts as a proxy server as well.

In a typical DMZ configuration for a small company, a separate computer (or host in network terms) receives requests from users within the private network for access to Web sites or other companies accessible on the public network. The DMZ host then initiates sessions for these requests on the public network. However, the DMZ host is not able to initiate a session back into the private network. It can only forward packets that have already been requested.

Users of the public network outside the company can access only the DMZ host. The DMZ may typically also have the company's Web pages so these could be served to the outside world. However, the DMZ provides access to no other company data. In the event that an outside user penetrated the DMZ hosts security, the Web pages might be corrupted but no other company information would be exposed. D-Link, a leading maker of routers, is one company that sells products designed for setting up a DMZ

### How do I configure the DMZ Host?

The DMZ feature allows you to forward all incoming ports to one computer on the local network. The DMZ, or Demilitarized Zone, will allow the specified computer to be exposed to the Internet. DMZ is useful when a certain application or game does not work through the firewall. The computer that is configured for DMZ will be completely vulnerable on the Internet, so it is suggested that you try opening ports from the Virtual Server or Firewall settings before using DMZ.

**Step 1** Find the IP address of the computer you want to use as the DMZ host.

*To find out how to locate the IP Address of the computer in Windows XP/2000/ME/9x or Macintosh operating systems please refer to Step 4 of the first question in this section (Frequently Asked Questions).*



## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### How do I configure the DMZ Host? (continued)

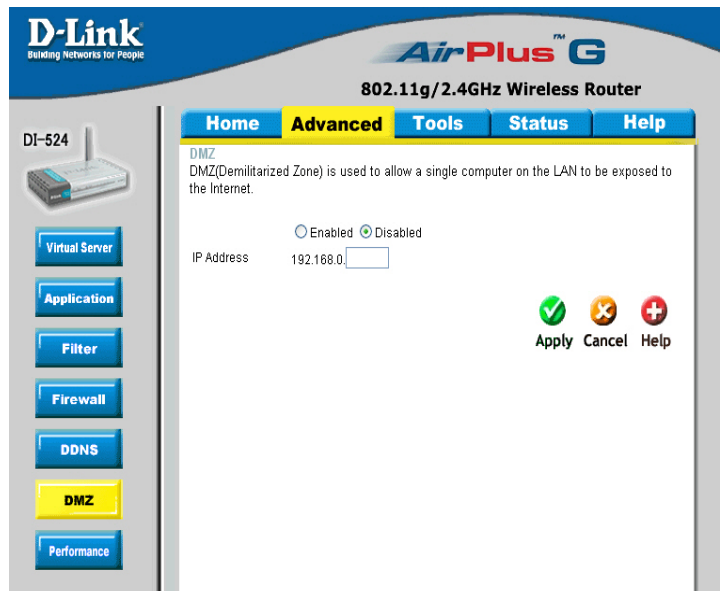
**Step 2** Log into the web based configuration of the router by typing in the IP Address of the router (default:192.168.0.1) in your web browser. The username is **admin** (all lowercase) and the password is **blank** (nothing)



**Step 3** Click the **Advanced** tab and then click on the **DMZ** button. Select **Enable** and type in the IP Address you found in step 1.

**Step 4** Click **Apply** and then **Continue** to save the changes.

**Note:** When DMZ is enabled, Virtual Server settings will still be effective. Remember, you cannot forward the same port to multiple IP Addresses, so the Virtual Server settings will take priority over DMZ settings.



## Frequently Asked Questions (continued)

### How do I open a range of ports on my DI-524 using Firewall rules?

**Step 1** Access the router's web configuration by entering the router's IP Address in your web browser. The default IP Address is **192.168.0.1**. Login using your password. The default username is "**admin**" and the password is blank.

*If you are having difficulty accessing web management, please see the first question in this section.*

**Step 2** From the web management Home page, click the **Advanced** tab then click the **Firewall** button.

**Step 3** Click on **Enabled** and type in a name for the new rule.

**Step 4** Choose **WAN** as the **Source** and enter a range of IP Addresses out on the internet that you would like this rule applied to. If you would like this rule to allow all internet users to be able to access these ports, then put an **Asterisk** in the first box and leave the second box empty.

The screenshot shows the D-Link AirPlus G 802.11g/2.4GHz Wireless Router web management interface. The 'Advanced' tab is selected, and the 'Firewall' button is highlighted in the left sidebar. The main content area shows the 'Firewall Rules' configuration page. The 'Enabled' radio button is selected. The 'Action' is set to 'Allow'. The 'Source' is set to 'WAN,\*' and the 'Destination' is set to 'LAN,\*'. The 'Protocol' is set to 'TCP'. The 'Schedule' is set to 'Always'. The 'Apply' button is highlighted with a green checkmark.

Action Name	Source	Destination	Protocol	
<input type="checkbox"/> Allow Allow to Ping WAN port	WAN,*	WAN,*	ICMP,8	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deny Default	**	LAN,*	**	
<input type="checkbox"/> Allow Default	LAN,*	**	**	

**Step 5** Select **LAN** as the **Destination** and enter the IP Address of the computer on your local network that you want to allow the incoming service to. This will not work with a range of IP Addresses.

**Step 6** Enter the port or range of ports that are required to be open for the incoming service.

**Step 7** Click **Apply** and then click **Continue**.

**Note:** Make sure DMZ host is disabled.

Because our routers use NAT (Network Address Translation), you can only open a specific port to one computer at a time. For example: If you have 2 web servers on your network, you cannot open port 80 to both computers. You will need to configure 1 of the web servers to use port 81. Now you can open port 80 to the first computer and then open port 81 to the other computer.