



# How to configure "Client Mode" on TP-Link TL-WR802N

Configuring "client mode" on TP-Link Nano router. Steps beyond "User Manual", required to make it working...

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## INTRODUCTION

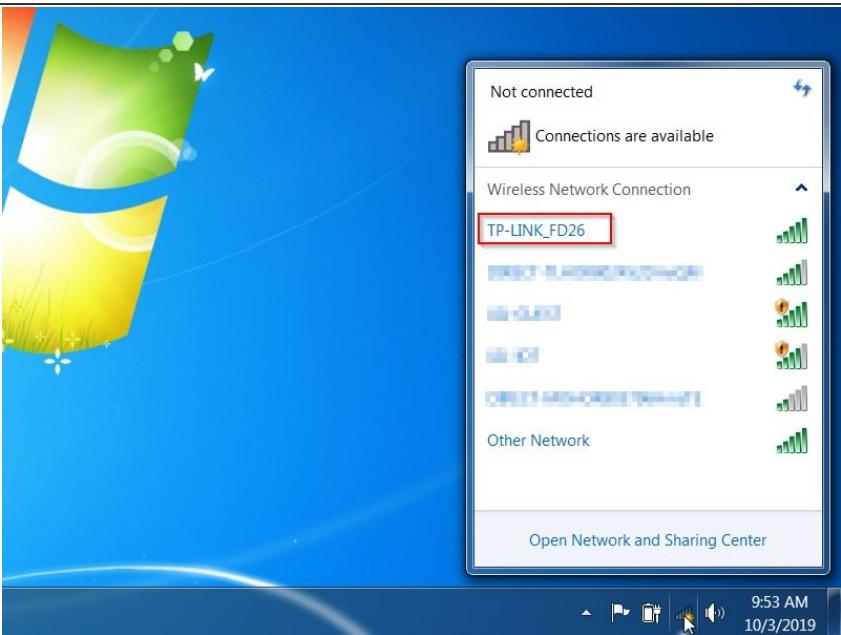
We have upgraded our wireless system, and suddenly a few devices stopped working over WiFi. These are locked PCs that have TP-Link TL-WR802N (version 2.0) to connect a copper Ethernet client to the WiFi network. I was impressed with a router, except it still was not working, when followed vendor instructions. The user manual is very simple (and it should be): (1) Reset router to factory default, (2) Use step-by-step wizard to configure “client mode”, (3) Enjoy... Except it was not working. PC behind the router was not receiving DHCP, and end up with 169.x.x.x address.

## Step 1 — How to configure "Client Mode" on TP-Link TL-WR802N



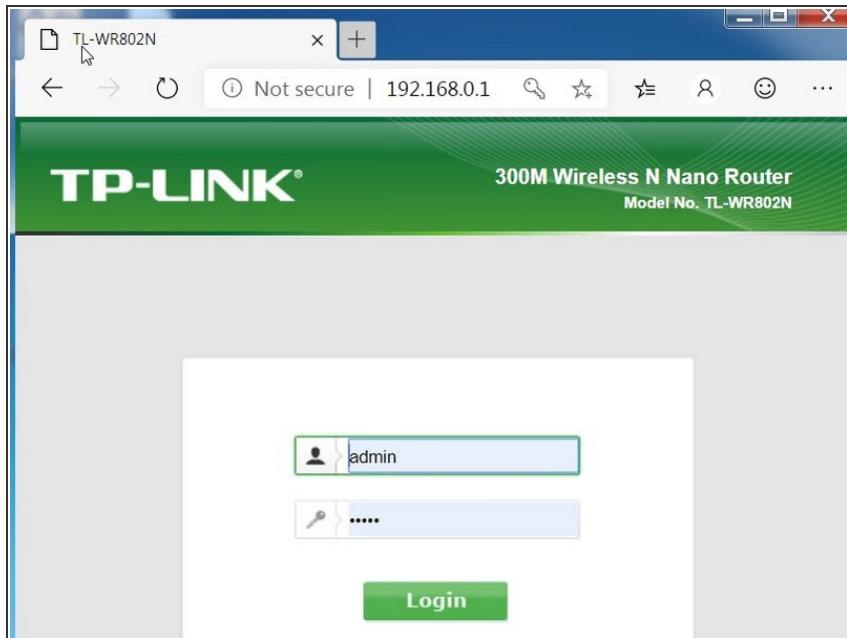
- Reset router to a factory (reset button for 5-10 seconds).

## Step 2



- Use PC to connect through WiFi to TP-LINK\_xx SSID.

## Step 3



- In the browser open a page with IP address 192.169.0.1 (usually default gateway), and login using admin/admin

## Step 4

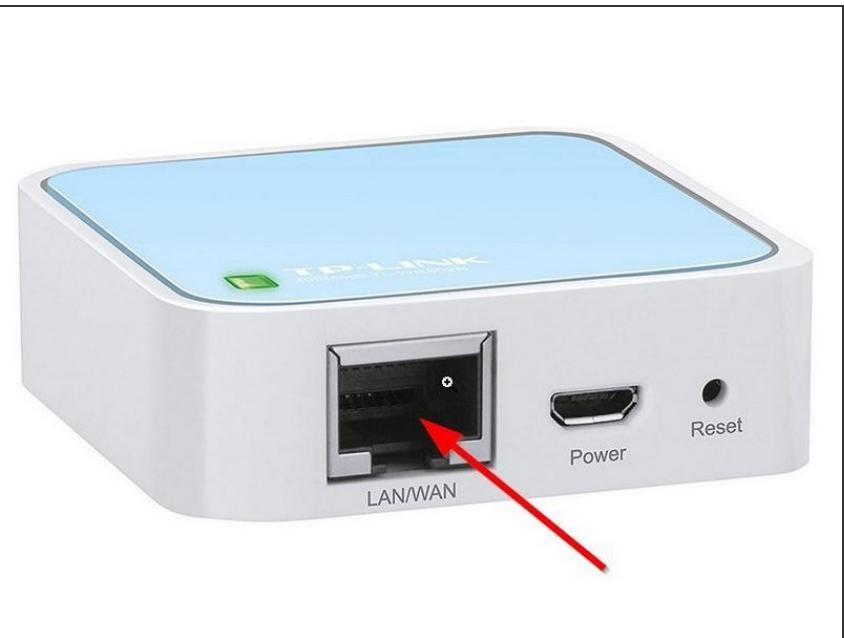
- Go through setup steps: [Next] -> select "Client" mode -> [Next]
- Select AP with SSID you want to use it with (if does not appear, refresh it). Then hit [Next]
- Confirm SSID, specify security settings, shared key if needed, etc. -> [Next]

## Step 5

The screenshot shows two pages of a TP-Link configuration interface. The left page, 'Setup - Network Setting', has a green header. It shows 'Type: Static IP' selected (highlighted with a red box). Below it are fields for 'IP Address: 10.124.202.19' and 'Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0'. A note says: 'We recommend you configure this AP with the same IP subnet and subnet mask, but different IP address from your root AP/Router.' Under 'DHCP Server', 'Enable' is selected. The right page, 'Wireless Settings', has a green header. It shows 'Operation Mode: Client', 'Wireless Name of Root AP(SSID): UIL-IOT', 'MAC Address of Root AP(BSSID): 00:0C:29:00:00:00', and 'Wireless Security Mode: No Security'. The 'Network Settings' section shows 'Default Access: http://tplinkwifi.net', 'Login UserName: admin', 'Login Password: admin', 'LAN Type: Static IP', and 'LAN IP Address: 10.124.202.19'. A 'Save' button is at the bottom. The right page also has a 'Back' and 'Reboot' button. A note at the top of the right page says: 'It's recommended to take a note of these settings that you'll need later for reference.'

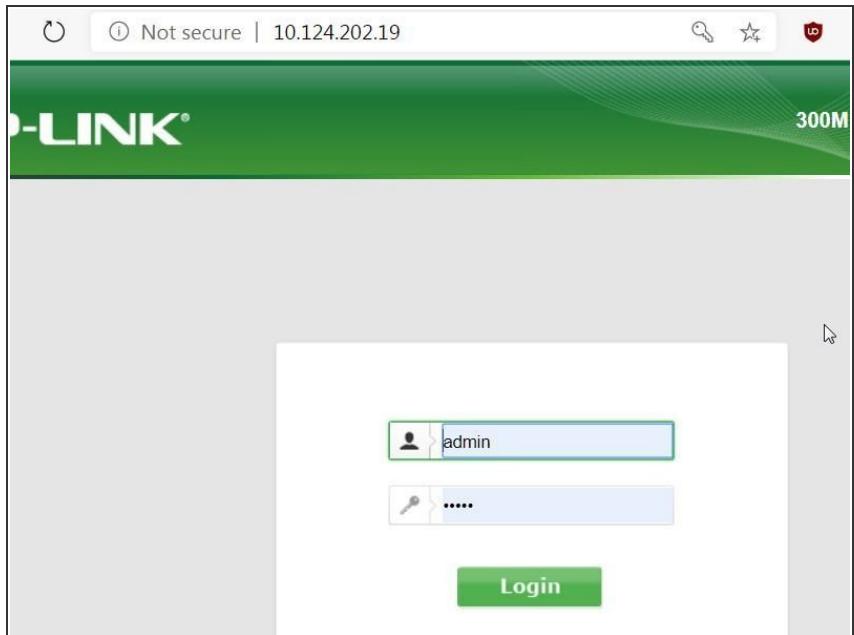
- Select type: "Static IP"
- Configure static IP address within your wireless network (preferably outside your DHCP scope)
- Configure subnet mask as needed
- Make sure "DHCP Server" is "Enabled"
- [Next] -> Reboot

## Step 6



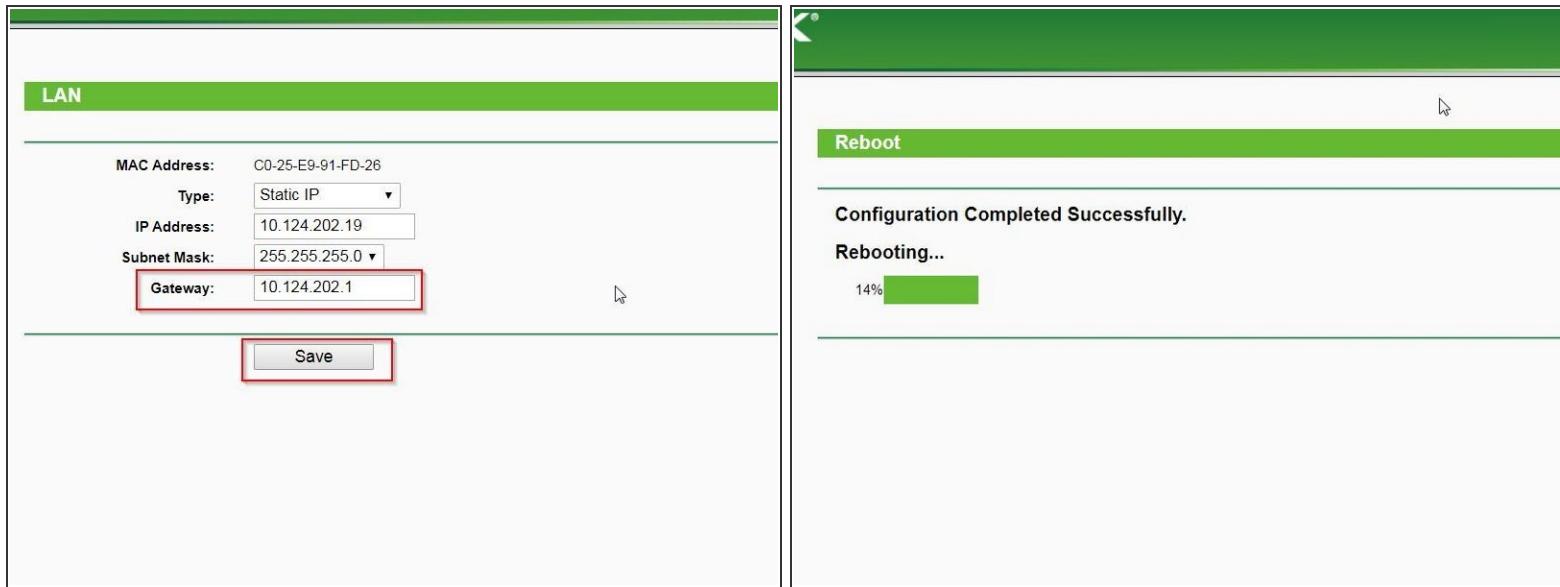
- After this you need to connect another PC to the Ethernet port. It should get IP address from your wireless network, but it will be unable to communicate to the rest of the network, only to the router.
- \*\*\* Generally that's where "User Manual" stops...

## Step 7



- Go to the browser and connect to IP address of the router (which you just configured above). Login with admin/admin

## Step 8



- Go to “Network” section, and configure “Gateway” as the “default gateway” of your WiFi network (after wizard it comes as a TP-Link router address)
- Hit “Save” and router will reboot.
- After reboot you will be able to access router from either LAN or locally connected PC (local connection may be faster and more reliable).

## Step 9

DHCP Settings

DHCP Server:  Disable  Enable

Start IP Address: 10.124.202.251

End IP Address: 10.124.202.251

Address Lease Time: 15 minutes (1~2880 minutes, the default value is 1 min)

Default Gateway: 10.124.202.1 (Optional)

Default Domain: www (Optional)

Primary DNS: 10.151.53.55 (Optional)

Secondary DNS: 10.3.53.50 (Optional)

Save

- Login again (if needed), and now go to DHCP section
- DHCP Server: Enabled
- Start IP: <start IP address> End IP: <end IP address>
- Gateway: <IP address of WiFi network gateway>
- Domain: <your domain>
- DNS: <your DNS servers>

## Step 10

```
Ethernet adapter Npcap Loopback Adapter:  
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . :  
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::24d0:376e:b589:e8ec%14  
  Autoconfiguration IPv4 Address . . . . . : 169.254.232.236  
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0  
  Default Gateway . . . . . :  
  
Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection:  
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected  
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . :  
  
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:  
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : . . . . .  
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::b9f4:256c:c666:ac62%11  
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 10.124.202.251  
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0  
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.124.202.1  
  
Tunnel adapter isatap.(AAD4462F-A79C-478B-AB17-D526EEFDC139):  
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected  
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . :  
  
Tunnel adapter isatap.(53EEB2C3-CAC4-4DFE-876E-E2FF660248EE):  
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected  
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . :
```

- After this – disconnect Ethernet, power off router, then reboot PC (it may retain default route of the TP-Link router, better reboot it), and then connect Ethernet.
- You will be connected to the WiFi network, repeat it a couple times to make sure the process is repeatable.

To reassemble your device, follow these instructions in reverse order.