Remember our Brothers:

http://extortion17.com/

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The Villages Computer Club will meet at 1 p.m. Friday May 17th at La Hacienda Recreation Center.

The program will feature a presentation on "**Smartphone Choices**" by Ted Wright.

Everyone seems to have questions about smart phones. Now is the time to get them answered.

Following the presentation will be refreshments, door prizes and a problem solving session.

If you have a computer problem you can't resolve, fill out the troubleshooting request form found at thevillagescomputerclub.com and bring it to the meeting. Forms are also available at the meeting. Ask for one when you pick up your door prize ticket.

Guests are always welcome, please bring your village ID card. For information or to sign up to be on the VCC email list, visit the website or email Paul Rabenold at TVCC.Pres@gmail.com

thevillagescomputerclub.com

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HEADS UP! VIRUS ALERT!

Fraudulent DHL Notification with Sample

In the past few days we have encountered reports of users receiving an email impersonating a DHL Delivery Report. Clicking any of the links within the email can lead to your computer becoming compromised and infected by a virus.

- **To help raise awareness and prevent these types of infections, please review the screen shots of sample emails in the graphics below.**
- **Please do not click links in emails purporting to be from DHL without reviewing their guidance on the company website at http://www.dhl.com/en/legal/fraud_awareness.html#spam_viruses**

- **Any time you are certain an email is spam, than just delete it. In general, you should *not* click links in emails from unsolicited sources**

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Broadband Setup from A to Z

Print out all the info below and get to work...have fun!!

<u>A word of caution!</u> It is very important that you SECURE your wireless network using WEP or WPA encryption (password). IF when out of town or in another place, such as local Wi-Fi, where you must sign onto an UNSECURED network...<u>do not, repeat do</u> not send out any info of a critical nature such as credit card numbers, bank accounts, your passwords,etc. You never know on an unsecured network who may be picking up your information. Also, when using an unsecured network, you should not have your personal files set for sharing.

1. First you must connect the Comcast or Centurylink DSL modem to your computer using the cable that came with the modem. The cable will plug into the ethernet port on the back of your computer and the ethernet port on the back of the modem.
2. Next, you should have gotten a CD with the modem. REad the instructions in the booklet about installing. You may need to call Comcast to get detail instructions if you don't understand the booklet's instructions. They will walk you through the process.

3. Once you have the modem connected to your computer and you're able to click the Big E (Internet Explorer) and go to web sites, you're ready to setup your HOME and or wireless network. I assume since you purchased a router that you intend to setup for wireless and perhaps have more than one computer using the broadband either wireless or via an ethernet cable from the computers to the router.

Below you will find instructions for setting up the HOME network and for protecting your wireless using either WEP or WPA encryption in your router...you didn't tell me the brand of router that you purchased. Since I use Linksys, I will give you the instructions for it.

Basic Glossary of Terms

Packet: Data can be broken into distinct pieces or packets and then reassembled after delivery. Computers on the Internet communicate via packets.

IP address: Four numbers separated by periods, assigned to your computer. Having an IP address enables you to send and receive information.
Private IP address: Also called a nonroutable address, this is an IP address that's not generally reachable from external networks but is acceptable for internal communication.

Static Address: This is an IP address you purchase from your Internet provider that does not change over time. This type of address is the one you would typically want or need to run a server.

Dynamic Address: An IP address you purchase from your Internet provider that may change over time. DHCP is used to dynamically assign an address to your computer.

Globally Routable IP Address: This is a "normal" IP address in the sense that any computer in the world that's connected to the Internet can contact the computer having one of these IP addresses.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol): DHCP enables a computer to automatically acquire an IP address on startup when connected to a network. DHCP uses broadcast, so it becomes important to have only one DHCP server on a network.

NAT (Network Address Translation): An IP sharing scheme in which one globally routable IP address is shared among several computers. Each of those computers is given a private, nonroutable address and the NAT device handles the translation. Most current home networking products use the term “router” to describe the ability to share a single IP address.

MAC (Media Access Control) address: Each network card has a unique hardware address. You can use this address to restrict access to only those computers with Ethernet addresses that match a list you supply.

Router: Routers select a path through the Internet so that a packet can reach its destination. “Router” is the term most often used by vendors to describe devices that share an IP address, although “network address translation device” would be more accurate in this case.

Hub: A simple device for sharing network connectivity. When a hub receives a packet on a designated port, it replicates that data to the other ports. In most cases, you’d be better served with a switching hub (“switch”).

Switch: Also called a “switching hub,” a switch reads the destination address of each packet and forwards it to the correct port. For this type of device, a switch is the thing to buy (as opposed to a hub).

AP or Access Point: This is a device that shares a wired connection with wireless clients. Think of an AP as a wireless hub.

Uplink: In satellite communication terminology, this term refers to the connection between the earth station and the satellite. On home network sharing devices, it’s sometimes used to describe the connection between that device and the larger Internet (i.e., your DSL or cable modem). In the case of Linksys devices, the uplink port is either a standard port (for another device) or it can be used to connect another switch should you need more ports.

WAN Port (Wide Area Network Port): For Linksys devices, this describes the port to connect to your DSL or cable modem in order to connect to the larger Internet.

MDIX (Medium Dependent Interface Crossover): The label for the port you need to connect to the cable-modem or DSL modem. Think of it as the “uplink” for connection to the larger Internet.

SSID (Service Set Identifier): Also called "network name. Client computers must supply the network name to associate with a wireless access point. This can be used as a simple method to help keep unwanted users off your home wireless network.

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy): Encryption scheme used to protect wireless networks. Unfortunately, it is not very secure because there is a small device on the market that can hack your WEP code if they are close to your house.

WPA: Encryption provides more security than WEP.

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SETUP HOME OR SMALL OFFICE WIRELESS NETWORK

1. Install DSL or Cable modem
2. Install Linksys or D-Link router
3. Plug CAT cable from modem to the router's Internet port.
4. Plug Ethernet cable from computer to one of the router's computer ports. (Or install USB wireless adapter)
5. Restart computer
6. Click big E (Internet Explorer), when you are able to get online when connected directly from your computer to the broadband modem, you're ready to setup your router and then connect from the modem to the router and from the router to each computer either using a wireless card in the computer or via an Ethernet cable plugged from the router to the computer.
7. Next, Go to Control Panel and click Network. This will bring up the network wizard.
8. Select to connect through Other Gateway (that's the router).
9. Type in a description of the Main Computer, such as JmaxWorkhorse
10. Type in a name for the computer, such as HP6497. The name and description must be **different** for each computer.
11. Type in a name for the work group, such as MSHome (All computers must be given the ***same work group name*** and do not leave a space in the name).
12. Click Share Printer & Files.
13. A message will suggest making a Network Floppy disk, put a floppy the A; drive and click Yes to make a Network Floppy. (I prefer to not use the floppy disk, but setup each additional computer same as setting the first one above. Just be sure to give each computer it's own name and description, but every computer must be assigned the same Workgroup name.

Setup up other computers to be a part of the MSHOME.

Home Network

14. Attach an Ethernet cable from router to computer's Ethernet card or install a wireless adapters for each computer(that has no wireless card) to be added to the network.

15. Put the Network Floppy disk (or cd) into next computer to be added to the network, doubleclick the file to run it, setting up the network in each computer.

Note: If you are using XP you don't have to make the Network Floppy, just click on the Network Wizard and set each computer up. Make sure that your Workgroup name is EXACTLY the same on each computer. The names and Id of each computer should be different.
Note2: go into Linksys or D-Link or Belkin and create a WEP or WPA passcode to prevent anyone else from entering and using your network. While WEP is good security, WPA encryption is even more secure(some older wireless adapters may not be able to set a WPA security).

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WEP Wireless security

Question: I have broadband service, a Linksys Cable Modem (model BEFCMU10), and a Linksys WRT54GS wireless router. I currently have a desktop computer (w/USB Wireless B adapter) & two notebooks (no adapter necessary, built in wireless card and all working fine. How can I let a visitor use my network if I have it secured?

Answer: Anyone visiting can have internet access by giving them the passcode/WEP key. The code will only work for them while they are in range of that network.

Question: There seems to be a multitude of security options, (64 bit WEP vs. 128 bit WEP, MAC address filtering, WPA, etc.) Is 128 bit WEP more secure than 64 bit WEP? Which should I use?

Answer: You can use either the 64 or the 128 bit. Sometimes the 128 makes it slower. I suggest you try 128 and if you notice any dragging, switch it to the 64. Keep in mind that if you change from 128 to 64, you must set a new WEP key also. The WPA encryption is more secure, but some older adapters can not setup WPA.

For Linksys

1. Type into Internet Explorer's browser box 192.168.1.1 and press GO.

2. This will bring up the User box, type in the password as supplied in the router booklet and click OK.

3. This will take you to the Linksys site. Now, click Wireless and then Wireless Security.

4. The Wireless Security box should be ENABLED.

5. The most frequently used Security Mode is **WEP** but WPA is more secure.

6. The Default Key select #1.

7. The Encryption Level and be either 64 or 128, whichever works best for you. I set mine for 64.

8. Now, Enter a passphrase, must be at least 8 characters, some alpha,some numerals.
Example: CROW4T610

9. Press the GENERATE button and it will fill the boxes below with numbers and letters. Your encryption key will be #1, but anyone signing onto your wireless network will be required to put in the KEY. You may be able to just put in the passphrase which was used to generate the encryption key for you, but some routers will require the Key that was generated, so write it down but do not store in your computers under the file name My Network Key.

CAUTION: if you set it for Wireless B configuration only "B" cards will be able to connect. I would suggest setting it to "G" because then a "B" or a "G" can connect as long as they have the WEP key. Of course, now there is Wireless N. Write this down somewhere where you'll be able to find it as you may forget it. On a few laptops, when I setup the WEP, I have found that I had to reboot it a few times to get it to work.

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IP Address And Home Network Simplified

Each computer connected to the internet is assigned an IP Address by the ISP they use. You will select or be assigned an email address which essentially is a label that is placed over the IP Address to make it easier for you to remember. The IP Address is a set of numbers that is recognized by the ISP server but that would be difficult for you to remember. When you enter your screen name, the ISP recognizes the IP Address (numbers) that belongs to that screen name and with the proper password allows that computer to talk to it's computer.

Now when you set up a home network, a little more is involved. You've now plugged a ROUTER into the modem and sits between the ISP and the other computers connected to the router….the total being, the network.

During setup of the router using what's called DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Preotocol), it is the Router that asks the ISP for an IP address. The ISP assigns that Router an IP address. Now when you connect your 1st computer to the router, that computer must ask the router for an IP address so it can connect through the router to the ISP. The router assigns an IP address to each computer…all the IP addresses assigned to various computers will all begin with 192.168… …. Which indicates a local network.

When you sign onto your computer that is connected to the router that is connected to your DSL or Cable modem it goes something like this:

Computer to router…says, I am IP address 192.168…. ….please get me www.google.com The router recognizes that IP address as the one it assigned.

The router in turn…signals the ISP via the modem … and says I am IP address 205.188…(incomplete to protect privacy of IP address owner) ...please get me www.google.com

To the internet it appears that the router is making the request and it recognizes the IP address as the one which it assigned to that router, so it says ok…and connects to www.google.com as requested and now computer 192.168.xxx.xxx has google.com appear on it's screen.

To see what your particular IP address is, click START…RUN and type in CMD (if using win XP. Type in COMMAND if using pre-XP windows). Click OK

The MS-DOS screen will appear. At the blinking cursor type in ipconfig and press ENTER

You will get something that looks like this:
Connection-specific DNS Suffix
IP Address…….192.168.1.106
Subnet Mask…….255.255.255.0
Default Gateway……..192.168.1.1

The IP address is the one assigned to your computer by the router.

To see the IP addresses assigned by the router to all the computers connected to the router, type in ipconfig/all and press ENTER
Type Exit to close the screen and return to windows.

Now, in your browser box type http://www.whatismyip.com and press GO
You'll get a screen that says YOUR IP ADDRESS IS 206.124…..(incomplete to protect privacy of IP address owner)

This is the IP address assigned to your Router. Regardless of what your particular IP address is for your particular computer, on the internet your computer appears to be the IP address of your router. This is the reason that the router acts a bit like a firewall and helps to protect your computer from hackers.

To see if you can communicate with a particular computer, click START…RUN and type in CMD or COMMAND if using pre-XP windows.
Type Ping (and the name of the other computer) press ENTER.

IF you can communicate, you will get the message x number of packets sent (number of packets of data sent from your computer; then x number of packets received(from the other computer replying to your ping). IF 0packets received…the other computer is not communicating with your computer.

If you cannot get an answer when pinging the Name of the computers in your network, try pinging their IP address. IF the IP address responds to the ping, but the name doesn't, it usually means a network software failure or just that you failed to put in the correct Name you assigned to that particular computer.
You may need to turn off your firewall to ping your own computers. It may be blocking entrance to them.

To ping your own computer to see if your network software is functioning. Type ping 127.0.0.1 which is the standard loopback address. If your software is working correctly, you should get x packets sent, x packets received meaning that communication is good. IF 0 packets returned,

something is wrong with the TCP/IP installation on the computer from which you just pinged 127.0.0.1.

If you are using Wireless technology you MUST secure it via your Router's Security program. This is usually done by setting a WEP or a WPA passcode.

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Connect to an Available Wireless Network

When you connect your computer to a network by using an Ethernet cable, Win 7 automatically creates the network connection. To connect to a wireless network for the first time, YOU need to make the connection.

Connect to an Available Wireless Network

1. In the notification area look for either a single monitor screen or a stack of reeds toy. This will be the icon for the wireless connection. Click that icon to open the wireless network box where there will be a list of wireless networks that are available. If the network says Secured, it means you must enter a wep or wpa code before you can connect.

2. There may also be a box to click to show Available Wireless Networks. you should recognize your own wireless network since you set it up.

3. Click the wireless network to which you wish to connect, then click the Connect button. If necessary enter the WEP or WPA password.

4. In Win 7 each network profile includes these settings:

a. Network discovery - can the computer see and be seen by other computers connected to the same network.

b. File and printer sharing - shows if network users can access files and printers you have shared.

c. Public folder sharing - shows if network users can access files stored in the Public folders in your computer.

d. Media streaming - shows if network users can access music, videos and pictures stored in your media library.

e. File sharing - shows the security requirements for devices that connect to your computer's file sharing connections.

f. Password-protected sharing - shows if files are available to any network user or only to users with user accounts in your computer.

g. HomeGroup connections - shows if only those with User Accounts can be joined to your homegroup.

Note: Network connection types and homegroups may not be available on a computer running an earlier version of Windows.

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4 steps to set up your home wireless network

You can use a wireless network to surf the web while you're sitting on your couch or in your yard. Plus, it's easier to install than you think.

Note: The following instructions apply to all editions of Windows 7. For Windows Vista users, we recommend installing Windows Vista Service Pack 2 before setting up your wireless network. For Windows XP users, we recommend installing Windows XP Service Pack 3. Although the service pack is not required for wireless networking, it does make things much easier and helps protect you against hackers, worms, and other Internet intruders.

Looking to share files, printers, and more? Learn how to set up a home network.

1. Choose your wireless equipment

The first step is to make sure that you have the equipment you need. As you're looking for products in stores or on the Internet, you might notice that you can choose equipment that supports three different wireless networking technologies: 802.11a, 802.11b, and 802.11g. We recommend 802.11g, because it offers excellent performance and is compatible with almost everything.

Shopping list

- Broadband Internet connection (In the Villages that'll be either Comcast Cable or Centurylink DSL)
- Wireless router (Most use Linksys or Netgear, but I believe Comcast's modem now also has router.)
- A computer with built-in wireless networking support or a wireless network adapter

A wireless router

The router converts the signals coming across your Internet connection into a wireless broadcast, sort of like a cordless phone base station. Be sure to get a wireless router, and not a wireless access point.

A wireless network adapter (Most computers these days come with a built in wireless card)

Network adapters wirelessly connect your computer to your wireless router. If you have a newer computer you may already have wireless capabilities built in. If this is the case, then you will not need a wireless network adapter. If you need to purchase an adapter for a desktop computer, buy a USB wireless network adapter. If you have a laptop, buy a PC card-based network adapter. Make sure that you have one adapter for every computer on your network.

Note: To make setup easy, choose a network adapter made by the same vendor that made your wireless router. For example, if you find a good price on a Linksys router, choose a Linksys network adapter to go with it. To make shopping even easier, buy a bundle, such as those available from D-Link, Netgear, Linksys, Microsoft, and Buffalo. If you have a desktop computer, make sure that you have an available USB port to plug the wireless network adapter into. If you don't have any open USB ports, buy a hub to add additional ports.

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2. Connect your wireless router

Since you'll be temporarily disconnected from the Internet, print these instructions before you go any further.

First, locate your cable modem or DSL modem and unplug it to turn it off.

Next, connect your wireless router to your modem. Your modem should stay connected directly to the Internet. Later, after you've hooked everything up, your computer will wirelessly connect to your router, and the router will send communications through your modem to the Internet.

Next, connect your router to your modem:

Note: The instructions below apply to a Linksys wireless router. The ports on your router may be labeled differently, and the images may look different on your router. Check the documentation that came with your equipment for additional assistance.

- **If you currently have your computer connected directly to your modem:** Unplug the network cable from the back of your computer, and plug it into the port labeled Internet, WAN, or WLAN on the back of your router.

- **If you do not currently have a computer connected to the Internet:** Plug one end of a network cable (included with your router) into your modem, and plug the other end of the network cable into the Internet, WAN, or WLAN port on your wireless router.
- **If you currently have your computer connected to a router:** Unplug the network cable connected to the Internet, WAN, or WLAN port from your current router, and plug this end of the cable into the Internet, WAN, or WLAN port on your wireless router. Then, unplug any other network cables, and plug them into the available ports on your wireless router. You no longer need your original router, because your new wireless router replaces it.

Next, plug in and turn on your cable or DSL modem. Wait a few minutes to give it time to connect to the Internet, and then plug in and turn on your wireless router. After a minute, the Internet, WAN, or WLAN light on your wireless router should light up, indicating that it has successfully connected to your modem.

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3. Configure your wireless router

Using the network cable that came with your wireless router, you should temporarily connect your computer to one of the open network ports on your wireless router (any port that isn't labeled Internet, WAN, or WLAN). If you need to, turn your computer on. It should automatically connect to your router.

Next, open Internet Explorer and type in the address to configure your router.

You might be prompted for a password. The address and password you use will vary depending on what type of router you have, so refer to the instructions included with your router.

As a quick reference, this table shows the default addresses, usernames, and passwords for some common router manufacturers.

Router	Address	Username	Password
3Com	http://192.168.1.1	admin	admin
D-Link	http://192.168.0.1	admin	
Linksys	http://192.168.1.1	admin	admin
Microsoft Broadband	http://192.168.2.1	admin	admin
Netgear	http://192.168.0.1	admin	password

Internet Explorer will show your router's configuration page. Most of the default settings should be fine, but you should configure three things:

1. **Your wireless network name, known as the SSID.** This name identifies your network. You should choose something unique that none of your neighbors will be using.
2. **Wireless encryption (WEP) or Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA), which help protect your wireless network.** For most routers, you will provide a passphrase that your router uses to generate several keys. Make sure your passphrase is unique and long (you don't need to memorize it).
3. **Your administrative password, which controls your wireless network.** Just like any other password, it should not be a word that you can find in the dictionary, and it should be a combination of letters, numbers, and symbols. Be sure you can remember this password, because you'll need it if you ever have to change your router's settings.

The exact steps you follow to configure these settings will vary depending on the type of router you have. After each configuration setting, be sure to click **Save Settings**, **Apply**, or **OK** to save your changes.

Now, you should disconnect the network cable from your computer.

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4. Connect your computers to the wireless network

- Windows 7
- Windows Vista
- Windows XP

If your computer does not have wireless network support built in, plug your network adapter into your USB port, and place the antenna on top of your computer (in the case of a desktop computer), or insert the network adapter into an empty PC card slot (in the case of a laptop). Windows will automatically detect the new adapter, and may prompt you to insert the CD that came with your adapter. The on-screen instructions will guide you through the configuration process.

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IP Address and home network simplified

Each computer connected to the internet is assigned an IP Address by the ISP they use. You will select or be assigned an email address which essentially is a label that is placed over the IP Address to make it easier for you to remember. The IP Address is a set of numbers that is recognized by the ISP server but that would be difficult for you to remember. When you enter your screen name, the ISP recognizes the IP Address (numbers) that belongs to that screen name and with the proper password allows that computer to talk to it's computer.

Now when you set up a home network, a little more is involved. You've now plugged a ROUTER into the modem and sits between the ISP and the other computers connected to the router….the total being, the network.

During setup of the router using what's called DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Preotocol), it is the Router that asks the ISP for an IP address. The ISP assigns that Router an IP address. Now when you connect your 1st computer to the router, that computer must ask the router for an IP address so it can connect through the router to the ISP. The router assigns an IP address to each computer…all the IP addresses assigned to various computers will all begin with 192.168… …. Which indicates a local network.

When you sign onto your computer that is connected to the router that is connected to your DSL or Cable modem it goes something like this:

Computer to router…says, I am IP address 192.168…. ….please get me www.google.com The router recognizes that IP address as the one it assigned.

The router in turn…signals the ISP via the modem … and says I am IP address 205.188… ...please get me www.google.com

To the internet it appears that the router is making the request and it recognizes the IP address as the one which it assigned to that router, so it says ok…and connects to www.google.com as requested and now computer 192.168.xxx.xxx has google.com appear on it's screen.

To see what your particular IP address is, click START…RUN and type in CMD (if using win XP. Type in COMMAND if using pre-XP windows). Click OK

The dos screen will appear. At the blinking cursor type in ipconfig and press ENTER

You will get something that looks like this:
Connection-specific DNS Suffix
IP Address…….192.168.1.106
Subnet Mask…….255.255.255.0
Default Gateway……..192.168.1.1

The IP address is the one assigned to your computer by the router.
Type Exit to close the screen and return to windows.

Now, in your browser box type http://www.whatismyip.com and press GO
You'll get a screen that says YOUR IP ADDRESS IS 206.124…..(incomplete to protect privacy of IP address owner)

This is the IP address assigned to your Router. Regardless of what your particular IP address is for your particular computer, on the internet your computer appears to be the IP address of your router. This is the reason that the router acts a bit like a firewall and helps to protect your computer from hackers.

To see if you can communicate with a particular computer, click START…RUN and type in CMD or COMMAND if using pre-XP windows.
Type Ping (and the name of the other computer) press ENTER.
IF you can communicate, you will get the message x number of packets sent (number of packets of data sent from your computer; then x number of packets received(from the other computer replying to your ping). IF 0packets received…the other computer is not communicating with your computer.

If you cannot get an answer when pinging the Name of the computers in your network, try pinging their IP address. IF the IP address responds to the ping, but the name doesn't, it usually means a network software failure or just that you failed to put in the correct Name you assigned to that particular computer.
You may need to turn off your firewall to ping your own computers. It may be blocking entrance to them.

To ping your own computer to see if your network software is functioning. Type ping 127.0.0.1 which is the standard loopback address. If your software is working correctly, you should get x packets sent, x packets received meaning that communication is good. IF 0 packets returned, something is wrong with the TCP/IP installation on the computer from which you just pinged 127.0.0.1.

If you are using Wireless technology you MUST secure it via your Router's Security program. This is usually done by setting a WEP passcode.

WEP Wireless security

Question:

I have broadband service, a Linksys Cable Modem (model BEFCMU10), and a Linksys WRT54GS wireless router. I currently have a desktop computer (w/USB Wireless B adapter) & two notebooks (no

adapter necessary, built in wireless) all working fine. Happy days! I am now interested in wireless security.

- My desire is that anyone visiting me could have internet access without me having to do anything. I would simply tell them the passcode/WEP key.

- There seems to be a multitude of security options, and I am ignorant. (64 bit WEP vs. 128 bit WEP, MAC address filtering, WPA, etc.) Is 128 bit WEP more secure than 64 bit WEP? Which should I use?

Answer:

You can use either the 64 or the 128. Sometimes the 128 makes it slower. I suggest you try 128 and if you notice any dragging, switch it to the 64. Keep in mind that if you change from 128 to 64, you must get a new WEP key also..

I do suggest using the WEP for security, that is what I use at home. You should have gotten a little book with your wireless router. In that it will have a web address you can go to to set the settings. And will also tell you the password to use for the User password box.

For Linksys

1. Type into Internet Explorer's browser box 192.168.1.1 and press GO.

2. This will bring up the User box, type in the password as supplied in the router booklet and click OK.

3. This will take you to the Linksys site. Now, click Wireless and then Wireless Security.

4. The Wireless Security box should be ENALBLED.

5. The most frequently used Security Mode is **WEP**.

6. The Default Key select #1.

7. The Encryption Level and be either 64 or 128, whichever works best for you. I set mine for 64.

8. Now, Enter a passphrase, must be at least 8 characters, some alpha,some numerals.
   Example: CROW4T610

9. Press the GENERATE button and it will fill the boxes below with numbers and letters. Your encryption key will be #1, but when you sign onto your wireless you'll just put in the passphrase which will generate the encryption key for you.

CAUTION: if you set it for Wireless B configuration only "B" cards will be able to connect. I would suggest setting it to "G" because then a "B" or a "G" can connect as long as they have the WEP key. Write this down somewhere where you'll be able to find it as you may forget it. Sometimes when I

have to set up the WEP key on a laptop, I find that I have to reboot it a few times to get it to work so don't get discouraged if it doesn't work the very first time.

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Network Setup Wizard

You must be logged on as an administrator or a member of the Administrators group in order to complete this procedure. If your computer is connected to a network, network policy settings may also prevent you from completing this procedure.

1. Start the Network Setup Wizard

2. Follow the instructions on your screen. (see below)

Important: Before running the Network Setup Wizard, make sure your network hardware is installed and working properly on all of the computers on your network.

Note: Before running the Network Setup Wizard on computers running Windows 98 Second Edition or Windows Millennium Edition, make sure Internet Connection Sharing is disabled on these computers.

- To start the Network Setup Wizard, click **Start**, click **Control Panel**, click **Network and Internet Connections**, and then click **Network Connections**. Under **Common Tasks**, click **Network Setup Wizard**.

- Run the Network Setup Wizard on the host computer first. The host computer is the one that will share its Internet connection.

- During the Network Setup Wizard, it is recommended that you create a floppy disk or flash drive to run the Network Setup Wizard on Windows 98, Windows 98 Second Edition, and Windows Millennium computers on your network. **(I do not do the floppy disk; I run the Network Wizard on each computer being careful to use the EXACT same Workgroup name for all and a different computer-identifying name and computer description for each individual computer. Jmax)**

- The Network Setup Wizard can only be run on computers using Windows 98, Windows Millennium Edition, or Windows XP.

Note: Don't put space when naming a workgroup or naming the Computer. Example: Computer name **Jmaxworkhorse** and workgroup **MsHome**

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NETWORKING COMPUTERS

Setup Broadband with router:

1. Install DSL or Cable Modem
2. Install Router
3. Plug Ethernet CAT cable (blue with LinkSys router) from modem to the router. (Follow router directions for setup) Note: the blue cable that comes with the LinkSys router is not a "crossover" cable and therefore will not allow you to connect directly from the modem to the computer. The red cable that comes with Sprint DSL is a crossover cable and will allow you to connect computer directly to the modem and connect to the internet when troubleshooting a problem later
4. Plug other Ethernet CAT cables from other computers to the router. Restart computer.
5. On each computer click big E and attempt to get online. IF cannot get online, Reset Router as below
   a. Shut down computer
   b. Unplug router's power cord.
   c. Turn modem off, all in the order listed.
   d. Wait 30 sec.
   e. Turn on modem, wait for lights.
   f. Connect power cord to router, wait for lights
   g. Turn on Computer. Now you should be able to get online with each computer that's connected to the router.

Network Setup with XP

1. On your computer (Main), Go to Control Panel. Click Network to bring up the Network Wizard.
2. Select Connect through Other Gateway.
3. Give Description of the computer, e.g. Toshiba Laptop (different for each computer)
4. Give a Name to the computer, e.g. Marc Laptop(different for each computer)
5. Give a Name to the Workgroup, e.g. Whitedog (name of workgroup should be written as one word with no spaces, and same workgroup MUST be used for all computers on this network)
6. Click Share Printer & Files, Rightclick the particular printer and/or files and folders that you wish to share. Select Share this.....
7. Put in a floppy disk and copy the Network.exe file to it. This will be used to setup the other computers as part of the network.

NOTE: IF your computer does not have a Floppy A drive, you can use a CD or flash drive or you can just use the Network Wizard to setup each computer separately, being very careful to give the very same Workgroup to each computer but different computer name and

computer description to each individual computer. I prefer to use the Network Wizard for each computer.
8. Insert Network Floppy disk into other computer to be added to the network (Justin's)
   a. Insert Network Floppy into the A: drive of (Justin's) computer
   b. Doubleclick MY Computer, doubleclick the Floppy A: drive.
   c. Doubleclick the Netsetup.exe file
9. Restart computer
10. DoubleClick My Network Places
11. DoubleClick Entire Network. All computers connected to the router should be listed.
Doubleclick a computer to view it's folders and files.
Note: See below Network setup with graphics from Microsoft.
http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/using/networking/setup/homenet.mspx

Setting up Brothers Printer to work via router Click here:
BrotherUSA - Your source for home and office product information
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Jmax

Jmax's Website http://www.jmaxbits.com/
Jmax Bits Newsletter is now posted each Monday & Thursday on the website. You have the option for a .pdf or a .rtf file.

1.For help with a computer problem, put HELP in the subject line and give me info about the computer you're using, if you know it.

2.To view or print Jmax Bits Good Services List in the Villages area, click link www.jmaxbits.com

3. To sign up for the non-computer newsletter, send an email to VLGSClassifieds@aol.com. Put SUBSCRIBE in the subject line. To send an Ad, place AD in the subject line.

4. The Villages Computer Club's web page: Click here: Welcome To The Villages Computer Club
To add your name to the VCC announcements list, send email to TheVCC-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

5. Fred Benson's website www.thevillagescomputerbasics.com