

Re: REMOTE DESKTOP FRUSTRATIONS

Source:

http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/WinXP/microsoft.public.windowsxp.work_remotely/2005-07/msg00268.html

- *From:* "Patrick Keenan" <test@xxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sat, 16 Jul 2005 11:24:39 -0400
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"ddwords" <ddwords@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news:259C8D38-BD99-43BB-9C3C-31F047BE8C96@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
> The problem is that two ports have to be opened in the modem which
> connects
> to Optus.

I think you may be mistaken here. I've personally never had to open ports on the modem – just the router.

- > On these accounts an IP address is allocated dynamically at
> login. So everytime you reboot the modem (once every couple of weeks on
> average) you get a new IP address.

Yup, so you fake a fixed address with DDNS. Or, you can purchase a fixed IP from the ISP – but that tends to be expensive.

- > The matter is further complicated by the
> modem being attached to wireless LAN which allocates an internal IP
> address
> to each attached device.

Yes, so you set the machine to have a fixed LAN IP outside the router's DHCP range.

- > I can open up the ports necessary on the modem but
> they do not stay open after a reboot. Also with the firewalling in the
> router, the opening of the ports through the modem gets blocked. I have
> opened the same ports on the router but the IP address of the attached
> devices is different from the IP addresses allocated by the modem. I have
> to have a network bridge between the two which complicates matters by
> another factor again. I think I need a combined wireless router/modem but
> that would only overcome two of the problems? Does anyone know THE
> solution
> to my problem? Please.

The first two steps are to use DDNS to simulate a static WAN IP, and to set fixed IP on the LAN for the machine you're trying to control.

Re: REMOTE DESKTOP FRUSTRATIONS

For DDNS, you'll need to connect to a service, which can be free, though the client can carry a modest cost. Be aware that when you're setting it up, it's easy to over-update the DDNS address and get the name you chose blocked. Resist temptation.

Look here for more details:

<http://www.dyndns.org/>
<http://www.dnsmadeeasy.com/s0306/res/faqs/ddns.html>
<http://renegademinds.com/Default.aspx?tabid=58>

or just google DDNS services.

I have a few clients who do this and it works quite well. Yes, you **may** need to open a port on the router, but probably **not** on the modem.

For the local IP, what I usually do (to avoid having to reconfigure both the router AND the target PC, and to avoid problems if the router is reset to factory accidentally) is to note the stock LAN DHCP range the router provides, then set the target with a fixed address just below that – counting down. So, on one router, the DHCP range starts at 192.168.1.100 and I will set the first fixed IP at 192.168.1.99. Print servers always get fixed IPs so they don't move around.

HTH
-pk

• *References:*

◆ **REMOTE DESKTOP FRUSTRATIONS**

◇ *From:* ddwords

- Prev by Date: **Re: REMOTE DESKTOP FRUSTRATIONS**
- Next by Date: **Remote Desktop Capabilities**
- Previous by thread: **Re: REMOTE DESKTOP FRUSTRATIONS**
- Next by thread: **Remote Desktop Capabilities**
- Index(es):
 - ◆ **Date**
 - ◆ **Thread**