

How to use DDNS access camera in internet

一. Apply for domain name

There are a lot of web site can apply for domain name freely, more applicable has peanut shell DDNS, Comay network etc., following the peanut shells as an example to illustrate.

Log in the registration page of peanut shell domain name, register one domain name.

<https://console.oray.com/passport/register.html?fromurl>



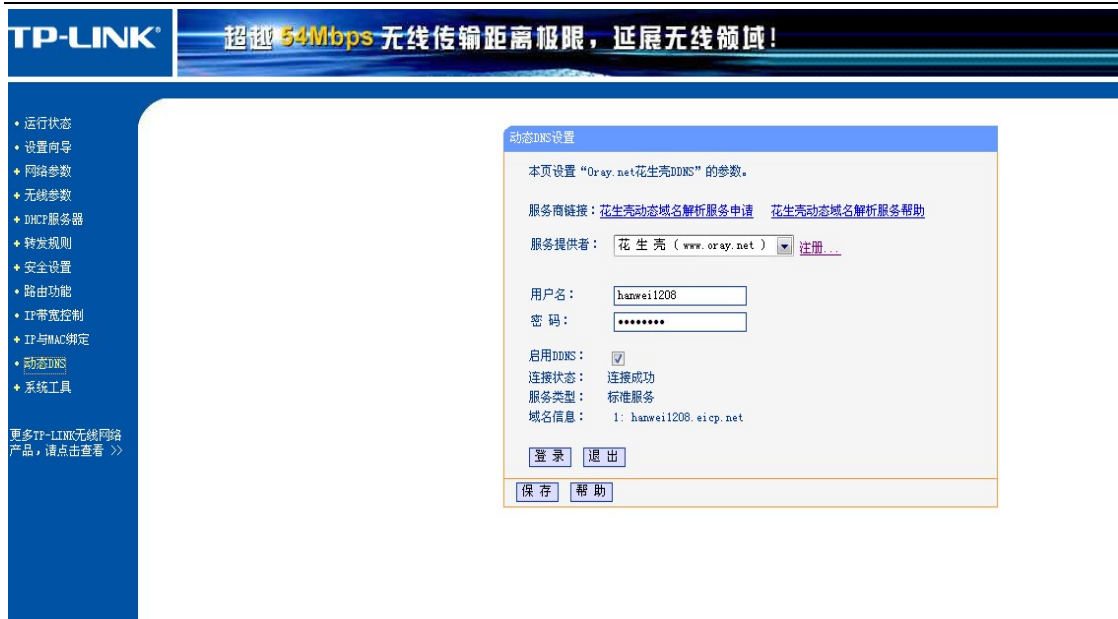
Domain name registration is complete, you will get a free domain name, such as the account you are applying for the IPS-2012, generally corresponding to the domain name is ips-2012.eicp.net.

二. Binding domain

After the completion of the domain name applications, the binding domain in the router or our camera to use the domain name.

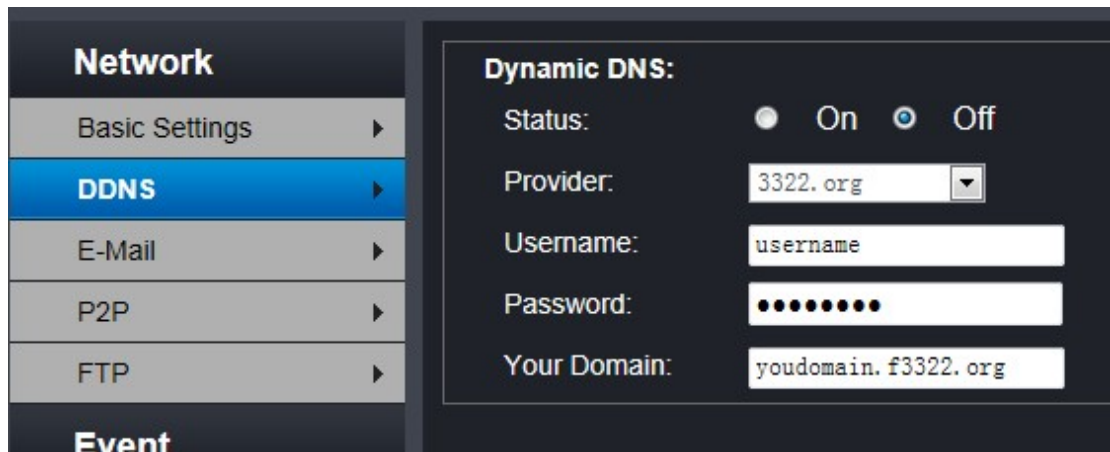
Method 1. Bound to router

General router support domain name to access to find routers binding domain page, enter the domain of application and password. That router and the domain name has been bound. Pay attention to the router supports what type of domain name.



Method 1. Binding domain to the camera

Set the IE interface parameters in our camera - domain settings, enter the domain name and select open, our camera support available in the market most of the domain name provider, such as 3322, dyndns, no-ip, etc.



三. Port forwarding

After completion of the binding domain, but also for the camera several major data port of data transmission to forwarding on the router. But if the camera and router are turned on UPNP function, the router will automatically forward the port to the camera, if not turned on UPNP, will have to manually forwarding on the router.

The port of camera need to forward:

HTTP Port: The default is 80, but the 80 ports is generally occupied in intranet ,we changed to 8000 .

RTSP port: The default is 554

The port of camera need to forward(Remark:The gateway must fill in router IP address of port forwarding)

Network	
Basic Settings	
DDNS	
E-Mail	
P2P	
FTP	
Event	
Motion Detect	
Occlusion Detect	
Alarm in out	
Auto capture	
Record	

LAN Settings	
IP Type:	Fixed IP Address
IP Address:	192.168.1.136
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
Gateway:	192.168.1.1
DNS Type:	Manual DNS
Primary DNS:	202.96.134.133
Second DNS:	
HTTP:	
HTTP Port :	8000 (80 or 1024~32767)
Network Test:	
Wan Test:	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Test"/>

camera port manually set to forwarding on the router (TP-LINK router, for example)

Forwarding settings on the router, external network forwarding to the camera port on the intranet, such as external network port 8000 forwarded to the internal network camera 8000 port in 192.168.1.128

Forwarding Settings,

虚拟服务器	
<p>虚拟服务器定义了广域网服务端口和局域网网络服务器之间的映射关系，所有对该广域网服务端口的访问将会被重定位给通过IP地址指定的局域网网络服务器。</p>	
服务端口号:	<input type="text"/> (XX-XX or XX)
IP地址:	<input type="text"/>
协议:	ALL
状态:	生效
常用服务端口号:	--请选择--
<input type="button" value="保存"/> <input type="button" value="返回"/> <input type="button" value="帮助"/>	

Forwarding list

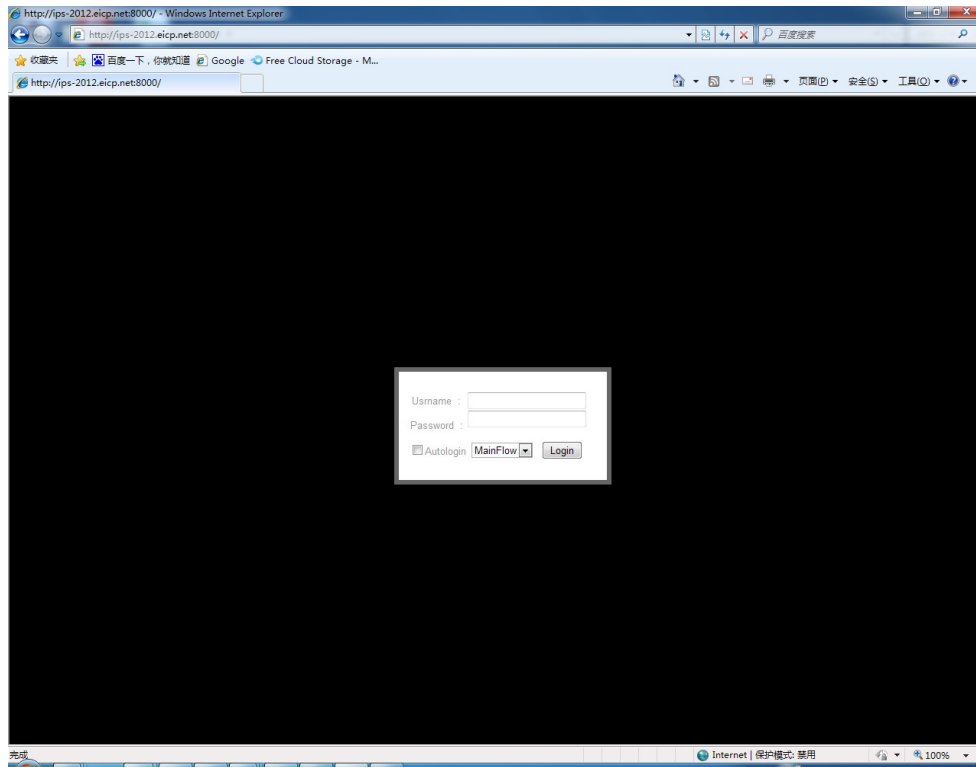
- 运行状态
- 设置向导
- 网络参数
- 无线参数
- DHCP服务器
- 转发规则
 - 虚拟服务器
 - 特殊应用程序
 - DMZ主机
 - UPnP设置
- 安全设置
- 路由功能
- IP带宽控制
- IP与MAC绑定
- 动态DNS
- 系统工具

虚拟服务器

虚拟服务器定义了广域网服务端口和局域网网络服务器之间的映射关系，所有对该广域网服务端口的访问将会被重定位给通过IP地址指定的局域网网络服务器。

ID	服务端口	IP地址	协议	状态	配置
1	8000	192.168.1.128	ALL	生效	编辑 删除
2	554	192.168.1.128	ALL	生效	编辑 删除
3	8001	192.168.1.128	ALL	生效	编辑 删除

Binding domain and port forwarding settings successfully, can access to the camera in the public Internet by domain name + camera HTTP port.



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