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How to access my dd-wrt router

[edit] Bridged modem [edit] Introduction In this case the router itself creates the PPPoE connection to the ISP server; but to work, the connection between the modem and the router must have an IP address. Usually the modem gives an address to the client; but this address will never be used except to access the configuration interface of the modem. My modem is a Speedtouch 510, is IP address is 10.0.0.138 and it gives the 10.0.0.1 address to the device connected to it. The easiest way to know these addresses is to connect the modem directly to your computer and take a look at your network card configuration. The default gateway is the Modem address and the Card address is the one provided by the modem. Note: Many modems come configured to use the 192.168.1.x subnet. This is the same subnet that DD-WRT uses for the LAN by default. You need to either set the modem to use a different subnet or set the router's LAN to use an IP in a different subnet such as 192.168.2.1 so that they're not using the same subnet. So it looks like this. By default if you type the IP address of the modem you have an "Impossible to contact the server" error. NOTE: For all methods below, you may need to substitute \$(nvram get wan_ifname) for `nvram get wan_ifname` if `nvram get wan_ifname` does not work. [edit] Primary Method Replace the 10.0.0.2 with an IP in the same range as the modem. If your modem is 10.0.0.1, you should use 10.0.0.2. If your modem is 192.168.0.1, use 192.168.0.2 Go to Administration -> Commands Enter ifconfig `nvram get wan_ifname` 0 10.0.0.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 and click on [Save Startup] iptables -t nat -I POSTROUTING -o `nvram get wan_ifname` -j MASQUERADE and click on [Save Firewall] On builds newer than 42755 you may need to change the above code and enter both lines under the firewall settings instead of splitting them: ifconfig `nvram get wan_ifname` 0 10.0.0.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 iptables -t nat -I POSTROUTING -o `nvram get wan_ifname` -j MASQUERADE and click on [Save Firewall] Notes: `nvram get wan_ifname` gets the WAN port of your router automatically. If you wish to enter it manually, you should run echo `nvram get wan_ifname` to get your WAN interface name. [edit] Success Report Environment ADSL2+ service with static IP (no PPPoE or DHCP) TP-LINK TD-8817 ADSL2+ Modem Router, configured as bridge, web page at 192.168.1.1 Linksys E1200v2 with DD-WRT 21676, LAN address 192.168.2.1. WAN admin port 8080 Objective WAN access to modem on external IP port 8081 in addition to LAN access(with WAN access to DD-WRT on external IP port 8080). Administration > Commands ifconfig `nvram get wan_ifname` 0 192.168.1.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 [Save Startup] iptables -t nat -I POSTROUTING -o `nvram get wan_ifname` -j MASQUERADE [Save Firewall] On builds newer than 42755 (Smart DNS implemented) you may need to change the above code and enter both lines under the firewall settings instead of splitting them: Administration > Commands ifconfig `nvram get wan_ifname` 0 192.168.1.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 iptables -t nat -I POSTROUTING -o `nvram get wan_ifname` -j MASQUERADE [Save Firewall] [NAT / QoS > Port Forwarding Application Protocol Source Net Port from IP Address Port to Enable DSL Modem Both 8081 192.168.1.1 80] [so modem web page can be accessed from WAN on port 8081 (as well as LAN on port 80)] Important: With WAN access enabled, set strong passwords in both modem and DD-WRT. [edit] Alternate Method An alternate way to execute the above commands on startup if you have JFFS enabled is the following: Log in via ssh/telnet create a file with the following content: #!/bin/sh ifconfig `nvram get wan_ifname` 0 10.0.0.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 save it as "/jffs/etc/config/modem.startup" create another file with the following content: #!/bin/sh iptables -t nat -I POSTROUTING -o `nvram get wan_ifname` -j MASQUERADE save it as "/jffs/etc/config/modem.wanup" make them executable: chmod +x /jffs/etc/config/modem.* [edit] Tertiary Method You can replace the 10.0.0.254 with an IP in the same range as the modem. If your modem is 10.0.0.1, you can use 10.0.0.254. If your modem is 192.168.0.1, you can use 192.168.0.254. Go to Administration -> Commands Enter ip addr add 10.0.0.254/24 dev eth0 brd + and click on Save Startup iptables -t nat -I POSTROUTING -o eth0 -d 10.0.0.0/24 -j MASQUERADE and click on Save Firewall Notes: in the example given eth0 is WAN interface name. On the Setup --> Networking --> Port setup --> WAN Port Assignment you can check your WAN name and replace it according to your port configuration. If you have Guest WiFi (VAP) you should block guest access to your modem like this: iptables -I FORWARD -i ath0.1 -d 10.0.0.1/255.255.255.0 -m conntrack --ctstate NEW -j DROP [edit] SSH Method A good, secure method for accessing modem interface (configuration) is SSH port forwarding, which can be accomplished with the following steps (with Apply Settings on each screen): 1. DD-WRT build with working SSH SSH broken in 21061, fixed in builds >21676 2. Enable SSH service DD-WRT: Services > Services > Secure Shell > SSHd > Enable No need to enable SSH TCP Forwarding for inbound connections. If Password Login is enabled, set a strong administrative password (12-14 random characters), and SSH login to the "root" account with that password. (See Telnet/SSH and the command line) Recommend changing Port to deter port scanners (e.g., 8022). 3. Enable SSH remote management DD-WRT: Administration > Remote Access > SSH Management > Enable Recommend changing SSH Remote Port to deter port scanners (e.g., 8022). 4. Setup route to modem DD-WRT: Administration > Commands Assumes LAN_subnet 192.168.2.nnn and modem at 192.168.1.1 (change as appropriate): ifconfig `nvram get wan_ifname` 0 192.168.1.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 [Save Startup] 5. Configure SSH port forward See Example below. 6. Reboot DD-WRT and test ConnectBot is a good SSH client for Android. Mac OS X Terminal supports SSH. (guide) PuTTY is a good SSH client for Windows. Example Assumes LAN_subnet 192.168.2.nnn and modem at 192.168.1.1 DD-WRT forward in PuTTY: L1080 192.168.2.1:80 (access at) [edit] Notes Modem and LAN should be different subnets as in the examples above. It's not good network topology to have router WAN port and LAN ports on the same subnet (even when 'it works'). (Redirected from Web Interface) You can contol the settings of DD-WRT in two ways: through the Web based Graphical User Interface (Web-GUI), which is explained on this page, using a Linux style command line interface. See Telnet/SSH and the Command Line for more details. You are here: DD-WRT wiki mainpage / Web-GUI [edit] Access via a web browser After installing DD-WRT Firmware you can access the DD-WRT Web-GUI using a web browser pointing to the same IP address as before you installed DD-WRT. These are some of the most common default IP addresses: 192.168.1.1 (most commonly used on Linksys and Asus), 192.168.2.1 (some Belkins), 192.168.11.1 (some Buffalos), 192.168.10.1 or 192.168.30.1 (some Motorolas), and there may be others. [edit] Username and Password The latest versions of DD-WRT will require you to set your own username and password when you first access the web interface. Because the SSH user is always root, it is critical that a strong password be used. These passwords should be a minimum of 12 characters and use numbers and valid non-alphabetic characters. 12 characters dramatically reduces the probability of a successful random attack and has a cost / time infeasible computational requirement. Valid special characters are: ~!@#%&^*()-_+=+{[]};:/? see forum thread: [1] The default username is root and the default password is admin (from v23 SP1). Some earlier versions of DD-WRT did not require a username. [edit] Elements of the Web-GUI The Web-GUI has five main elements 1. The tabbed menu system 2. Main area 3. Action buttons 4. Help information 5. Some system essentials Clicking these text buttons gives you access to further information 1. More... (More Help) 2. Firmware details More notes about the screen elements. The default information screen is the same as menu selection: Status->Sys-Info To save changes you may have made to settings you need to press the Save button. Just moving to a new tab in the menu, will discard settings in the current menu tab. The time will count the time since the router has been powered up, until the router gets WAN access. By default the DD-WRT will automatically try to get the current time from a time server. [edit] Menu Interface map Select one of the menu points below for information about settings within that menu page. (Menu structure as of June 2012 - svn19342 Mega). Setup Basic Setup DDNS MAC Address Clone Advanced Routing VLANs Networking EoIP Tunnel Wireless Basic Settings Radius Wireless Security MAC Filter Advanced Settings WDS Services Services VPN USB NAS Hotspot SIP Proxy My Ad Network Security Access Restrictions NAT/QoS Administration Management Keep Alive Commands WOL Factory Defaults Firmware Upgrade Backup Status Router WAN LAN Wireless Bandwith Sys-Info My Page [edit] Setting details about the Web-GUI Under Administration -> Management you can set various details about the Web-GUI. Like: set Username and Password control Access to the Web-GUI locally/remotely and more select between different Router GUI styles [[Image: [edit] Example.jpg testing klik here]] [edit] Regaining Access [edit] Locally If for some reason you completely lost web access to the router, the web server (HTTP daemon) may be shut down. To regain access try starting the web server. SSH or telnet into the router and enter the following commands: httpd -h /www To connect through secure HTTP, add the option -S at the end of the command. See the httpd man pages for more information about that command. You can use this feature to get a more secure router by activating the web interface only when you need to configure it, and then closing the web server once you're done. To shut down the web server, run the command kill `cat /tmp/var/run/httpd.pid` (note the backquotes) or kill `cat /tmp/var/run/httpsd.pid` If you ran the web server with the option -S to get secure HTTP. [edit] Remotely Method 1: See Enable Web Interface Over SSH/ Method 2: If you're at a remote location and have access to your router through SSH or telnet, but you'd like to enable remote web access, you may use the following command to allow access from one remote IP address: iptables -I INPUT -p tcp -s -dport 80 -j ACCEPT This temporary remote web access will be disabled again when the router reboots (unless you turned Remote Administration on from the settings in the web interface or saved this as firewall script under Administration ->Commands). [edit] Simulation The old Alchemy interface of DD-WRT v22 (This section has not been updated for quite some time). A setup simulation of V22-DD-WRT interface is here. A setup simulation of V23-DD-WRT interface is here. A setup simulation of V24beta-DD-WRT interface is here.

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