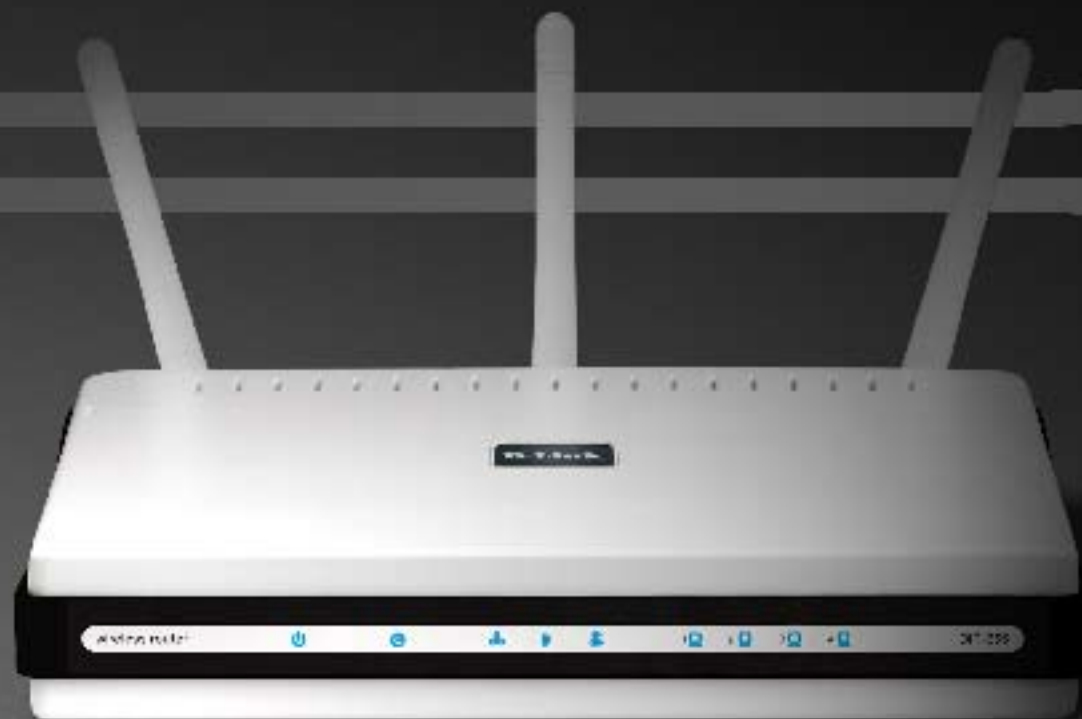


USER MANUAL

DIR-655

VERSION 1.1



D-Link

WIRELESS

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Package Contents

- D-Link DIR-655 Xtreme N™ Router
- 3 Detachable Antennas
- Power Adapter
- CAT5 Ethernet Cable
- CD-ROM with Installation Wizard, User Manual, and Special Offers



Note: Using a power supply with a different voltage rating than the one included with the DIR-655 will cause damage and void the warranty for this product.

System Requirements

- Ethernet-based Cable or DSL Modem
- Computers with Windows®, Macintosh®, or Linux-based operating systems with an installed Ethernet adapter
- Internet Explorer Version 6.0, Mozilla 1.7.12 (5.0), or Firefox 1.5 and above (for configuration)
- Installation Wizard requires Windows® XP with Service Pack 2

Introduction

TOTAL PERFORMANCE

Combines award winning router features and Draft 802.11n wireless technology to provide the best wireless performance

TOTAL SECURITY

The most complete set of security features including Active Firewall and WPA2 to protect your network against outside intruders

TOTAL COVERAGE

Provides greater wireless signal rates even at farther distances for best-in-class Whole Home Coverage.

ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE

The D-Link Xtreme N™ Router (DIR-655) is a draft 802.11n compliant device that delivers real world performance of up to 650% faster than an 802.11g wireless connection (also faster than a 100Mbps wired Ethernet connection). Create a secure wireless network to share photos, files, music, video, printers, and network storage throughout your home. Connect the Xtreme N™ Router to a cable or DSL modem and share your high-speed Internet access with everyone on the network. In addition, this Router includes a Quality of Service (QoS) engine that keeps digital phone calls (VoIP) and online gaming smooth and responsive, providing a better Internet experience.

EXTENDED WHOLE HOME COVERAGE

Powered by Xtreme N™ technology, this high performance router provides superior Whole Home Coverage while reducing dead spots. The Xtreme N™ Router is designed for use in bigger homes and for users who demand higher performance networking. Add a Xtreme N™ notebook or desktop adapter and stay connected to your network from virtually anywhere in your home.

TOTAL NETWORK SECURITY

The Xtreme N™ Router supports all of the latest wireless security features to prevent unauthorized access, be it from over the wireless network or from the Internet. Support for WPA and WEP standards ensure that you'll be able to use the best possible encryption method, regardless of your client devices. In addition, this Xtreme N™ Router utilizes dual active firewalls (SPI and NAT) to prevent potential attacks from across the Internet.

* Maximum wireless signal rate derived from IEEE Standard 802.11g and Draft 802.11n specifications. Actual data throughput will vary. Network conditions and environmental factors, including volume of network traffic, building materials and construction, and network overhead, lower actual data throughput rate. Environmental conditions will adversely affect wireless signal range.

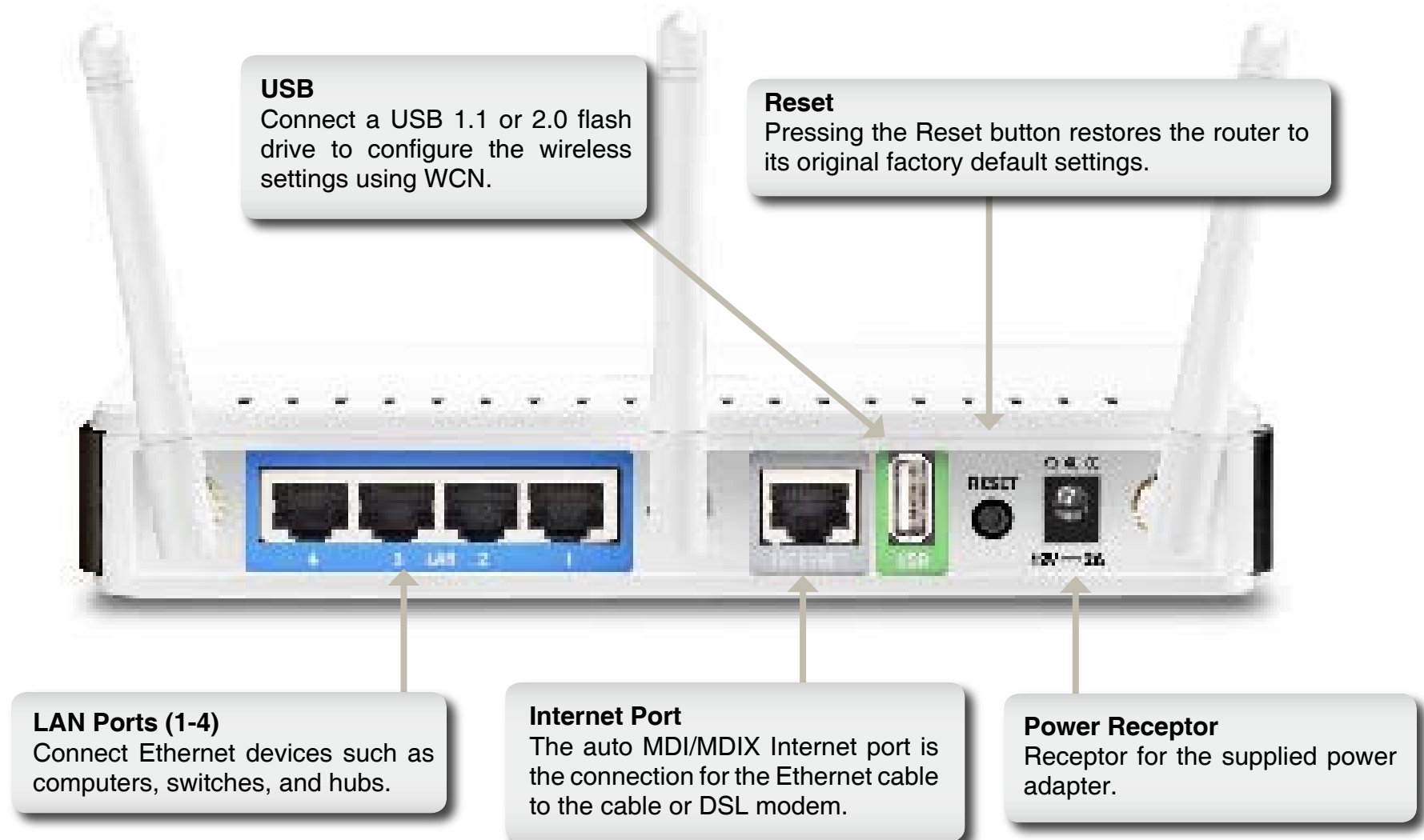
Features

- **Faster Wireless Networking** - The DIR-655 provides up to 300Mbps* wireless connection with other 802.11n wireless clients. This capability allows users to participate in real-time activities online, such as video streaming, online gaming, and real-time audio. The performance of this 802.11n wireless router gives you the freedom of wireless networking at speeds 650% faster than 802.11g.
- **Compatible with 802.11b and 802.11g Devices** - The DIR-655 is still fully compatible with the IEEE 802.11b standard, so it can connect with existing 802.11b PCI, USB and Cardbus adapters.
- **Advanced Firewall Features** - The Web-based user interface displays a number of advanced network management features including:
 - **Content Filtering** - Easily applied content filtering based on MAC Address, URL, and/or Domain Name.
 - **Filter Scheduling** - These filters can be scheduled to be active on certain days or for a duration of hours or minutes.
 - **Secure Multiple/Concurrent Sessions** - The DIR-655 can pass through VPN sessions. It supports multiple and concurrent IPSec and PPTP sessions, so users behind the DIR-655 can securely access corporate networks.
- **User-friendly Setup Wizard** - Through its easy-to-use Web-based user interface, the DIR-655 lets you control what information is accessible to those on the wireless network, whether from the Internet or from your company's server. Configure your router to your specific settings within minutes.

* Maximum wireless signal rate derived from IEEE Standard 802.11g and Draft 802.11n specifications. Actual data throughput will vary. Network conditions and environmental factors, including volume of network traffic, building materials and construction, and network overhead, lower actual data throughput rate. Environmental conditions will adversely affect wireless signal range.

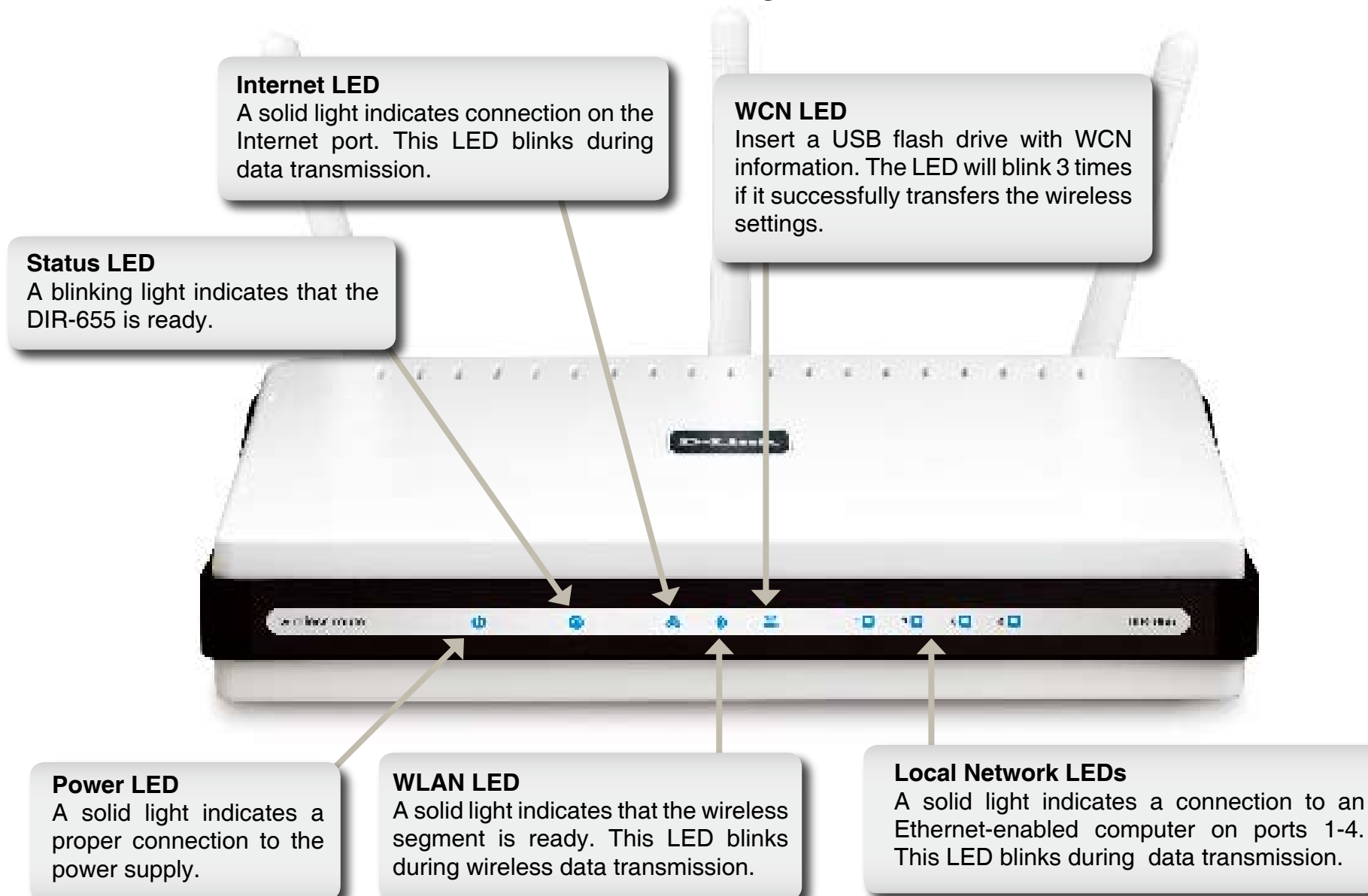
Hardware Overview

Connections



Hardware Overview

LEDs



Installation

This section will walk you through the installation process. Placement of the router is very important. Do not place the router in an enclosed area such as a closet, cabinet, or in the attic or garage.

Before you Begin

Please configure the router with the computer that was last connected directly to your modem. Also, you can only use the Ethernet port on your modem. If you were using the USB connection before using the router, then you must turn off your modem, disconnect the USB cable and connect an Ethernet cable to the Internet port on the router, and then turn the modem back on. In some cases, you may need to call your ISP to change connection types (USB to Ethernet).

If you have DSL and are connecting via PPPoE, make sure you disable or uninstall any PPPoE software such as WinPoet, Broadjump, or Enternet 300 from your computer or you will not be able to connect to the Internet.

Wireless Installation Considerations

The D-Link wireless router lets you access your network using a wireless connection from virtually anywhere within the operating range of your wireless network. Keep in mind, however, that the number, thickness and location of walls, ceilings, or other objects that the wireless signals must pass through, may limit the range. Typical ranges vary depending on the types of materials and background RF (radio frequency) noise in your home or business. The key to maximizing wireless range is to follow these basic guidelines:

1. Keep the number of walls and ceilings between the D-Link router and other network devices to a minimum - each wall or ceiling can reduce your adapter's range from 3-90 feet (1-30 meters.) Position your devices so that the number of walls or ceilings is minimized.
2. Be aware of the direct line between network devices. A wall that is 1.5 feet thick (.5 meters), at a 45-degree angle appears to be almost 3 feet (1 meter) thick. At a 2-degree angle it looks over 42 feet (14 meters) thick! Position devices so that the signal will travel straight through a wall or ceiling (instead of at an angle) for better reception.
3. Building Materials make a difference. A solid metal door or aluminum studs may have a negative effect on range. Try to position access points, wireless routers, and computers so that the signal passes through drywall or open doorways. Materials and objects such as glass, steel, metal, walls with insulation, water (fish tanks), mirrors, file cabinets, brick, and concrete will degrade your wireless signal.
4. Keep your product away (at least 3-6 feet or 1-2 meters) from electrical devices or appliances that generate RF noise.
5. If you are using 2.4GHz cordless phones or X-10 (wireless products such as ceiling fans, lights, and home security systems), your wireless connection may degrade dramatically or drop completely. Make sure your 2.4GHz phone base is as far away from your wireless devices as possible. The base transmits a signal even if the phone is not in use.

Getting Started

The DIR-655 includes a Quick Router Setup Wizard CD. Follow the simple steps below to run the Setup Wizard to guide you quickly through the installation process.

Insert the **Quick Router Setup Wizard CD** in the CD-ROM drive. The step-by-step instructions that follow are shown in Windows® XP. The steps and screens are similar for the other Windows operating systems.

If the CD Autorun function does not automatically start on your computer, go to **Start > Run**. In the run box type “**D:\DIR655.exe**” (where **D:** represents the drive letter of your CD-ROM drive).

When the autorun screen appears, click **Install Router**.

Click **Install Router**



Note: It is recommended to write down the SSID and Security Key, followed by the login password on the provided CD holder.

Configuration

This section will show you how to configure your new D-Link wireless router using the web-based configuration utility.

Web-based Configuration Utility

To access the configuration utility, open a web-browser such as Internet Explorer and enter the IP address of the router (192.168.0.1).



Select **Admin** from the drop-down menu and then enter your password. Leave the password blank by default.

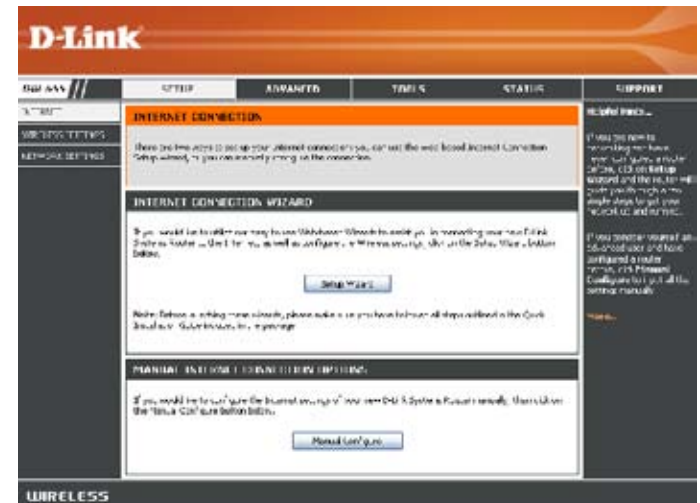
A screenshot of the D-Link router's login page. The page has an orange header with the word "LOGIN" in white. Below the header, the text "Log in to the router:" is displayed. There are two input fields: "User Name :" with a dropdown menu showing "Admin" and "Password :". To the right of the password field is a "Log In" button.

If you get a **Page Cannot be Displayed** error, please refer to the **Troubleshooting** section for assistance.

Setup Wizard

You may click **Setup Wizard** to quickly configure your router.

If you want to enter your settings without running the wizard, click **Manual Configuration** and skip to page 19.



Click **Launch Internet Connection Setup Wizard** to begin.

If you want to configure your wireless settings, click **Launch Wireless Security Setup Wizard** and skip to page 62.

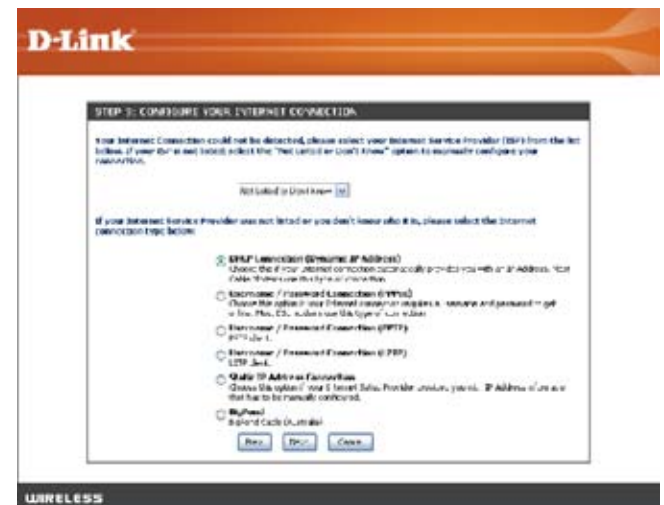
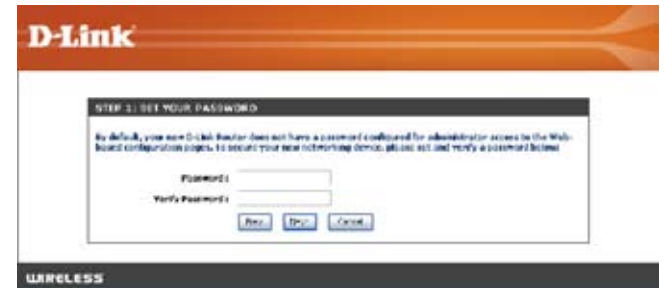


Click **Next** to continue.

Create a new password and then click **Next** to continue.

Select your time zone from the drop-down menu and then click **Next** to continue.

Select the type of Internet connection you use and then click **Next** to continue.



If you selected Dynamic, you may need to enter the MAC address of the computer that was last connected directly to your modem. If you are currently using that computer, click **Clone Your PC's MAC Address** and then click **Next** to continue.

The Host Name is optional but may be required by some ISPs. The default host name is the device name of the Router and may be changed.

If you selected PPPoE, enter your PPPoE username and password. Click **Next** to continue.

Select **Static** if your ISP assigned you the IP address, subnet mask, gateway, and DNS server addresses.

Note: Make sure to remove your PPPoE software from your computer. The software is no longer needed and will not work through a router.

If you selected PPTP, enter your PPTP username and password. Click **Next** to continue.

D-Link

DHCP CONNECTION (DYNAMIC IP ADDRESS)

To set up this connection, please make sure that you are connected to the D-Link Router with the PC that was originally connected to your broadband connection. If you are, then click the Clone MAC button to copy your computer's MAC Address to the D-Link Router.

MAC Address: 00:0C:30:3D:2D:8B (Optional)

Host Name:

Note: You may also need to provide a Host Name. If you do not have or know this information, please contact your ISP.

WIRELESS

D-Link

SET USERNAME AND PASSWORD CONNECTION (PPPoE)

To set up this connection you will need to have a Username and Password from your Internet Service Provider. If you do not have this information, please contact your ISP.

Address Mode: ☒ Dynamic IP ☐ Static IP

IP Address: 0.0.0.0

User Name:

Password: *****

Verify Password: *****

Service Name: (Optional)

Note: You may also need to provide a Service Name. If you do not have or know this information, please contact your ISP.

WIRELESS

D-Link

SET USERNAME AND PASSWORD CONNECTION (PPTP)

To set up this connection you will need to have a Username and Password from your Internet Service Provider. You also need PPTP IP address. If you do not have this information, please contact your ISP.

Address Mode: ☐ Dynamic IP ☒ Static IP

PPTP IP Address: 0.0.0.0

PPTP Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

PPTP Gateway IP Address: 0.0.0.0

PPTP Server IP Address (may be same as gateway): 0.0.0.0

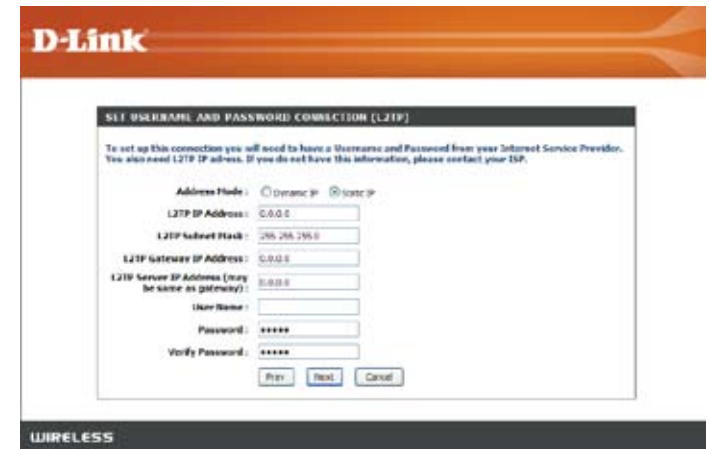
User Name:

Password: *****

Verify Password: *****

WIRELESS

If you selected L2TP, enter your L2TP username and password. Click **Next** to continue.



D-Link

SET USERNAME AND PASSWORD CORRECTION (L2TP)

To set up this connection you will need to have a Username and Password from your Internet Service Provider. You also need L2TP IP address. If you do not have this information, please contact your ISP.

Address Mode: ☐ Dynamic IP ☒ Static IP

L2TP IP Address:

L2TP Subnet Mask:

L2TP Gateway IP Address:

L2TP Server IP Address (may be same as gateway):

Username:

Password:

Verify Password:

WIRELESS

If you selected Static, enter your network settings supplied by your Internet provider. Click **Next** to continue.



D-Link

SET STATIC IP ADDRESS CORRECTION

To set up this connection you will need to have a complete list of IP information provided by your Internet Service Provider. If you have a Static IP connection and do not have this information, please contact your ISP.

IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Gateway Address:

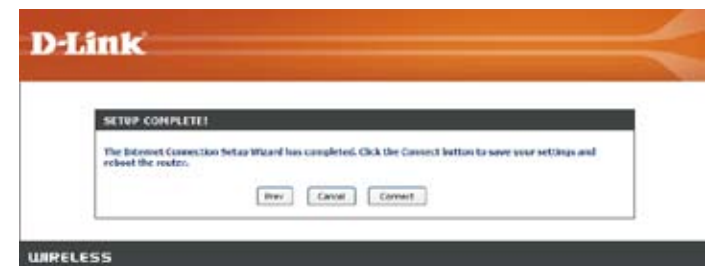
Primary DNS Address:

Secondary DNS Address:

WIRELESS

Click **Connect** to save your settings. Once the router is finished rebooting, click **Continue**. Please allow 1-2 minutes to connect.

Close your browser window and reopen it to test your Internet connection. It may take a few tries to initially connect to the Internet.



D-Link

SETUP COMPLETE!

The Internet Connection Setup Wizard has completed. Click the Connect button to save your settings and reboot the router.

WIRELESS

Manual Configuration

Dynamic (Cable)

My Internet Connection: Select **Dynamic IP (DHCP)** to obtain IP Address information automatically from your ISP. Select this option if your ISP does not give you any IP numbers to use. This option is commonly used for Cable modem services.

Host Name: The Host Name is optional but may be required by some ISPs.

Use Unicastng: Check the box if you are having problems obtaining an IP address from your ISP.

DNS Addresses: Enter the Primary DNS server IP address assigned by your ISP.

MTU: Maximum Transmission Unit - you may need to change the MTU for optimal performance with your specific ISP. 1500 is the default MTU.

MAC Address: The default MAC Address is set to the Internet port's physical interface MAC address on the Broadband Router. It is not recommended that you change the default MAC address unless required by your ISP. You can use the **Clone Your PC's MAC Address** button to replace the Internet port's MAC address with the MAC address of your Ethernet card.

D-Link

DIR-655

SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

INTERNET WIRELESS SETTINGS NETWORK SETTINGS

WAN

Internet Connection

Use this section to configure your Internet Connection Type. There are several connection types to choose from: Static IP, DHCP, PPPoE, PPTP, L2TP, and Big-pond. If you are unsure of your connection method, please contact your Internet Service Provider.

Note: If using the PPPoE option, you will need to remove or disable any PPPoE client software on your computers.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

INTERNET CONNECTION TYPE

Choose the mode to be used by the router to connect to the Internet.

My Internet Connection is: Dynamic IP (DHCP)

DYNAMIC IP (DHCP) INTERNET CONNECTION TYPE :

Use this Internet connection type if your Internet Service Provider (ISP) didn't provide you with IP Address information and/or a username and password.

Host Name:

Use Unicastng: ☒ (compatibility for some DHCP Servers)

Primary DNS Server: 2.0.2.0

Secondary DNS Server: 2.0.2.0

MTU: 15.0 (MTU default = 1500)

MAC Address: 00:00:00:00:00:00

Clone your PC's MAC Address

WIRELESS

Helpful Hints...

When configuring the router to access the Internet, be sure to choose the correct **Internet Connection Type** from the drop down menu. If you are unsure of which option to choose, contact your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

If you are having trouble accessing the Internet through the router, double check any settings you have entered on this page and verify them with your ISP if needed.

More...

Internet Setup

PPPoE (DSL)

Choose PPPoE (Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet) if your ISP uses a PPPoE connection. Your ISP will provide you with a username and password. This option is typically used for DSL services. Make sure to remove your PPPoE software from your computer. The software is no longer needed and will not work through a router.

My Internet Connection: Select **PPPoE (Username/Password)** from the drop-down menu.

Address Mode: Select **Static** if your ISP assigned you the IP address, subnet mask, gateway, and DNS server addresses. In most cases, select **Dynamic**.

IP Address: Enter the IP address (Static PPPoE only).

User Name: Enter your PPPoE user name.

Password: Enter your PPPoE password and then retype the password in the next box.

Service Name: Enter the ISP Service Name (optional).

Reconnection Mode: Select either **Always-on**, **On-Demand**, or **Manual**.

Maximum Idle Time: Enter the Primary and Secondary DNS Server Addresses (Static PPPoE only).

DNS Addresses: Enter a maximum idle time during which the Internet connection is maintained during inactivity. To disable this feature, enable Auto-reconnect.

MTU: Maximum Transmission Unit - you may need to change the MTU for optimal performance with your specific ISP. 1492 is the default MTU.

MAC Address: The default MAC Address is set to the Internet port's physical interface MAC address on the Broadband Router. It is not recommended that you change the default MAC address unless required by your ISP. You can use the **Clone Your PC's MAC Address** button to replace the Internet port's MAC address with the MAC address of your Ethernet card.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet Setup' wizard for a D-Link DIR-655 router. The 'WIRELESS' tab is selected. The 'Internet Connection' section shows 'PPPoE (Username/Password)' selected. The 'Internet Connection Type' section shows 'Static' selected. The 'PPPoE (Username/Password) Connection Type' section shows the following fields: Address Mode (Dynamic IP), IP Address, Ethernet, Password, Verify Password, Service Name, Reconnection Mode (Always-on), Maximum Idle Time (1492), Primary DNS Server (0.0.0.0), Secondary DNS Server (0.0.0.0), MTU (1492), and MAC Address (00:00:00:00:00:00). A 'Clone Your PC's MAC Address' button is visible at the bottom.

Internet Setup

PPTP

Choose PPTP (Point-to-Point-Tunneling Protocol) if your ISP uses a PPTP connection. Your ISP will provide you with a username and password. This option is typically used for DSL services.

Address Mode: Select **Static** if your ISP assigned you the IP address, subnet mask, gateway, and DNS server addresses. In most cases, select **Dynamic**.

PPTP IP Address: Enter the IP address (Static PPTP only).

PPTP Subnet Mask: Enter the Primary and Secondary DNS Server Addresses (Static PPTP only).

PPTP Gateway: Enter the Gateway IP Address provided by your ISP.

PPTP Server IP: Enter the Server IP provided by your ISP (optional).

Username: Enter your PPTP username.

Password: Enter your PPTP password and then retype the password in the next box.

Reconnect Mode: Select either **Always-on**, **On-Demand**, or **Manual**.

Maximum Idle Time: Enter a maximum idle time during which the Internet connection is maintained during inactivity. To disable this feature, enable Auto-reconnect.

DNS Servers: The DNS server information will be supplied by your ISP (Internet Service Provider.)

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and SUPPORT. The left sidebar shows the configuration tree with 'INTERNET' selected. The main content area is titled 'WAN' and 'Internet Connection'. It provides instructions on how to configure the Internet Connection type and lists available options: Static IP, DHCP, PPPoE, PPTP, L2TP, and StPptp. A note mentions that if using the PPTP option, any PPTP client software must be removed or disabled. Below this, there are 'Save Settings' and 'Don't Save Settings' buttons. The 'INTERNET CONNECTION TYPE' section shows 'My Internet Connection is:' set to 'PPTP (Username / Password)'. The 'PPTP INTERNET CONNECTION TYPE' section prompts the user to enter information from their ISP. Fields include: Address Mode (Dynamic IP selected, Static IP unselected), PPTP IP Address (0.0.0.0), PPTP Subnet Mask (255.255.255.0), PPTP Gateway IP Address (0.0.0.0), PPTP Server IP Address (0.0.0.0), Username, Password, and Verify Password. The Reconnect Mode is set to 'Always-on' (selected), with 'On-Demand' and 'Manual' also available. The Maximum Idle Time is set to '2' minutes. Primary and Secondary DNS Servers are both set to 0.0.0.0. MTU is set to 1500 bytes, and the MAC Address is 00:00:00:00:00:00. A 'Clone Your PC's MAC Address' button is at the bottom.

MTU: Maximum Transmission Unit - you may need to change the MTU for optimal performance with your specific ISP. 1400 is the default MTU.

MAC Address: The default MAC Address is set to the Internet port's physical interface MAC address on the Broadband Router. It is not recommended that you change the default MAC address unless required by your ISP. You can use the **Clone Your PC's MAC Address** button to replace the Internet port's MAC address with the MAC address of your Ethernet card.

Internet Setup

L2TP

Choose L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) if your ISP uses a L2TP connection. Your ISP will provide you with a username and password. This option is typically used for DSL services.

Address Mode: Select **Static** if your ISP assigned you the IP address, subnet mask, gateway, and DNS server addresses. In most cases, select **Dynamic**.

L2TP IP Address: Enter the L2TP IP address supplied by your ISP (Static only).

L2TP Subnet Mask: Enter the Subnet Mask supplied by your ISP (Static only).

L2TP Gateway: Enter the Gateway IP Address provided by your ISP.

L2TP Server IP: Enter the Server IP provided by your ISP (optional).

Username: Enter your L2TP username.

Password: Enter your L2TP password and then retype the password in the next box.

Reconnect Mode: Select either **Always-on**, **On-Demand**, or **Manual**.

Maximum Idle Time: Enter a maximum idle time during which the Internet connection is maintained during inactivity. To disable this feature, enable Auto-reconnect.

DNS Servers: Enter the Primary and Secondary DNS Server Addresses (Static L2TP only).

D-Link

DIR-655

SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

INTERNET

WIRELESS SETTINGS

NETWORK SETTINGS

WAY

Internet Connection

Use this section to configure your Internet Connection type. There are several connection types to choose from: Static IP, DHCP, PPPoE, PPTP, L2TP, and BigPond. If you are unsure of your connection method, please contact your Internet service provider.

Note: If using the PPPoE option, you will need to remove or disable any PPPoE client software on your computer.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

INTERNET CONNECTION TYPE

Choose the mode to be used by the router to connect to the Internet.

My Internet Connection is: L2TP (Username/Password)

L2TP INTERNET CONNECTION TYPE

Enter the information provided by your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Address Mode: ☐ Dynamic IP ☒ Static IP

L2TP IP Address: 0.0.0.0

L2TP Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

L2TP Gateway IP Address: 0.0.0.0

L2TP Server IP Address: 0.0.0.0

Username:

Password:

Verify Password:

Reconnect Mode: ☐ Always-on ☒ On Demand ☐ Manual

Maximum Idle Time: 20 (minutes, 0=infinite)

Primary DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

Secondary DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

MTU: 1400 (bytes) RTT Delay: 1400

MAC Address: 00:00:00:00:00:00

Clone Your PC's MAC Address

WIRELESS

Helpful Hints...

When configuring the router to access the Internet, be sure to choose the correct Internet Connection Type from the drop down menu. If you are unsure of which option to choose, contact your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

If you are having trouble accessing the Internet, try the following: Double-check the settings you have entered on this page and verify them with your ISP if needed.

More...

MTU: Maximum Transmission Unit - you may need to change the MTU for optimal performance with your specific ISP. 1400 is the default MTU.

Clone MAC Address: The default MAC Address is set to the Internet port's physical interface MAC address on the Broadband Router. It is not recommended that you change the default MAC address unless required by your ISP. You can use the **Clone Your PC's MAC Address** button to replace the Internet port's MAC address with the MAC address of your Ethernet card.

Internet Setup

Static (assigned by ISP)

Select Static IP Address if all the Internet port's IP information is provided to you by your ISP. You will need to enter in the IP address, subnet mask, gateway address, and DNS address(es) provided to you by your ISP. Each IP address entered in the fields must be in the appropriate IP form, which are four octets separated by a dot (x.x.x.x). The Router will not accept the IP address if it is not in this format.

IP Address: Enter the IP address assigned by your ISP.

Subnet Mask: Enter the Subnet Mask assigned by your ISP.

Default Gateway: Enter the Gateway assigned by your ISP.

DNS Servers: The DNS server information will be supplied by your ISP (Internet Service Provider.)

MTU: Maximum Transmission Unit - you may need to change the MTU for optimal performance with your specific ISP. 1500 is the default MTU.

MAC Address: The default MAC Address is set to the Internet port's physical interface MAC address on the Broadband Router. It is not recommended that you change the default MAC address unless required by your ISP. You can use the **Clone Your PC's MAC Address** button to replace the Internet port's MAC address with the MAC address of your Ethernet card.

The screenshot shows the D-Link router's web interface for configuring the Internet connection. The 'WAN' tab is selected under the 'INTERNET' section. The 'Internet Connection' type is set to 'Static IP'. The 'My Internet Connection is:' dropdown is set to 'Static IP'. The 'Static IP Address' section is expanded, showing fields for IP Address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, Primary DNS Server, Secondary DNS Server, MTU, and MAC Address. The 'Clone Your PC's MAC Address' button is visible at the bottom of the MAC Address field.

D-Link

DIR-655

SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

INTERNET WIRELESS SETTINGS NETWORK SETTINGS

WAN

Internet Connection

Use this section to configure your Internet Connection type. There are several connection types to choose from: "Static IP, DHCP, PPPoE, PPTP, L2TP, and L2TPv3". To determine the correct connection method, please contact your Internet Service Provider.

Notes: If using the PPPoE option, you will need to remove or disable any PPPoE client software on your computer.

Save settings Don't save settings

INTERNET CONNECTION TYPE

Choose the mode to be used by the router to connect to the Internet.

My Internet Connection is: Static IP

STATIC IP ADDRESS (INTERNET CONNECTION TYPE):

Enter the static address information provided by your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

IP Address: 0.0.0.0

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0

Primary DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

Secondary DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

MTU: 1500 (bytes) MTU default = 1500

MAC Address: 00:0C:0C:00:00:00

Clone Your PC's MAC Address

WIRELESS

Helpful Hints...

When configuring the router to access the Internet, be sure to choose the correct Internet Connection Type from the drop-down menu. If you are unsure of which option to choose, contact your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

If you are having trouble accessing the Internet through the router, double check any settings you have entered on this page and verify them with your ISP if needed.

[More...](#)

Internet Setup

Big Pond

BigPond Server: Enter the IP address of the login server.

BigPond Username: Enter your BigPond username.

BigPond Password: Enter your BigPond password and then retype the password in the next box.

DNS Servers: The DNS server information will be supplied by your ISP (Internet Service Provider.)

MTU: Maximum Transmission Unit - you may need to change the MTU for optimal performance with your specific ISP. 1500 is the default MTU.

MAC Address:

The default MAC Address is set to the Internet's physical interface MAC address on the Broadband Router. It is not recommended that you change the default MAC address unless required by your ISP. You can use the **Clone Your PC's MAC Address** button to replace the Internet port's MAC address with the MAC address of your Ethernet card.

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and SUPPORT. The left sidebar shows the menu structure: INTERNET, WIRELESS, and NETWORK SETTINGS. The main content area is titled 'WAN' and 'Internet Connection'. It provides instructions on selecting a connection type from a dropdown menu. Below this, the 'My Internet Connection is:' dropdown is set to 'BigPond (Australia)'. The 'BIG POND INTERNET CONNECTION TYPE' section prompts the user to enter information from their ISP. Fields include BigPond Server, BigPond User Id, BigPond Password, Verify Password, Primary DNS Server, Secondary DNS Server, MTU (set to 1500), and MAC Address. A 'Clone Your PC's MAC Address' button is located at the bottom of the form. A 'Helpful Hints...' sidebar on the right provides additional guidance.

Wireless Settings

Enable Wireless: Check the box to enable the wireless function. If you do not want to use wireless, uncheck the box to disable all the wireless functions.

Wireless Network Name: Service Set Identifier (SSID) is the name of your wireless network. Create a name using up to 32 characters. The SSID is case-sensitive.

Enable Auto Channel Scan: The **Auto Channel Scan** setting can be selected to allow the DIR-655 to choose the channel with the least amount of interference.

Wireless Channel: Indicates the channel setting for the DIR-655. By default the channel is set to 6. The Channel can be changed to fit the channel setting for an existing wireless network or to customize the wireless network. If you enable **Auto Channel Scan**, this option will be greyed out.

802.11 Mode: Select one of the following:

802.11g Only - Select if all of your wireless clients are 802.11g.

Mixed 802.11g and 802.11b - Select if you are using both 802.11b and 802.11g wireless clients.

802.11b Only - Select if all of your wireless clients are 802.11b.

802.11n Only - Select only if all of your wireless clients are 802.11n.

Mixed 802.11n, 802.11b, and 802.11g - Select if you are using a mix of 802.11n, 11g, and 11b wireless clients.

Channel Width:

Select the Channel Width:

Auto 20/40 - This is the default setting. Select if you are using both 802.11n and non-802.11n wireless devices.

20MHz - Select if you are not using any 802.11n wireless clients.

Transmission Rate:

Select the transmit rate. It is strongly suggested to select **Best (Auto)** for best performance.



Visibility Status:

Select **Invisible** if you do not want the SSID of your wireless network to be broadcasted by the DIR-655. If Invisible is selected, the SSID of the DIR-655 will not be seen by Site Survey utilities so your wireless clients will have to know the SSID of your DIR-655 in order to connect to it.

Wireless Security:

Refer to page 60 for more information regarding wireless security.

Network Settings

This section will allow you to change the local network settings of the router and to configure the DHCP settings.

IP Address: Enter the IP address of the router. The default IP address is 192.168.0.1.

If you change the IP address, once you click Apply, you will need to enter the new IP address in your browser to get back into the configuration utility.

Subnet Mask: Enter the Subnet Mask. The default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.

Local Domain: Enter the Domain name (Optional).

Enable DNS Relay: Uncheck the box to transfer the DNS server information from your ISP to your computers. If checked, your computers will use the router for a DNS server.

The screenshot displays the D-Link DIR-655 Web-based Management Interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and SUPPORT. The left sidebar shows a menu with INTERNET, WIRELESS SETTINGS, and NETWORK SETTINGS. The main content area is titled 'NETWORK CONFIGURATION' and contains several sections:

- ROUTER SETTINGS:** This section allows configuring the internal network settings of the router. It includes fields for Router IP Address (192.168.0.1), Subnet Mask (255.255.255.0), Local Domain Name (optional), and an Enable DNS Relay checkbox (checked).
- DHCP SERVER CONFIGURATION:** This section allows configuring the built-in DHCP Server to assign IP addresses to computers on the network. It includes an Enable DHCP Server checkbox (checked), a DHCP IP Address Range (192.168.0.10 to 192.168.0.199), a DHCP Lease Time (144 minutes), and an Always In network checkbox (checked).
- ADD DHCP RESERVATION:** This section allows adding a new DHCP reservation. It includes an Enable checkbox (checked), a Computer Name field, an IP Address field (192.168.0.1), a MAC Address field (00:0C:0C:0C:0C:0C), and a Copy your PC's MAC Address button.
- DHCP RESERVATIONS LIST:** This section displays a table of DHCP reservations. The table has columns for Enable, Computer Name, MAC Address, and IP Address. The first row shows a reservation for 'pcc-11' with IP address 192.168.0.156 and MAC address 00:11:19:7A:54:11.
- NUMBER OF DYNAMIC DHCP CLIENTS:** This section displays a table of dynamic DHCP clients. The table has columns for Computer Name, IP Address, MAC Address, and Expire Time. The first row shows a client named 'pcc-11' with IP address 192.168.0.156 and MAC address 00:11:19:7A:54:11.

The bottom of the interface features a 'WIRELESS' tab and a 'Helpful Hints...' section on the right side.

DHCP Server Settings

DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Control Protocol. The DIR-655 has a built-in DHCP server. The DHCP Server will automatically assign an IP address to the computers on the LAN/private network. Be sure to set your computers to be DHCP clients by setting their TCP/IP settings to “Obtain an IP Address Automatically.” When you turn your computers on, they will automatically load the proper TCP/IP settings provided by the DIR-655. The DHCP Server will automatically allocate an unused IP address from the IP address pool to the requesting computer. You must specify the starting and ending address of the IP address pool.

Enable DHCP Server: Check this box to enable the DHCP server on your router. Uncheck to disable this function.

DHCP IP Address Range: Enter the starting and ending IP addresses for the DHCP server’s IP assignment.

Note: If you statically (manually) assign IP addresses to your computers or devices, make sure the IP addresses are outside of this range or you may have an IP conflict.

Lease Time: The length of time for the IP address lease. Enter the Lease time in minutes.

Add DHCP Reservation: Refer to the next page for the DHCP Reservation function.

DHCP SERVER SETTINGS

Use this section to configure the built-in DHCP Server to assign IP addresses to the computers on your network.

Enable DHCP Server: ☒

DHCP IP Address Range: 192.168.0.100 to 192.168.0.199

DHCP Lease Time: 1440 (min./tos)

Always broadcast: ☒ (compatibility for some TCP Clients)

ADD DHCP RESERVATION

Enable: ☒

Computer Name: << Computer Name

IP Address: 0.0.0.0

MAC Address: 000000000000

Copy Your PC's MAC Address

Save Clear

DHCP RESERVATIONS LIST

Enable	Computer Name	MAC Address	IP Address

NUMBER OF DYNAMIC DHCP CLIENTS : 1

Computer Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Expire Time		
prescott	192.168.0.151	00:11:09:2a:94:11	23 Hours 18 Minutes	Revoke	Reserve

DHCP Reservation

If you want a computer or device to always have the same IP address assigned, you can create a DHCP reservation. The router will assign the IP address only to that computer or device.

Note: This IP address must be within the DHCP IP Address Range.

Enable: Check this box to enable the reservation.

Computer Name: Enter the computer name or select from the drop-down menu and click <<.

IP Address: Enter the IP address you want to assign to the computer or device. This IP Address must be within the DHCP IP Address Range.

MAC Address: Enter the MAC address of the computer or device.

Copy Your PC's MAC Address: If you want to assign an IP address to the computer you are currently on, click this button to populate the fields.

Save: Click **Save** to save your entry. You must click **Save Settings** at the top to activate your reservations.

ADD DHCP RESERVATION

Enable: ☒

Computer Name: << Computer Name

IP Address: 0.0.0.0

MAC Address: 00:00:00:00:00:00

DHCP RESERVATIONS LIST

Enable	Computer Name	MAC Address	IP Address

NUMBER OF DYNAMIC DHCP CLIENTS : 1

Computer Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Expire Time		
prescott	192.168.0.152	00:11:09:2a:94:11	23 Hours 18 Minutes	Revoke	Reserve

Virtual Server

The DIR-655 can be configured as a virtual server so that remote users accessing Web or FTP services via the public IP address can be automatically redirected to local servers in the LAN (Local Area Network).

The DIR-655 firewall feature filters out unrecognized packets to protect your LAN network so all computers networked with the DIR-655 are invisible to the outside world. If you wish, you can make some of the LAN computers accessible from the Internet by enabling Virtual Server. Depending on the requested service, the DIR-655 redirects the external service request to the appropriate server within the LAN network.

The DIR-655 is also capable of port-redirection meaning incoming traffic to a particular port may be redirected to a different port on the server computer.

Each virtual service that is created will be listed at the bottom of the screen in the Virtual Servers List. There are pre-defined virtual services already in the table. You may use them by enabling them and assigning the server IP to use that particular virtual service.

For a list of ports for common applications, please visit http://support.dlink.com/faq/view.asp?prod_id=1191.

This will allow you to open a single port. If you would like to open a range of ports, refer to page 33.

Name: Enter a name for the rule or select an application from the drop-down menu. Select an application and click << to populate the fields.

IP Address: Enter the IP address of the computer on your local network that you want to allow the incoming service to. If your computer is receiving an IP address automatically from the router (DHCP), your computer will be listed in the “Computer Name” drop-down menu. Select your computer and click <<.

Private Port/ Public Port: Enter the port that you want to open 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 Internet side, and the private port is the port being used by the application on the computer within your local network.

Protocol Type: Select **TCP**, **UDP**, or **Both** from the drop-down menu.

Inbound Filter: Select **Allow All** (most common) or a created Inbound filter. You may create your own inbound filters in the **Advanced > Inbound Filter** page.

Schedule: The schedule of time when the Virtual Server Rule will be enabled. The schedule may be set to Always, which will allow the particular service to always be enabled. You can create your own times in the **Tools > Schedules** section.

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DIR-655

SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

VIRTUAL SERVER

The Virtual Server setup allows you to define a single public port on your router for redirection to an internal LAN IP Address and Private LAN port if required. This feature is useful for hosting online services such as FTP or web servers.

Save Settings Reset Default Settings

24 -- VIRTUAL SERVERS LIST

	Name	IP Address	Application Name	Computer Name	Port	Protocol	Traffic Type	Inbound Filter	Schedule
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Public	Both	Always	Always	
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Private	Both	Always	Always	
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Public	Both	Always	Always	
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Private	Both	Always	Always	
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Public	Both	Always	Always	
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Private	Both	Always	Always	
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Public	Both	Always	Always	
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Private	Both	Always	Always	
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Public	Both	Always	Always	
☐		0.0.0.0	<<	<<	Private	Both	Always	Always	

Helpful Hints...

Check the Application Name drop down menu for a list of predefined server types. If you select one of the predefined server types, click the arrow button next to the drop down menu to fill out the corresponding field.

You can select a computer from the list of DHCP clients in the Computer Name drop down menu, or you can manually enter the IP address of the computer as when you would like to open the specified port.

Select a schedule when the virtual server will be enabled. If you do not see the schedule you need in the list of schedules, go to the Tools > Schedules screen and create a new schedule.

Select a filter that restricts the Internet users that can access this virtual server to hosts that you trust. If you do not see the filter you need in the list of filters, go to the Advanced > Inbound Filter screen and create a new filter.

More...

Port Forwarding

This will allow you to open a single port or a range of ports.

Name: Enter a name for the rule or select an application from the drop-down menu. Select an application and click << to populate the fields.

IP Address: Enter the IP address of the computer on your local network that you want to allow the incoming service to. If your computer is receiving an IP address automatically from the router (DHCP), your computer will be listed in the “Computer Name” drop-down menu. Select your computer and click <<.

TCP/UDP: Enter the TCP and/or UDP port or ports that you want to open. You can enter a single port or a range of ports. Separate ports with a common.

Example: 24,1009,3000-4000

Inbound Filter: Select **Allow All** (most common) or a created Inbound filter. You may create your own inbound filters in the **Advanced > Inbound Filter** page.

Schedule: The schedule of time when the Virtual Server Rule will be enabled. The schedule may be set to Always, which will allow the particular service to always be enabled. You can create your own times in the **Tools > Schedules** section.

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SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

PORT FORWARDING

This option is used to open multiple ports or a range of ports in your router and redirect calls through these ports to a single PC on your network. This feature allows you to enter ports in various formats including: Port Ranges (100-150), Individual Ports (80, 88, 888), or Mixed (1000-5000, 889).

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

24 -- PORT FORWARDING RULES

Name	IP Address	Application Name	Computer Name	Ports to Open	Inbound Filter
Name	IP Address	Application Name	Computer Name	TCP	Schedule
	0.0.0.0			JCP	Inbound Filter
				TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
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	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
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				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
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				JCP	Inbound Filter
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				JCP	Inbound Filter
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				JCP	Inbound Filter
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				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
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				JCP	Inbound Filter
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				JCP	Inbound Filter
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				JCP	Inbound Filter
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				JCP	Inbound Filter
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				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always
				TCP	Always
				JCP	Inbound Filter
	0.0.0.0			TCP	Always

Application Rules

Some applications require multiple connections, such as Internet gaming, video conferencing, Internet telephony and others. These applications have difficulties working through NAT (Network Address Translation). Special Applications makes some of these applications work with the DIR-655. If you need to run applications that require multiple connections, specify the port normally associated with an application in the “Trigger Port” field, select the protocol type as TCP or UDP, then enter the firewall (public) ports associated with the trigger port to open them for inbound traffic.

The DIR-655 provides some predefined applications in the table on the bottom of the web page. Select the application you want to use and enable it.

Name: Enter a name for the rule. You may select a pre-defined application from the drop-down menu and click <<.

Trigger: This is the port used to trigger the application. It can be either a single port or a range of ports.

Traffic Type: Select the protocol of the trigger port (TCP, UDP, or Both).

Firewall: This is the port number on the Internet side that will be used to access the application. You may define a single port or a range of ports. You can use a comma to add multiple ports or port ranges.

Traffic Type: Select the protocol of the firewall port (TCP, UDP, or Both).

Schedule: The schedule of time when the Application Rule will be enabled. The schedule may be set to Always, which will allow the particular service to always be enabled. You can create your own times in the **Tools > Schedules** section.

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DIR-655

SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

APPLICATION RULES

This option is 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. Special Applications rules apply to all computers on your internal network.

Save Settings Test Save Settings

24 -- APPLICATION RULES

	Name	Application	Port	Traffic Type	Schedule
☐		Application << Application Name	Trigger	TCP	Always
		Application << Application Name	Firewall	TCP	Always
☐		Application << Application Name	Trigger	TCP	Always
		Application << Application Name	Firewall	TCP	Always
☐		Application << Application Name	Trigger	TCP	Always
		Application << Application Name	Firewall	TCP	Always
☐		Application << Application Name	Trigger	TCP	Always
		Application << Application Name	Firewall	TCP	Always

Helpful Hints...

Use this feature if you are trying to execute one of the listed network applications and it is not working as expected.

Check the Application Name drop down menu for a list of predefined applications. If you select one of the predefined applications, click the arrow button next to the drop down menu to fill out the corresponding field.

Select a schedule for when the service will be enabled. If you do not see the schedule you need in the list of schedules, go to the **Tools > Schedules** screen and create a new schedule.

More...

QoS Engine

The QoS Engine option helps improve your network gaming performance by prioritizing applications. By default the QoS Engine settings are disabled and application priority is not classified automatically.

Enable StreamEngine: This option is disabled by default. Enable this option for better performance and experience with online games and other interactive applications, such as VoIP.

Dynamic Fragmentation: This option should be enabled when you have a slow Internet uplink. It helps to reduce the impact that large low priority network packets can have on more urgent ones.

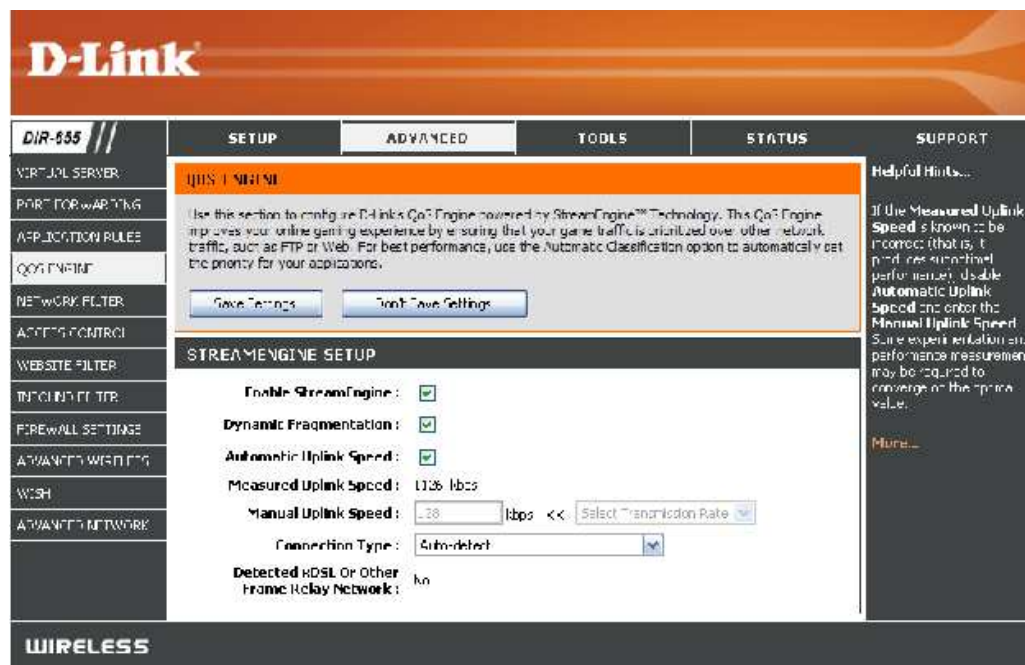
Automatic Uplink Speed: This option is enabled by default when the QoS Engine option is enabled. This option will allow your router to automatically determine the uplink speed of your Internet connection.

Measured Uplink Speed: This displays the detected uplink speed.

Manual Uplink Speed: The speed at which data can be transferred from the router to your ISP. This is determined by your ISP. ISP's often speed as a download/upload pair. For example, 1.5Mbps/284Kbits. Using this example, you would enter 284. Alternatively you can test your uplink speed with a service such as www.dslreports.com.

Connection Type: By default, the router automatically determines whether the underlying connection is an xDSL/Frame-relay network or some other connection type (such as cable modem or Ethernet), and it displays the result as Detected xDSL or Frame Relay Network. If you have an unusual network connection in which you are actually connected via xDSL but for which you configure either "Static" or "DHCP" in the Internet settings, setting this option to xDSL or Other Frame Relay Network ensures that the router will recognize that it needs to shape traffic slightly differently in order to give the best performance. Choosing xDSL or Other Frame Relay Network causes the measured uplink speed to be reported slightly lower than before on such connections, but gives much better results.

Detected xDSL: When Connection Type is set to automatic, the automatically detected connection type is displayed here.



Network Filters

Use MAC (Media Access Control) Filters to allow or deny LAN (Local Area Network) computers by their MAC addresses from accessing the Network. You can either manually add a MAC address or select the MAC address from the list of clients that are currently connected to the Broadband Router.

Configure MAC Filtering: Select Turn MAC Filtering Off, allow MAC addresses listed below, or deny MAC addresses listed below from the drop-down menu.

MAC Address: Enter the MAC address you would like to filter.
To find the MAC address on a computer, please refer to the Networking Basics section in this manual.

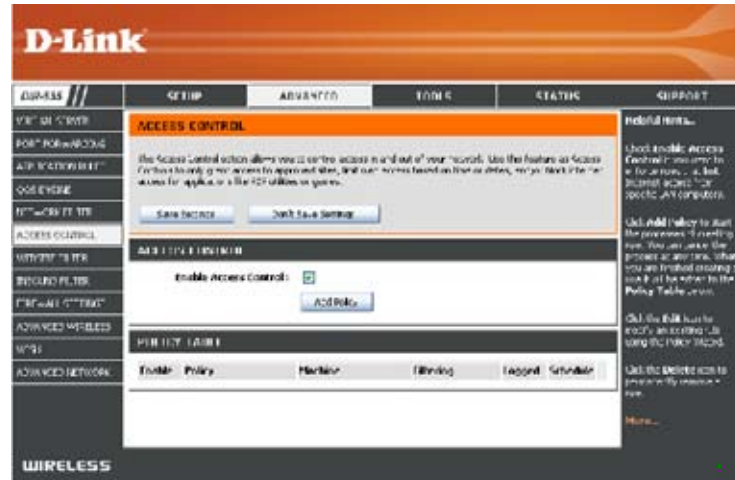
DHCP Client: Select a DHCP client from the drop-down menu and click << to copy that MAC Address.

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'DIR-655', 'SETUP', 'ADVANCED', 'TOOLS', 'STATUS', and 'SUPPORT'. The left sidebar lists various configuration options: 'VIRTUAL SERVER', 'PORT FORWARDING', 'APPLICATION RULES', 'QOS ENGINE', 'NETWORK FILTER', 'ACCESS CONTROL', 'WEBSITE FILTER', 'INBOUND FILTER', 'FIREWALL SETTINGS', 'ADVANCED WIRELESS', 'WDS', and 'ADVANCED NETWORK'. The main content area is titled 'MAC ADDRESS FILTER' and contains the following text: 'The MAC (Media Access Control) Address Filter option is used to control network access based on the MAC Address of the network adapter. A MAC address is a unique ID assigned by the manufacturer of the network adapter. This feature can be configured to Allow or Deny network Internet access.' Below this text are two buttons: 'Save Settings' and 'Don't Save Settings'. The section '2.1 -- MAC FILTERING RULES' is visible, with a sub-header 'Configure MAC Filtering below:'. A dropdown menu is set to 'Turn MAC Filtering OFF'. Below this is a table with two columns: 'MAC Address' and 'DHCP Client List'. The table has five rows, each with a text input field for the MAC address, a '<<' button, a dropdown menu for the DHCP client name, and a 'Clear' button. The right sidebar contains 'Helpful Hints...' and 'More...'. The hints section explains how to create a list of MAC addresses and how to use the 'Clear' button to remove an address from the list.

Access Control

The Access Control section allows you to control access in and out of your network. Use this feature as Parental Controls to only grant access to approved sites, limit web access based on time or dates, and/or block access from applications like P2P utilities or games.

Add Policy: Click the **Add Policy** button to start the Access Control Wizard.



Access Control Wizard

Click **Next** to continue with the wizard.



Access Control Wizard (continued)

Enter a name for the policy and then click **Next** to continue.

Select a schedule (I.E. Always) from the drop-down menu and then click **Next** to continue.

Enter the following information and then click **Next** to continue.

- Address Type - Select IP address, MAC address, or Other Machines.
- IP Address - Enter the IP address of the computer you want to apply the rule to.

Access Control Wizard (continued)

Select the filtering method and then click **Next** to continue.



Enter the rule:

Enable - Check to enable the rule.

Name - Enter a name for your rule.

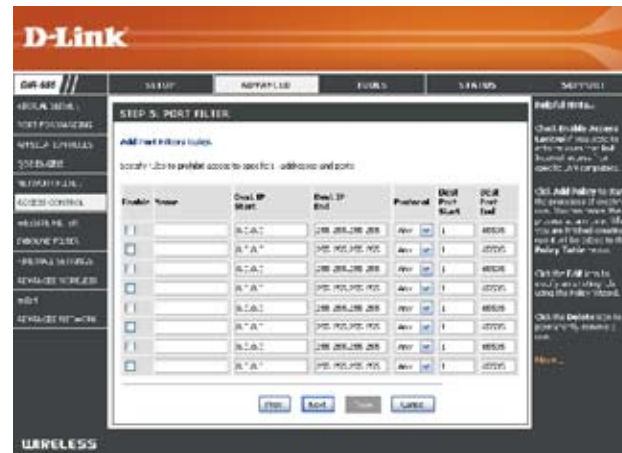
Dest IP Start - Enter the starting IP address.

Dest IP End - Enter the ending IP address.

Protocol - Select the protocol.

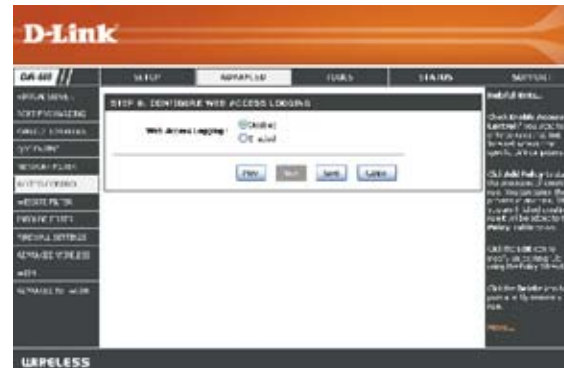
Dest Port Start - Enter the starting port number.

Dest Port End - Enter the ending port number.



To enable web logging, click Enable.

Click **Save** to save the access control rule.



Website Filters

Website Filters are used to deny LAN computers from accessing specific web sites by the URL or domain. A URL is a specially formatted text string that defines a location on the Internet. If any part of the URL contains the blocked word, the site will not be accessible and the web page will not display. To use this feature, enter the text string to be blocked and click **Save Settings**. The text to be blocked will appear in the list. To delete the text, click **Clear the List Below**.

Website URL/ Enter the keywords or URLs that you want to
Domain: block (or allow). Any URL with the keyword in
 it will be blocked.

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SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

WEBSITE FILTER

The Web Filter option allows you to set up a list of allowed Web sites that can be used by multiple users. When Web Filter is enabled, all Web sites not listed on this page will be blocked. To use this feature, you must also select the "Apply Web Filter" checkbox in the Access Control section.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

10 -- WEBSITE FILTERING RULES

Clear the list below...

Website URL/Domain	Website URL/Domain

Helpful Hints...

Create a list of web sites to which you would like to allow access from the devices on your network.

Use with Access Control.

More...

Inbound Filters

The Inbound Filter option is an advanced method of controlling data received from the Internet. With this feature you can configure inbound data filtering rules that control data based on an IP address range. Inbound Filters can be used with Virtual Server, Port Forwarding, or Remote Administration features.

Name: Enter a name for the inbound filter rule.

Action: Select **Allow** or **Deny**.

Enable: Check to enable rule.

Source IP Start: Enter the starting IP address. Enter 0.0.0.0 if you do not want to specify an IP range.

Source IP End: Enter the ending IP address. Enter 255.255.255.255 if you do not want to specify and IP range.

Save: Click the **Save** button to apply your settings. You must click Save Settings at the top to save the settings.

Inbound Filter Rules List: This section will list any rules that are created. You may click the **Edit** icon to change the settings or enable/disable the rule, or click the **Delete** icon to remove the rule.

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SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

INBOUND FILTER

Inbound Filter Rules

The Inbound Filter option is an advanced method of controlling data received from the Internet. With this feature you can configure inbound data filtering rules that control data based on an IP address range.

Inbound Filters can be used for limiting access to a server on your network to a system or group of systems. Filter rules can be used with Virtual server, Port Forwarding, or Remote Administration features.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

ADD INBOUND FILTER RULE

Name:

Action:

Source IP Range: ☐ Enable

Source IP Start:

Source IP End:

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

Save Clear

INBOUND FILTER RULES LIST

Name	Action	Source IP Range

WIRELESS

Helpful Hints...

Give each rule a Name that is meaningful to you.

Each rule can either Allow or Deny access from the WAN.

Up to eight ranges of WAN IP addresses can be controlled by each rule. The checkbox by each IP range can be used to define ranges already defined.

The starting and ending IP addresses are WAN-side addresses.

Click the Save button to store a finished rule in the Rules List below.

Click the Edit icon in the Rules List to change a rule.

Click the Delete icon in the Rules List to permanently remove a rule.

More...

Firewall Settings

A firewall protects your network from the outside world. The D-Link DIR-655 offers a firewall type functionality. The SPI feature helps prevent cyber attacks. Sometimes you may want a computer exposed to the outside world for certain types of applications. If you choose to expose a computer, you can enable DMZ. DMZ is short for Demilitarized Zone. This option will expose the chosen computer completely to the outside world.

Enable SPI: SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection, also known as dynamic packet filtering) helps to prevent cyber attacks by tracking more state per session. It validates that the traffic passing through the session conforms to the protocol.

NAT Endpoint Filtering: Select one of the following for TCP and UDP ports:
Endpoint Independent - Any incoming traffic sent to an open port will be forwarded to the application that opened the port. The port will close if idle for 5 minutes.

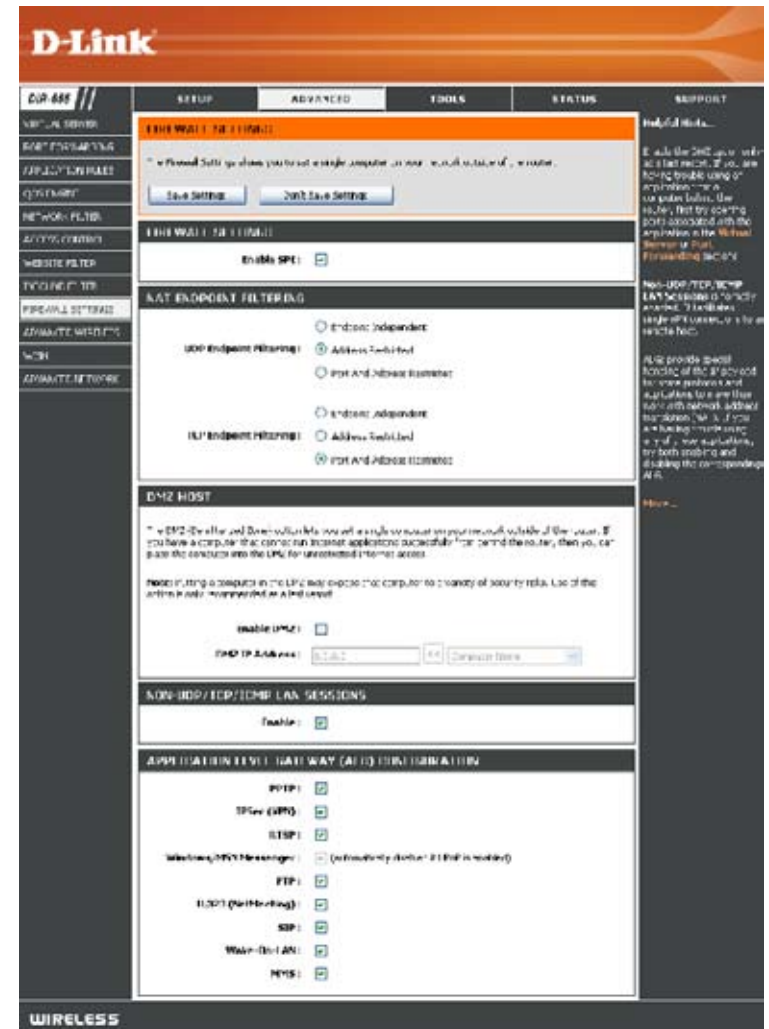
Address Restricted - Incoming traffic must match the IP address of the outgoing connection.

Address + Port Restriction - Incoming traffic must match the IP address and port of the outgoing connection.

Enable DMZ Host: If an application has trouble working from behind the router, you can expose one computer to the Internet and run the application on that computer.

Note: Placing a computer in the DMZ may expose that computer to a variety of security risks. Use of this option is only recommended as a last resort.

IP Address: Specify the IP address of the computer on the LAN that you want to have unrestricted Internet communication. If this computer obtains its IP address automatically using DHCP, be sure to make a static reservation on the Basic > DHCP page so that the IP address of the DMZ machine does not change.



Application Level Gateway (ALG) Configuration

Here you can enable or disable ALG's. Some protocols and applications require special handling of the IP payload to make them work with network address translation (NAT). Each ALG provides special handling for a specific protocol or application. A number of ALGs for common applications are enabled by default.

PPTP: Allows multiple machines on the LAN to connect to their corporate network using PPTP protocol.

IPSEC (VPN): Allows multiple VPN clients to connect to their corporate network using IPsec. Some VPN clients support traversal of IPsec through NAT. This ALG may interfere with the operation of such VPN clients. If you are having trouble connecting with your corporate network, try turning this ALG off. Please check with the system administrator of your corporate network whether your VPN client supports NAT traversal.

RTSP: Allows applications that use Real Time Streaming Protocol to receive streaming media from the internet. QuickTime and Real Player are some of the common applications using this protocol.

MSN Messenger: Allows all of the Windows/MSN Messenger functions to work properly through the router.

FTP: Allows FTP clients and servers to transfer data across NAT. Refer to the Advanced > Virtual Server page if you want to host an FTP server.

H.323 (Netmeeting): Allows Microsoft NetMeeting clients to communicate across NAT. Note that if you want your buddies to call you, you should also set up a virtual server for NetMeeting. Refer to the Advanced > Virtual Server page for information on how to set up a virtual server.

SIP: Allows devices and applications using VoIP (Voice over IP) to communicate across NAT. Some VoIP applications and devices have the ability to discover NAT devices and work around them. This ALG may interfere with the operation of such devices. If you are having trouble making VoIP calls, try turning this ALG off.

Wake-On-LAN: Allows Ethernet network adapters with Wake-On-LAN (WOL) to function.

MMS: Allows Windows Media Player, using MMS protocol, to receive streaming media from the Internet.

Advanced Wireless Settings

Transmit Power: Set the transmit power of the antennas.

Beacon Period: Beacons are packets sent by an Access Point to synchronize a wireless network. Specify a value. 100 is the default setting and is recommended.

RTS Threshold: This value should remain at its default setting of 2432. If inconsistent data flow is a problem, only a minor modification should be made.

Fragmentation Threshold: The fragmentation threshold, which is specified in bytes, determines whether packets will be fragmented. Packets exceeding the 2346 byte setting will be fragmented before transmission. 2346 is the default setting.

DTIM Interval: (Delivery Traffic Indication Message) 3 is the default setting. A DTIM is a countdown informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages.

802.11d: This enables 802.11d operation. 802.11d is a wireless specification developed to allow implementation of wireless networks in countries that cannot use the 802.11 standard. This feature should only be enabled if you are in a country that requires it.

WMM Function: WMM is QoS for your wireless network. This will improve the quality of video and voice applications for your wireless clients.

Short GI: Check this box to reduce the guard interval time therefore increasing the data capacity. However, it's less reliable and may create higher data loss.

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The 'ADVANCED WIRELESS' tab is selected. The 'ADVANCED WIRELESS SETTINGS' section is visible, containing the following settings:

- Transmit Power:** High (dropdown menu)
- Beacon Period:** 100 (range 20..1000)
- RTS Threshold:** 2346 (range 1..65535)
- Fragmentation Threshold:** 2346 (range 256..65535)
- DTIM Interval:** 1 (range 1..255)
- 802.11d Enable:** ☐
- WMM Enable:** ☒
- Short GI:** ☒

On the right side, there is a 'Helpful Hints...' section with text: 'It is recommended that you leave these parameters at their default values. Adjusting them could limit the performance of your wireless network.' and 'Use 802.11d only for countries where it is required.' Below this is a 'More...' link.

WISH Settings

WISH is short for Wireless Intelligent Stream Handling, a technology developed to enhance your experience of using a wireless network by prioritizing the traffic of different applications.

Enable WISH: Enable this option if you want to allow WISH to prioritize your traffic.

HTTP: Allows the router to recognize HTTP transfers for many common audio and video streams and prioritize them above other traffic. Such streams are frequently used by digital media players.

Windows Media Center: Enables the router to recognize certain audio and video streams generated by a Windows Media Center PC and to prioritize these above other traffic. Such streams are used by systems known as Windows Media Extenders, such as the Xbox 360.

Automatic: When enabled, this option causes the router to automatically attempt to prioritize traffic streams that it doesn't otherwise recognize, based on the behaviour that the streams exhibit. This acts to deprioritize streams that exhibit bulk transfer characteristics, such as file transfers, while leaving interactive traffic, such as gaming or VoIP, running at a

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DIR-655

SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

WISH

WISH (Wireless Intelligent Stream Handling) prioritizes the traffic of various wireless applications.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

WISH

Enable WISH : ☒

PRIORITY CLASSIFIERS

HTTP : ☒
 Windows Media Center : ☒
 Automatic : ☒ (default if not matched by anything else)

24 -- WISH RULES

Name	Priority	Protocol
	Best Effort (BE)	TCP
Host 1 IP Range 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255		Host 1 Port Range 0 to 65535
Host 2 IP Range 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255		Host 2 Port Range 0 to 65535

Helpful Hints...

Enable this option if you want to allow WISH to prioritize wireless traffic.

For most applications, the priority classifiers ensure the right priorities, and specific WISH Rules are not required.

[More...](#)

WISH Rules: A WISH Rule identifies a specific message flow and assigns a priority to that flow. For most applications, the priority classifiers ensure the right priorities and specific WISH Rules are not required.

WISH supports overlaps between rules. If more than one rule matches for a specific message flow, the rule with the highest priority will be used.

Name: Create a name for the rule that is meaningful to you.

Priority: The priority of the message flow is entered here. The four priorities are defined as:

BK: Background (least urgent)

BE: Best Effort.

VI: Video

VO: Voice (most urgent)

Protocol: The protocol used by the messages.

Host IP Range: The rule applies to a flow of messages for which one computer's IP address falls within the range set here.

Host Port Range: The rule applies to a flow of messages for which host's port number is within the range set here.

24 -- WISH RULES						
☐	Name	Priority	Protocol			
		Best Effort (BE) ▼	6 << TCP ▼			
	Host 1 IP Range		Host 1 Port Range			
	0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255		0 to 65535			
	Host 2 IP Range		Host 2 Port Range			
	0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255		0 to 65535			

Advanced Network Settings

UPnP Settings: To use the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP™) feature click on **Enabled**. UPnP provides compatibility with networking equipment, software and peripherals.

Internet Ping: Unchecking the box will not allow the DIR-655 to respond to pings. Blocking the Ping may provide some extra security from hackers. Check the box to allow the Internet port to be “pinged”.

Internet Port Speed: You may set the port speed of the Internet port to 10Mbps, 100Mbps, or auto. Some older cable or DSL modems may require you to set the port speed to 10Mbps.

Multicast Check the box to allow multicast traffic to pass **streams:** through the router from the Internet.

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SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

ADVANCED NETWORK

If you are not familiar with these Advanced Network settings, please read the help section before attempting to modify these settings.

Save Settings Don't save settings

UPnP

Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) supports peer-to-peer Plug and Play functionality for network devices.

Enable UPnP: ☒

WAN PING

If you enable this feature, the WAN port of your router will respond to ping requests from the Internet that are sent to the WAN IP Address.

Enable WAN Ping Respond: ☒

WAN Ping Inbound Filter: Allow All

Details: Everyone allowed

WAN PORT SPEED

WAN Port Speed: Auto (10, 100Mbps)

MULTICAST STREAMS

Enable Multicast Streams: ☒

WIRELESS

Helpful Hints...

UPnP helps other UPnP LAN hosts interoperate with the router. Leave the UPnP option enabled as long as the LAN has other UPnP applications.

For added security, it is recommended that you disable the WAN Ping Respond option. Ping is often used by malicious Internet users to locate active networks or PCs.

The WAN speed is usually detected automatically. If you are having problems connecting to the WAN, try selecting the speed manually.

If you are having trouble receiving multicast streams from the Internet, make sure the Multicast Streams option is enabled.

More...

Administrator Settings

This page will allow you to change the Administrator and User passwords. You can also enable Remote Management. There are two accounts that can access the management interface through the web browser. The accounts are admin and user. Admin has read/write access while user has read-only access. User can only view the settings but cannot make any changes. Only the admin account has the ability to change both admin and user account passwords.

Admin Password: Enter a new password for the Administrator Login Name. The administrator can make changes to the settings.

User Password: Enter the new password for the User login. If you login as the User, you can only see the settings, but cannot change them.

Gateway Name: Enter a name for the DIR-655 router.

Remote Management: Remote management allows the DIR-655 to be configured from the Internet by a web browser. A username and password is still required to access the Web-Management interface. In general, only a member of your network can browse the built-in web pages to perform Administrator tasks. This feature enables you to perform Administrator tasks from the remote (Internet) host.

Remote Admin Port: The port number used to access the DIR-655. Example: http://x.x.x.x:8080 whereas x.x.x.x is the Internet IP address of the DIR-655 and 8080 is the port used for the Web Management interface.

Inbound Filter: This section will list any rules that are created. You may click the **Edit** icon to change the settings or enable/disable the rule, or click the **Delete** icon to remove the rule.

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-655 Web Management interface. The top navigation bar includes links for SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and SUPPORT. The left sidebar lists various configuration sections: ADMIN, TIME, SYSTEM, EMAIL SETTINGS, SYSTEM, FIRMWARE, DYNAMIC DNS, MOTD/CLOCK, and SCHEDULES. The main content area is titled "ADMINISTRATOR SETTINGS" and contains the following sections:

- ADMINISTRATOR SETTINGS:** A message states: "The 'admin' and 'user' accounts can access this management interface. The admin has read/write access and can change passwords, while the user has read-only access." Below this are "Save Settings" and "Don't Save Settings" buttons.
- ADMIN PASSWORD:** A message says: "Please enter the same password into both boxes, for confirmation." It includes input fields for "Password:" and "Verify Password:".
- USER PASSWORD:** A message says: "Please enter the same password into both boxes, for confirmation." It includes input fields for "Password:" and "Verify Password:".
- SYSTEM NAME:** A field for "Gateway Name:" is set to "D-Link DIR-655".
- ADMINISTRATION:**
 - Enable Remote Management:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
 - Remote Admin Port:** A dropdown menu set to "8080".
 - Remote Admin Inbound Filter:** A dropdown menu set to "Closed".
 - Details:** A text field containing "Everyone allowed".

On the right side of the interface, there is a "Helpful Links..." section with text about security recommendations and a link to "Helpful Links...".

Time Settings

The Time Configuration option allows you to configure, update, and maintain the correct time on the internal system clock. From this section you can set the time zone that you are in and set the Time Server. Daylight Saving can also be configured to automatically adjust the time when needed.

Time Zone: Select the Time Zone from the drop-down menu.

Daylight Saving: To select Daylight Saving time manually, select enabled or disabled, and enter a start date and an end date for daylight saving time.

Enable NTP Server: NTP is short for Network Time Protocol. NTP synchronizes computer clock times in a network of computers. Check this box to use a NTP server. This will only connect to a server on the Internet, not a local server.

NTP Server Used: Enter the NTP server or select one from the drop-down menu.

Manual: To manually input the time, enter the values in these fields for the Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, and Second and then click **Set Time**. You can also click **Copy Your Computer's Time Settings**.

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and SUPPORT. The left sidebar lists various configuration sections: ADMIN, TIME, SYSLOG, EMAIL SETTINGS, SYSTEM, FIRMWARE, DYNAMIC DNS, SYSTEM CHECK, and LOGFILES. The main content area is titled 'TIME' and contains a 'Time Configuration' section with a description and two buttons: 'Save Settings' and 'Don't Save Settings'. Below this is the 'TIME CONFIGURATION' section, which displays the current router time (Saturday, January 21, 2017 21:05:11 PM), the time zone (Pacific Time (US & Canada)), and options to enable daylight saving. It also includes fields for daylight saving offset (+1:00) and dates (DST Start: Apr 1st, DST End: Oct 8th). The 'AUTOMATIC TIME CONFIGURATION' section has an 'Enable NTP Server' checkbox and a dropdown for 'NTP Server Used'. The 'SET THE DATE AND TIME MANUALLY' section provides fields for Year (2014), Month (Jan), Day (31), Hour (2), Minute (50), and Second (45), along with an AM/PM selector and a 'Copy to a Computer's Time Settings' button. A 'WIRELESS' section is visible at the bottom.

SysLog

The Broadband Router keeps a running log of events and activities occurring on the Router. You may send these logs to a SysLog server on your network.

Enable Logging to SysLog Server: Check this box to send the router logs to a SysLog Server.

SysLog Server IP Address: The address of the SysLog server that will be used to send the logs. You may also select your computer from the drop-down menu (only if receiving an IP address from the router via DHCP).

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and SUPPORT. The left sidebar lists various configuration sections: ADMIN, TIME, SYSLOG, EMAIL SETTING, SYSTEM, FIRMWARE, DYNAMIC DNS, SYSTEM CHECK, and SCHEDULE. The main content area is titled 'SYSLOG' and contains the following text: 'The SysLog options allow you to send log information to a SysLog Server.' Below this text are two buttons: 'Save Settings' and 'Don't Save Settings'. Underneath the buttons is a section titled 'SYSLOG SETTINGS' which includes a checkbox for 'Enable Logging To Syslog Server' (which is checked) and a field for 'Syslog Server IP Address' with a value of '0.0.0.0'. To the right of the IP address field is a dropdown menu currently showing 'Computer Name'. A 'Helpful Hints...' section on the right side of the page provides additional information about SysLog servers.

Email Settings

The Email feature can be used to send the system log files, router alert messages, and firmware update notification to your email address.

Enable Email Notification: When this option is enabled, router activity logs are e-mailed to a designated email address.

From Email Address: This email address will appear as the sender when you receive a log file or firmware upgrade notification via email.

To Email Address: Enter the email address where you want the email sent.

SMTP Server Address: Enter the SMTP server address for sending email. If your SMTP server requires authentication, select this option.

Enable Authentication: Check this box if your SMTP server requires authentication.

Account Name: Enter your account for sending email.

Password: Enter the password associated with the account. Re-type the password associated with the account.

On Log Full: When this option is selected, logs will be sent via email when the log is full.

On Schedule: Selecting this option will send the logs via email according to schedule.

Schedule: This option is enabled when On Schedule is selected. You can select a schedule from the list of defined schedules. To create a schedule, go to **Tools > Schedules**.

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'D-Link', 'DIR-655', and tabs for 'SETUP', 'ADVANCED', 'TOOLS', 'STATUS', and 'SUPPORT'. The left sidebar lists various configuration options: 'ADMIN', 'TFTP', 'SYNLOG', 'EMAIL MAILING', 'SYSTEM', 'FIRMWARE', 'DYNAMIC DNS', 'SYSTEM CHECK', and 'SCHEDULES'. The main content area is titled 'EMAIL MAILING' and contains the following sections:

- Email Settings:** A text box explaining that the Email feature can be used to send system log files, router alert messages, and firmware update notification to the email address. Below this are two buttons: 'Save Settings' and 'Don't Save Settings'.
- ENABLE:** A section with a checkbox labeled 'Enable Email Notification' which is checked.
- EMAIL SETTINGS:** A section with several input fields: 'From Email Address', 'To Email Address', 'SMTP Server Address', 'Enable Authentication' (checkbox), 'Account Name', 'Password', and 'Verify Password'.
- EMAIL LOGS WHEN FULL OR ON SCHEDULE:** A section with checkboxes for 'On Log Full' and 'On Schedule', a 'Schedule' dropdown menu (set to 'Never'), and a 'Delay' input field (set to 'Never').

The bottom of the interface has a 'WIRELESS' tab.

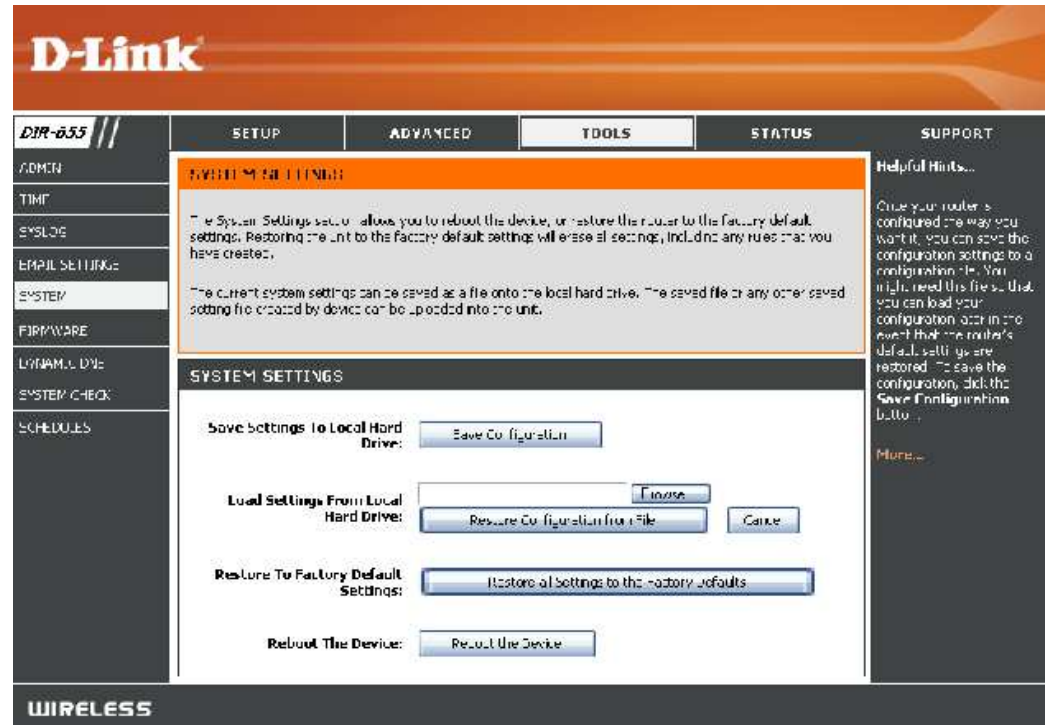
System Settings

Save Settings to Local Hard Drive: Use this option to save the current router configuration settings to a file on the hard disk of the computer you are using. First, click the Save button. You will then see a file dialog, where you can select a location and file name for the settings.

Load Settings from Local Hard Drive: Use this option to load previously saved router configuration settings. First, use the Browse control to find a previously save file of configuration settings. Then, click the Load button to transfer those settings to the router.

Restore to Factory Default Settings: This option will restore all configuration settings back to the settings that were in effect at the time the router was shipped from the factory. Any settings that have not been saved will be lost, including any rules that you have created. If you want to save the current router configuration settings, use the Save button above.

Reboot Device: Click to reboot the router.



Update Firmware

You can upgrade the firmware of the Router here. Make sure the firmware you want to use is on the local hard drive of the computer. Click on **Browse** to locate the firmware file to be used for the update. Please check the D-Link support site for firmware updates at <http://support.dlink.com>. You can download firmware upgrades to your hard drive from the D-Link support site.

Firmware Upgrade: Click on **Check Online Now for Latest Firmware Version** to find out if there is an updated firmware; if so, download the new firmware to your hard drive.

Browse: After you have downloaded the new firmware, click **Browse** to locate the firmware update on your hard drive. Click **Upload** to complete the firmware upgrade.

Notifications Options: Check **Automatically Check Online for Latest Firmware Version** to have the router check automatically to see if there is a new firmware upgrade.

Check **Email Notification of Newer Firmware Version** to have the router send an email when there is a new firmware available.

The screenshot displays the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and SUPPORT. The left sidebar contains a menu with options like ADMIN, INFO, SYSTEM, and FIRMWARE. The main content area is titled 'FIRMWARE' and contains the following sections:

- Firmware Upgrade:** A section with instructions on how to use the upgrade tool and a 'Check Online Now for Latest Firmware Version' button.
- Firmware Information:** A section showing the current firmware version (1.0) and the latest available version (1.0), along with the current firmware date (2.05/02/20).
- Firmware Upgrade:** A section with a note about resetting configuration options to factory defaults before upgrading, and an 'Upload' button.
- Firmware Upgrade Notification Options:** A section with checkboxes for 'Automatically Check Online for Latest Firmware Version' (checked) and 'Email Notification of Newer Firmware Version' (unchecked).

The bottom of the interface shows the 'WIRELESS' tab selected.

DDNS

The DDNS feature allows you to host a server (Web, FTP, Game Server, etc...) using a domain name that you have purchased (www.whateveryournameis.com) with your dynamically assigned IP address. Most broadband Internet Service Providers assign dynamic (changing) IP addresses. Using a DDNS service provider, your friends can enter in your domain name to connect to your server no matter what your IP address is.

DDNS: Dynamic Domain Name System is a method of keeping a domain name linked to a changing IP Address. Check the box to enable DDNS.

Server Address: Choose your DDNS provider from the drop down menu.

Host Name: Enter the Host Name that you registered with your DDNS service provider.

Username or Key: Enter the Username for your DDNS account.

Password or Key: Enter the Password for your DDNS account.

Timeout: Enter a time (in hours).

D-Link

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SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

DYNAMIC DNS

Dynamic DNS (DDNS)

The DDNS feature allows you to host a server (Web, FTP, Game Server, etc...) using a domain name that you have purchased (www.whateveryournameis.com) with your dynamically assigned IP address. Most broadband Internet Service Providers assign dynamic (changing) IP addresses. Using a DDNS service provider, your friends can enter in your domain name to connect to your game server no matter what your IP address is.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

DYNAMIC DNS

Enable Dynamic DNS: ☒

Server Address:

Host Name:

Username or Key:

Password or Key:

Verify Password or Key:

Timeout: (hours)

WIRELESS

Helpful Hints...

To use this feature, you must first have a Dynamic DNS account from one of the providers in the drop down menu.

[More...](#)

System Check

Ping Test: The Ping Test is used to send Ping packets to test if a computer is on the Internet. Enter the IP Address that you wish to Ping, and click **Ping**.

Ping Results: The results of your ping attempts will be displayed here.

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and SUPPORT. The left sidebar lists various configuration options: ADMIN, TIME, SYSTEM, EMAIL SETTINGS, SYSTEM, FIRMWARE, DYNAMIC DNS, SYSTEM CHECK, and SCHEDULES. The main content area is titled 'PING TEST' and contains the following text: 'Ping Test sends "ping" packets to test a computer on the Internet.' Below this is a form with the label 'Host Name or IP Address:' followed by a text input field and 'Ping' and 'Stop' buttons. At the bottom, there is a 'PING RESULTS' section with the instruction 'Enter a host name or IP address above and click "ping"'. On the right side, there is a 'Helpful Hints...' section with text explaining that 'Ping' checks whether a computer on the Internet is 'ping' and 'responding', and provides instructions on how to enter a host name or IP address. A 'Minimize' link is also visible.

Schedules

Name: Enter a name for your new schedule.

Days: Select a day, a range of days, or All Week to include every day.

Time: Check **All Day - 24hrs** or enter a start and end time for your schedule.

Save: Click **Save** to save your schedule. You must click Save Settings at the top for your schedules to go into effect.

Schedule Rules List: The list of schedules will be listed here. Click the **Edit** icon to make changes or click the **Delete** icon to remove the schedule.

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SETUP ADVANCED **TOOLS** STATUS SUPPORT

SCHEDULES

The Schedule configuration option is used to manage schedules for wireless network and parental control features.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

ADD / EDIT / DELETE / LIST

Name:

Day(s): ☐ All Week ☒ Select Day(s):

☐ Sun ☐ Mon ☐ Tue ☐ Wed ☐ Thu ☐ Fri ☐ Sat

All Day - 24 hrs: ☐

Start Time: 0 : 0 AM (continuous, 12 hour time)

End Time: 0 : 0 AM (continuous, 12 hour time)

Save Cancel

PERIOD NAME DAY(S) TIME FRAME

Name	Day(s)	Time Frame

WIRELESS

Helpful Hints...

Schedules are used with a number of other features to define when those features are in effect.

Give each schedule a name that is meaningful to you. For example, a schedule for Monday through Friday from 8:00pm to 11:00pm might be called "After School".

Click **Save** to add a new schedule to the list below.

Click the **Edit** icon to change an existing schedule.

Click the **Delete** icon to permanently delete a schedule.

[More...](#)

Device Information

This page displays the current information for the DIR-655. It will display the LAN, WAN (Internet), and Wireless information.

If your Internet connection is set up for a Dynamic IP address then a **Release** button and a **Renew** button will be displayed. Use **Release** to disconnect from your ISP and use **Renew** to connect to your ISP.

If your Internet connection is set up for PPPoE, a **Connect** button and a **Disconnect** button will be displayed. Use **Disconnect** to drop the PPPoE connection and use **Connect** to establish the PPPoE connection.

General: Displays the router's time and firmware version.

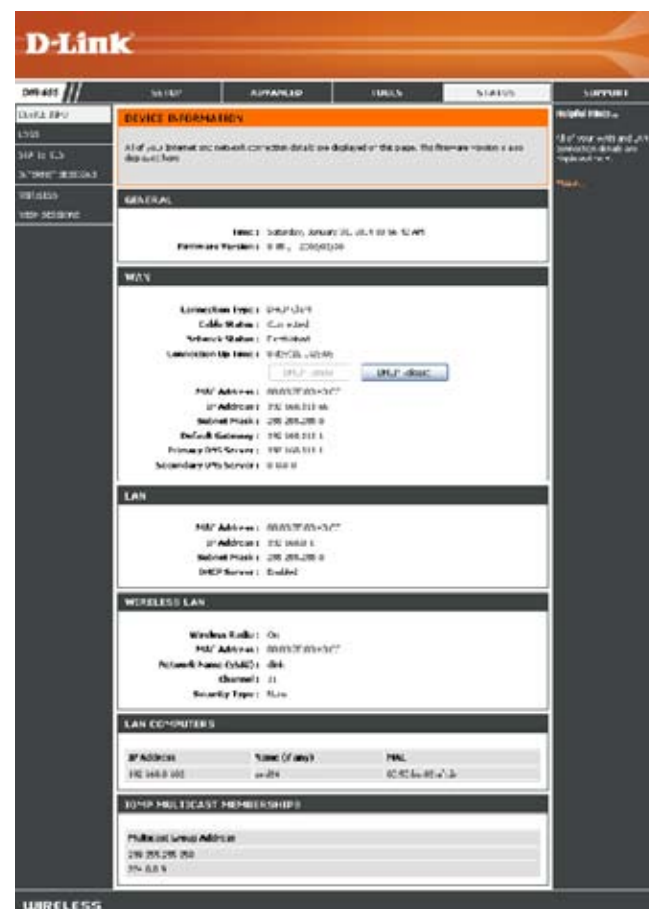
WAN: Displays the MAC address and the public IP settings for the router.

LAN: Displays the MAC address and the private (local) IP settings for the router.

Wireless LAN: Displays the wireless MAC address and your wireless settings such as SSID and Channel.

LAN Computers: Displays computers and devices that are connected to the router via Ethernet and that are receiving an IP address assigned by the router (DHCP).

IGMP Multicast Memberships: Displays the Multicast Group IP Address.



Log

The router automatically logs (records) events of possible interest in its internal memory. If there isn't enough internal memory for all events, logs of older events are deleted but logs of the latest events are retained. The Logs option allows you to view the router logs. You can define what types of events you want to view and the level of the events to view. This router also has external Syslog Server support so you can send the log files to a computer on your network that is running a Syslog utility.

What to View: You can select the types of messages that you want to display from the log. Firewall & Security, System, and Router Status messages can be selected.

View Levels: There are three levels of message importance: Informational, Warning, and Critical. Select the levels that you want displayed in the log.

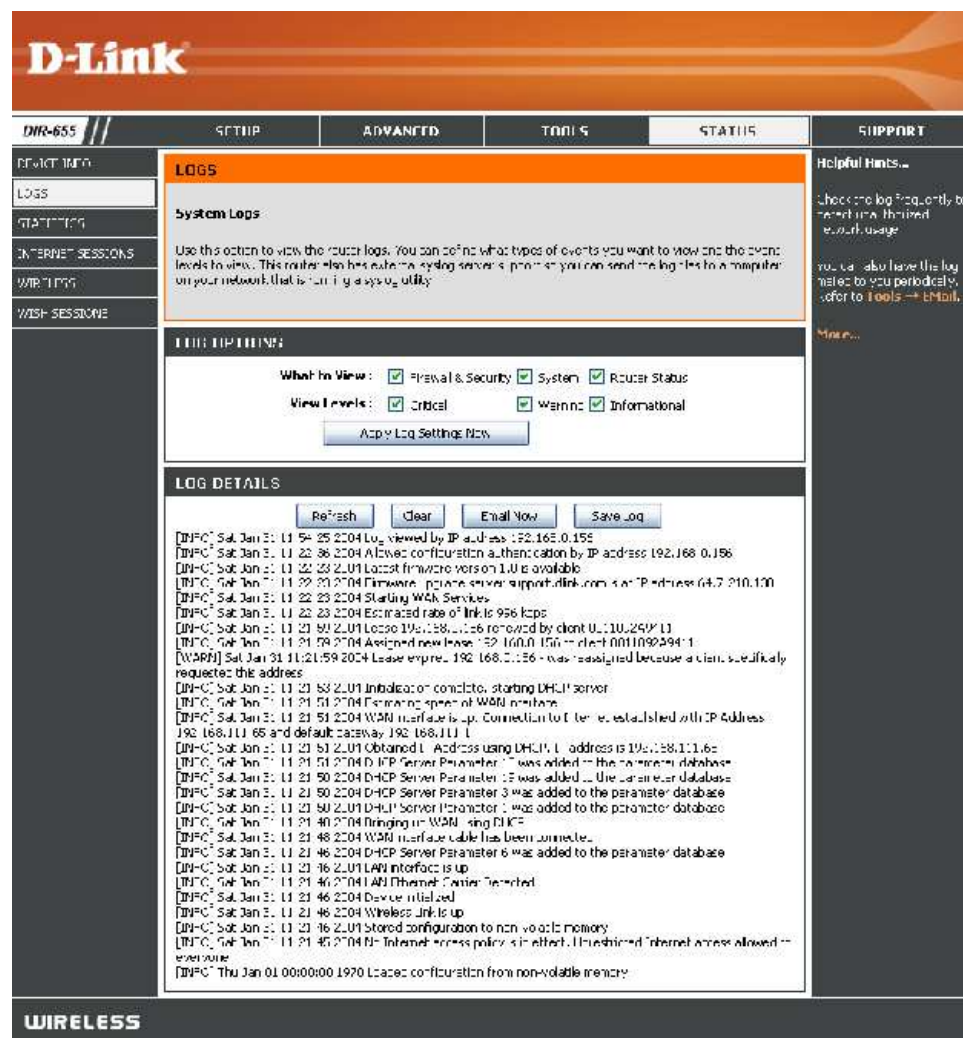
Apply Log Settings: Will filter the log results so that only the selected options appear.

Refresh: Updates the log details on the screen so it displays any recent activity.

Clear: Clears all of the log contents.

Email Now: This option will send a copy of the router log to the email address configured in the Tools > Email screen.

Save Log: This option will save the router to a log file on your computer.



Stats

The screen below displays the Traffic Statistics. Here you can view the amount of packets that pass through the DIR-655 on both the Internet and the LAN ports. The traffic counter will reset if the device is rebooted.



Active Sessions



Wireless

The wireless client table displays a list of current connected wireless clients. This table also displays the connection time and MAC address of the connected wireless clients.

D-Link

DIR-655 // SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

WIRELESS

Associated Wireless Client List

Use this option to view the wireless clients that are connected to your wireless router.

NUMBER OF WIRELESS CLIENTS : 1

MAC Address	IP Address	Mode	Rate	Signal(%)
08:00:27:12:12:12	192.168.0.127	11g	54	100

WIRELESS

Helpful Hints...
This is a list of all wireless clients that are currently connected to your wireless router.
More...

WISH

The WISH details page displays full details of wireless clients that are connected when WISH is enabled.

D-Link

DIR-655 // SETUP ADVANCED TOOLS STATUS SUPPORT

WISH SESSIONS

The WISH Sessions page displays full details of active local wireless sessions through your router when WISH has been enabled. A WISH session is a conversation between a program or application on a wirelessly connected LAN-side computer and another computer, however connected.

WISH SESSIONS

Originator	Target	Protocol	State	Priority	Time Out
------------	--------	----------	-------	----------	----------

WIRELESS

Helpful Hints...
This is a list of all active conversations involving wireless clients in the local network.
More...

Support

The screenshot displays the D-Link DIR-655 web interface. The top navigation bar includes the D-Link logo and tabs for SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and SUPPORT. The left sidebar contains a menu with links to MENU, SETUP, ADVANCED, TOOLS, STATUS, and GLOSSARY. The main content area is titled 'SUPPORT MENU' and lists several links: [Setup](#), [Advanced](#), [Tools](#), [Status](#), and [Glossary](#). Below this, there are four sections: 'SETUP HELP' with links to [Internet Connection](#), [WEP](#), [Wireless](#), and [Network Settings](#); 'ADVANCED HELP' with links to [Virtual Server](#), [Port Forwarding](#), [Application Rules](#), [QoS ENGINE](#), [Routing](#), [Access Control](#), [Web Filter](#), [MAC Address Filter](#), [Firewall](#), [Intrusion Filter](#), and [Advanced Wireless](#); 'TOOLS HELP' with links to [Admin](#), [Firmware](#), [System Log](#), [Factory Settings](#), [System](#), [Firmware](#), [Dynamic DNS](#), [Windows Connect Now](#), [System Checks](#), [Schedules](#), and [Security Services](#); and 'STATUS HELP' with links to [Device Info](#), [Wireless](#), [Routing](#), [Logs](#), [Trashing](#), and [Active Sessions](#). The bottom of the interface features a 'WIRELESS' tab.

Wireless Security

This section will show you the different levels of security you can use to protect your data from intruders. The DIR-655 offers the following types of security:

- WPA2 (Wi-Fi Protected Access 2)
- WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access)
- WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)
- WPA2-PSK (Pre-Shared Key)
- WPA-PSK (Pre-Shared Key)

What is WEP?

WEP stands for Wired Equivalent Privacy. It is based on the IEEE 802.11 standard and uses the RC4 encryption algorithm. WEP provides security by encrypting data over your wireless network so that it is protected as it is transmitted from one wireless device to another.

To gain access to a WEP network, you must know the key. The key is a string of characters that you create. When using WEP, you must determine the level of encryption. The type of encryption determines the key length. 128-bit encryption requires a longer key than 64-bit encryption. Keys are defined by entering in a string in HEX (hexadecimal - using characters 0-9, A-F) or ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange – alphanumeric characters) format. ASCII format is provided so you can enter a string that is easier to remember. The ASCII string is converted to HEX for use over the network. Four keys can be defined so that you can change keys easily.

What is WPA?

WPA, or Wi-Fi Protected Access, is a Wi-Fi standard that was designed to improve the security features of WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy).

The 2 major improvements over WEP:

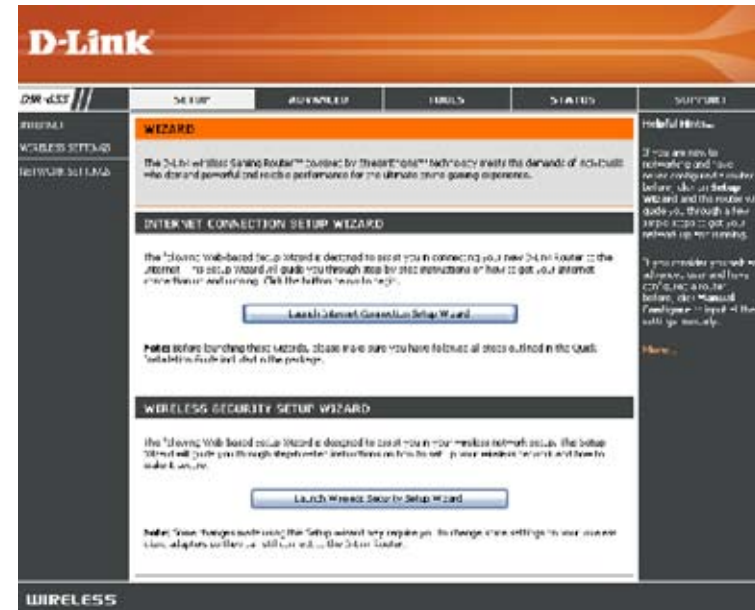
- Improved data encryption through the Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP). TKIP scrambles the keys using a hashing algorithm and, by adding an integrity-checking feature, ensures that the keys haven't been tampered with. WPA2 is based on 802.11i and uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) instead of TKIP.
- User authentication, which is generally missing in WEP, through the extensible authentication protocol (EAP). WEP regulates access to a wireless network based on a computer's hardware-specific MAC address, which is relatively simple to be sniffed out and stolen. EAP is built on a more secure public-key encryption system to ensure that only authorized network users can access the network.

WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK uses a passphrase or key to authenticate your wireless connection. The key is an alpha-numeric password between 8 and 63 characters long. The password can include symbols (!?*&_) and spaces. This key must be the exact same key entered on your wireless router or access point.

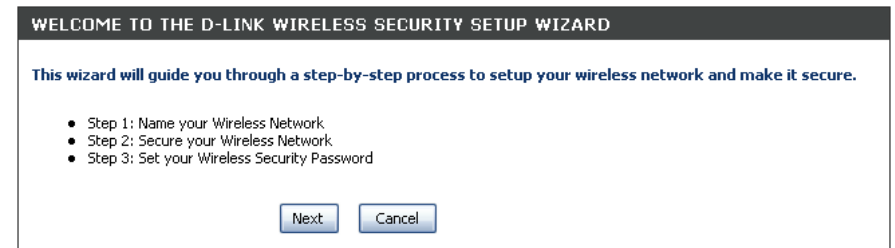
WPA/WPA2 incorporates user authentication through the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP). EAP is built on a more secure public key encryption system to ensure that only authorized network users can access the network.

Wireless Security Setup Wizard

To run the security wizard, click on Setup at the top and then click **Launch Wireless Security Setup Wizard**.



Click **Next** to continue.



Enter the SSID (Service Set Identifier). The SSID is the name of your wireless network. Create a name using up to 32 characters. The SSID is case-sensitive.

Select the level of security for your wireless network:

- Best - WPA2 Authentication
- Better - WPA Authentication
- Good - WEP Encryption
- None - No security

Click **Next** to continue.

If you selected Best or Better, enter a password between 8-63 characters.

If you selected Good, enter 13 characters or 26 Hex digits.

Click **Next** to continue.

STEP 1: NAME YOUR WIRELESS NETWORK

Your wireless network needs a name so it can be easily recognized by wireless clients. For security purposes, it is highly recommended to change the pre-configured network name of [dlink].

Wireless Network Name (SSID):

STEP 2: SECURE YOUR WIRELESS NETWORK

In order to protect your network from hackers and unauthorized users, it is highly recommended you choose one of the following wireless network security settings.

There are three levels of wireless security -Good Security, Better Security, AND Best Security. The level you choose depends on the security features your wireless adapters support.

BEST ☐ Select this option if your wireless adapters SUPPORT WPA2

BETTER ☐ Select this option if your wireless adapters SUPPORT WPA

GOOD ☐ Select this option if your wireless adapters DO NOT SUPPORT WPA

NONE ☒ Select this option if you do not want to activate any security features

For information on which security features your wireless adapters support, please refer to the adapters' documentation.

Note: All D-Link wireless adapters currently support WPA.

STEP 3: SET YOUR WIRELESS SECURITY PASSWORD

You have selected your security level - you will need to set a wireless security password.

Wireless Security Password:

(8 to 63 characters)

Note: You will need to enter the same password as keyed in this step into your wireless clients in order to enable proper wireless communication.

If you selected Good, the following screen will show you your WEP key to enter on your wireless clients.

Click **Save** to finish the Security Wizard.

SETUP COMPLETE!

Below is a detailed summary of your wireless security settings. Please print this page out, or write the information on a piece of paper, so you can configure the correct settings on your wireless client adapters.

Wireless Network Name (SSID) : dlink
Wep Key Length : 128 bits
Default WEP Key to Use : 1
Authentication : Open
Wep Key : 41AC3 DB525 1F8A8 D87AC B1B0F D

Prev Cancel Save

If you selected Better, the following screen will show you your Pre-Shared Key to enter on your wireless clients.

Click **Save** to finish the Security Wizard.

SETUP COMPLETE!

Below is a detailed summary of your wireless security settings. Please print this page out, or write the information on a piece of paper, so you can configure the correct settings on your wireless client adapters.

Wireless Network Name (SSID) : dlink
Encryption : WPA-PSK/TKIP (also known as WPA Personal)
Pre-Shared Key : password1M2Z

Prev Cancel Save

If you selected Best, the following screen will show you your Pre-Shared Key to enter on your wireless clients.

Click **Save** to finish the Security Wizard.

SETUP COMPLETE!

Below is a detailed summary of your wireless security settings. Please print this page out, or write the information on a piece of paper, so you can configure the correct settings on your wireless client adapters.

Wireless Network Name (SSID) : dlink
Encryption : WPA2-PSK/AES (also known as WPA2 Personal)
Pre-Shared Key : password

Prev Cancel Save

If you selected WPA-Enterprise, the RADIUS information will be displayed. Click **Save** to finish the Security Wizard.

Configure WEP

It is recommended to enable encryption on your wireless router before your wireless network adapters. Please establish wireless connectivity before enabling encryption. Your wireless signal may degrade when enabling encryption due to the added overhead.

1. Log into the web-based configuration by opening a web browser and entering the IP address of the router (192.168.0.1). Click on **Setup** and then click **Wireless Settings** on the left side.
2. Next to *Security Mode*, select **WEP**.
3. Next to *WEP Key Length*, select the level of encryption (64 or 128-bit).
Hex - (recommended) Letters A-F and numbers 0-9 are valid.
4. Next to *WEP Key 1*, enter a WEP key that you create. Make sure you enter this key exactly on all your wireless devices. You may enter up to 4 different keys.
5. Next to *Authentication*, select **Shared Key**.
6. Click **Save Settings** to save your settings. If you are configuring the router with a wireless adapter, you will lose connectivity until you enable WEP on your adapter and enter the same WEP key as you did on the router.

WIRELESS SECURITY MODE

To protect your privacy you can configure wireless security features. This device supports three wireless security modes including: WEP, WPA-Personal, and WPA-Enterprise. WEP is the original wireless encryption standard. WPA provides a higher level of security. WPA-Personal does not require an authentication server. The WPA-Enterprise option requires an external RADIUS server.

Security Mode : WEP

WEP

If you choose the WEP security option this device will ONLY operate in Legacy Wireless mode (802.11B/G). This means you will NOT get 11N performance due to the fact that WEP is not supported by the Draft 11N specification.

WEP is the wireless encryption standard. To use it you must enter the same key(s) into the router and the wireless stations. For 64 bit keys you must enter 10 hex digits into each key box. For 128 bit keys you must enter 26 hex digits into each key box. A hex digit is either a number from 0 to 9 or a letter from A to F. For the most secure use of WEP set the authentication type to "Shared Key" when WEP is enabled.

You may also enter any text string into a WEP key box, in which case it will be converted into a hexadecimal key using the ASCII values of the characters. A maximum of 5 text characters can be entered for 64 bit keys, and a maximum of 13 characters for 128 bit keys.

WEP Key Length : 128 bit (26 hex digits) (length applies to all keys)

WEP Key 1 :

WEP Key 2 :

WEP Key 3 :

WEP Key 4 :

Default WEP Key : WEP Key 1

Authentication : Open

Configure WPA-Personal (PSK)

It is recommended to enable encryption on your wireless router before your wireless network adapters. Please establish wireless connectivity before enabling encryption. Your wireless signal may degrade when enabling encryption due to the added overhead.

1. Log into the web-based configuration by opening a web browser and entering the IP address of the router (192.168.0.1). Click on **Setup** and then click **Wireless Settings** on the left side.
2. Next to *Security Mode*, select **WPA-Personal**.
3. Next to *WPA Mode*, select **Auto**, **WPA2 Only**, or **WPA Only**. Use **Auto** if you have wireless clients using both WPA and WPA2.
4. Next to *Group Key Update Interval*, enter the amount of time before the group key used for broadcast and multicast data is changed (3600 is default).
5. Next to *Pre-Shared Key*, enter a key (passphrase). The key is entered as a pass-phrase in ASCII format at both ends of the wireless connection. The pass-phrase must be between 8-63 characters.
6. Click **Save Settings** to save your settings. If you are configuring the router with a wireless adapter, you will lose connectivity until you enable WPA-PSK on your adapter and enter the same passphrase as you did on the router.

WIRELESS SECURITY MODE

To protect your privacy you can configure wireless security features. This device supports three wireless security modes including: WEP, WPA-Personal, and WPA-Enterprise. WEP is the original wireless encryption standard. WPA provides a higher level of security. WPA-Personal does not require an authentication server. The WPA-Enterprise option requires an external RADIUS server.

Security Mode :

WPA

Use **WPA** or **WPA2** mode to achieve a balance of strong security and best compatibility. This mode uses WPA for legacy clients while maintaining higher security with stations that are WPA2 capable. Also the strongest cipher that the client supports will be used. For best security, use **WPA2 Only** mode. This mode uses AES (CCMP) cipher and legacy stations are not allowed access with WPA security. For maximum compatibility, use **WPA Only**. This mode uses TKIP cipher. Some gaming and legacy devices work only in this mode.

To achieve better wireless performance use **WPA2 Only** security mode (or in other words AES cipher).

WPA Mode :

Group Key Update Interval : (seconds)

PRE-SHARED KEY

Pre-Shared Key :

Configure WPA-Enterprise (RADIUS)

It is recommended to enable encryption on your wireless router before your wireless network adapters. Please establish wireless connectivity before enabling encryption. Your wireless signal may degrade when enabling encryption due to the added overhead.

1. Log into the web-based configuration by opening a web browser and entering the IP address of the router (192.168.0.1). Click on **Setup** and then click **Wireless Settings** on the left side.
2. Next to *Security Mode*, select **WPA-Enterprise**.
3. Next to *WPA Mode*, select **Auto**, **WPA2 Only**, or **WPA Only**. Use **Auto** if you have wireless clients using both WPA and WPA2.
4. Next to *Group Key Update Interval*, enter the amount of time before the group key used for broadcast and multicast data is changed (3600 is default).
5. Next to *Authentication Timeout*, enter the amount of time before a client is required to re-authenticate (60 minutes is default).
6. Next to *RADIUS Server IP Address* enter the IP Address of your RADIUS server.
7. Next to *RADIUS Server Port*, enter the port you are using with your RADIUS server. 1812 is the default port.
8. Next to *RADIUS Server Shared Secret*, enter the security key.

WIRELESS SECURITY MODE

To protect your privacy you can configure wireless security features. This device supports three wireless security modes including: WEP, WPA-Personal, and WPA-Enterprise. WEP is the original wireless encryption standard. WPA provides a higher level of security. WPA-Personal does not require an authentication server. The WPA-Enterprise option requires an external RADIUS server.

Security Mode:

WPA

Use **WPA** or **WPA2** mode to achieve a balance of strong security and best compatibility. This mode uses WPA for legacy clients while maintaining higher security with stations that are WPA2 capable. Also the strongest cipher that the client supports will be used. For best security, use **WPA2 Only** mode. This mode uses AES (CCMP) cipher and legacy stations are not allowed access with WPA security. For maximum compatibility, use **WPA Only**. This mode uses TKIP cipher. Some gaming and legacy devices work only in this mode.

To achieve better wireless performance use **WPA2 Only** security mode (or in other words AES cipher).

WPA Mode:

Group Key Update Interval: (seconds)

EAP (802.1X)

When WPA enterprise is enabled, the router uses EAP (802.1x) to authenticate clients via a remote RADIUS server.

Authentication Timeout: (minutes)

RADIUS server IP Address:

RADIUS server Port:

RADIUS server Shared Secret:

MAC Address Authentication: ☒

[Advanced >>](#)

9. If the *MAC Address Authentication* box is selected then the user will need to connect from the same computer whenever logging into the wireless network.
10. Click **Advanced** to enter settings for a secondary RADIUS Server.
11. Click **Apply Settings** to save your settings.

EAP (802.1X)

When WPA enterprise is enabled, the router uses EAP (802.1x) to authenticate clients via a remote RADIUS server.

Authentication Timeout : (minutes)

RADIUS server IP Address :

RADIUS server Port :

RADIUS server Shared Secret :

MAC Address Authentication : ☒

[<< Advanced](#)

Optional backup RADIUS server:

Second RADIUS server IP Address :

Second RADIUS server Port :

Second RADIUS server Shared Secret :

Second MAC Address Authentication : ☒

Connect to a Wireless Network Using Windows® XP

Windows® XP users may use the built-in wireless utility (Zero Configuration Utility). The following instructions are for Service Pack 2 users. If you are using another company's utility or Windows® 2000, please refer to the user manual of your wireless adapter for help with connecting to a wireless network. Most utilities will have a "site survey" option similar to the Windows® XP utility as seen below.

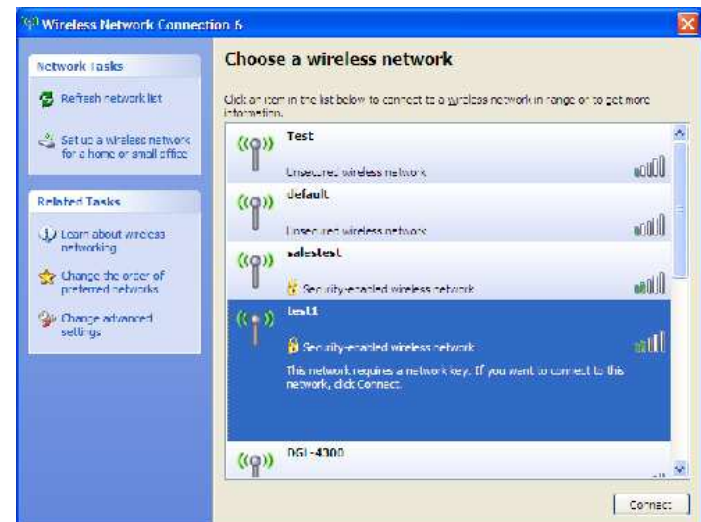
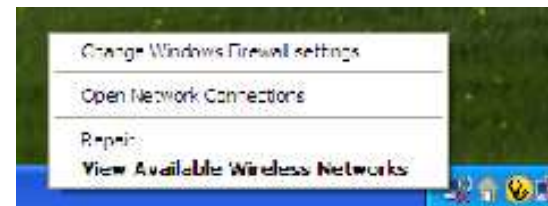
If you receive the **Wireless Networks Detected** bubble, click on the center of the bubble to access the utility.

or

Right-click on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower-right corner next to the time). Select **View Available Wireless Networks**.

The utility will display any available wireless networks in your area. Click on a network (displayed using the SSID) and click the **Connect** button.

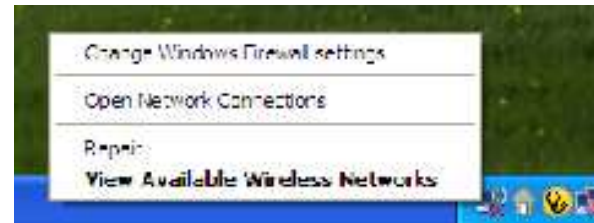
If you get a good signal but cannot access the Internet, check you TCP/IP settings for your wireless adapter. Refer to the **Networking Basics** section in this manual for more information.



Configure WEP

It is recommended to enable WEP on your wireless router or access point before configuring your wireless adapter. If you are joining an existing network, you will need to know the WEP key being used.

1. Open the Windows® XP Wireless Utility by right-clicking on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower-right corner of screen). Select **View Available Wireless Networks**.

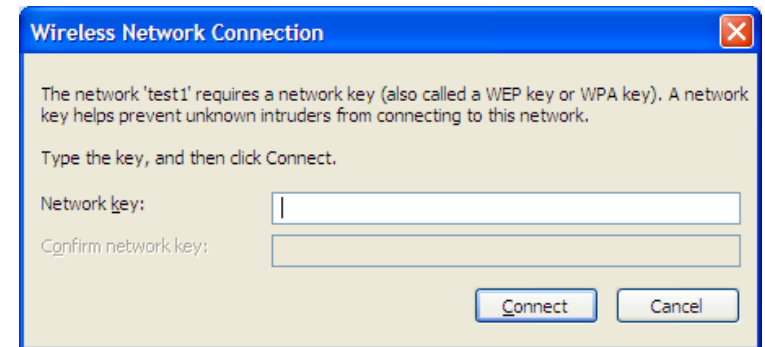


2. Highlight the wireless network (SSID) you would like to connect to and click **Connect**.



3. The **Wireless Network Connection** box will appear. Enter the same WEP key that is on your router and click **Connect**.

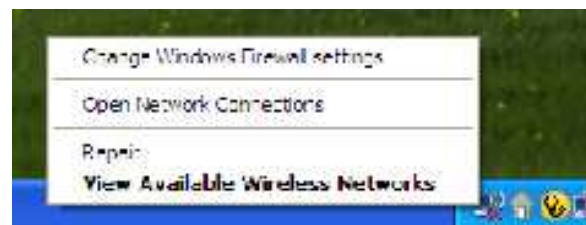
It may take 20-30 seconds to connect to the wireless network. If the connection fails, please verify that the WEP settings are correct. The WEP key must be exactly the same as on the wireless router.



Configure WPA-PSK

It is recommended to enable WEP on your wireless router or access point before configuring your wireless adapter. If you are joining an existing network, you will need to know the WEP key being used.

1. Open the Windows® XP Wireless Utility by right-clicking on the wireless computer icon in your system tray (lower-right corner of screen). Select **View Available Wireless Networks**.

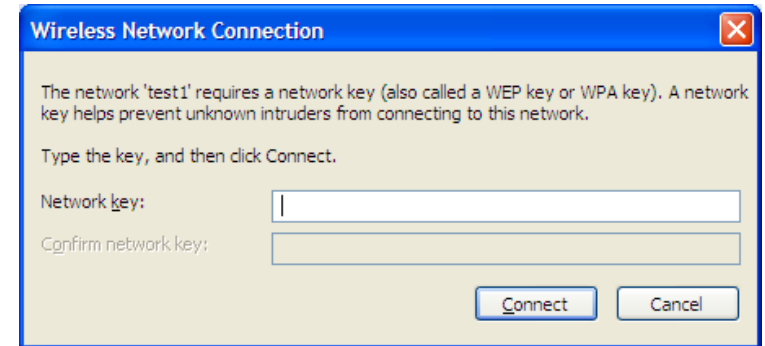


2. Highlight the wireless network (SSID) you would like to connect to and click **Connect**.



3. The **Wireless Network Connection** box will appear. Enter the WPA-PSK passphrase and click **Connect**.

It may take 20-30 seconds to connect to the wireless network. If the connection fails, please verify that the WPA-PSK settings are correct. The WPA-PSK passphrase must be exactly the same as on the wireless router.



Troubleshooting

This chapter provides solutions to problems that can occur during the installation and operation of the DIR-655. Read the following descriptions if you are having problems. (The examples below are illustrated in Windows® XP. If you have a different operating system, the screenshots on your computer will look similar to the following examples.)

1. Why can't I access the web-based configuration utility?

When entering the IP address of the D-Link router (192.168.0.1 for example), you are not connecting to a website on the Internet or have to be connected to the Internet. The device has the utility built-in to a ROM chip in the device itself. Your computer must be on the same IP subnet to connect to the web-based utility.

- Make sure you have an updated Java-enabled web browser. We recommend the following:
 - Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher
 - Netscape 8 or higher
 - Mozilla 1.7.12 (5.0) or higher
 - Opera 8.5 or higher
 - Safari 1.2 or higher (with Java 1.3.1 or higher)
 - Camino 0.8.4 or higher
 - Firefox 1.5 or higher
- Verify physical connectivity by checking for solid link lights on the device. If you do not get a solid link light, try using a different cable or connect to a different port on the device if possible. If the computer is turned off, the link light may not be on.
- Disable any internet security software running on the computer. Software firewalls such as Zone Alarm, Black Ice, Sygate, Norton Personal Firewall, and Windows® XP firewall may block access to the configuration pages. Check the help files included with your firewall software for more information on disabling or configuring it.

- Configure your Internet settings:
 - Go to **Start > Settings > Control Panel**. Double-click the **Internet Options** icon. From the **Security** tab, click the button to restore the settings to their defaults.
 - Click the **Connection** tab and set the dial-up option to Never Dial a Connection. Click the LAN Settings button. Make sure nothing is checked. Click **OK**.
 - Go to the **Advanced** tab and click the button to restore these settings to their defaults. Click **OK** three times.
 - Close your web browser (if open) and open it.
- Access the web management. Open your web browser and enter the IP address of your D-Link router in the address bar. This should open the login page for your the web management.
- If you still cannot access the configuration, unplug the power to the router for 10 seconds and plug back in. Wait about 30 seconds and try accessing the configuration. If you have multiple computers, try connecting using a different computer.

2. What can I do if I forgot my password?

If you forgot your password, you must reset your router. Unfortunately this process will change all your settings back to the factory defaults.

To reset the router, locate the reset button (hole) on the rear panel of the unit. With the router powered on, use a paperclip to hold the button down for 10 seconds. Release the button and the router will go through its reboot process. Wait about 30 seconds to access the router. The default IP address is 192.168.0.1. When logging in, the username is **admin** and leave the password box empty.

3. Why can't I connect to certain sites or send and receive emails when connecting through my router?

If you are having a problem sending or receiving email, or connecting to secure sites such as eBay, banking sites, and Hotmail, we suggest lowering the MTU in increments of ten (Ex. 1492, 1482, 1472, etc).

Note: AOL DSL+ users must use MTU of 1400.

To find the proper MTU Size, you'll have to do a special ping of the destination you're trying to go to. A destination could be another computer, or a URL.

- Click on **Start** and then click **Run**.
- Windows® 95, 98, and Me users type in **command** (Windows® NT, 2000, and XP users type in **cmd**) and press **Enter** (or click **OK**).
- Once the window opens, you'll need to do a special ping. Use the following syntax:

ping [url] [-f] [-l] [MTU value]

Example: **ping yahoo.com -f -l 1472**

```
C:\>ping yahoo.com -f -l 1482
Pinging yahoo.com [66.94.234.13] with 1482 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 66.94.234.13:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping yahoo.com -f -l 1472
Pinging yahoo.com [66.94.234.13] with 1472 bytes of data:
Reply from 66.94.234.13: bytes=1472 time=93ms TTL=52
Reply from 66.94.234.13: bytes=1472 time=109ms TTL=52
Reply from 66.94.234.13: bytes=1472 time=125ms TTL=52
Reply from 66.94.234.13: bytes=1472 time=203ms TTL=52

Ping statistics for 66.94.234.13:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 93ms, Maximum = 203ms, Average = 132ms

C:\>
```

You should start at 1472 and work your way down by 10 each time. Once you get a reply, go up by 2 until you get a fragmented packet. Take that value and add 28 to the value to account for the various TCP/IP headers. For example, let's say that 1452 was the proper value, the actual MTU size would be 1480, which is the optimum for the network we're working with ($1452+28=1480$).

Once you find your MTU, you can now configure your router with the proper MTU size.

To change the MTU rate on your router follow the steps below:

- Open your browser, enter the IP address of your router (192.168.0.1) and click **OK**.
- Enter your username (admin) and password (blank by default). Click **OK** to enter the web configuration page for the device.
- Click on **Setup** and then click **Manual Configure**.
- To change the MTU enter the number in the MTU field and click **Save Settings** to save your settings.
- Test your email. If changing the MTU does not resolve the problem, continue changing the MTU in increments of ten.

Wireless Basics

D-Link wireless products are based on industry standards to provide easy-to-use and compatible high-speed wireless connectivity within your home, business or public access wireless networks. Strictly adhering to the IEEE standard, the D-Link wireless family of products will allow you to securely access the data you want, when and where you want it. You will be able to enjoy the freedom that wireless networking delivers.

A wireless local area network (WLAN) is a cellular computer network that transmits and receives data with radio signals instead of wires. Wireless LANs are used increasingly in both home and office environments, and public areas such as airports, coffee shops and universities. Innovative ways to utilize WLAN technology are helping people to work and communicate more efficiently. Increased mobility and the absence of cabling and other fixed infrastructure have proven to be beneficial for many users.

Wireless users can use the same applications they use on a wired network. Wireless adapter cards used on laptop and desktop systems support the same protocols as Ethernet adapter cards.

Under many circumstances, it may be desirable for mobile network devices to link to a conventional Ethernet LAN in order to use servers, printers or an Internet connection supplied through the wired LAN. A Wireless Router is a device used to provide this link.

What is Wireless?

Wireless or Wi-Fi technology is another way of connecting your computer to the network without using wires. Wi-Fi uses radio frequency to connect wirelessly, so you have the freedom to connect computers anywhere in your home or office network.

Why D-Link Wireless?

D-Link is the worldwide leader and award winning designer, developer, and manufacturer of networking products. D-Link delivers the performance you need at a price you can afford. D-Link has all the products you need to build your network.

How does wireless work?

Wireless works similar to how cordless phone work, through radio signals to transmit data from one point A to point B. But wireless technology has restrictions as to how you can access the network. You must be within the wireless network range area to be able to connect your computer. There are two different types of wireless networks Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), and Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN).

Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)

In a wireless local area network, a device called an Access Point (AP) connects computers to the network. The access point has a small antenna attached to it, which allows it to transmit data back and forth over radio signals. With an indoor access point as seen in the picture, the signal can travel up to 300 feet. With an outdoor access point the signal can reach out up to 30 miles to serve places like manufacturing plants, industrial locations, college and high school campuses, airports, golf courses, and many other outdoor venues.

Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)

Bluetooth is the industry standard wireless technology used for WPAN. Bluetooth devices in WPAN operate in a range up to 30 feet away.

Compared to WLAN the speed and wireless operation range are both less than WLAN, but in return it doesn't use nearly as much power which makes it ideal for personal devices, such as mobile phones, PDAs, headphones, laptops, speakers, and other devices that operate on batteries.

Who uses wireless?

Wireless technology has become so popular in recent years that almost everyone is using it, whether it's for home, office, business, D-Link has a wireless solution for it.

Home

- Gives everyone at home broadband access
- Surf the web, check email, instant message, and etc
- Gets rid of the cables around the house
- Simple and easy to use

Small Office and Home Office

- Stay on top of everything at home as you would at office
- Remotely access your office network from home
- Share Internet connection and printer with multiple computers
- No need to dedicate office space

Where is wireless used?

Wireless technology is expanding everywhere not just at home or office. People like the freedom of mobility and it's becoming so popular that more and more public facilities now provide wireless access to attract people. The wireless connection in public places is usually called "hotspots".

Using a D-Link Cardbus Adapter with your laptop, you can access the hotspot to connect to Internet from remote locations like: Airports, Hotels, Coffee Shops, Libraries, Restaurants, and Convention Centers.

Wireless network is easy to setup, but if you're installing it for the first time it could be quite a task not knowing where to start. That's why we've put together a few setup steps and tips to help you through the process of setting up a wireless network.

Tips

Here are a few things to keep in mind, when you install a wireless network.

Centralize your router or Access Point

Make sure you place the router/access point in a centralized location within your network for the best performance. Try to place the router/access point as high as possible in the room, so the signal gets dispersed throughout your home. If you have a two-story home, you may need a repeater to boost the signal to extend the range.

Eliminate Interference

Place home appliances such as cordless telephones, microwaves, and televisions as far away as possible from the router/access point. This would significantly reduce any interference that the appliances might cause since they operate on same frequency.

Security

Don't let your next-door neighbors or intruders connect to your wireless network. Secure your wireless network by turning on the WPA or WEP security feature on the router. Refer to product manual for detail information on how to set it up.

Wireless Modes

There are basically two modes of networking:

- **Infrastructure** – All wireless clients will connect to an access point or wireless router.
- **Ad-Hoc** – Directly connecting to another computer, for peer-to-peer communication, using wireless network adapters on each computer, such as two or more DIR-655 wireless network Cardbus adapters.

An Infrastructure network contains an Access Point or wireless router. All the wireless devices, or clients, will connect to the wireless router or access point.

An Ad-Hoc network contains only clients, such as laptops with wireless cardbus adapters. All the adapters must be in Ad-Hoc mode to communicate.

Networking Basics

Check your IP address

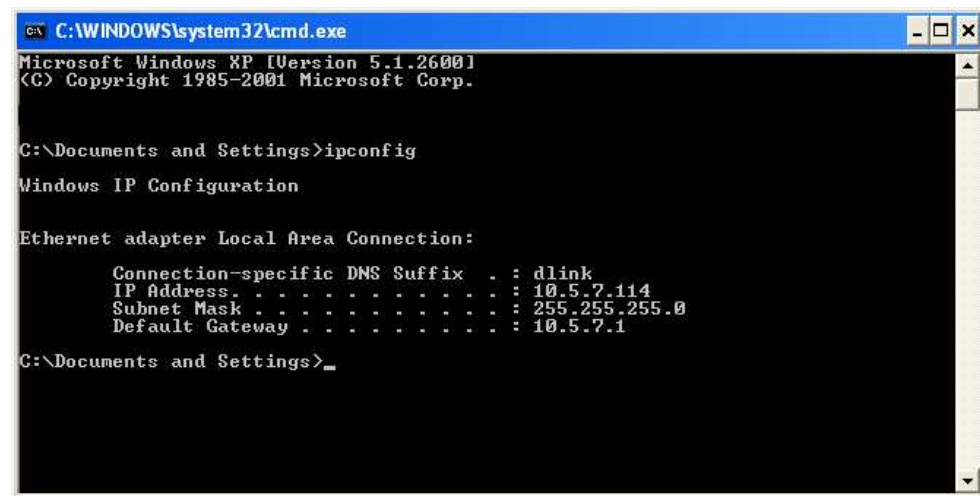
After you install your new D-Link adapter, by default, the TCP/IP settings should be set to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server (i.e. wireless router) automatically. To verify your IP address, please follow the steps below.

Click on **Start > Run**. In the run box type **cmd** and click **OK**.

At the prompt, type **ipconfig** and press **Enter**.

This will display the IP address, subnet mask, and the default gateway of your adapter.

If the address is 0.0.0.0, check your adapter installation, security settings, and the settings on your router. Some firewall software programs may block a DHCP request on newly installed adapters.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : dlink
    IP Address. . . . . : 10.5.7.114
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.5.7.1

C:\Documents and Settings>
```

If you are connecting to a wireless network at a hotspot (e.g. hotel, coffee shop, airport), please contact an employee or administrator to verify their wireless network settings.

Statically Assign an IP address

If you are not using a DHCP capable gateway/router, or you need to assign a static IP address, please follow the steps below:

Step 1

Windows® XP - Click on **Start > Control Panel > Network Connections**.

Windows® 2000 - From the desktop, right-click **My Network Places > Properties**.

Step 2

Right-click on the **Local Area Connection** which represents your D-Link network adapter and select **Properties**.

Step 3

Highlight **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.

Step 4

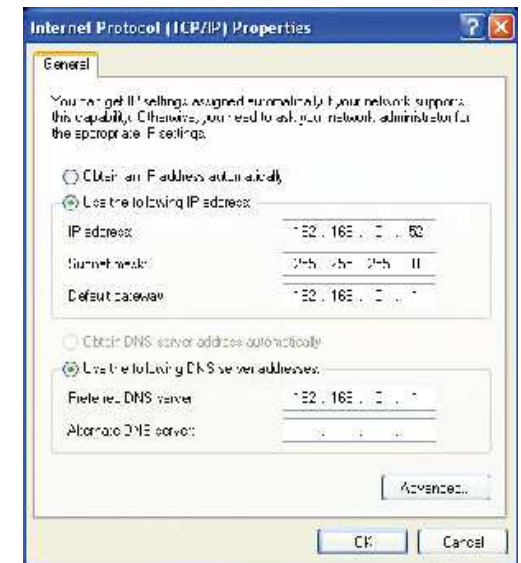
Click **Use the following IP address** and enter an IP address that is on the same subnet as your network or the LAN IP address on your router.

Example: If the router's LAN IP address is 192.168.0.1, make your IP address 192.168.0.X where X is a number between 2 and 99. Make sure that the number you choose is not in use on the network. Set Default Gateway the same as the LAN IP address of your router (192.168.0.1).

Set Primary DNS the same as the LAN IP address of your router (192.168.0.1). The Secondary DNS is not needed or you may enter a DNS server from your ISP.

Step 5

Click **OK** twice to save your settings.



Technical Specifications

Standards

- IEEE 802.11n (draft)
- IEEE 802.11g
- IEEE 802.11b
- IEEE 802.3
- IEEE 802.3u

Security

- WPA-Personal
- WPA2-Personal
- WPA-Enterprise
- WPA2-Enterprise
- 64/128-bit WEP

Wireless Signal Rates*

- 108Mbps
- 54Mbps
- 36Mbps
- 18Mbps
- 11Mbps
- 6Mbps
- 2Mbps
- 48Mbps
- 24Mbps
- 12Mbps
- 9Mbps
- 5.5Mbps
- 1Mbps

MSC (0-15)

- 130Mbps (270)
- 104Mbps (216)
- 66Mbps (135)
- 52Mbps (108)
- 26Mbps (54)
- 12Mbps (27)
- 117Mbps (243)
- 78Mbps (162)
- 58.5Mbps (121.5)
- 39Mbps (81)
- 19.5Mbps (40.5)
- 6.5Mbps (13.5)

Frequency Range

2.4GHz to 2.483GHz

Transmitter Output Power

15dBm $\pm$ 2dB

External Antenna Type

Three (3) detachable reverse SMA Antennas

LEDs

- Power
- WLAN
- Internet
- LAN (10/100)
- Status
- USB

Operating Temperature

32°F to 131°F (0°C to 55°C)

Humidity

95% maximum (non-condensing)

Safety & Emissions

- FCC
- CE

Dimensions

- L = 7.6 inches
- W = 4.6 inches
- H = 1.2inches

* Maximum wireless signal rate derived from IEEE Standard 802.11g and Draft 802.11n specifications. Actual data throughput will vary. Network conditions and environmental factors, including volume of network traffic, building materials and construction, and network overhead, lower actual data throughput rate. Environmental factors will adversely affect wireless signal range.

Technical Support

You can find software updates and user documentation on the D-Link websites.

If you require product support, we encourage you to browse our FAQ section on the Web Site before contacting the Support line. We have many FAQ's which we hope will provide you a speedy resolution for your problem.

For Customers within The United Kingdom & Ireland:

D-Link UK & Ireland Technical Support over the Internet:

<http://www.dlink.co.uk>

<ftp://ftp.dlink.co.uk>

D-Link UK & Ireland Technical Support over the Telephone:

08456 12 0003 (United Kingdom)

+1890 886 899 (Ireland)

Lines Open

8.00am-10.00pm Mon-Fri

10.00am-7.00pm Sat & Sun

For Customers within Canada:

D-Link Canada Technical Support over the Telephone:

1-800-361-5265 (Canada)

Mon. to Fri. 7:30AM to 9:00PM EST

D-Link Canada Technical Support over the Internet:

<http://support.dlink.ca>

email: support@dlink.ca