

## **List Of Internet Service Providers**

Select one of the Internet Service Providers from the list box, or select "Other".  
Selecting "Other" allows you to define your own services provider. Keep in mind that  
if you choose Other, you will have to write your own script.



## **New Internet Service Provider**

### **Enter the description of the Internet Service Provider**

Enter the name of your Internet Services Provider in this field. This is just a descriptive field and can be used to identify special setups like - Out Of Town, etc.

### **Data Phone Number**

Enter the modem phone number for your Service Provider in this field. Dashes, periods and commas are all accepted in this field. Use commas between a leading 9 (or 8) or a trailing credit card number to put a delay in.



### **Data Phone Number**

This field displays the provider's actual modem phone number. Dashes, periods and commas are all accepted in this field. Use commas between a leading 9 (or 8) or a trailing credit card number to put a delay in. This where you can alter the number to fit your needs such as removing the area code for local calls.



### **List of Data Phone Numbers**

If the service provider offers more than one modem phone number, a list box will appear to display all the numbers available to you. Select a number from the list recommended by your ISP and modify it, if necessary.



## **Username and Password**

### **User Name**

Enter the login user name assigned to you by the Internet Service Provider. If you would like to be prompted when dialing in use a \w. This user name may or may not be the same as your local user name and POP3 user name.

### **Password**

Enter the password assigned to you by the Internet Service Provider. If a password is not assigned to you, you can ignore this field. If you would like to be prompted when dialing in use a \u. Using this prompt will offer you more security since your password will not be stored in any file nor displayed in the kernel log. This password may or may not be the same as your local password and POP3 password.



## **PPP Authentication Protocol (PAP)**

PPP Authentication Protocol (PAP) is used when the server or remote system requires a higher security level or does not use a username and password as a login procedure. Some examples include systems running Remote Access Services (RAS) over Windows NT or some internet service providers.



### **User ID**

Specifies the PAP (PPP Authentication Protocol) user ID of the PPP user at the local end. This character string will be passed to the remote for authentication purposes.

### **User Password**

Specifies the PAP password of the PPP user named above. This character string will be passed along with the User ID to the remote for authentication purposes.



## **IP Address Type**

The IP Address Type field is used to determine how your computer is assigned an IP Address. If you have the same IP Address every time you login you have *fixed* IP addressing. If you get assigned a new IP Address every time you login you either have *dynamic* or *BootP* IP addressing. This information should be provided to you by your Internet Service Provider or System Administrator.





## IP Address and Mask

### IP Address

The IP Address of your local machine identifies you on the network. The number is a four byte number such as *111.111.22.33* where *111.111.22* typically identifies your network and *33* identifies your computer. This address should be provided to you by your Internet Service Provider or System Administrator.

### IP Mask

The IP Mask or Subnet Mask is compared to the IP Address to determine whether the address is on the local network or must be routed remotely. The number is typically in the form of a four byte number such as *255.255.255.0*. This address should be provided to you by your Internet Service Provider or System Administrator.



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## Machine Name and Domain Name

### Machine Name

The machine name refers to the local host (computer) name. The software can refer to this field when emailing or by pinging on the LAN. This is similar to your first or given name.

### Domain Name

The domain name refers to the network name. A domain name of *supertcp.com* and a machine name of *desk1* would be combined as *desk1.supertcp.com* to be reached by anyone not on the *supertcp.com* LAN. This is similar to your last or family name.



## Domain Name Server and Gateway

### Domain Name Server (DNS)

The *Domain Name Server* or DNS is the program that resolves host names such as *desk1.supertcp.com* to IP addresses such as *111.111.22.22*. This program must be running on the DNS Server computer for you to use high level applications such as Email.

The DNS Server IP Address field should be filled in with the IP Address of the computer which runs the DNS application. This address can be found by asking your system administrator or internet service provider. An IP Address is required for this field, not a host name.

### Gateway

The Gateway is the computer or router which is the machine you must go through to reach a specified LAN. The Default Gateway IP Address field should be filled in with the IP Address of the computer or router which is connected to the internet or outside world.

This address can be found by asking your system administrator or internet service provider. An IP Address is required for this field, not a host name.



## **Mail Relay Host and POP Configuration**

### **Mail Relay Host**

Fill in the name of your mail relay host (or SMTP Gateway) to have all your outgoing mail sent to this host, which then assumes the responsibility of sending your mail to its final destination. If you do not have a relay host, leave this field blank.

### **POP Configuration**

POP is used to retrieve mail messages from a mailbox residing on a remote machine. If you have a POP account, enter the Hostname for the remote machine, and the Username and Password by which the remote machine knows you. If you do not have a POP account, leave the POP Configuration section empty.



## **COM Port**

Select a COM Port from the list provided. Commonly, modems are attached to COM Port 2.

## **Baud Rate**

Select a baud rate from the drop-down list provided. Your baud rate is how fast your modem can send and receive data. Start by setting your modem to its recommended speed.

If you run into problems you can lower the baud rate to 9600 which is the maximum some older computers can communicate, regardless of how fast the modem is rated.



## Modem List

Select your modem from the list displayed. If your modem is not included in this list, select **Other**. The Other settings will use your modems factory settings.



## **Email Address**

Your Email Address is the name you use to identify yourself in applications like Email and Network News Reader. An email address always has the @ symbol in it. For example, superhighway@frontiertech.com.

Your Internet Service Provider provides your email address.





### **Installation Path**

Enter the directory in which you want files to be installed, then press the Begin Install button.

