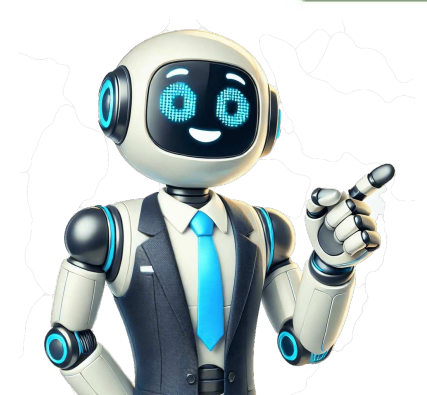


[Click Here](#)



Knowing what the lights on your router mean is key to a strong home internet. These lights tell you if theres power, an internet connection, and if data is moving. This knowledge is important for troubleshooting and keeping your internet running smoothly.Different router brands like Netgear, Linksys, and TP-Link have similar lights, but they might have different names. This router indicator guide helps you understand what each light means, it makes figuring out whats wrong with your internet faster and easier. Stay informed to keep your internet connections tight and avoid any downtime.

Troubleshooting and keeps your internet smooth. Lets look at the typical lights on routers:Power LightThe power light shows if your router is on and working. A solid light means its good to go. If its blinking, your router is starting up. Make sure this light stays on to know everythings running right.Downstream Data LightThe downstream data light is about getting info from the internet. It might blink slowly when starting or fast when downloading. This means your router is receiving data well.Upstream Data LightThe upstream light is for sending data to the internet. It may blink at startup or flash or stay solid when in use. This shows your router is transmitting data correctly.Internet / WAN LightThe internet or WAN light tells you about your online connection. A solid green or white light means all is good. But a red or off light shows theres an internet issue.Wi-Fi LightThe Wi-Fi light is about your wireless connection. It blinks fast when data moves over Wi-Fi. If off, no wireless devices are connected. A red light means theres a Wi-Fi problem.What Lights Should Be on My RouterIts important to know the optimal router lights for a good secure home network. This helps keep your active internet connection going strong. Lets look at the lights that mean your router is working right:Power Light: A solid green light means your router is on and working. A red or black light is bad news, showing power problems or a broken router.Downstream Data Light: This blinks as it looks for a signal from your internet service. It stays solid green once its connected.Upstream Data Light: This one shows the status of uploading data. It flashes when connecting and turns solid green with a good connection.Internet/WAN Light: Solid green shows a good internet connection. Flashing means the router is trying to get an IP address.Wi-Fi Light: It blinks fast when youre using your Wi-Fi. This shows your internet connection is in use.Link Light: This shows devices are connected properly. It flashes with data transfers and stays solid with a quiet but connected network.Ethernet/LAN Light: With routers that have several Ethernet ports, this green light means theres an active connection.WPS Light: Helps with fast device connections. A yellow or blinking light means its trying to connect or has issues.READ-Fix Your Macs Hotspot Connection Issues QuicklyWatching these lights helps you keep a secure home network. Understanding what each light means lets you fix problems fast. This ensures a smooth, active internet connection.Common Colors and Their MeaningsIts important to know what your routers lights mean. Different colors signal different things about your networks health. Heres what you need to know.Green and White LightsGreen or white lights on your router are good news. A solid light means the modem is working well. Seeing a solid green light for the internet shows everything is connected. If the light is flashing green, its trying to connect.For Wi-Fi, green lights show active bands. And on the ethernet port, green means a solid or transferring connection. Solid shows a successful connection, and flashing means data is moving.Yellow LightsYellow lights on your router mean pay attention. They come on during startup or when updating. A slow blinking yellow on Nest Wifi Pro talks about a network issue or loss. Fast blinking during setup hints at possible errors. Knowing this can help you catch problems early.Red or Orange LightsRed or orange lights mean theres a major problem. A blinking orange on the ethernet could be a data issue. Solid red is more serious and might need a reset or support. Fast blinking red on Nest Wifi signals big errors. Red lights often mean you should fix something quickly. This knowledge lets you tackle issues right away.Blinking Lights on Your RouterKnowing what the router blinking patterns mean can help you fix problems. Different blinking lights tell us different things. They can show if everythings working right or if theres a problem.Slow and Steady BlinkingA slow and steady light usually means the router is trying to connect. This is normal when you first turn it on. But if it keeps blinking like that, you might have a connectivity issue. You may need to check your modem or cables.Rapid BlinkingIf the light blinks fast, it means data is moving back and forth. This is good. It shows that your devices are talking to the internet or each other. Watching these lights can tell you if your network is doing okay.READ:IP Configuration Failure: Causes and FixesExplainedGetting to know these lights helps you keep your network working well. It makes fixing connectivity issues easier.Troubleshooting Router Light IssuesFixing router light issues may seem tough, but knowing what each LED means makes it easier. The first thing to do is watch these lights closely. They help start the process of fixing internet problems.If the power light is off, make sure your router is plugged in and getting power. It could also mean theres a bigger power issue.A red power light means the router is doing a hardware test. If it stays red, there might be a problem with hardware or software.An orange or blinking green/orange light indicates a software test is happening.No internet light means your router could be in transparent bridge mode or might need a reset.If the internet light blinks red/green, its trying to configure itself. You might need to restart it if this continues.A red internet light shows something is wrong with the setup. Youll likely need a technician for this.No WAN light means theres no connection between your modem and network. A red WAN light shows a connection issue that requires a technician.If LAN or Ethernet lights are off, it means no device is connected to these ports. A Wi-Fi light off suggests Wi-Fi is turned off, while an orange light indicates its set to shut down temporarily.No WPS light means WPS feature is off. A blinking red light shows theres a connection problem. Some handy network connectivity errors tips include using the right power supply and restarting your modem. Check for overheating and consider a factory reset if needed.Knowing these lights and taking the right actions help in router troubleshooting. They are critical for fixing internet problems. Easy Fixes for Router Light ProblemsFixing your router lights can be simple. Well look at two easy ways to get your internet running smoothly again.Restart Your RouterRestarting your router can solve many internet issues. It refreshes your network and fixes temporary problems. Heres how to reset your router:Turn off your router and modem by unplugging their power cords.Wait for at least 30 seconds before plugging them back in.Wait a few minutes for everything to restart and the lights to become stable.READ:Why Is My Router Blinking Green? Top Reasons ExplainedThis method is fast and often fixes internet troubles.Check for Loose or Damaged CablesChecking your cables is also crucial. Making sure theyre all connected well and not damaged is key. Heres what to do:Look over all cables connecting your modem, router, and devices.Replace any cables that look worn out or damaged.Check that all connections are tight and in place.Loose or damaged cables are common problems that can prevent many internet issues and keep your connection stable.ConclusionLearning about your routers lights is key to keeping your internet running smoothly. These lights tell you right away if somethings wrong. Theyre like clues about your networks health.If you see a red Internet light, it could mean many things, like ISP troubles or a broken router. Knowing what different lights mean helps you fix issues fast. Plus, some problems may fix themselves over time.To solve these issues, try simple steps like resetting your router or checking its power. For bigger problems, you might need to call in experts. By understanding your routers lights, you keep your internet steady and fast. On many occasions, we do not pay enough attention to our Wi-Fi router, and if we look at it carefully, we will see that it flashes some LEDs. The LED lights on the router indicate information and help us diagnose problems with our connection.If they are on, flashing or have one color or another, they tell us what is happening with our Wi-Fi network.In this tutorial, we will understand what each indication means and which lights should be lit or blinking on the router.Each router model has its different characteristics, so not all routers have the same standard regarding the LED blinks.The first thing is that there are many different models of routers on the market so it will depend on the model that we find one arrangement or another. Each manufacturer establishes their pattern in this regard, whether or not the lights flicker and their colors.However, there is a universal system in which all manufacturers use some basic notions, and practically all of them have the same LED lights that can turn green, red or blink to convey the same information visually. The fact that it flashes can be both positive and negative, depending on the case.What lights are there in the Wi-Fi Router?If youre lucky, your router manufacturer may have labelled each LED with an icon or no data is being broadcast. When the light of antenna icon is switched off, check if your routers wireless network settings are correct. Try restarting your router, and if it flashes, it may mean that someone is trying to connect with this method or off if this function is deactivated.The USB light indicates the status of the USB interface. USB ports are not available on all routers since not all of them incorporate a USB connector to directly install devices, such as hard drives, printers, among others.Different states and their meanings:Solid green: Indicates that the USB port is connected to a device and is working properly.Off: Indicates that the USB port is not connected to a device and is working properly.Off: Indicates that the USB port is not connected to a device and is working properly.Off: Indicates that the USB port is not connected to a device and is working properly.Solid yellow: Indicates a problem with the LAN port connection. This may be due to a bad Wi-Fi cable cable connection or device malfunction.Solid red: Indicates that the LAN port cannot successfully connect to the device.Blinking green: Indicates that the LAN port is sending or receiving data.Flashling yellow: Indicates a problem with data transfer. This may be due to network congestion or connectivity issues.Blinking red: Indicates there is a problem with your device that needs to be checked and repaired.QSS or WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) makes it easier for external devices to connect to a Wi-Fi point without having to enter a Wi-Fi password.This is a system that, despite its benefits, can pose security problems, which is why many companies choose not to include it in their devices.This option, although many devices no longer include it, is still present in many others, and in some models, you can proceed to deactivate or activate it as you wish from the router configuration.In the case of the LED indicator, it will turn on when WPS is active on the device; if it flashes, it may mean that someone is trying to connect with this method or off if this function is deactivated.The USB light indicates the status of the USB interface. USB ports are not available on all routers since not all of them incorporate a USB connector to directly install devices, such as hard drives, printers, and pen drives, among others.Different states and their meanings:Solid green: Indicates that the USB port is connected to a device and is working properly.Off: Indicates that the USB port is not connected to a device or there is a connection problem.For troubleshooting, check whether the USB device is connected properly.Also check if the routers USB settings are correct and restarting your router.However, some models have USB and do not have this type of LED indicator. It is an aspect that you should also take into account.If the router supports GPON technology (connection via a fiber optic patch cord, not Ethernet), two more indications, LOS and PON, are added to it instead of WAN:LOS responsible for the existence of the connection:PON is responsible for registering the router in the providers network.This indicates that the cable from the providers network equipment is either connected but not accessible or damaged. Begin by inspecting the WAN port connector for any looseness; it may have simply become detached.If the connector is securely in place but the Internet icon remains unlit, try restarting the device. Persistent issue? Call your providers technical support.Though uncommon, a burnt-out WAN port is a possibility. To test its functionality, use an Ethernet cable connecting the PC to the modem and switch it from the LAN port to the WAN port. If the indicator turns green, the port is operational.How many lights and buttons should be on the router? It all depends on what condition it is in.Lets simulate the most likely situation.The router is connected to all devices, and they receive data packets. Status of the lights that blink and light on the router:Power Steady Lit upWAN (Internet icon) FlashingWAN flashingLAN blinking Lit upUSB steady Lit up if connected to a device otherwise offAfter looking at all the icons under the LED on your router and still wondering what the indicators mean, then its time to seek help from the devices manual. You can download a PDF copy of the instructions directly from the manufacturers website.For instance, a screenshot from the manual of TP Link Archer explaining the status and indication of the icon on the router.In most routers, two LED colors can be found. However, on other devices, there are up to 5 different colors: red, green, blue, orange, and yellow. Therefore, the brand of the device itself comes into play.What is clear is that one of the ways in which we can obtain information about the routers status is by observing the color of the LEDs. They generally use two colors as we said:Green means that everything is in order and working correctly.Red means that an error has occurred or there is a malfunction. In this case it is a symptom that we have a problem in the connection, in the LAN ports or wherever it indicates.Another aspect we have to observe is whether the router flashes or not. Typically, this is linked to the presence of activity on our local network or Wi-Fi. Therefore, we can conclude that:If the router flashes, it is usually an indication that there is traffic on our network and that we have some equipment connected.If the LED light on the router is solid, it means that there are no devices connected.In summary, understanding the meaning of LED lights on your router can be very useful in troubleshooting any issues you may encounter. By paying attention to their color and behavior, you can get a better understanding of the status of your network and take necessary actions to resolve any problems.[Related]How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesOn many occasions, we do not pay enough attention to our Wi-Fi router, and if we look at it carefully, we will see that it flashes some LEDs. The LED lights on the router indicate information and help us diagnose problems with our connection.If they are on, flashing or have one color or another, they tell us what is happening with our Wi-Fi network.In this tutorial, we will understand what each indication means and which lights should be lit or blinking on the router.Each router model has its different characteristics, so not all routers have the same standard regarding the LED blinks.The first thing is that there are many different models of routers on the market so it will depend on the model that we find one arrangement or another. Each manufacturer establishes their pattern in this regard, whether or not the lights flicker and their colors.However, there is a universal system in which all manufacturers use some basic notions, and practically all of them have the same LED lights that can turn green, red or blink to convey the same information visually. The fact that it flashes can be both positive and negative, depending on the case.What lights are there in the Wi-Fi Router?If youre lucky, your router manufacturer may have labelled each LED with an icon or no data is being broadcast. When the light of antenna icon is switched off, check if your routers wireless network settings are correct. Try restarting your router and connected devices.Also, not that some routers both support the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi bands and can have 2 LED lights separately.The Ethernet/LAN port indicator light indicates the status of the routers wired connection. Routers typically have multiple LAN ports along with multiple LAN icons that can be used to connect various devices.In many router models, they incorporate light for each Ethernet port available to connect a cable. Therefore, these will act depending on whether the port is in use or not. These may vary in position, while some models have them on the front of the devices, others have a small LED within the port itself.Steady green: Indicates that the LAN port is connected to a device and is working properly.Solid yellow: Indicates a problem with the LAN port connection. This may be due to a bad Wi-Fi cable cable connection or device malfunction.Solid red: Indicates that the LAN port cannot successfully connect to the device.Blinking green: Indicates that the LAN port is sending or receiving data.Flashling yellow: Indicates a problem with data transfer. This may be due to network congestion or connectivity issues.Blinking red: Indicates there is a problem with your device that needs to be checked and repaired.QSS or WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) makes it easier for external devices to connect to a Wi-Fi point without having to enter a Wi-Fi password.This is a system that, despite its benefits, can pose security problems, which is why many companies choose not to include it in their devices.This option, although many devices no longer include it, is still present in many others, and in some models, you can proceed to deactivate or activate it as you wish from the router configuration.In the case of the LED indicator, it will turn on when WPS is active on the device; if it flashes, it may mean that someone is trying to connect with this method or off if this function is deactivated.The USB light indicates the status of the USB interface. USB ports are not available on all routers since not all of them incorporate a USB connector to directly install devices, such as hard drives, printers, and pen drives, among others.Different states and their meanings:Solid green: Indicates that the USB port is connected to a device and is working properly.Off: Indicates that the USB port is not connected to a device or there is a connection problem.For troubleshooting, check whether the USB device is connected properly.Also check if the routers USB settings are correct and restarting your router.However, some models have USB and do not have this type of LED indicator. It is an aspect that you should also take into account.If the router supports GPON technology (connection via a fiber optic patch cord, not Ethernet), two more indications, LOS and PON, are added to it instead of WAN:LOS responsible for the existence of the connection:PON is responsible for registering the router in the providers network.This indicates that the cable from the providers network equipment is either connected but not accessible or damaged. Begin by inspecting the WAN port connector for any looseness; it may have simply become detached.If the connector is securely in place but the Internet icon remains unlit, try restarting the device. Persistent issue? Call your providers technical support.Though uncommon, a burnt-out WAN port is a possibility. To test its functionality, use an Ethernet cable connecting the PC to the modem and switch it from the LAN port to the WAN port. If the indicator turns green, the port is operational.How many lights and buttons should be on the router? It all depends on what condition it is in.Lets simulate the most likely situation.The router is connected to all devices, and they receive data packets. Status of the lights that blink and light on the router:Power Steady Lit upWAN (Internet icon) FlashingWAN flashingLAN blinking Lit upUSB steady Lit up if connected to a device otherwise offAfter looking at all the icons under the LED on your router and still wondering what the indicators mean, then its time to seek help from the devices manual. You can download a PDF copy of the instructions directly from the manufacturers website.For instance, a screenshot from the manual of TP Link Archer explaining the status and indication of the icon on the router.In most routers, two LED colors can be found. However, on other devices, there are up to 5 different colors: red, green, blue, orange, and yellow. Therefore, the brand of the device itself comes into play.What is clear is that one of the ways in which we can obtain information about the routers status is by observing the color of the LEDs. They generally use two colors as we said:Green means that everything is in order and working correctly.Red means that an error has occurred or there is a malfunction. In this case it is a symptom that we have a problem in the connection, in the LAN ports or wherever it indicates.Another aspect we have to observe is whether the router flashes or not. Typically, this is linked to the presence of activity on our local network or Wi-Fi. Therefore, we can conclude that:If the router flashes, it is usually an indication that there is traffic on our network and that we have some equipment connected.If the LED light on the router is solid, it means that there are no devices connected.In summary, understanding the meaning of LED lights on your router can be very useful in troubleshooting any issues you may encounter. By paying attention to their color and behavior, you can get a better understanding of the status of your network and take necessary actions to resolve any problems.[Related]When it comes to setting up and troubleshooting your home network, your router is the heart of your internet connection. For most of us, the router sits quietly in the corner, or behind a door, and we rarely think about it. But these blinking lights are more than just decorative; they serve as critical indicators that can tell you whether your internet connection, network health, and even security status. In this guide, we'll break down the common status indicators on your router, what they mean, and how to use them to troubleshoot any potential issues. Router status lights, often referred to as LED indicators, are small lights on the front panel of your router. These lights help users understand the operational state of the device and its various components. Typically, these lights correspond to various router functions such as power, connectivity to the internet, wireless network activity, and more. Although different router models may have slightly different setups, most modern routers follow a similar system of color codes and flashing patterns. Solid Green or Blue: The router is powered on and functioning properly. Off: The router is turned off or is not receiving power. Check if the power cable is securely plugged in and the electrical outlet is functioning. Flashing Green or Blue: The router is booting up. This is usually normal when the router is first powered on or after a reset. Red or Amber: The router is having trouble powering on. A red or amber power light typically indicates a fault in the router hardware or a power supply issue.Solid Green or Blue: Your router is successfully connected to the internet through the WAN (Wide Area Network) port, meaning that the connection to your Internet Service Provider (ISP) is active. Flashing Green or Blue: Data is actively being transferred between the router and the internet. This typically happens when youre browsing the web, streaming, or downloading content. Red or Amber: No connection to the internet is detected, which could indicate an issue with the ISP or a misconfiguration of the routers WAN settings. Try restarting the router and checking your internet connection. Off: This light being off often means the router is not connected to the internet, which can be caused by an issue with the ISP or physical connections (such as a loose Ethernet cable).Solid Green or Blue: The Wi-Fi network is active and ready for devices to connect. Flashing Green or Blue: Your router is transmitting data wirelessly. This will flash when data is being sent to or received from connected devices. Amber or Red: A potential problem with the Wi-Fi network is indicated. This could mean an issue with the wireless signal, interference, or even a security concern. If the Wi-Fi light is flashing, it might indicate a security issue. Check all physical connections, including the power cord and Ethernet cables. Restart your router by turning it off and back on. If the issue persists, check for any outages with your Internet Service Provider (ISP) or try resetting the router to factory settings. If the Wi-Fi light is off, your wireless network might be turned off. You can turn it back on by logging into the routers admin interface or using the physical Wi-Fi button (if your router has one). If the Wi-Fi light is amber or red, there might be interference or too many connected devices. Consider reducing the number of devices on the network or changing the Wi-Fi channel. Flashing or blinking WAN and Wi-Fi lights could indicate data transfer or network congestion. Try disconnecting unused devices from the network to reduce load. If you notice slower speeds, check the router settings for a possible firmware update or channel adjustment. Some routers come with additional status lights for specialized functions: Firewall Light: Indicates the status of the routers built-in firewall. If this light is off or flashing red, it may indicate a security issue. WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) Light: This light usually flashes when youre in the process of connecting a new device via WPS. A solid light indicates a successful connection. The blinking lights on your router may seem trivial, but they are important signals that offer critical information about the state of your network and help you troubleshoot problems effectively. By familiarizing yourself with these indicators, you can quickly identify and solve network issues without needing to contact your ISP or a technician. So, next time you notice a flickering light on your router, take a moment to understand what its trying to tell you!t could save you time and frustration in resolving network issues! Most likely need a router when connecting any device to the internet. Its given by your ISP as a free accessory and is used for wired and wireless connections. All routers have LED indicator lights that can sometimes mean differently.However, some users have wondered why their modem light is blinking. Although flashing modem lights is normal for other modems, they sometimes indicate an internet problem. This guide will show you what the light means and how to fix it. If the light is solid green, it means the router is connected to the internet. Typically, a rapidly blinking light indicates a connection problem. If the light is solid red, it means the router is not connected to the internet. If the light is flashing red, it means the router is having trouble connecting to the internet. The Wi-Fi or wireless lights represent your equipments wireless broadcasts. Dual-band routers or gateways often have two Wi-Fi lights labeled 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz. Each of these lights represents a different Wi-Fi network in your home. The 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi has more range than the 5 GHz Wi-Fi, but the 5 GHz Wi-Fi is faster. Knowing the ins and outs of these two Wi-Fi networks can help you get the most out of your internet servicelearn more with our guide on the difference between 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi.The Wi-Fi lights are usually flashing rapidly when your Wi-Fi is in use. If you dont have any wireless devices connected to your Wi-Fi network, these lights may be off. Some routers or gateways may also show a solid green or white Wi-Fi light, which indicates that the Wi-Fi is functional. A red Wi-Fi light usually indicates a problem. The Ethernet light, which is also often labeled LAN, represents a connection between the equipment and a device connected via Ethernet cable. The Ethernet lights may flash or remain solid green. If the Ethernet light is solid green, it means the router is connected to the internet. Typically, a rapidly blinking light indicates a connection problem. If the light is solid red, it means the router is not connected to the internet. If the light is flashing red, it means the router is having trouble connecting to the internet. The Ethernet light, which is also often labeled LAN, represents a connection between the equipment and a user device like a laptop.Link lights can be found on both modems and routers. A link light may be solid or flashing when in use. If you have a separate modem and router, theres an issue with the connection between your modem and router if the link light is red or off. It could be a bad Ethernet cable or a problem with an Ethernet port. Colors can vary across different brands and models of modems, routers, and gateways. Sometimes, the different colored lights are used to represent different states of functionality.Green and white lightsGreen or white colored lights usually indicate things are functioning normally. But some models always maintain green or white colored lights and use blinking to signify different states.Yellow lightsYellow lights represent processes, such as booting up or updating.Red or orange lightsRed or orange lights usually indicate a problem or error with your modem, router, or gateway. Most modems, routers, and gateways use blinking lights to indicate processes, data transmissions, and sometimes errors. A light blinking slowly and steadily typically indicates the equipment is attempting to establish a connection. For example, when you power up your networking equipment, its common for each light to blink slowly for a while before staying solid. This represents the process of the modem establishing whatever connection is represented by the light.If a light doesnt stop blinking slowly and steadily after a long time, say 20 minutes, thats usually a sign theres an issue with that process. For example, if a modems upstream light continues to blink slowly Sporadic, rapid blinking is usually nothing to worry about. Its often used in Wi-Fi and Ethernet lights to represent the transmission of data. It just means those functions are currently being used. Here are a couple of quick and easy things to try if your modem, router, or gateway isnt working properly. Also, see our guides on internet troubleshooting and connecting internet for more tips to get your Wi-Fi tip-top shape. Restarting your equipment is always the first step to solving internet problems. This fix is capable of solving a wide range of common internet issues and its super easy. How to reset a modem, router, or gateway:Step 1: Unplug the power cable from the back of the modem, router, or gateway.Step 2: Wait 60 seconds.Step 3: Plug the power cable back into the back of the modem, router, or gateway.Step 4: Wait for the equipment to reboot. This can take a while, especially if the equipment needs to download and install updates. Its easy for loose or damaged cables to go unnoticed until they cause a problem. If your equipment uses a coaxial cable (the same type used for cable TV), make sure its screwed on hand-tight to the back of the modem or gateway. Check that the cable is screwed on snug to the wall outlet as well.If you have an Ethernet cable connecting a separate modem and router, make sure its pushed all the way into the Ethernet ports and that the spring inset broken, which would allow it to fall out. You should hear the cable fitting click as it locks into the Ethernet port.Lastly, check for any damaged cables. Look for tears, cuts, harsh kinks, and even chew marks from pets. You cant always see if a cable is damaged, so when in doubt, replace. Author - Austin Aguirre Austin worked as a broadband technician installing and troubleshooting countless home internet networks for some of the largest ISPs in the U.S. He became a freelance writer in 2020 specializing in software guides. After graduating with a BS in technical communication from Arizona State University, he joined the team at HighSpeedInternet.com where he focuses on home network improvement and troubleshooting. Editor - Rebecca Lee Armstrong Rebecca Lee Armstrong has more than six years of experience writing about tech and the internet, with a specialty in hands-on testing. She started writing tech product and service reviews while finishing her BFA in creative writing at the University of Evansville and has found her niche writing about home networking, routers, and internet access at HighSpeedInternet.com. Her work has also been featured on Top Ten Reviews, MacSources, Windows Central, Android Central, Best Company, TechnoFAQ, and iMore. A solid aqua light shows your router is connected to broadband. If you're having problems using the internet, you can check a few things: Connect device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do not use the filter provided with your router. If you have other phones connected to your telephone line, disconnect these for now, or make sure they're connected to a broadband filter. Check the white cable with red ends is securely connected to the socket marked WAN or 4on the back of the router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the Openreach modem's Port 1 or LAN1 socket. If checking your cables doesn't help, check the status of your broadband service. Check your broadband: A solid yellow light means your router isn't connected to the internet. Connect your router if it's the first time you've set up your router, or you've recently returned from a factory reset. Connect a device to your router: For example, to a computer, phone or a tablet, use your routers power name and password. You'll find them on the back of your router. If your device supports WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), press the WPS button on the side of the router and follow your devices instructions to connect. Help connecting devices or tech to your router: Device previously worked: If your device was working before, try moving closer to your router to check if you're too far away; it may be a problem with your device, try switching it off and on again; it may be a problem with your router, try turning it off for two minutes, turn it back on and after five minutes check your lights again;check you've not changed the name of your wireless network, select to forget the network and try to connect again; If you're still unable to use the internet, check for any issues with your service. Check your broadband: A flashing yellow light means your router is connecting to broadband. Give it at least three minutes to connect. The light will turn aqua when your router is ready. If the light keeps flashing yellow or starts flashing aqua, see the steps to fix a flashing aqua light. A flashing aqua light means your router hasn't been able to connect to broadband. If the light keeps flashing, your broadband cables might not be connected securely. Follow these steps based on your connection type. Part fibre or copper: Check one end of the broadband cable is securely connected to the socket marked Broadband on the back of your router.Check the other end of the cable is connected to the broadband filter supplied in the box.Check the broadband filter is connected to your phone socket. If you have an Openreach socket with a built-in filter (labelled double master socket in the image)do