Click the network adapter card that you want to bind to NWLink. Only adapter cards actually installed on your computer are listed.

Click the frame type that corresponds to your network protocol. Select **Auto Detect** unless it doesn't work in your environment.

If **Auto Detect** doesn't work and you don't know what to select, ask your network administrator.

Type the network number in hexadecimal form. The default setting is 0. If you do not know the network number, ask your network administrator.

An internal network number assigns a logical network for the NetWare Server. This makes it easy for a NetWare file server running on a multinet host to be uniquely identified.

Used to set an internal network number in order to run services, such as SQL Server or SNA Server. Type an 8-digit hexadecimal number here.

An internal network number assigns a logical network for the NetWare Server. This makes it easy for a NetWare file server running on a multinet host to be uniquely identified.

Specifies the adapter for which you want to configure the IPX protocol. You must configure the frame type for each adapter card on your computer.

Automatically detects the frame type for your network.

Used to manually specify a frame type. Click **Add** and **Remove** to manually choose a frame type. You can choose more than one frame type per adapter.

- If you are a member of a NetWare 3.3 or higher network with an Ethernet adapter card, click **Ethernet 802.2**.
- For other Ethernet adapter configurations, click **Ethernet 802.3**.
- For a token-ring adapter (whether or not you are on a NetWare network), click **Ethernet 802.5**.
- For other network configurations, ask your network administrator.

Used to configure the IPX protocol and select more than one frame type per adapter on a computer running Windows NT Server.

Used to choose a frame type for the selected adapter.

- If you are a member of a NetWare 3.3 or higher network with an Ethernet adapter card, click **Ethernet 802.2**.
- For other Ethernet adapter configurations, click **Ethernet 802.3**.
- For a token-ring adapter (whether or not you are on a NetWare network), click **Ethernet 802.5**.
- For other network configurations, ask your network administrator.

Click this to edit the settings for the selected frame type.

Click this to remove the selected frame type.

Lists the frame types for the selected adapter. You can choose more than one frame type for an adapter.

Turns on IPX RIP/SAP routing.

You should select this option if you have two or more network cards and your network uses IPX RIP/SAP routing.

Used to specify a frame type for the adapter.

- If you are a member of a NetWare 3.3 or higher network with an Ethernet adapter card, click **Ethernet 802.2**.
- For other Ethernet adapter configurations, click **Ethernet 802.3**.
- For a token-ring adapter (whether or not you are on a NetWare network), click **Ethernet 802.5**.
- For other network configurations, ask your network administrator.

Type an 8-digit number for the internal network number. For example, 123ABCD.

Adds the frame type

Used to type an 8-digit hexadecimal number here for the frame network number.

An internal network number assigns a logical network for the NetWare Server. This makes it easy for a NetWare file server running on a multinet host to be uniquely identified.

NCPA.CPL TOPICS FOLLOW:

Click **Help Topics** for a list of Help topics.

Lists the adapters installed on your computer. Click an adapter to view or change its properties or to remove or update the card. Then click the appropriate button.

An adapter is the hardware device that physically connects your computer to the network.

Adds a network adapter card to your computer.

Removes the selected network adapter card.

When you remove a network component, the information is removed from your system configuration. The related software remains on your hard disk.

Used to view or change settings for the selected network adapted card.

Used to update an adapter card.

You will be asked to insert disks from the manufacturer that contain the updated driver information for the selected adapter.

Used to create a custom description of an adapter. To do this, select the item in **Network Adapters**, and type a description.

For example, you might add text to specify the slot in the computer where an adapter card is installed.

Lists the protocols installed on your computer. Click a protocol to view or change its properties or to remove or update it. Then click the appropriate button.

A protocol is the language a computer uses to communicate over a network. Computers must use the same protocol to communicate with each other.

Adds a protocol to your computer.

Removes the selected protocol.

When you remove a network component, the information is removed from your system configuration. The related software remains on your hard disk.

Used to view or change settings for the selected protocol.

Used to update a protocol. You will be asked to provide the path for the upgrade files.

Provides additional information about the selected network protocol.

Lists the network services installed on your computer. Click the service you want to view, change its properties, remove, or update. Then, click the appropriate button.

Network services support network operations performed by the Windows NT system. One type of service enables you to share your files and printers with other people on the network. Other services are: automatic system backup, remote registry, and network monitor support.

Adds a service to your computer.

Removes the selected service.

When you remove a network service, the information is removed from your system configuration. The related software remains on your hard disk.

Used to view or change settings for the selected service.

Used to update a service. You will be asked to provide the path for the upgrade files.

Provides additional information about the selected service.

Used to change the order in which network providers are accessed.

Used to enter a computer name of up to 15 characters. The new name cannot be the same as another computer or the name of a Windows NT domain.

To join a domain, the new name must have an account on the domain. If it doesn't, you cannot log on to the domain or access any domain user accounts, including your own.

If the name is going to be used on the Internet, it must also be a valid Internet host name. The characters allowed in an host name are A-Z, a-z, 0-9,   and the - (dash). The first and last characters of the host name must be alphanumeric (A-Z, a-z, and 0-9).

Use **Member of** to add the computer to a workgroup or domain.

Click this to join a workgroup, and then type the name of the workgroup in the box.

Click this to change the domain, and then type the domain name where this computer has an account.

To join a domain, you must be logged on as a member of either the Administrators local group or the Domain Admins global group and the computer name must have an account on the domain.

Type the workgroup name you want your computer to join. It must be different from the computer name.

Type name of the domain where this computer has an account.

If the computer doesn't already have an account, click **Create a Computer Account in the Domain** to create an account for the new computer name. Then type a user name and password that identifies and has privileges to create computer accounts in the domain.

Select this only if you have an account that has privileges to create computer accounts in the domain. Otherwise, request a computer account from your network administrator.

Type a user name that identifies an account that has privileges to create computer accounts in the domain. Type the password for this account in **Password**.

Type the password that for the account identified in **User Name**.

Click the type of component bindings you want to view:

- To view connections from services to protocols and then to adapters, click **all services**.
- To view connections from protocols to services, click **all protocols**.
- To view connections from adapters to protocols, and then to services, click **all adapters**.

Click a binding path, and then click **Enable**, **Disable**, **Move Up**, or **Move Down** for the binding. A symbol at the left of a binding indicates that all connections in a binding are disabled. A symbol indicates that some connections in the binding are disabled and others are enabled.
Binding paths are processed in the order listed. You can put the protocol you use most frequently first to reduce connection time. If some protocols are faster than others, putting the faster protocol first in the binding list can also improve performance.

Used to enable the selected binding path. It will also enable all connections in the hierarchy beneath the selected item.

A symbol at the left of a binding indicates that all connections in a binding are disabled. A symbol indicates that some connections in the binding are disabled and others are enabled.

Disables the selected binding path. It will also disable all connections in the hierarchy beneath the selected item.

A ⊘ symbol at the left of a binding indicates that all connections in a binding are disabled. A ⊘ symbol indicates that some connections in the binding are disabled and others are enabled.

Moves the selected binding up in the binding list, for computers using more than one network protocol or adapter.

Moves the selected binding down in the binding list, for computers using more than one network protocol

Lists your network providers. To view networks for a provider, click the + symbol next to the provider. Click a network whose order you want to change. Then click **Move Up** or **Move Down** to change its position in the list.

For example, you can have different search orders for searching the network for Network Providers and for searching the network for Print Providers.

Moves the selected network up one position.

Moves the selected network down one position.

Identifies your computer name on the network.

Identifies the workgroup or domain your computer is in.

Used to change the identifying information for your computer.

Specifies the computer name.

Specifies the domain name.

NETCFG.DLL TOPICS FOLLOW:

Lists the routes from the NetBIOS interface to network card drivers.

You change a lana number for a network route by clicking the lana number, clicking **Edit**, and then typing the new number.

Used to change the selected lana number. Click this and then type the lana number you want the NetBIOS to access.

The NetBIOS interface is the link between the Windows NT system and the network protocol drivers that communicate with drivers for specific network adapter cards.

Lana is the abbreviation for Local Area Network Adapter.

Used to specify the name of the domain you want to make available to the Browser.

Makes the domain selected in the left pane available to the Browser.

Makes the domain selected in the right pane unavailable to the Browser.

Lists the domains that are available to the Browser.

Specifies the bus type.

Specifies the bus number.

Instructions for installing the network component.

Used to specify the network component you want to install. Click **Have Disk** if you have an installation disk from the manufacturer.

If the component doesn't appear on the list and you don't have an installation disk, then request an installation disk from the manufacturer.

Click this if you have a disk with installation software provided by the manufacturer.

The symbol for the network component you're installing.

To change network options and configuration

1 Click here to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the tab for the options you want to change.

3 After you make changes, click **Close**.

Notes

▪ Most changes to the network options require you to be logged on to a user account that is a member of either the Administrators local group or the Domain Admins global group.

▪ To connect a computer running Windows NT to a network, you must specify at least one network adapter card and network software for at least one protocol (or transport) driver.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_IDENTITY;A_NCPA_SERVICE;A_NCPA_PROTOCOL;A_NCPA_ADAPTER;A_NCPA_ADAPTER;A_NCPA_BINDING")} Related Topics

To rename a computer

1 Click here [image] to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click **Change**.

3 In **Computer Name**, type a new name for the computer.

Notes
- To change the computer name, you must be logged on as a member of Administrators or Domain Admins.
- A computer joining a Windows NT domain must use the name created for it by the network administrator. Otherwise, you cannot access the shared resources of the domain from your computer.
- If you have an account that has privileges to create computer accounts in the domain, you can select **Create a Computer Account in the Domain** to create an account for the computer at the same time you add it to the domain.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_IDENTITY")} Related Topics

To join a domain

1 Click here ■ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click **Change**.

3 Under **Member of**, click **Domain**.

4 Type the domain name.

5 Restart Windows NT to log on to the domain.

Notes and Tips

■   To change the domain membership of your computer, you must be logged on as a member of Administrators or Domain Admins.

■   If you change the current domain name, be sure your computer has an account on the new domain. If not, ask your system administrator to create an account for you.

■   If you have an account that has privileges to create computer accounts in the domain, you can select **Create a Computer Account in the Domain** to create an account for the computer at the same time you add it to the domain.

■   If you use this procedure in Windows NT Server to change the name of a domain, you must also change the domain name on all domain controllers and workstations in the domain, and you must reestablish any trust relationships with other domains.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_IDENTITY")} Related Topics

To join a domain from a remote computer

 1 Start the Remote Access Service and connect to the network.

 2 Click here ■   to open the **Network** properties dialog box.
3   Click **Change**.
4   Under **Member of**, click **Domain**.
4   Type the <u>domain name</u> for the domain.
5   <u>Restart Windows NT</u> to log on to the domain.

  Notes
■   To change the <u>domain</u> membership of your computer, you must be logged on as a member of Administrators or Domain Admins.
■   If you change the current domain name, be sure your computer has an account on the new domain. If not, ask your system administrator to create an account for you.
■   If you have an account that has privileges to create computer accounts in the domain, you can select **Create a Computer Account in the Domain** to create an account for the computer at the same time you add it to the domain.
■   If you use this procedure in Windows NT Server to change the name of a domain, you must also change the domain name on all domain controllers and workstations in the domain, and you must reestablish any trust relationships with other domains.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_IDENTITY")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To join a workgroup

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click **Change**.

3 Under **Member of**, click **Workgroup**.

4 Type the name of the <u>workgroup</u>.

Notes and Tips

▪ To change the workgroup membership of your computer, you must be logged on as a member of Administrators or Domain Admins.

▪ The workgroup name must not be the same as the computer name. For example, the name can be an existing workgroup created under Windows for Workgroups.

▪ A workgroup name can have as many as 15 characters. It cannot contain any of the following characters:

; : " < > * + = \ | ? ,

▪ If you're working from a computer running Windows NT Server, you cannot join a different workgroup. Reinstall Windows NT Server to join a different workgroup.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_IDENTITY")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To specify settings for a network service

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the service that you want to configure.

3 Click **Properties**, and make any changes.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_SERVICE")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To install network services

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click **Add**.

3 Click the <u>service</u> you want to add.

  Or, if it doesn't appear, click **Have Disk**, and follow the instructions that appear.

Notes
▪ Client Service for NetWare (or Gateway Service for NetWare) is included with your Windows NT software and enables you to connect to Novell NetWare servers. To install this client, click **Client Service for NetWare** or **Gateway (and Client) Services for NetWare** in step 3.
▪ If you have a service that is not listed but is written specifically for Windows NT, use the alternate procedure for step 3.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_SERVICE")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To remove a network service

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the <u>service</u> that you want to remove.

3 Click **Remove**.

Note
▪ 　　　When you remove a network service, the information is removed from your system configuration, but the related software remains on your hard disk.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_SERVICE")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To update a network service

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the <u>service</u> that you want to update, and then click **Update**.

3 Follow the instructions that appear.

Notes
▪   You will be asked to insert disks from the manufacturer that contain the updated driver information for the selected service.
▪   Use this procedure for network components that are not included with the Windows NT installation disk.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_SERVICE")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To install Remote Access Service

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click **Add**.

3 Click **Remote Access Service**, and click **OK**.

4 Follow the instructions that appear.

Note
▪   To start Remote Access Service, you must first restart Windows NT.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_SERVICE")} Related Topics

To set network provider search order

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click **Network Access Order**.

3 In **Network Providers**, click the name of the network.

5 Click **Move Up** or **Move Down** to move the network higher or lower in the search order.

6 Continue with other network names until all networks are in the search order you want.

Notes
▪   **Network Access Order** appears on the **Services** tab only if your computer is connected to more than one network.
▪   After you specify the network search order, the search always occur in that order.
▪   After finding the specified server, directory, or other item on one network, the search does not continue to look in any networks listed lower in the search order.

_____

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_SERVICE")} Related Topics

To install a network protocol

1 Click here ■ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click **Add**.

The **Select Network Protocol** dialog box appears.

3 Follow the instructions on the screen.

Notes
■   If you have a underline protocol that is not listed (but is for Windows NT), click **Have Disk**, and then follow the instructions on the screen.
■   To connect a computer running Windows NT to a network, you must specify at least one network adapter card and network software for at least one protocol (or transport) driver.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_PROTOCOL")} Related Topics

To remove a network protocol

1 Click here ▪ to display the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the protocol that you want to remove.

3 Click **Remove**.

Notes

▪ A protocol is the "language" a computer uses to communicate over a network. Computers must use the same protocol to communicate with each other.

▪ To connect a computer running Windows NT to a network, you must specify at least one network adapter card and network software for at least one protocol (or transport) driver.

▪ When you remove a network protocol, the information is removed from your system configuration, but the related software remains on your hard disk.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_PROTOCOL")} Related Topics

To specify settings for a network protocol

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the <u>protocol</u> that you want to configure.

3 Click **Properties**, and make any changes.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_PROTOCOL")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To update a network protocol

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the <u>protocol</u> that you want to update, and then click **Update**.

3 Follow the instructions on the screen.

Notes

▪   You will be asked to insert disks from the manufacturer that contain the updated driver information for the selected protocol.

▪   This procedure is for network components that are not included with the Windows NT installation disk.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_PROTOCOL")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To install a network adapter

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click **Add**.

3 Follow the instructions on the screen.

Note
▪ To connect a computer running Windows NT to a network, you must specify at least one network <u>adapter</u> card and network software for at least one protocol (or transport) driver.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To specify settings for a network adapter

1 Click here ■ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the <u>adapter</u> that you want to configure, and then click **Properties**.

   Note
■   Most Windows NT networking software is self-configuring, but you can configure many adapter cards and their support software.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To remove a network adapter

1 Click here ■ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the <u>adapter</u> that you want to remove.

3 Click **Remove**.

Notes

■   The dialog box for removing the component is supplied by the manufacturer. Click **Help** in the dialog box for more information.

■   When you remove a network adapter, the information is removed from your system configuration, but the related software remains on your hard disk.

■   To connect a computer running Windows NT to a network, you must specify at least one network adapter card and network software for at least one protocol (or transport) driver.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To update a network adapter

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 Click the adapter that you want to update.

3 Click **Update**, and then follow the instructions on the screen.

Notes
▪   You will be asked to insert disks from the manufacturer that contain the updated driver information for the selected adapter.
▪   This procedure is for network components that are not included with the Windows NT installation disk.

_____

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

To view bindings for network components

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 In **Show Bindings for**, click the component whose <u>bindings</u> you want to view

3 Click the plus (+) or minus (-) sign next to a component to expand or collapse its path.

4 Press the + or - key to expand or collapse all paths under a component.

Notes
▪   An adapter is the hardware device that physically connects your computer to the network.
▪   Icons to the left of each item indicate the network component or the binding state:
🖼 indicates an adapter.
🖼 indicates a protocol.
🖼 indicates a service.
▪ indicates that all connections in a binding are disabled.
▪ indicates that some connections are disabled and others are enabled.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_BINDING")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To enable or disable binding paths for selected network components

1 Click here ▪ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 In **Show Bindings for**, click the component whose <u>bindings</u> you want to view.

3 Click the binding you want to enable or disable.

4 To enable a binding path, click **Enable**.

 Or, to disable a binding path, click **Disable**.

Notes
▪ Do not attempt to change binding settings unless you are an experienced network administrator familiar with the requirements of your network software.
▪ Icons to the left of each item indicate the binding state:
▪ indicates that all connections in a binding are disabled.
▪ indicates that some connections are disabled and others are enabled.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_BINDING")} <u>Related Topics</u>

To change the order of bindings for selected network components

1 Click here ■ to open the **Network** properties dialog box.

2 In **Show Bindings for**, click the component whose <u>bindings you want to reorder.</u>

3 Click the binding you want to move up or down.

4 Click **Move Up** or **Move Down** to move the binding up or down in the list.

Notes

■　Do not attempt to change binding settings unless you are an experienced network administrator familiar with the requirements of your network software.

■　Icons to the left of each item indicate the network:

indicates an adapter.

indicates a protocol.

indicates a service.

■　You can drag and drop a binding to change its position in the list.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_BINDING")} <u>Related Topics</u>

DHCP

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, which provides safe, reliable, and simple TCP/IP configuration. There must be one or more DHCP servers installed on the network for users to take advantage of automatic DHCP configuration.

When you use DHCP configuration, the computer is automatically configured for TCP/IP when the computer is started after the Microsoft TCP/IP software is installed.

DHCP Server

A DHCP server is a Windows NT Server computer that is running Microsoft TCP/IP and Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol server software.

When one or more DHCP servers are installed and configured on an internetwork, client computers running Windows NT can use the servers to automatically configure their IP addresses, subnet masks, default gateways, and other information.

WINS

Windows Internet Name Service. A protocol for a distributed database for registering and querying computer names-to-IP address mappings in a routed network environment.

WINS Proxy Agent

Client computers running Windows NT can directly query WINS servers to resolve computer names as IP addresses. Foreign systems (non-Windows networking computers) can use WINS proxy agents, which intercept name query broadcasts from other computers and resolve computer names through WINS servers.

Any computer running Windows NT can be designated a WINS proxy agent on an internetwork where WINS servers are available with TCP/IP installed.

WINS Server

A Windows NT Server computer running Microsoft TCP/IP and the Windows Internet Name Service server software.

When WINS servers are installed and configured on an internetwork, almost all users (even those working with non-Windows networking systems) can use computer names (rather than IP addresses) to communicate with systems that are not on the local network.

Domain refers to a set of servers and workstations grouped together for efficiency and security. A domain is the basic administrative unit in a server running Windows NT Server. A network can be divided into domains by any convenient method, such as by department, workgroup, or building floor.

Domains keep large networks manageable. For example, users displaying a list of servers see only the servers for their domain. They can still access resources on servers in any domain.

In a Windows NT Server domain, Primary Domain Controller refers to the server that authenticates domain connections by users and maintains the security policy and the master database for a domain.

In a Windows NT Server domain, Backup Domain Controller refers to a computer that receives a copy of the domains security policy and domain database, and authenticates network connections by users.

Binding paths are processed in the order listed. If the network protocol you use most frequently is first in the binding list, average connection time is lower.

Some protocols are faster than others for certain network topologies. Putting the faster protocol first in the binding list improves performance.

To restart your computer, click **Start**, and then click **Shut Down**. Do not use the power switch to restart your computer.

Binding refers to a series of bound paths from the upper-layer network services and protocols to the lowest layer of adapter-card device drivers. Each network component can be bound to one or more network components above it or below it to make the component's services available to any component that can benefit from them.

Workgroup refers to a set of servers and workstations grouped together for efficiency. A workgroup keeps the network manageable. For example, users displaying a list of printers see only the printers for their workgroup. But they can still access resources in any workgroup.

A network can be divided, for example, into workgroups by department or any other collection of computers that use the same shared files or other network resources.

A name of 15 or fewer characters that is used to identify a computer on the network. A computer cannot have the same name as any other computer on the network or any Windows NT Server domain.

If a computer is joining a Windows NT Server domain, it must use the name created for it by the network administrator. If the computer name does not have a computer account in the domain, you cannot log on to the domain or access any domain user accounts, including your own account.

There must already be an account for this computer name if it is joining a Windows NT Server domain. The computer name cannot be the same as that of another computer or of a Windows NT Server domain.

If you change the computer name or enter an incorrect name, and if that computer name does not have an account in the domain, you will not be able to log on to the domain or access any domain user accounts, including your own.

If you change the current domain name, be sure your computer has an account on the new domain. If it does not, you cannot log on to the domain or access any domain user accounts, including your own.

A protocol is the "language" a computer uses to communicate over a network. Computers must use the same protocol to communicate with each other.

Service software enables you to install services such as file and printer sharing on your computer, or automatic backup to a network server.

An adapter is the hardware device that physically connects your computer to the network. This procedure installs a driver for the adapter.

You can choose to have an Internet Protocol (IP) address assigned to this computer by a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server or a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) Dialup Router. Or, you can obtain an IP address from your network administrator and type it in the space provided.

To determine the correct information to enter here, ask you network administrator.

Click a network adapter for which you want to set IP addresses. The list contains all network adapters to which IP is bound on this computer.

Click this if there is a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server on your network. This is the preferred method for configuring TCP/IP on most computers running Windows NT.

Click this to specify the Internet Protocol (IP) address assigned to your computer.

After the Microsoft TCP/IP software is installed on your computer, you must manually provide valid addressing information if your are installing TCP/IP on a DHCP server or did not use automatic DHCP-configuration when you installed TCP/IP.

Type an Internet Protocol (IP) address obtained from your network administrator. An IP address is four numbers (each from 0 to 255) separated by periods.

Type the Subnet Mask number obtained from your network administrator. This number, combined with the IP address, identifies which network your computer is on.

For each adapter, type the correct IP address of the default gateway used to forward packets to other networks or subnets. This address should be provided by the network administrator.

This address is required for nodes on internetworks. If this is not provided, IP functionality will be limited to the local subnet unless a route is specified with the TCP/IP route command.

Click the network adapter for which you want to specify the advanced configuration values.

The IP address and default gateway settings shown here are defined for only the selected network adapter.

Used to specify up to five additional IP addresses and subnet masks for identifying the selected network adapter. This can be useful for a system connected to one physical network that contains multiple logical IP networks.

Specifies up to five additional IP addresses and subnet masks for identifying the selected network adapter. This can be useful for a system connected to one physical network that contains multiple logical IP networks.

Adds additional IP addresses and subnet masks for the selected network adapter.

Used to edit the selected IP address and subnet mask.

Removes the selected IP address and subnet mask.

Specifies up to five additional default gateways for the selected network adapter. The default gateway is the local IP router that is used to find destinations beyond the local network.

Adds an IP address for an additional default gateway that the selected adapter can use.

Used to edit the selected IP address for a gateway.

Removes the selected IP address.

Moves the selected IP address up one position in the list.

Moves the selected IP address down one position in the list.

Enables Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) filtering. PPTP is a new networking technology that supports multiprotocol, virtual private networks (VPNs), enabling remote users to access corporate networks securely across the Internet.

When selected, this effectively disables the network adapter for all other protocols. Only PPTP packets will be allowed in.

Enables TCP/IP security. TCP/IP security allows you to control the type of TCP/IP network traffic that reaches your computers running Windows NT Server. This security mechanism is typically used on Internet Servers.

Note

- Incorrectly setting these parameters can adversely affect your server's internetwork functionality.

Used to configure TCP/IP security. TCP/IP security allows you to control the type of TCP/IP network traffic that reaches your Windows NT Server. This security mechanism is typically used on Internet Servers.

Note
- Incorrectly setting these parameters can adversely affect your server's internetwork functionality.

Type an additional IP address for the selected adapter. The network administrator should provide this value.

Type an additional subnet mask for the selected adapter. The network administrator should provide this value.

Type the IP address for an additional gateway that the selected adapter can use. The network administrator should provide the correct value.

Used to configure your computer to use the Domain Name System (DNS) to resolve Internet or Unix computer names. TCP/IP must be installed before you set up DNS connectivity. DNS is global for all network adapters installed on a computer.

Contact your network administrator to find out whether you should configure your computer to use DNS. You will usually use DNS if you use TCP/IP to communicate over the Internet or if your private internetwork uses DNS to distribute computer information.

Optionally, type the host name for your computer. This can be a name you use to identify your computer on a smaller, local network, such as the one in your company. By default, this is your Windows NT computer name, but your network administrator can assign a different name. The host name is combined with a domain name or suffix to create your Internet address.

The name can be any combination of A-Z letters, 0-9 numbers, and the hyphen (-), with the period (.) used as a separator.

Optionally, type the name of the domain your computer belongs to. Domain refers to a set of computers on a network that have been assigned a group name. For example, a company's domain name on the Internet might be something like ourcompany.com. A domain might contain two or more workgroups.

Used to specify IP addresses of the Domain Name System (DNS) servers that will provide name resolution. The servers running DNS will be queried in the order that they appear here.

- To add a server, click **Add**.
- To edit the selected IP address, click **Edit**.
- To remove the selected IP address from the list, click **Remove**.
- To move an address up or down in the list, click **Up** or **Down**.

Lists the Domain Name System (DNS) servers that contain a database that Windows NT will search for the name assigned to your computer. Servers will be searched in the order listed.

Adds a new Domain Name System (DNS) server to the list of servers that 'Windows NT will search for the name assigned to the computer.

Used to edit the selected Domain Name System (DNS) server.

Removes the selected Domain Name System (DNS) server from the list that Windows NT will search for the name assigned to a computer.

Moves the selected server up one position in the list of Domain Name System (DNS) servers. Servers will be searched in the order listed.

Moves the selected server down one position in the list of Domain Name System (DNS) servers. Servers will be searched in the order listed.

Used to specify DNS domain suffixes to append to host names during name-resolution. You can add up to six domain suffixes. The suffixes will be appended in the order listed.

- To add a suffix, click **Add**.
- To edit the selected suffix, click **Edit**.
- To remove the selected suffix, click **Remove**.
- To move a suffix up or down in the list, click **Up** or **Down**.

Lists the available domain suffixes. A domain suffix is a name such as mycompany.com that helps identify your computer on the Internet. Your host name combines with the domain suffix to create your computer's Internet address. When searching for your name in the database, a Domain Name System (DNS) server searches in the order listed.

Adds a domain suffix, which is a name, such as mycompany.com that helps identify your computer on the Internet.

Used to edit the selected domain suffix.

Used to remove the selected domain suffix from the list.

Moves the selected domain suffix up one position in the list. When searching for your name in the database, a Domain Name System (DNS) server searches in the order listed.

Moves the selected domain suffix down one position in the list. When searching for your name in the database, a Domain Name System (DNS) server searches in the order listed.

Type the IP address of a Domain Name System (DNS) server that will provide name resolution. To determine the correct IP address, ask your network administrator. You can add up to three IP addresses for DNS servers.

Note

- If you are using Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), it may be set up to automatically configure the **DNS Server Search Order**. Check with your network administrator.

Type the IP address of a server to which you want to relay DHCP messages. To determine the correct IP address, ask your network administrator.

Type a domain suffix to add to your domain suffix search list. You can add up to six domain suffixes.

If you want to use WINS in combination with name query broadcasts to resolve computer names to IP addresses, click the network adapter and type the IP address for the primary and secondary WINS servers.

Used to configure the Windows Internet Name Service (WINS), which is a dynamic naming service that resolves NetBIOS computer names to IP addresses.

Typically, WINS configuration happens automatically through DHCP. Contact your network administrator to find out whether you should manually configure your computer to use WINS.

Click the network adapter for which you want to specify advanced configuration values.

The IP addresses in this dialog box are defined only for the selected network adapter.

Type the IP address for the primary WINS server. This uses Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) protocol in combination with name query broadcasts to resolve computer names to IP addresses.

Type the IP address for the secondary WINS server. This uses Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) protocol in combination with name query broadcasts to resolve computer names to IP addresses.

Specifies using Domain Name System (DNS) for name resolution on Windows networks.

This uses the IP address specified in the **TCP/IP Connectivity Configuration** dialog box to identify the DNS server.

Specifies using the LMHOSTS file for name resolution. Click **Import LMHOSTS** to specify the location of the LMHOSTS file to import.

Specifies the location of the LMHOSTS file to import.

Type the computer's scope identifier, if required.

To communicate, all computers on a TCP/IP internetwork must have the same scope ID. This identifies information to use if a Domain Name System (DNS) server is not found for name recognition. Usually this value is left blank. The network administrator should provide the correct value for this parameter.

Specifies the maximum number of simultaneous FTP connections.

Specifies the maximum number of simultaneous FTP connections.

Specifies the maximum number of simultaneous FTP connections.

Specifies the maximum time allowed (in seconds).

Specifies the path to the home directory. By default, all subdirectories are available in the home directory. You should place all FTP files in the home directory.

Allows anonymous client requests to log on to the computer. **User name** and **Password** specify the account for anonymous logons.

Click **Allow Anonymous Connections** to allow client requests to log on to the computer anonymously. **Username** and **Password** specify the account for logons. Click **Allow Only Anonymous Connections** to users to log on only with anonymous connections.

Type the user name of the account to be used for anonymous logons to this computer.

Type the password of the account to be used for anonymous logons to this computer.

Allows only anonymous connections to this computer.

Identifies a community to which you want this computer to send traps.

You can add and remove names by typing or selecting them in **Community Name** and then clicking **Add** or **Remove.**

Adds the name you typed to **Community Name**.

Deletes the selected name from **Community Name**.

Lists hosts for the community selected in **Community Name**.

Click **Add** to add a host, **Edit** to edit, or **Remove** to remove the selected item.

Adds a host to **Trap Destinations**.

Used to change an entry in **Trap Destinations**.

Removes an entry from **Trap Destinations**.

Select this to trap for failed authentifications.

Lists the community names from which you'll accept requests.

Adds a name under **Accepted Community Names**.

Typically, all hosts belong to "public, " which is the standard name for the common community of all hosts.

Used to change the name selected under **Accepted Community Names**.

Removes the selected name from **Accepted Community Names**.

Click this to not reject any SNMP packets on the basis of the source computer ID.

Accepts SNMP packets only from the computers listed below.

Lists the hosts from which you will accept packets.

Adds a host to **Only Accept SNMP Packets from These Hosts**.

Used to change the selected host in **Only Accept SNMP Packets from These Hosts**.

Removes the selected host from **Only Accept SNMP Packets from These Hosts**.

Type the computer user's name.

You can add comments about the user and the physical location of the computer and enter the types of service to report. The configuration of the computer determines these types.

Type the computer's physical location.

Under **Service,** select the type of service to report. Select all network capabilities provided by your computer running Windows NT.

SNMP must have this information to manage the enabled services.

Under **Service,** select the type of service to report. Select all network capabilities provided by your computer running Windows NT.

SNMP must have this information to manage the enabled services.

Under **Service,** select the type of service to report. Select all network capabilities provided by your computer running Windows NT.

SNMP must have this information to manage the enabled services.

Under **Service,** select the type of service to report. Select all network capabilities provided by your computer running Windows NT.

SNMP must have this information to manage the enabled services.

Under **Service,** select the type of service to report. Select all network capabilities provided by your computer running Windows NT.

SNMP must have this information to manage the enabled services.

Type the IP Host or IPX Address for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) host.

Used to specify servers that you want to relay DHCP messages.

- To add a server, click **Add**.
- To edit the selected IP address for the selected server, click **Edit**.
- To remove the selected server from the list, click **Remove**.

Enter a number (in seconds). The default value is 4 seconds.

Enter a number (in seconds). The default value is 4 seconds.

Enter a value for the maximum number of hops. The default value is 4 hops.

Enter a value for the maximum number of hops. The default value is 4 hops.

Lists the DHCP servers to which to DHCP messages are relayed.

Adds a server to which you want to relay DHCP addresses.

Used to edit the selected entry in **DHCP Servers**.

Removes the selected entry in **DHCP Servers**.

Turns on static routing.

You should select this if you have two or more network cards and your network uses static routing. Does not support routers running the Routing Information Protocol (RIP).

Notes
- Not unavailable if your computer has only one network adapter and one IP address.
- In order to support dynamic routing, you need to install Routing Information Protocol (RIP) under on the Services tab in the Network Control Panel option.

Specifies the network adapter for which you want to set TCP/IP security. You can set filtering for **TCP Ports**, **UDP Ports**, and **IP Protocols.**

Allows all connections for TCP ports to pass through. This is the default.

Click **Permit Only** to block all connections for TCP ports. Then use the list to selectively reenables only those TCP ports that you want to have passed to the server.

Lists TCP ports to be passed to the server.

Reenables a TCP port when **Permit Only** is selected.

Removes the selected TCP port from **Permit Only**.

Allows all connections for UDP ports to pass through. This is the default.

Click **Permit Only** to block all connections for UDP ports. Then use the list to selectively reenable only those ports or protocols that you want to have passed to the server.

Lists UDP ports to be passed to the server.

Reenables a UDP port when **Permit Only** is selected.

Removes the selected UDP port from **Permit Only**.

Allows all connections for this type to pass through. This is the default.

Click **Permit Only** to block all connections for IP Protocols. Then use the list to selectively reenable only those protocols that you want to have passed to the server.

Lists IP Protocols to be passed to the server.

Reenables IP protocol numbers when **Permit Only** is selected.

Removes the selected IP protocol from **Permit Only**.

Type the port or protocol number that you want to reenable.

Type the port or protocol number that you want to reenable.

Click this to configure the advanced TCP/IP options.

TCP/IP DNS Server **Add/Edit** dialog box

This allows you to specify up to five additional default gateways for the selected network adapter. The default gateway is the local IP router that is used to find destinations beyond the local network.

The priority of these gateways is determined by their order in the list
- To move a selected gateway up or down in the list, click **Up** or **Down**.
- To add an IP address, click **Add**.
- To edit an IP address, click **Edit**.
- To remove an address from the list, click **Remove**.

TCP/IP Domain Suffix **Add/Edit** dialog box

B. ADVANCED IP ADDRESSING

TCP/IP   GateWay Address **Add/Edit** dialog box

Security add dialog boxes

Adds the IP address to **IP Addresses**.

Moves the IP address you typed in **Gateway Address** to **Gateway**.

Moves the IP address you typed in **DNS Server** to **DNS Server Search Order**.

Adds text you type in **DHCP Server** to **DHCP Servers**.

Adds text you type in **Domain Suffix** to **Domain Suffix Search Order**.

Adds the TCP port, UDP port or IP protocol number you typed to **TCP Ports**, **UDP Ports**, or **IP Protocol**.

Lists the network adapter card drivers installed on your computer. Click the default network adapter card you want for the AppleTalk protocol.

Click the zone in the AppleTalk services will appear. This is the zone in which the File Server for Macintosh and Windows NT Server printers will appear when Macintosh users select them in Chooser.

Select this to make this computer become an AppleTalk router. When selected and if the AppleTalk Protocol is bound to more than one network card, the computer running Windows NT Server will be seen from Macintoshes connected to all the bound networks. If not selected, the computer running Windows NT Server can be used only from Macintoshes connected to the default network, unless another router broadcasts the information for the other networks.

Click a network here. This list contains all network adapter cards to which the AppleTalk Protocol is bound. Any changes you make to the network range or to the zone list will apply to this network.

Has this server seed the network. When selected, this makes the other options in this group available. Clear this option to have the server stop seeding the network.

Setting the network range is part of seeding an AppleTalk network. Each AppleTalk network in an internet is assigned a range of numbers, and each node is identified to the network by a number in the range, combined with a dynamically assigned AppleTalk node-identification number.

The range you specify for a network must be between 1 and 65, 279. If you specify a range that overlaps another range on this computer, you'll see a warning message.

Type the start value for a network range between 1 and 65,279. If you specify a range that overlaps another range on this computer, you'll see a warning message.

Type the end value for a network between 1 and 65,279. If you specify a range that overlaps another range on this computer, you'll see a warning message.

If the adapter is for a LocalTalk network, you cannot type a value in the end range.

Setting zone information is part of seeding a network. The default zone is the zone in which an AppleTalk device will appear if a desired zone has not been specified for it.

Lists current zones.

Adds a zone to the network. The new zone is added to the list shown here.

Removes the selected zone or zones. A removed zone no longer appears the list. For others on the network to see the change, you must restart the AppleTalk Protocol, which is serving as a router.

Displays the current zone information for the network. To see zones for a different network, click a different adapter in **Adapter**.

Sets the selected zone as the default zone for the network. This highlights the zone in the list. For others on the network to see the change, however, you must restart the AppleTalk Protocol, which is serving as a router.

Type the name of the new zone.

*** ADAPTER CARDS ***

3Com Etherlink II Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the 3Com Etherlink II adapter card (sometimes referred to as Elnkii).

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:

IRQ Level
I/O Port Address
Transceiver Type
Memory Mapped

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ level 3 is the default setting, but do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Address

Specifies the I/O port base memory address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Transceiver Type

Specifies the transceiver for this adapter card. Click **External** for a DEC/Intel/Xerox (DIX) connection.

Memory Mapped

Select this check box if this adapter card is memory-mapped. For more information, refer to your documentation for the adapter card.

3Com Etherlink III Adapter Card Setup

Used configure settings for the 3Com Etherlink III adapter card (sometimes referred to as Elnk3).

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:

I/O Port Address
Interrupt Number
Transceiver Type

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

I/O Port Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Interrupt Number

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card.

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

Transceiver Type

Specifies the transceiver for this adapter card.

3Com Etherlink 16 Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the 3Com Etherlink II 16 adapter card (sometimes referred to as Elnk16).

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- I/O Port Address
- Memory Address
- Memory Size
- Transceiver Type
- Zero Wait State

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ level 3 is the default setting.

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Memory Address

Specifies the memory-mapped Windows NT base address (expressed as a hexadecimal) used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory address settings. See the documentation for your adapter for more information.

Memory Size

Specifies the memory-mapped Windows NT size (transfer-buffer size) for this adapter card.

Transceiver Type

Specifies the transceiver for this adapter card. Click **External** for a DEC/Intel/Xerox (DIX) connection.

Zero Wait State

Select this check box if the fast RAM on your computer is zero wait state.

ARCNET/TCNS Adapter Setup
- Interrupt Number
- I/O Port Base Addr
- Memory Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

Interrupt Number

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card.

Note

- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Base Addr

Specifies the I/O port address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Memory Address

Specifies the memory-mapped Windows NT base address (expressed as a hexadecimal) used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory-address settings. See your adapter documentation for more information.

Compaq NetFlex Adapter Card Setup

Network Address

Specifies a network address other than the one burned into the adapter card. Type the network address in hexadecimal form in the following format:

XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX

For example, 01-02-03-4E-2D-1F

If you leave the network address blank, the network address burned into the adapter card is used. If you do not know the network address, ask your network administrator.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

Ungermann-Bass Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the Ungermann-Bass adapter.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- Interrupt Number
- I/O Port BaseAddress
- Memory Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

Interrupt Number

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card.

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Base Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Memory Address

Specifies the memory-base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory address settings. See the documentation for your adapter for more information.

DEC EtherWORKS LC Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the DEC EtherWORKS LC adapter card (sometimes referred to as DEC100).

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- Memory Address
- I/O Port Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

Memory Address

Specifies the base-memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory address settings. See the documentation for your adapter for more information.

I/O Port Address

Used to select whether or not this is the primary or secondary adapter card in your computer. Click **Primary** if this is the only (or primary) adapter card. Click **Secondary** if another card is your primary network adapter.

DEC EtherWORKS Turbo Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the DEC EtherWORKS Turbo adapter card (sometimes referred to as DEC201).

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- Memory Base Address
- I/O Port Base Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

Memory Base Address

Specifies the base-memory (I/O) address, expressed as a hexadecimal string, to be used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory address settings. See the documentation for your adapter for more information.

I/O Port Base Address

Enables you to select whether this is the primary or the secondary adapter card in your computer. Click **Primary** if this is the only (or primary) adapter card. Click **Secondary** if another card is your primary network adapter.

Novell NE2000 Network Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the Novell NE2000 adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- I/O Port Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Address

Specifies the base-memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Novell NE1000 Network Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the Novell NE1000 adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- I/O Port Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

MS Loopback Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure the Microsoft Loopback adapter card.
- Frame Type

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

Frame Type

Specifies the frame type that corresponds to your network protocol. The default setting is 802.3. If you do not know what to enter, ask your network administrator.

Proteon p139X Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the Proteon p139X or 1390 adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- I/O Port Base Address
- DMA Channel
- Cable Type
- Card Speed
- Network Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Base Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

DMA Channel

Specifies the DMA channel used by this adapter card.

Cable Type

Specifies the cable type used by this adapter card. Click **UTP** (unshielded twisted pair) or **STP** (shielded twisted pair).

Card Speed

Specifies the card speed. Click **4** or **16** megabits per second.

Network Address

Specifies a different network address than the one burned into the adapter card. Type the network address in hexadecimal form, using the following format:

XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX

For example, 01-02-03-4E-2D-1F

If you leave this blank, the network address burned into the adapter card is used. If you have any question about what to enter here, ask your network administrator.

Proteon 1990 Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the Proteon 1990 adapter card.

For information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- I/O Port Base Address
- DMA Channel
- Cable Type
- Card Speed
- Network Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IBM Token-Ring Network 16/4 ISA Adapter II

Used to configure settings for the IBM Token-Ring Network 16/4 ISA Adapter II card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- I/O Port Address
- Network Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

I/O Port Address

Specifies the I/O port base address (expressed as a hexadecimal string).

Network Address

Specifies a network address other than the one burned into the adapter card, enter the network address in hexadecimal form, in the following format:

XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX

For example, 01-02-03-4E-2D-1F

If you leave the network address blank, the network address burned into the adapter card is used. If you do not know the network address, ask your network administrator.

IBM Token Ring Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the IBM Token Ring adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- I/O Port Base Address
- Network Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

I/O Port Base Address

Specifies whether this is the primary or the secondary adapter card in your computer. Click **Primary** if this is the first (primary) adapter card. Click **Secondary** if another card is your primary network adapter.

Network Address

Specifies a network address other than the one burned into the adapter card, enter the network address in hexadecimal form, in the following format:

XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX

For example, 01-02-03-4E-2D-1F

If you leave the network address blank, the network address burned into the adapter card is used. If you do not know the network address, ask your network administrator.

Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the following adapter cards:
- SMC (WD) Ethercard 8003EP Adapter
- IBM Ethernet PCMCIA and Compatible Adapter
- Novell NE4000 PCMCIA Adapter
- Microdyne NE4000 PCMCIA Adapter

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- Memory Base Address
- I/O Port Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card.

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

Memory Base Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address, expressed as a hexadecimal string, to be used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory address settings. See the documentation for your adapter for more information.

I/O Port Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Intel EtherExpress PRO Ethernet Adapter

Used to search for a user or group in one or more of the Windows NT domains listed here.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- Interrupt Number
- IO Port Address
- IO Channel Ready
- Transceiver Type

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

Interrupt Number

Select an interrupt number for this adapter card.

Note

- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

The I/O port-base address is set by the setup software that comes with the adapter card. The value you enter here must correspond to the address set by the software. For further information, see the documentation provided with the adapter card.

I/O Channel Ready

Enables you to optimize the timing of 16-bit data transfer according to the capabilities of your computer. Click Auto Detect to have Windows NT try to detect the capabilities of your computer.

Most computers use late channel ready timing, the default. If that setting works incorrectly, select Never to turn off 16-bit data transfer. The network card will work correctly, but network performance will slow dramatically because the data transfer is in 8-bit mode.

Transceiver Type

Specifies the transceiver type for this adapter card. Click the appropriate item in the list:

- Thick Net for an AUI or DEC/Intel/Xerox (DIX) connection.
- Thin Net for a BNC or coaxial (COAX) connection.
- Twisted Pair for a TPE connection.
- Auto Connect to have Windows NT try to detect the transceiver type.

Intel Ether Express 16 LAN Adapter

Used to configure the Intel Ether Express 16 LAN Adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- I/O Port Address
- I/O Channel Ready
- Transceiver Type

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ2 is a common choice for this adapter card.

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Address

Specifies the I/O port base memory address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

The I/O port base address is set by the setup software that comes with the adapter card. The value you enter here must correspond to the address set by the software. For further information, see the documentation provided with the adapter card.

I/O Channel Ready

Enables you to optimize the timing of 16-bit data transfer according to the capabilities of your computer.

Most computers use late channel ready timing, the default. If that setting works incorrectly, click **Never** to turn off 16-bit data transfer. The network card will work correctly, but network performance will slow dramatically because the data transfer is in 8-bit mode.

Transceiver Type

Specifies the transceiver type for this adapter card. Click the appropriate list item:
- Thick Net for an AUI or DEC/Intel/Xerox (DIX) connection.
- Thin Net for a BNC or coaxial (COAX) connection.
- Twisted Pair for a TPE connection.

Thomas-Conrad TCNS Adapter Setup

- Interrupt Number
- I/O Port Base Addr
- Memory Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

Interrupt Number

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card.

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Base Addr

Specifies the I/O port address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Memory Address

Specifies the memory-mapped Windows NT base address (expressed as a hexadecimal) used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory address settings. See the documentation for your adapter for more information.

**** Network Services (Network Control Panel) ***

Remoteboot Service
- Remoteboot directory
- Migrate Remoteboot directory from LAN Manager 2.2

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_SERVICE")} Related Topics

Remoteboot directory

Provides a space for you to type the path for the directory where you want to install Remoteboot. The default is the rpl folder in the system root, such as: **c:\winnt\rpl**

Migrate Remoteboot Directory From LAN Manager 2.2

Specifies whether or not to manually copy your LAN Manager 2.2 Remoteboot tree to the Windows NT Remoteboot directory. If you select this check box, Setup will not copy any files into the Remoteboot directory.

Redirector Setup

▶ Click **Minimize Memory Used**, **Balance**, or **Maximize Throughput & Connections** to specify how much memory is allocated for the service.

Replicator Setup

▸ Click **Minimize Memory Used**, **Balance**, or **Maximize Throughput & Connections** to specify how much memory is allocated for the service.

RPC Configuration

Used to configure the Remote Procedure Call Locator.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- Name Service Provider
- Network Address
- Security Service Provider

Name Service Provider

Specifies the name service provider. The Windows NT Locator is the default name service provider installed with Windows NT.

Network Address

If you choose DCE Cell Directory Service, type the provider's network address here.

Security Service Provider

Used to select the security service provider. If you installed the DEC DCE Security Service, you can select it here.

Server

Used to adjust the relationship between memory allocated to network connections and memory allocated to applications running on your computer, and to manage connectivity with Microsoft LAN Manager 2.x servers on the network.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- Minimize Memory Used
- Balance
- Maximize Throughput for File Sharing
- Maximize Throughput for Network Applications
- Make Browser Broadcasts to LAN Manager 2.x Clients

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_SERVICE")} Related Topics

Minimize Memory Used

Used to allocate memory for ten network connections or fewer.

Balance

Specifies support for as many as 64 connections. This is the default setting for NetBEUI software.

Maximize Throughput and Connections

Specifies support for as many network connections as your computer hardware will allow. You should use this setting for computers running Windows NT Server on a large network.

Maximize Throughput for File Sharing

Allocates the maximum memory for file-sharing applications. You should use this setting for computers running Windows NT Server on a large network.

Maximize Throughput for Network Applications

Optimizes server memory for distributed applications that do their own memory caching, such as Microsoft SQL Server. You should use this setting for computers running Windows NT Server on a large network.

Make Browser Broadcasts to LAN Manager 2x Clients

Select this check box if there is a LAN Manager 2.x server on your network and you want that server to browse shared resources on this computer.

Workstation

▶   Click **Minimize Memory Used**, **Balance**, or **Maximize Connections** to specify how much memory is allocated to the adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:

▪ Minimize Memory Used
▪ Balance
▪ Maximize Connections

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_SERVICE")} Related Topics

Minimize Memory Used

Allocates memory for ten or fewer network connections.

Balance

Specifies support for as many as 64 connections. This is the default setting for NetBEUI software.

Maximize Connections

Specifies support for as many network connections as your computer's hardware will allow. You should use this setting for computers running Windows NT Server on a large network.

*** Network Protocols (Network Control Panel) ***

NetBEUI Protocol

Used to adjust the relationship between memory allocated to network connections and memory allocated to applications running on your computer.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- Minimize Memory Used
- Balance
- Maximize Throughput and Connections

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_PROTOCOL")} Related Topics

NetBEUI

Used to adjust the relationship between memory allocated to network connections and memory allocated to applications running on your computer.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- Minimize Memory Used
- Balance
- Maximize Throughput and Connections

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_PROTOCOL")} Related Topics

Minimize Memory Used

Allocates memory for ten or fewer network connections.

Balance

Specifies support for as many as 64 connections. Balance is the default setting for NetBEUI software.

Maximize Throughput and Connections

Specifies support for as many network connections as your computer's hardware will allow. You should use this setting for computers running Windows NT Server on a large network.

DLC Protocol

Used to configure the Data Link Control protocol.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- Minimize Memory Used
- Balance
- Maximize Connections

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_PROTOCOL")} Related Topics

Minimize Memory Used

Allocates memory for ten or fewer network connections.

Balance

Specifies support for as many as 64 connections. Balance is the default setting for DLC software.

Maximize Connections

Specifies support for as many network connections as your computer's hardware will allow. You should use this setting for computers running Windows NT Server on a large network.

*** Following cards possibly no longer supported?? Did not see them in the adapter list ***

3Com Etherlink MicroChannel Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the 3Com Etherlink II MicroChannel adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- I/O Port Base
- Memory Base Address
- Memory Size

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ level 3 is the default setting.

Note
- Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Base

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Memory Base Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory address settings. See the documentation for your adapter for more information.

Memory Size

Select 8 for low or 16 for high.

DEC Etherworks PC Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the DEC PC adapter card.
▪ Slot Number

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

Slot Number

Specifies the slot in the computer where the adapter card resides.

Advanced Micro Devices AM1500T/AM2100/PCNet
Novell/Anthem NE1500T or NE2100
Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure the Advanced Micro Devices (AMD) AM1500T, AM2100, or PCNet, or the Novell/Anthem NE1500T or NE2100 adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- DMA Channel
- I/O Port Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card.

Note
- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

DMA Channel

Used to set the DMA channel used by this adapter.

I/O Port Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

DayStar Digital LocalTalk Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure the DayStar LocalTalk adapter card.

Because this card is always set in polling mode (IRQ level 0), you do not have to set an IRQ level.

- I/O Base Addr

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

I/O Base Addr

Specifies the I/O port base address (expressed as a hexadecimal).

Novell 3200 Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the Novell NE3200 adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- I/O Port Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card.

Note

- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Sonic Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the Sonic adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- I/O Port Base
- Memory Base Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card.

Note

- Do not set this to 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Base

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Memory Base Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address (expressed as a hexadecimal) used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory-address settings.

If you do not enter a memory-base address, the address that is burned in on the adapter card is used. See the documentation for your adapter for more information.

IBM Token Ring MCA Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the IBM Token Ring adapter card for Micro Channel Architecture (MCA).

▪ Network Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

Network Address

Specifies a network address other than the one burned into the adapter card, enter the network address in hexadecimal form, in the following format:

XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX

For example, 01-02-03-4E-2D-1F

If you leave the network address blank, the network address burned into the adapter card is used. If you do not know the network address, ask your network administrator.

SMC (WD) Ethercard WD8013 Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the SMC (Western Digital for MicroChannel) Ethercard WD8013 adapter card.

For more information about this dialog box, click the following:
- IRQ Level
- Memory Base Address
- I/O Port Address

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

IRQ Level

Specifies the interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ2 is a common choice for this adapter card.

Note
- Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

Memory Base Address

Specifies the base memory (I/O) address, expressed as a hexadecimal string, to be used by this network adapter card. This number must match the card's memory-address settings. See the documentation for your adapter for more information.

I/O Port Address

Specifies the I/O port base address (expressed as a hexadecimal) to be used by this network adapter card.

Thomas-Conrad TCNS (TC3147) Adapter Setup

Slot Number

Specifies the slot in the computer where the adapter card resides.

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} <u>Related Topics</u>

DEC Turbo Channel Ethernet Adapter Card Setup

Used to configure settings for the DECstation adapter card.

▪ Slot Number

{button ,AL("A_NCPA_ADAPTER")} Related Topics

Slot Number

▶ Select a number to specify the slot in the computer where the adapter card resides.

Select Driver

Used to select the software you are setting up on your computer.

Select Drivers

Used to select one or more items for the software you are setting up on your computer.

Note

- To cancel a selection, click it again.