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# Trendnet router ip address tew-731br

Home broadband routers are assigned two IP addresses. One IP address connects to external networks such as the internet, and the other communicates with devices located inside the home or office network. Internet providers supply a public IP address for the external connection. The router manufacturer sets a default private IP address used for local networking, and the home network administrator controls it. The default IP address of all Belkin routers is 192.168.2.1. Every router is assigned a default private IP address when it is manufactured. The specific value depends on the brand and model of router, and usually, every router from one manufacturer has the same default IP address. The administrator must know the IP address to connect to the router console in a web browser to change the wireless password, set up port forwarding, enable or disable Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), or set custom Domain Name System (DNS) servers. Any device that is connected to a Belkin router with the default IP address can access the router console using a web browser. Open any web browser, such as Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Safari, or Firefox, and input the Belkin default IP URL in the browser address field in this format: This address is sometimes referred to as the default gateway address because client devices rely on the router as their gateway to the internet. Computer operating systems sometimes use this term on network configuration menus. If you can't access the Belkin web-based configuration screen using the default IP address, enter in the address bar of the web browser instead. You must enter the administrator username and password before you can access the router console. It's a good idea to change this information when you set up the router. If you need the default username and password for the Belkin router, try the following: Default usernames: admin, Admin, or blank Default passwords: admin, password, or blank If you changed the defaults and lost the new credentials, reset the router, then enter the default username and password. On a Belkin router, the Reset button is typically located on the back next to the internet ports. Press and hold the Reset button for 30 to 60 seconds. The Belkin router reset replaces all the network settings, including the local IP address, with the manufacturer defaults. Even if an administrator changed the default address, resetting the router changes it back to the default. Resetting a router is necessary only in rare situations in which the unit was updated with incorrect settings or invalid data, such as a firmware upgrade that causes it to stop responding to administrator connection requests. Unplugging the power or using the router's on/off switch doesn't cause the router to revert to its default IP address. A software reset to factory defaults has to take place. Each time the home router powers on, it uses the same private network address unless the administrator changes it. Changing a router's default IP address might be necessary to avoid an IP address conflict with a modem or another router that is installed on the network. Some homeowners prefer to use an address that's easy to remember, but no advantage in network performance or security is gained from using any one private IP address over another. Changing the router's default IP address does not affect the router's other administrative settings, such as DNS address values, network mask (subnet mask), or passwords. It also does not have any effect on connections to the internet. Some internet service providers track and authorize home networks according to the router or modem media access control (MAC address) but not the local IP addresses. If you have trouble with the router connection speed, the problem isn't caused by the default IP address. Update the system software, check for updated drivers, and relocate the router closer to internet-connected devices to improve the speed of the connection. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why! In an upcoming blog I expect to write about configuring a home router, which requires logging on to it. This, in turn, requires knowing the IP address of the router. Non-techies typically don't know anything about IP addresses, let alone the one assigned to their router. Since I expect the upcoming blog to be fairly long, I decided to start with this cheat sheet for learning the IP address of a router.All routers have a web-based interface and, thus, are configured with a web browser. While some routers can be accessed by name (they typically intercept DNS queries), they all can be accessed by their IP address. Full access to the router requires a userid and password, but to even get prompted for this, you need to know the IP address. An IP address is written as four numbers separated by periods. Typical home networks use IP addresses that start with 192.168. Often the router will have an IP address such as 192.168.1.1 or 192.168.2.1. If your Internet Service Provider (ISP) installed your router, they know both its IP address and the userid/password for it. In my experience, the ISP never tells the customer any of this information up front. With a self-installed router, you can get the IP address (assuming it wasn't changed at installation) from the manufacturer's documentation. Sometimes it is on a label on the bottom of the router. Once a network has been set up, each computing device on the network knows the IP address of the router and will spill the beans if you know the secret handshake. Terminology can get in the way however. Apple devices refer to the router as "Router". Windows refers to it as the "Default Gateway", a term borrowed from TCP/IP. Chrome OS refers to the router as "Gateway". Android won't tell you the IP address of your router, forcing you to install an app. A list of many common broadband wired and wireless router settings and a description of what function it performs. A router is a device that forwards data packets along networks. It connected to at least two networks, commonly two LANs or WANs or a LAN and its ISP's network. For most home users, they may want to set-up a LAN (Local Area Network) or WLAN (Wireless LAN) and connect all computers to the Internet without having to pay a full broadband subscription service to their ISP for each computer on the network. In many instances, an ISP will allow you to use a router and connect multiple computers to a single Internet connection although some providers do charge a fee for each additional computer sharing the connection. This is when you'll want to look at smaller routers, often called broadband routers that enable two or more computers to share an Internet connection. Finding the IP address for your Router Your router IP is determined by the brand of router you use. For example Linksys routers use 192.168.1.1, while D-Link routers usually use 192.168.0.1. The documentation that comes with your router will provide your router IP address, however if you can't find your manual you can find the IP address using ipconfig. Type cmd in the search or run box from your Windows Start Menu. When the command window opens type: ipconfig and hit enter. This will show your local network information. The IP address listed as Default Gateway is your router's IP. When you type that address in to your browser, for example, you can then log in to the router to access settings. Common Router Settings Here is a list of many common broadband wired and wireless router settings and a description of what function it performs. It is important to remember that the exact names of different settings and options will differ, depending on your router manufacturer and the device's firmware. However, most will have similar settings and options. These options let you to control access, both in and out of your network. Access Control let you do things like grant access to approved Web sites, limit Web access, or even block Internet access for some applications such as Peer-to-peer file sharing or Internet gaming applications. Application rules are used to open single or multiple ports on your router when the router senses data sent to the Internet on a "trigger" port or port range. This option will enable the router to scan and find the channel with least interference and then use that channel for wireless networking. (see Wireless Channel below) Short for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, the DHCP section is where you can configure the router's built-in DHCP Server to assign IP addresses to the computers and other devices on your local area network (LAN). Other DHCP options include Enable DHCP Server and Add or Edit DHCP Reservation. Short for demilitarized zone, the setting DMZ options allow you to expose a computer on your network to the Internet for use of a special-purpose service, like online gaming, VPN access, or videoconferencing. DNS (Domain Name System ). If you don't know it, your ISP can provide you with at least one DNS to enter in this setting. Dynamic DNS, or DDNS is a setting lets you host a server, such as a Web server, FTP server or game server) using a domain name that you have purchased. This setting is used to turn on and off the wireless connection feature of your router. A firewall is a system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. This router setting is used to set a single computer on your network outside of the router. This is the version of firmware used by your router. From this section in your settings you can also download firmware updates from the manufacturer. The gateway address is your ISP server's IP address. If you do not know it, your ISP can provide it. Inbound Filters are used to limit access to a server on your own network. Filter rules can be used with Virtual Server, Port Forwarding, or Remote Administration features. This is your Router's IP address, when seen from the Internet. This address can be obtained from your own ISP A unique ID assigned by the manufacturer of the network adapter (see MAC address). Short for Media Access Controller (MAC) filter, is used to control network access based on the MAC Address of the network adapter. The MAV address filter is used to allow or deny network or Internet access. The Max Idle Time can be set to terminate the Internet connection after it has been inactive for a specified period of time, called the Max Idle Time MTU is short for Maximum Transmission Unit. Here you can specify the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission. An "auto" MTU option lets the router to select the best MTU for your Internet connection This option is used to open multiple ports (or a range of ports) in your router and redirect data through those ports to a single PC on your network. Short for Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet, this option only needs to be used if your ISP requires you to use a PPPoE. You can set a key as a pass-phrase of up to 63 alphanumeric characters. It cannot be shorter than eight characters. This is the Router's Subnet Mask, as it is seen by users on the Internet. If you do not know it, your ISP can provide it. This is where you access your router logs to view events. A "text banner" is a message that is displayed when someone logs in to the router. Text banners usually include a message to indicate that unauthorized access is prohibited. This setting lets you show or hide your wireless network. To hide the wireless network use the invisible option. In visible mode the network name is broadcast to anyone within the range of your signal. The Web Filter option allows you to set up a list of allowed Web sites that can be used by multiple users, and any site not listed here will be blocked. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) is a wireless encryption method. WEP is not as secure as WPA encryption. You can manually choose the clearest channel to help optimize the performance and coverage of your wireless network (see above Auto Channel Scan). This is the name that will appear in the list when you browse for wireless networks (unless visibility is set to Invisible). Users should change the pre-configured network name. WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) uses a variant of Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) security standards published by the Wi-Fi Alliance. This option can be used if the clients to be used with the router only support the older standard. This article was originally published on November 21, 2008

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