



**MATRIX AI NETWORK
PORT 50505 OPENING
GUIDE**

Foreword

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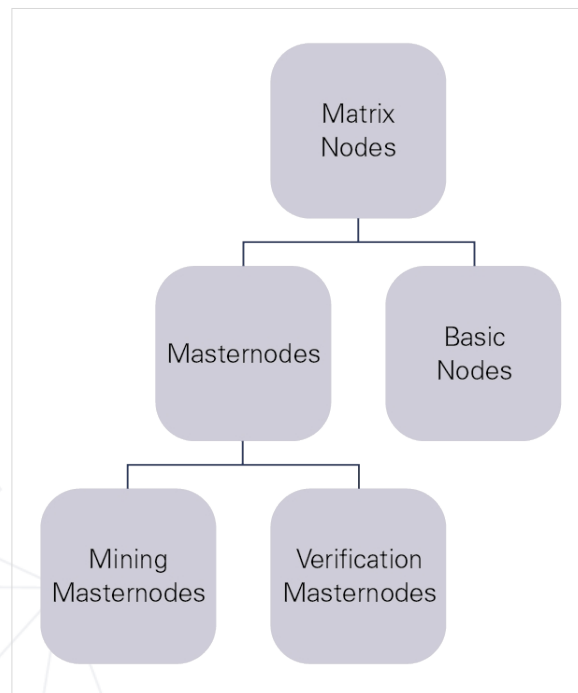


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Thank you for supporting the Matrix AI Network by choosing to become a node! This article details how to open port 50505 to ensure the normal operation of your Matrix AI Network Masternode.

Matrix AI Network Nodes: A Brief Introduction

The Matrix AI Network supports two types of nodes: Basic nodes and Masternodes. Basic nodes allow users to sync with the blockchain data. There are two types of Matrix Masternodes: Mining and Verification Masternodes. Both are responsible for maintaining the normal operation of the Matrix blockchain – namely, packaging and verifying transactions.



Port 50505

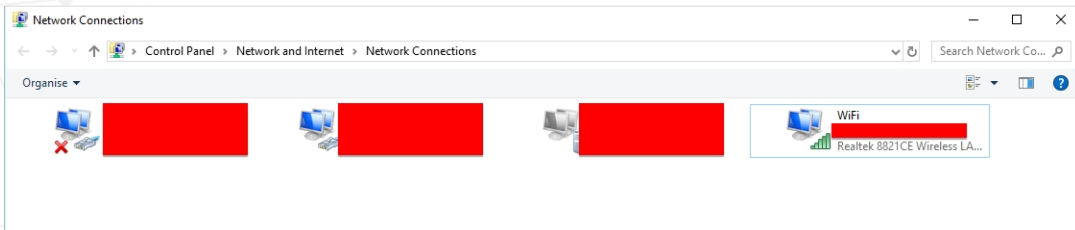
To guarantee the normal operation of your Matrix Masternode, you need to ensure that you have opened Port 50505.

There are many ways to check if an individual port is open. One method is to use an online tool such as You Get Signal: <https://www.yougetsignal.com/tools/open-ports/>

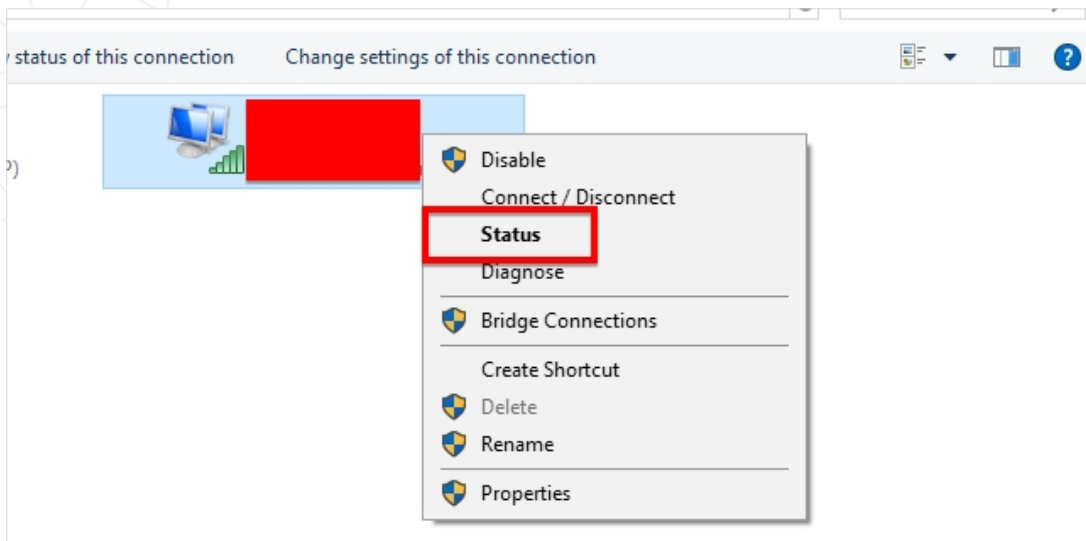
To verify if Port 50505 is open, you will need the IP address associated with your Matrix Masternode. Luckily, finding this IP is simple. Tools like You Get Signal often will automatically detect your machine's IP address. If, for whatever reason, your IP address is not automatically detected, you may need to find it manually.

Find your IP Address on Windows

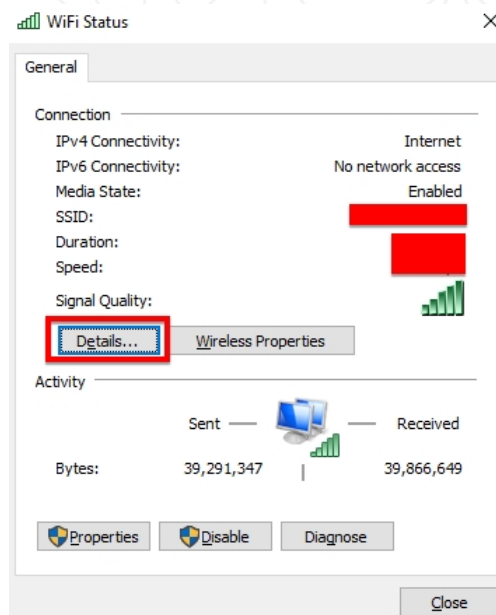
1. Open your "Network Connections".



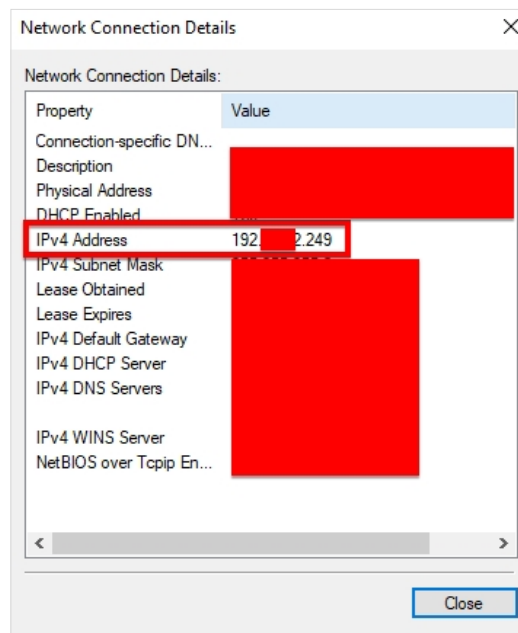
2. Right click on your active network, and select "Status". A new window will pop up.



3. Click "Details...". A new window will pop up.



4. Your machine's IP address can be found next to IPv4 Address.



Find your IP Address on a MAC

1. Open your Terminal.
2. Type "sudo ifconfig -a", while omitting the apostrophes. Click Enter. Your machine's IP address can be found in the "eth0" section.

```
[root@ ~]# ifconfig -a
flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 172.18.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 0.0.0.0
ether 02:42:ef:de:0d:4d txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
RX packets 68388 bytes 8271426 (7.8 MiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 80260 bytes 143515591 (136.8 MiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 172.17.232.54 netmask 255.255.240.0 broadcast 172.17.232.63
ether 00:16:3e:30:69:6e txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 26256884 bytes 5295396754 (4.9 GiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 26164495 bytes 3386144857 (3.1 GiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

If you decide to use You Get Signal, simply click the link above, confirm that your IP address was automatically detected, enter 50505 next to "Port Number" and click "Check." After a few seconds, you will be told whether or not Port 50505 is open.

If Port 50505 is already open, you may ignore the rest of this guide. If Port 50505 is closed, read on!

you get signal

Port Forwarding Tester

your external address
[redacted]

open port finder

Remote Address [redacted] Port Number 50505

Port 50505 is closed or [redacted]

1) Confirm that your IP address is written here. It should fill automatically.

2) Input 50505 and click "Check".

3) After a few seconds, this will indicate if your Port 50505 is "open" or "closed".

Common ports

- 21 FTP
- 22 SSH
- 23 TELNET
- 25 SMTP
- 53 DNS
- 80 HTTP
- 110 POP3
- 115 SFTP
- 135 RPC
- 139 NetBIOS
- 143 IMAP
- 194 IRC
- 3306 MySQL
- 3389 Remote Desktop
- 5632 PCAnywhere
- 5900 VNC
- 6112 Warcraft III
- Scan All Common Ports

For more a comprehensive list of TCP and UDP ports, check out [this Wikipedia article](#).

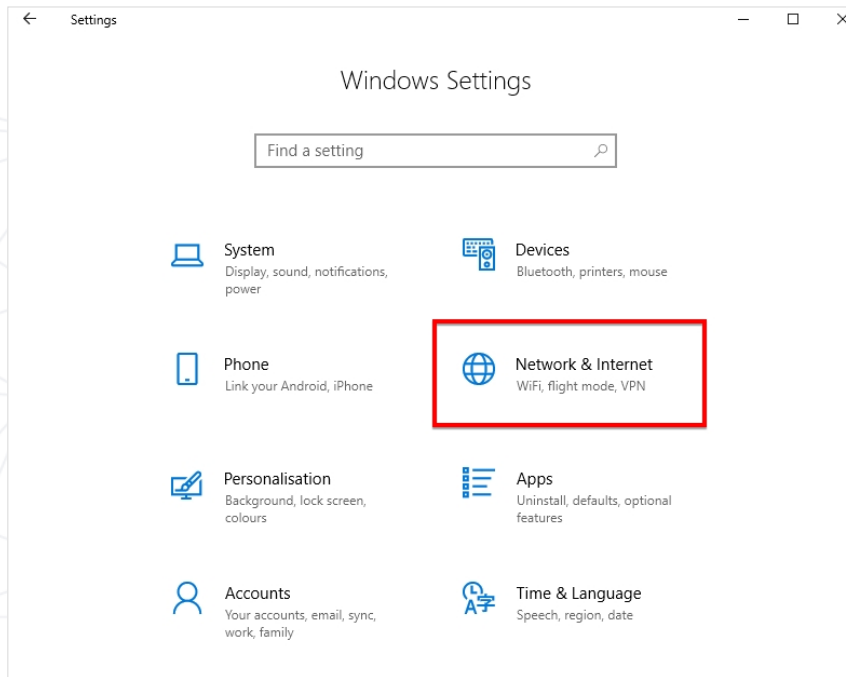
If you are looking for a software solution to help you configure port forwarding on your network, try using this powerful [Port Forwarding Wizard](#).

If my tool has been helpful to you, check out my [desktop wallpaper](#) site or follow me on Twitter [@kirkouimet](#). Also, if your router is causing you massive grief try picking up a cheap Netgear N600 on [Amazon](#).

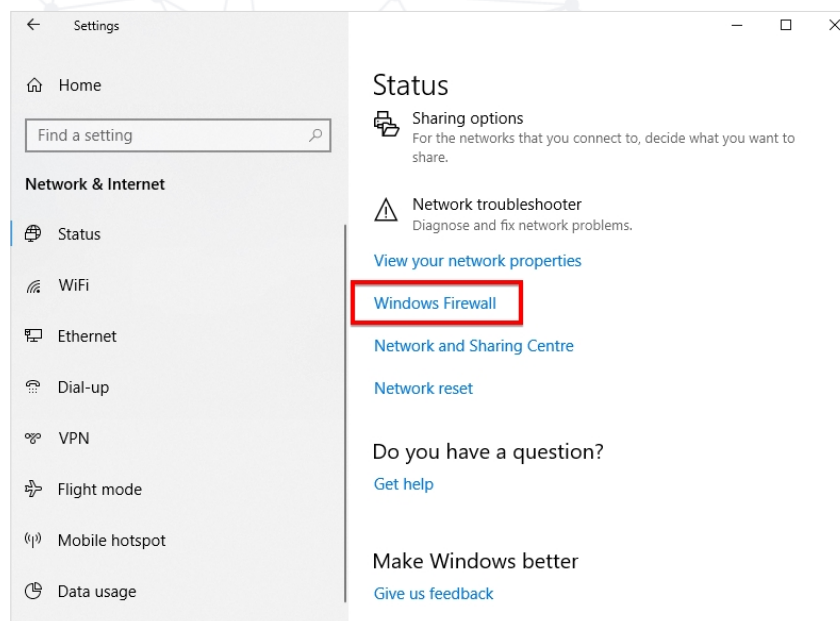
Opening Port 50505 on your Windows 10 PC

Note: The process described below will be similar with older versions of Windows.

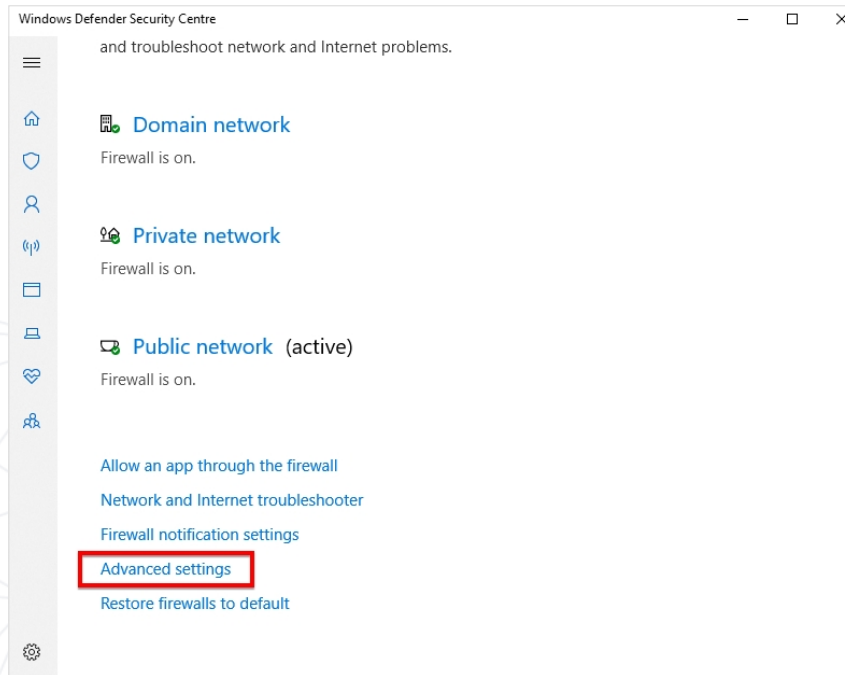
1. Open Windows Settings and click “Network & Internet”



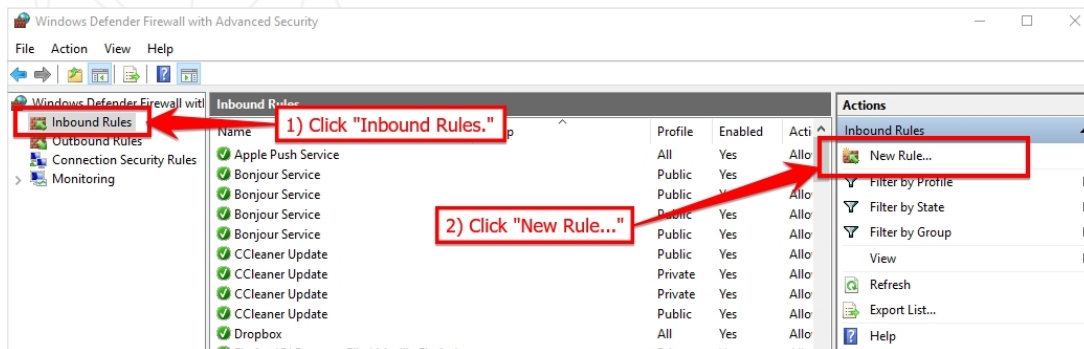
2. Scroll down and click “Windows Firewall”. A new window will pop up.



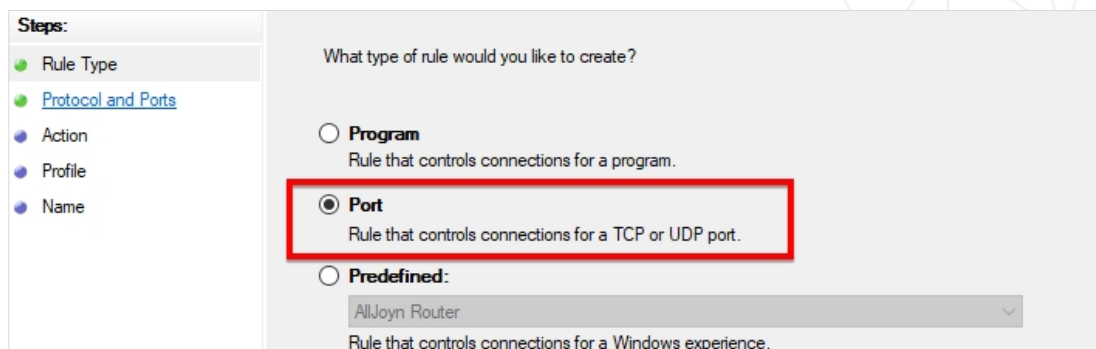
3. Find and click “Advanced settings.” A new window will pop up.



4. First, click “Inbound Rules.” Then, click “New Rule...” A new window will pop up.



5. Select “Port”, click “Next.”



6. Select “TCP”, select “Specific local ports:”, enter “50505”, click “Next.”

Steps:

- Rule Type
- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name

Does this rule apply to TCP or UDP?

TCP
 UDP

Does this rule apply to all local ports or specific local ports?

All local ports
 Specific local ports:
Example: 80, 443, 5000-5010

7. Select “Allow the connection”, click “Next.”

Steps:

- Rule Type
- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name

What action should be taken when a connection matches the specified conditions?

Allow the connection
This includes connections that are protected with IPsec as well as those are not.

Allow the connection if it is secure
This includes only connections that have been authenticated by using IPsec. Connections will be secured using the settings in IPsec properties and rules in the Connection Security Rule node.

8. Select “Domain”, “Private” and “Public”, click “Next.”

Steps:

- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name

Domain
Applies when a computer is connected to its corporate domain.

Private
Applies when a computer is connected to a private network location, such as a home or work place.

Public
Applies when a computer is connected to a public network location.

9. Name the new rule “gmanTCP”. No description is necessary. Click “Finish”.

Steps:

- Profile
- Name

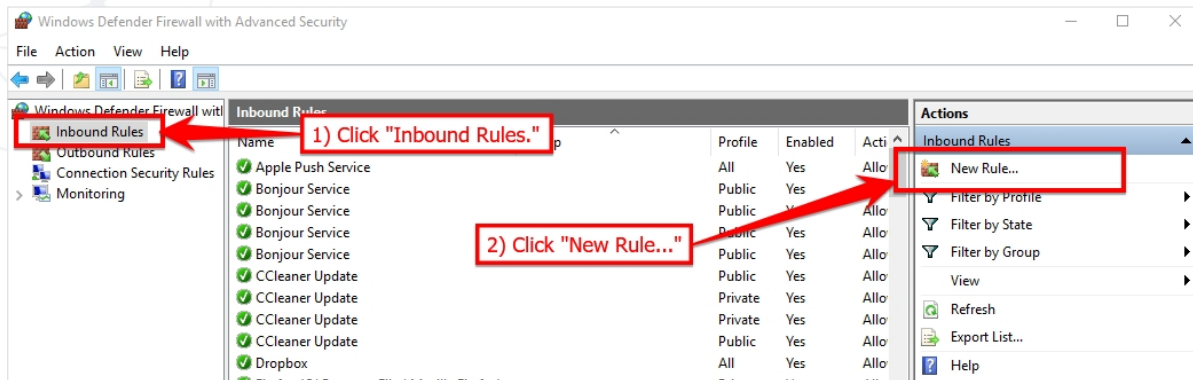
Name:

Description (optional):

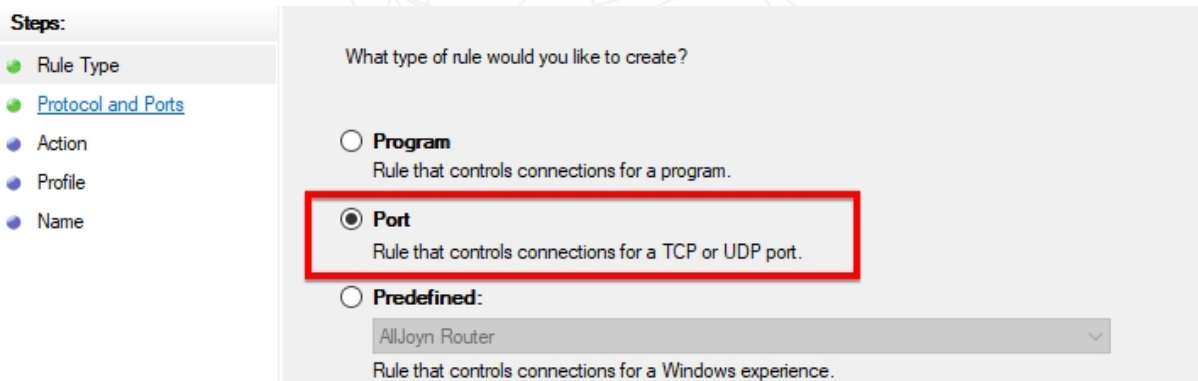
10. Your newly-created rule will appear in the Inbound Rules list.



11. Next, we will create the second new Inbound Rule. The process is identical to the previous one. The only difference is that we will select “UDP” rather than “TCP”. Click “Inbound Rules.” Then, click “New Rule...” A new window will pop up.



12. Select “Port”, click “Next.”



13. Select “UDP”, select “Specific local ports:”, enter “50505”, click “Next.”

Steps:

- Rule Type
- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name

Does this rule apply to TCP or UDP?

TCP

UDP

Does this rule apply to all local ports or specific local ports?

All local ports

Specific local ports:

Example: 80, 443, 5000-5010

14. Select “Allow the connection”, click “Next.”

Steps:

- Rule Type
- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name

What action should be taken when a connection matches the specified conditions?

Allow the connection
This includes connections that are protected with IPsec as well as those are not.

Allow the connection if it is secure
This includes only connections that have been authenticated by using IPsec. Connections will be secured using the settings in IPsec properties and rules in the Connection Security Rule node.

15. Select “Domain”, “Private” and “Public”, click “Next.”

Protocol and Ports

Action

Profile

Name

Domain
Applies when a computer is connected to its corporate domain.

Private
Applies when a computer is connected to a private network location, such as a home or work place.

Public
Applies when a computer is connected to a public network location.

16. Name the new rule “gmanUDP”. No description is necessary. Click “Finish”.

Name:

Description (optional):

17. Both your newly-created rules will appear in the Inbound Rules list.

Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security - Inbound Rules						
Name	Group	Profile	Enabled	Action	Actions	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gmanUDP		All	Yes	Allow	Inbound Rules	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gmanTCP		All	Yes	Allow	New Rule...	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apple Push Service		All	Yes	Allow	Filter by Profile	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bonjour Service	Public	Public	Yes	Allow	Filter by State	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bonjour Service	Public	Public	Yes	Allow	Filter by Group	

18. Check if port 50505 is open using an online tool such as You Get Signal: <https://www.yougetsignal.com/tools/open-ports/>

1) Confirm that your IP address is written here. It should fill automatically.

2) Input 50505 and click "Check".

3) After a few seconds, this will indicate if your Port 50505 is "open" or "closed".

If Port 50505 is open, you may ignore the rest of this guide. If Port 50505 is still closed, you need to open Port 50505 in your router!

Opening Port 50505 on your MAC

1. Turn off your firewall. Your MAC's firewall should be disabled by default. If it is turned on, please turn it off. When your MAC's firewall is turned off, all inbound ports are open.
2. Check if port 50505 is open using an online tool such as You Get Signal: <https://www.yougetsignal.com/tools/open-ports/>

The screenshot shows the 'you get signal' website's 'Port Forwarding Tester' tool. The tool has a sidebar on the left with icons for home, help, and other features. The main content area is titled 'Port Forwarding Tester' and 'your external address'. Below this, there is a redacted external IP address. The tool has a section for 'open port finder' with a 'Remote Address' field (redacted), a 'Port Number' field containing '50505', and a 'Check' button. A red box highlights the 'Check' button with the annotation: '2) Input 50505 and click "Check"'. Below the 'Check' button, the tool displays the result: 'Port 50505 is closed on [redacted]'. A red box highlights this result with the annotation: '3) After a few seconds, this will indicate if your Port 50505 is "open" or "closed"'. Another red box highlights the 'Remote Address' field with the annotation: '1) Confirm that your IP address is written here. It should fill automatically.' On the right side of the tool, there is a list of 'Common ports' including FTP, SSH, TELNET, SMTP, DNS, HTTP, POP3, SFTP, RPC, NetBIOS, IMAP, and IRC. At the bottom of the tool, there is a link to a Wikipedia article and a link to a 'Port Forwarding Wizard'.

If Port 50505 is open, you may ignore the rest of this guide. If Port 50505 is still closed, you need to open Port 50505 in your router!

Opening Port 50505 on your Router

As mentioned several times in this guide, Port 50505 needs to be open to guarantee the normal operation of your Matrix Masternode. After opening Port 50505 on your Windows or MAC, you may also need to open Port 50505 on your router.

Because every router is different, it is impossible to provide a step-by-step guide applicable to everyone. The simplest way to open Port 50505 is using your router's NAT function. Be sure to open both TCP/UDP ports (usually via a drop-down menu). While most routers give you access to NAT functions, some do not. If your router does not support NAT, you may need to contact your router manufacturer. Alternatively, there are also several high-quality resources online.

Once configuring your router and opening Port 50505 (both TCP and UDP), you can check if port 50505 is open using an online tool such as You Get Signal: <https://www.yougetsignal.com/tools/open-ports/>