ITServ RideWay

Help Index

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Index Command (Help Menu)

Displays the opening screen of Help from which step-by-step instructions for using RideWay as well as reference information can be found.

Once you open Help, you can click the Contents button at any time to return to the opening screen.

Using Help Command (Help Menu)

Displays instructions for using Help.

About Command (Help Menu)

Displays the version number and copyright information of RideWay.

Context Help Command

Displays help on some portion of RideWay. Selecting the Toolbar's Context Help button changes the mouse pointer to an arrow and question mark. Clicking anywhere in the RideWay window, such as another Toolbar button displays the Help for that particular topic.

Shortcut

Keys: SHIFT+F1

Title Bar

<< Show your application's title bar here. >>

Located along the top of a window, the Title Bar contains the name of the application and document.

Move the window by dragging the title bar. Note: You can also move dialog boxes by dragging their title bars.

A title bar may contain the following elements:

- Application Control-menu button
- Document Control-menu button
- Maximize button
- Minimize button
- Name of the application
- Name of the document
- Restore button

Scroll Bars

Displayed at the right and bottom edges of the document window, the scroll bars indicate the vertical and horizontal location within the document. The mouse can be used to scroll to other parts of the document.

<< Describe the actions of the various parts of the scrollbar, according to how they behave in your application. >>

Size Command (System Menu)

This command displays a four-headed arrow so that the active window can be sized with the arrow keys.

After the pointer changes to the four-headed arrow:

1. Press one of the DIRECTION keys (left, right, up, or down arrow key) to move the pointer to the border you want to move.
2. Press a DIRECTION key to move the border.
3. Press ENTER when the window is the size you want.

Note: This command is unavailable if you maximize the window.

Shortcut

Mouse: Drag the size bars at the corners or edges of the window.

Move Command (Control Menu)

Displays a four-headed arrow that moves the active window or dialog box with the arrow keys.

Note: This command is unavailable if you maximize the window.

Shortcut

Keys: CTRL+F7

Minimize Command (Application Control Menu)

Use this command to reduce the RideWay window to an icon.

Shortcut

Mouse: Click the minimize icon  on the title bar.
Keys: ALT+F9

Maximize Command (System Menu)

Enlarges the active window to fill the available space.

Shortcut

Mouse: Click the maximize icon  on the title bar; or double-click the title bar.
Keys: CTRL+F10 enlarges a document window.

Next Window Command (Document Control Menu)

Switches to the next open document window. RideWay determines which window is next according to the order in which you opened the windows.

Shortcut

Keys: CTRL+F6

Previous Window Command (Document Control Menu)

Switches to the previous open document window. RideWay determines which window is previous according to the order in which the windows were opened.

Shortcut

Keys: SHIFT+CTRL+F6

Close Command (Control Menus)

Closes the active window or dialog box.

Double-clicking a Control-menu box is the same as choosing the Close command.

Note: If multiple windows are open for a single document, the Close command on the document Control menu closes only one window at a time. All windows can be closed at once with the Close command on the File menu.

Shortcuts

Keys:	CTRL+F4 closes a document window
	ALT+F4 closes the <<YourType>> window or dialog box

Restore command (Control menu)

Returns the active window to its previous size and position before the Maximize or Minimize command was used.

Switch to Command (Application Control Menu)

Displays a list of all open applications. Use this "Task List" to switch to or close an application on the list.

Shortcut

Keys: CTRL+ESC

Dialog Box Options

When you choose the Switch To command, you will be presented with a dialog box with the following options:

Task List

Select the application you want to switch to or close.

Switch To

Makes the selected application active.

End Task

Closes the selected application.

Cancel

Closes the Task List box.

Cascade

Arranges open applications so they overlap and you can see each title bar. This option does not affect applications reduced to icons.

Tile

Arranges open applications into windows that do not overlap. This option does not affect applications reduced to icons.

Arrange Icons

Arranges the icons of all minimized applications across the bottom of the screen.

Introduction

RideWay consists of three components:

- **Dialer** : controls the dialing and connection to a Internet access provider (or Internet Service Provider, ISP)
- **Server** : provides DNS proxy service and SOCKS (version 4) proxy service.
- **BreezeWay** : provides Internet e-mail (for both SMTP and POP3), FTP, RealPlayer, Telnet, and HTTP, Security/Secure proxy services and TCP/UDP mappings for non-SOCKS compliant applications.

The **Dialer** component allows a PC running Windows 95/NT/98 to:

- dial and connect to an Internet access provider(ISP),
- redial if the telephone line is busy,
- establish a PPP connection to the Internet access provider(ISP).

The **Server** component allows **Client PCs** running Windows NT, 95, 98 or 3.1 to:

- browse the WWW (World-Wide Web),
- send and receive e-mails,
- read and post news,
- telnet to any host in the Internet,
- transfer files to/from any hosts in the Internet, and
- resolve computer names.

The **BreezeWay** component allows Client PCs to:

- send and receive Internet e-mails using e-mail applications which are not SOCKS-compliant, such as Eudora, Microsoft Outlook, and Microsoft Exchange Client.
- transfer files using FTP applications which are not SOCKS-compliant, such as Windows FTP applet, WS_FTP, and CuteFTP.
- access your shell account or read posts from BBS by Telnet software, such as Microsoft Telnet, NetTerm.
- listen to RealAudio and view RealVideo via RealPlayer.
- browse the WWW using non-SOCKS-compliant browsers.
- read Internet News and chat.

RideWay is installed and run on a Windows 95/NT/98/98 PC designated as the **Server PC** for a LAN. All other PCs connected to the LAN will access the Internet through this **Server PC**. These PCs are **Client PCs** of the **Server PC**. **RideWay** should only be installed on the **Server PC**. All **Client PCs** should be configured to access the Internet through the **Server PC**.

There are two typical usage scenarios for **RideWay**:

- **Office:** With **RideWay**, offices and home-based businesses can perform the same Internet communication functions (browsing, e-mail, file transfer) as large organizations. With a PC running Windows 95/NT/98, a connection to the Internet, and a LAN, other machines (Windows 95/NT/98, Macintosh, Windows 3.1) can simultaneously access the Internet.
- **Home:** With RideWay installed on a Windows 95/NT/98 computer at work, users can dial into that PC to access the Internet from Home via the Office LAN.

Dialer

Any Windows 95/NT/98 PC equipped with a modem, ‘Dial-Up Networking’, and Dial-Up Scripting Tool may serve as the **Server PC**. A **Server PC** uses RideWay’s Dialer to establish a connection to the Internet. The Dialer is seamlessly integrated with the Windows 95/NT/98’s Dial-Up Networking.

Server

The Server component provides two services:

- **DNS** proxy service and
- **SOCKS** proxy service

When accessing the Internet, an application can use IP addresses directly or use computer names and rely on the DNS service to resolve the computer names. The DNS proxy service of **RideWay** provides this name resolution function for all PCs connected to the LAN.

The SOCKS proxy service provided by **RideWay** allows all PCs to access the Internet via the **Server PC**.

BreezeWay

The **BreezeWay** component provides:

- **E-mail** proxy service which includes **SMTP** and **POP3** proxy,
- **FTP** proxy service,
- **Telnet** proxy service,
- **RealPlayer** proxy service,
- **HTTP and Security/Secure** proxy service,
- **TCP mapping**, and
- **UDP mapping**.

The SMTP and POP3 proxy services provided by BreezeWay allows all non-SOCKS e-mail applications to send and receive Internet e-mails. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and E-mail Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

The FTP proxy service provided by BreezeWay allows all non-SOCKS FTP applications to transfer files. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and FTP Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

The Telnet proxy service provided by BreezeWay allows all non-SOCKS Telnet applications to telnet to remote computers. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and Telnet Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

The RealPlayer proxy service provided by BreezeWay allows RealPlayer to listen to RealAudio and view RealVideo. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and RealPlayer Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

The HTTP and Security/Secure proxy services provided by BreezeWay allows non-SOCKS browsers to surf the WWW. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and Browser Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

The TCP mapping service provided by BreezeWay maps a local port of the **Server PC** to a remote server and port, effectively creating a data pipe between a Client PC and a remote server. TCP mapping service can provide proxy services for many applications, such as Internet News. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and TCP Mapping Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

The UDP mapping service provided by BreezeWay maps a local port of the **Server PC** to a remote server and port, effectively creating a data pipe between a Client PC and a remote server. UDP mapping service can provide proxy services for many applications, such as ICQ. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and UDP Mapping Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

System Requirements

Scenario 1:

In offices and homes, PCs must first be connected by a LAN in order to allow more than one computer to simultaneously access the Internet using one shared connection. The PC on which RideWay is installed acts as the **Server PC** while other PCs are considered **Client PC(s)**.

The **Server PC** must:

- run Windows 95/NT/98 with Dial-Up Networking component installed,
- have a modem and an account provided by an ISP to access to the Internet,
- have the TCP/IP protocol installed,
- have RideWay installed, and
- have a Network Interface Card connecting to the **Client PC**s via a LAN.

The **Client PC**(s) must:

- have the TCP/IP protocol installed and
- connect to the **Server PC** via a LAN.

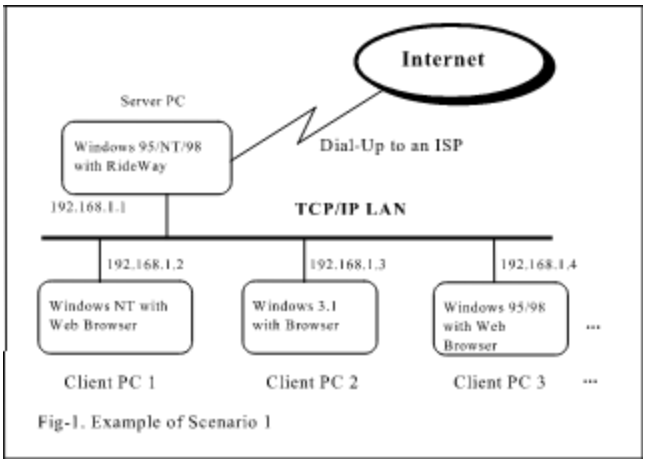

Fig-1. Example of Scenario 1

Scenario 2 :

For users who want to access the Internet by dialing from
his or her home Windows 95/NT/98 PC to the Windows 95/NT/98 PC at work the following is required:

The **Server PC** at office must:

- be able to access Internet through the LAN of your office,
- run Windows 95/NT/98 with Dial-Up Networking component installed,
- have the TCP/IP protocol installed,
- have RideWay installed,
- have a modem, and
- have the Dial-Up Networking Server installed.

> **For Windows 95/98:** Dial-Up Networking Server is a part of the **Microsoft Plus! For Windows 95**.
> **For Windows NT:** You can activate this server from the **Control Panel**.

The **Client PC** at home must:

- have the TCP/IP protocol installed,
- have a modem for dialing to the **Server PC**,
- Dial-Up Networking installed.

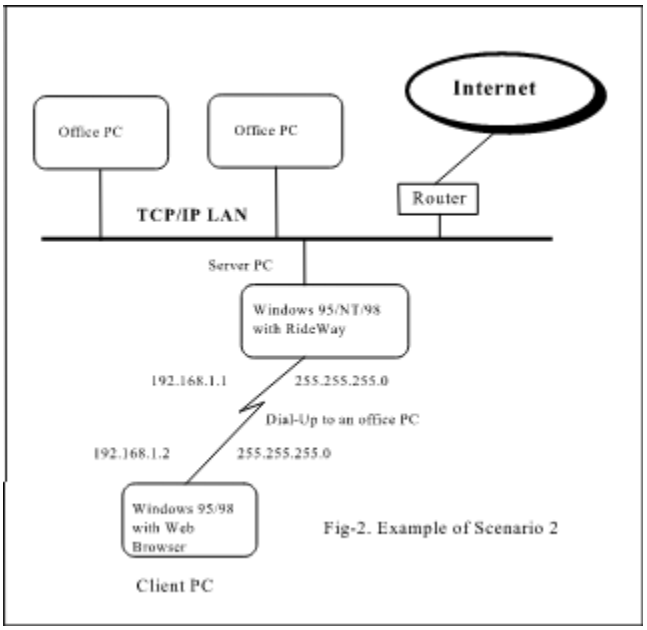

Fig-2. Example of Scenario 2

Network Configuration

Note: Also see our extensive online help section with detailed step-by-step installation instructions at: 'http://www.itserv.com/rideway'.

RideWay uses the TCP/IP protocol to communicate with Internet and your Clients PC. The following shows how to configure the TCP/IP on both the **Server PC** and **Client PC**s in this section. The IP address of the **Server PC** on the LAN side is set to the same subnet as that of **Client PC**s'. We recommend that you use a private IP subnet, such as 192.168.1.0. Pick IP address 192.168.1.1 and subnet mask 255.255.255.0 for the **Server PC** and 192.168.1.2, 192.168.1.3, ... etc. for the **Client PC**s.

PC	IP Address	Subnet Mask	DNS
Server PC	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	DNS Server Address of ISP
Client PC 1	192.168.1.2	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
Client PC 2	192.168.1.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
Client PC 3	192.168.1.4	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1

We will use these IP addresses and subnet masks in our example.

Note: The IP address assigned to the network card should be different from the IP address assigned by your ISP for you modem.

Please make sure that your LAN has been installed correctly. You may double-click the 'Network Neighborhood' icon on your desktop to see if the **Server PC** and the **Client PC**(s) can be found on the list. If not, please read the documents in **Windows NT/95 Help** relating to **Network Troubleshooting** to fix the problem.

Install/Setup TCP/IP on the Server/Client PC

Please follow these instructions to install and setup the TCP/IP protocol on the **Server PC** and each **Client PC**:

For Windows 95/98:

1. Go into the **Control Panel**.
2. Double click the **Network** icon.
3. Verify that following network components
   TCP/IP
   Dial-Up Adapter
   TCP/IP -> (name of your network card**)**
   are listed. If yes, you have installed the TCP/IP protocol. Go to step 9.
4. Click **Add**.
5. Select the **Protocol** icon and then click **Add**.
6. Under **Manufacturers**, select **Microsoft**.
7. Under **Network Protocols**, select **TCP/IP** and click **OK**.
8. Both **TCP/IP -> Dial-Up Adapter** and **TCP/IP -> (**name of your network acrd**)** should now appear in the network component list.
9. Click **Properties**.
10. Click **IP Address** tab.
11. Click **Specify an IP Address** from the **IP Address** tab in the **IP Address** box, if there is no IP address already, input an address such as **192.168.1.1** for **Server PC**, and **192.168.1.2** for a **Client PC**.

12. In the **Subnet Mask** box, enter **255.255.255.0**.
13. Click the **DNS** tab, click **Enable DNS** radio, and then, in the **Host and Domain** boxes, type your host name and domain name, respectively. These names identify you on the Internet.
14. In the **DNS Server Search Order** box, input the IP address of the DNS server of your LAN. If your network has more than one DNS server, input the IP address of each DNS server and then click **Add**. If you have no DNS server on your LAN, already use the **Server PC** as your DNS server.

Note: DNS settings are currently global across all interfaces of TCP/IP. This allows you to rely on a secondary DNS server if the primary DNS server is down. The first server listed is the first one searched

15. Click **OK**.
16. Restart Windows 95.

Note: The IP address of the **Server PC** is specified by you for your internal LAN. The IP address assigned by your ISP for the modem/PPP connection has no role in the configuration of RideWay.

For Windows NT:

1. Go into the **Control Panel**.
2. Double click the **Network** icon.
3. If TCP/IP Protocol is not listed, then do the following steps.
4. click **Add**.
5. Double-click **TCP/IP Protocol** to add the TCP/IP protocol and then click **OK**.
6. **TCP/IP** Protocol should appear in the list.
7. Click **Properties**.
8. Click **IP Address** tab.
9. Click **Specify an IP Address** from the **IP Address** tab in the **IP Address** box, if there is no IP address already, input an address such as **192.168.1.1** for the **Server PC**, and **192.168.1.2** for the a **Client PC**.
10. In the **Subnet Mask** box, enter **255.255.255.0**.
11. Click **DNS** tab, In the **DNS Server Search Order** box, input the IP address of your LAN's DNS server. If your network has more than one DNS server, input the IP Address of each DNS server and then click **Add**. If you have no DNS server on your LAN already, use the **Server PC** as your DNS server.
12. Click **OK**.

Network Configuration Test

Please follow these instructions to verify that your network is properly configured:

1. On the **Server PC**, open a DOS **Command Prompt** window (Start->Programs->MS-DOS Prompt)
2. Use the ping utility by typing '**ping 192.168.1.2'** (the IP address of **Client PC**). Press **Enter** key in the **Command Prompt** window to check if the **Server PC** can communicate with the **Client PC**. Try to ping the IP address of each **Client PC** from the **Server PC**.
3. From each **Client PC**, try to ping the **Server PC** by typing '**ping 192.168.1.1'.**

Software Installation

RideWay should be installed only on a PC (the **Server PC**) that has direct access to the Internet via a LAN or a dial-up connection. Do not install **RideWay** on PCs (**Client PCs**) which will access the Internet through **RideWay**.

RideWay is distributed as either

- rideway-setup.exe: a self-extract executable file or
- rideway-setup.zip: a ZIP file

If you download 'rideway-setup.exe', run this executable either at a DOS prompt or from Windows 95/NT/98 Explorer to start the installation.

If you download 'rideway-setup.zip', please unzip this file and extract the 2 unzipped files ('Setup.exe' and 'Readme.txt') to a directory of your choice. Run the executable ('Setup.exe') either at a DOS prompt or from Windows 95/NT/98 Explorer to start the installation.

The installation process is straight-forward and is guided by InstallShield(TM). You need only supply your name and company name during the installation process. If you have an earlier version of **RideWay** installed on your system, you should install the new version to a different directory. Otherwise the installation will not complete correctly. When installation is finished, you can find **RideWay** in the **RideWay** ...' group in the Windows 95/NT/98 'Start' menu.

RideWay can be un-installed through 'Control Panel->Add/Remove Programs'. Select **RideWay** ...' and doubly-click the 'Add/Remove' button. You will then be asked for a confirmation before **RideWay** is removed.

When **RideWay** is run the first time after the installation it will check if there is an earlier version on your system. If so it will ask if you want to copy the settings from the earlier version. So if you want to keep your old settings you should un-install the old version after you have installed the new version and run the new version for at least one time.

RideWay will be installed initially as an evaluation copy. This three-user trial version is fully enabled for 30 days from the date of installation. After the evaluation period has expired, you must register **RideWay** with ITServ Inc. to unlock the software. The registered copy and evaluation copy of **RideWay** are exactly the same except that the registered copy will not expire. Please refer to How to Register **RideWay** for the online registration procedure.

RideWay Dialer Setup

Any Windows 95/NT/98 PC equipped with a modem, Dial-Up Networking, and Dial-Up Scripting Tool may serve as the **Server PC**. The **Server PC** uses RideWay Dialer to establish a connection to the Internet. The Dialer is seamlessly integrated with Windows 95/NT/98's Dial-Up Networking. Dial-Up Scripting Tool enables you to establish the Internet connection without having to input your name, password or choose the connection protocol manually. If your ISP accepts the User name and Password saved in a Dial-Up Networking entry, you don't have to use a script.

In August 1996 Microsoft released the **ISDN 1.1 Accelerator Pack** that simplified the setup of dial-up scripts. We recommend the installation of the **ISDN 1.1 Accelerator Pack** on the **Server PC**. The **ISDN 1.1 Accelerator Pack** may be downloaded from Microsoft (http://premium.microsoft.com/support/downloads/dp2281.asp).

Note: If you do not know how to use the scripting tool, manually initiate the PPP connection (connect to the Internet like normal) and then start the RideWay Server. However, you will not be able to take advantage of on-demand dialing feature of RideWay.

To Setup the Dialer

For Windows 95/98:

1. Choose the **Dial-Up Networking** command from the **Dialer** menu.
2. Doubly-click **Make New Connection** icon to create a Dial-Up connection entry for your Internet access provider (ISP) if you have not done so yet.
3. Create a script for the Dial-Up connection.
4. Choose **Dialer Control** command of the 'Dialer' menu or Toolbar
5. Select your Internet access provider (ISP) as the **Default Connection** from the drop-down list box.
6. Check **Enable On-demand dialing** if you want RideWay Dialer to dial/connect to the ISP specified by the **Default Connection**. As default, all requests, including **DNS, SOCKS, E-mail, FTP, HTTP, RealPlayer, Telnet, TCP mapping, and UDP mapping requests** will trigger the Dialer to connect to the **Default Connection**. In some environment, client PCs issues **DNS** requests to resolve computer names even when they are not accessing the **Internet**. In this case, you should uncheck **including DNS requests** box so that the **Dialer** won't be triggered by these unnecessary **DNS** requests. When the **including DNS requests** is unchecked a client application can trigger the **Dialer** by sending **SOCKS, E-mail, FTP, HTTP, RealPlayer, Telnet, TCP mapping, and UDP mapping requests** with IP addresses instead of a domain names. For example, you should type http://207.196.61.6 instead of http://www.itserv.com in your browser on a client PC to trigger the **Dialer** to connect to the **Default Connection**. After the connection is established domain names can be used.
7. Specify the value for **Disconnect after --- minutes of inactivity**. RideWay will terminate the connection to the **Default Connection** after the specified period of inactivity from client PCs.
8. Click **OK**.

For Windows NT:

To Create a new Dial-Up Networking entry if you do not have one for your ISP:

1. Select the **Dial-Up Networking** command from the **Dialer** menu.
2. Click **New** and follow the instructions to make a new entry for your Internet access provider if you have not done so already.
3. Click **More** and choose **Edit entry and modem property** to open the **Edit Phonebook Entry** window. Click the **Script** tab and click **Edit script** to make a script if necessary.
4. From the drop down menu, choose the script you have created and click the **Run this script**

radio button.

To Select a Dial-Up Networking entry as your Default Connection:

1. Select the **Dialer Control** command of **Dialer** menu or Toolbar.
2. Select your Internet access provider as the **Default Connection** from the drop-down list box.

To initiate automatic redialing when a connection attempt fails:

1. Click on the **Redial Control** button.
2. Click **More** and then **Choose preferences.**
3. In the Dialing tab, specify a positive number in **Number of redial attempts**.
4. Check Redial on link failure.
5, In the **Appearances tab,** uncheck **Always prompt before auto-dialing**.
6. Click **OK** and then the **Close** button.

To Setup the On-demand dialing:

1. Check **Enable On-demand dialing** if you want RideWay Dialer to dial/connect to the ISP specified by the **Default Connection**. As default, all requests, including **DNS, SOCKS, E-mail, FTP, HTTP, RealPlayer, Telnet, TCP mapping, and UDP mapping requests** will trigger the Dialer to connect to the **Default Connection**. In some environment, client PCs issues **DNS** requests to resolve computer names even when they are not accessing the **Internet**. In this case, you should uncheck **including DNS requests** box so that the **Dialer** won't be triggered by these unnecessary **DNS** requests. When the **including DNS requests** is unchecked a client application can trigger the **Dialer** by sending **SOCKS, E-mail, FTP, HTTP, RealPlayer, Telnet, TCP mapping, and UDP mapping requests** with IP addresses instead of a domain names. For example, you should type http://207.196.61.6 instead of http://www.itserv.com in your browser on a client PC to trigger the **Dialer** to connect to the **Default Connection**. After the connection is established domain names can be used.
2. Specify the value for **Disconnect after --- minutes of inactivity**. RideWay will terminate the connection to the **Default Connection** after the specified period of inactivity from client PCs.
3. Click the **Redial Control** button.
4. Click **More** and then **Choose preferences.**
5. In the **Appearances tab,** uncheck **Always prompt before auto-dialing**.
6. Click **OK** and then the **Close** button.
7. Click **OK** to save the setup information you have given.

RideWay Server Setup

Note: Also see our online help section with detailed step-by-step instructions at : 'http://www.itserv.com/rideway'.

The RideWay Proxy Server needs to know the IP address of your DNS server. Before trying to setup the Server make sure

- the **Server PC** (a Windows 95/NT/98 PC) is connected to the LAN,
- the Windows 95/NT/98's TCP/IP protocol is installed,
- the IP address of the **Server PC** on the LAN side is set to the same subnet as that of **Client PC**s'. We recommend that you use a private IP subnet address for your LAN, such as 192.168.1.0 with subnet mask 255.255.255.0.

To setup the Server

1. Choose the **Server Control** command under **Server Menu** or Toolbar.
2. You may need to enter DNS server's IP address. Ask your ISP for the DNS server's IP address or connect to your ISP and then choose Tools and then **IP configuration** to check your DNS server's IP address.
3. Follow the instructions in BreezeWay Setup to set up BreezeWay.
4. Choose **Start** command to start the SOCKS Proxy Server.

BreezeWay Setup

BreezeWay is a component of RideWay that provides proxy services for non-SOCKS compliant applications to access the Internet via **RideWay**.

The Internet e-mail proxy provided by **BreezeWay** includes both SMTP and POP3 proxy services. E-mail applications running on Client PCs will all use the same SMTP server specified in BreezeWay for sending Internet e-mails. You may specify the SMTP server by its host name or IP address. Each Client PC can specifies a different POP3 server for retrieving Internet e-mails. POP3 server's information is specified in each e-mail application running on Client PCs. Please refer to E-mail Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

FTP destination is specified in each FTP application running on Client PCs. Please refer to FTP Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

Telnet destination is entered interactively in each Telnet application running on Client PCs. Please refer to Telnet Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

RealAudio/Video server's information is specified in RealPlayer running on Client PCs. Please refer to RealPlayer Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

Browser's proxy information is specified in browsers running on Client PCs. Please refer to Browser Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

In order to use TCP mapping applications running on Client PCs need to be set up. Please refer to TCP Mapping Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

In order to use UDP mapping applications running on Client PCs need to be set up. Please refer to UDP Mapping Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

To use **BreezeWay**:

1. Choose the **BreezeWay** command from **Server Menu** or Toolbar to open the BreezeWay Dialog Box,
2. Check '**Enable BreezeWay**',
3. Check '**Enable HTTP and Security/Secure proxy**' and use the provided HTTP proxy port value,
4. Check '**Enable Telnet proxy**' and use the provided Telnet port value,
5. Check '**Enable RealPlayer proxy**' and use the provided RealPlayer proxy port value,
6. Check '**Enable FTP proxy**' and use the provided Control port and Data port values,
7. Check '**Enable E-mail proxy (SMTP/POP3)**', enter SMTP server's host name or IP address in the box provided, and used the provided SMTP and POP3 port values,
8. Check '**Enable TCP mapping**' and enter mapping proxies,
9. Check '**Enable UDP mapping**' and enter mapping proxies,
10. Click **OK** button, and
11. Click **OK** button again to restart the server if it is currently running.

Browser Setup (Without BreezeWay)

Before trying to setup a **Client PC** make sure

- the client is connected to the same LAN as the **Server PC**.
- a TCP/IP package is installed,
- the IP address of the **Client PC** is on the same subnet as that of the **Server PC**.

Use the following step-by-step instructions to configure Netscape Navigator/Communicator and Microsoft Internet Explorer to access the Internet through **RideWay**. You need to configure both **RideWay** on the **Server PC and** the **Navigator/Communicator or Internet Explorer** on **Client PCs**.

RideWay on Server PC:

1. Choose the **Server Control** command under **Server Menu** or Toolbar.
2. You may need to enter DNS server's IP address. Ask your ISP for the DNS server's IP address or connect to your ISP and then choose Tools and then **IP configuration** to check your DNS server's IP address.
3. Choose **Start** command under **Server Menu** or Toolbar to start the SOCKS Proxy Server.

Netscape Navigator/Communicator 4.x on Client PCs:

1. Click **Edit,** then choose **Preferences,**
2. Click **Advanced**,
3. Click the **Proxies** tab,
4. Select **Manual Proxy Configuration**,
5. Press the **View** button to display a dialog box,
6. Enter the Server PC's IP Address (e.g. 192.168.1.1) for **Socks** and 1080 for **Port**,
7. Make sure all other proxy fields are blank,
8. Click **OK**,
9. Click **OK** again

Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x on Client PCs:

Some distributions of the Internet Explorer 4.0 do not correctly install a necessary .DLL file supporting Socks 4 proxy (wsock32n.dll). This makes it difficult to work with RideWay or any other proxy server. In order to make IE4 to talk to any Socks 4 proxy server, including RideWay, you need to manually extract the DLL from one of the IE4 distribution files and copy it into Windows system directory. If your version of IE4 has difficulties working with RideWay please follow the steps below to extract the DLL. Otherwise follow the **Setup Instructions** below.

1. Start MS-DOS,
2. Change Directories (Type 'cd') to the directory where Internet Explorer 4's distribution files are located. If you do not know the directory, find the file IE4_S4.CAB from the Start button. The directory that contains the file is the directory you want to change directories to,
3. Run the following commands in sequence:
   - > extract ie4_s4.cab
   - > extract ie4_4.cab wsock32n.dll
   - > copy wsock32n.dll <Windows system directory> where <Windows system directory> is the system directory under the Windows root, normally it is \Windows\system.
   - Restart your computer.

Setup instructions:

1. Select **View** and then choose the **Internet Options** menu item.

2. Click the **Connection** tab.
3. Check the **Access the Internet using a proxy server** box.
4. Click **Advanced**.
5. Enter the Server PC's IP Address (e.g. 192.168.1.1) for **Socks** and 1080 for **Port**,
6. Make sure all other Proxy fields are blank and the **Use the same proxy server for all protocols** box is NOT checked.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Click **OK** again

Browser Setup (with BreezeWay)

Before setting a browser on a **Client PC** make sure

- the client is connected to the same LAN as the **Server PC**.
- a TCP/IP package is installed,
- the IP address of the **Client PC** is on the same subnet as that of the **Server PC**.
- the host name(or IP address) and port numbers of SOCKS, HTTP and Security/Secure proxies where RideWay is running.

Use the following step-by-step instructions to configure **Netscape Navigator/Communicator** and **Microsoft Internet Explorer** to access the Internet through **RideWay**. You need to configure both **BreezeWay** on the **Server PC and** the **Navigator/Communicator or Internet Explorer** on **Client PCs**.

BreezeWay on Server PC:

1. Select **BreezeWay** under the **Server** menu.
2. Check the **Enable HTTP and Security/Secure proxy** box and enter 80 in the **HTTP proxy port**.
3. Click **OK**.

Netscape Navigator/Communicator 4.x on Client PCs:

1. Click **Edit**,
2. Click **Preferences**,
3. Double click on **Advanced** in **Category** box,
4. Click **Proxies**,
5. Check radio button by **Manual proxy configuration**,
6. Click **View** button and **Manual Proxy Configuration** dialog box is shown up,
7. Enter **Server PC's** IP address (e.g. 192.168.1.1) into the **Address of proxy server to use** box for these services**: HTTP, Security, FTP, Socks**. For the **Port** enter 80 for both **HTTP** and **Security**, 21 for **FTP**, and 1080 for **Socks**.
8. Click **OK** button on **Manual Proxy Configuration** dialog box,
9. Click **OK** button on **Proxies** dialog box.

Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x on Client PCs:

Some distributions of the Internet Explorer 4.0 do not correctly install a necessary .DLL file supporting Socks 4 proxy (wsock32n.dll). This makes it difficult to work with RideWay or any other proxy server. In order to make IE4 to talk to any Socks 4 proxy server, including RideWay, you need to manually extract the DLL from one of the IE4 distribution files and copy it into Windows system directory. If your version of IE4 has difficulties working with RideWay please follow the steps below to extract the DLL. Otherwise follow the **Setup Instructions** below.

1. Start MS-DOS.
2. Change Directories (Type 'cd') to the directory where Internet Explorer 4's distribution files are located. If you do not know the directory, find the file IE4_S4.CAB from the Start button. The directory that contains the file is the directory you want to change directories to.
3. Run the following commands in sequence:
   - > extract ie4_s4.cab
   - > extract ie4_4.cab wsock32n.dll
   - > copy wsock32n.dll <Windows system directory> where <Windows system directory> is the system directory under the Windows root, normally it is \Windows\system.
   - Restart your computer.

Setup instructions:

1. Click **View**,
2. Click **Internet Options** and **Internet Options** dialog box is shown up,
3. Click **Connection** tab,
4. Click on check box by **Access the Internet using a proxy server**,
5. Click **Advanced** button and **Proxy Settings** dialog box is shown up,
7. Enter **Server PC's** IP address (e.g. 192.168.1.1) into the **Address of proxy to use** box for these services**: HTTP, Secure, FTP, Socks**. For the **Port** enter 80 for both **HTTP** and **Secure**, 21 for **FTP**, and 1080 for **Socks**.
7. Click **OK** button **Proxy Settings** dialog window,
8. Click **OK** button **Internet Options** dialog window.

E-mail Application Setup

Before trying to setup an e-mail application on a **Client PC** make sure

- the client is connected to the same LAN as the **Server PC**.
- a TCP/IP package is installed,
- the IP address of the **Client PC** is on the same subnet as that of the **Server PC**.
- the e-mail application supports SMTP and POP3 protocols for Internet e-mails.

Use the following step-by-step instructions to configure popular e-mail applications. You need to configure both **BreezeWay** on the **Server PC and** the e-mail applications on **Client PCs**.

For the example in the following instructions assumes the POP3 account that your ISP assigned to you is **pop3user**, the POP3 server at your ISP is **pop3server.isp.com**, the SMTP server at your ISP is **smtpserver.isp.com**, the IP address of the **Server PC** (which is running **RideWay/BreezeWay**) is 192.168.1.1, and your Internet e-mail address is **user@company.com**. To use **E-mail proxy**, you must specify the **Server PC** as your SMTP and POP3 servers and use **pop3user#pop3server.isp.com** as your account name. "**#pop3server.isp.com**" gives the real POP3 server information to **BreezeWay**. The following table shows the setting changes when using **BreezeWay**:

	Original	Using **BreezeWay**
POP3 server	**pop3server.isp.com**	**192.168.1.1**
Account name:	**pop3user**	**pop3user#pop3server.isp.com**
Password	**password**	**password**

BreezeWay on Server PC:

1. Select **BreezeWay** under the **Server** menu.
2. Check the **Enable E-mail proxy** box, enter 25 in the **SMTP port**, 110 in the **POP3 port**, and **smtpserver.isp.com** in the **SMTP server** box.
3. Click **OK**.

Eudora 1.x on Client PCs:

1. Click **Tools**,
2. Click **Options**,
3. Click **Getting Started** and enter your **POP account** information as
   <POP3 account>#<POP3 server>@<Server PC>
   where **<POP3 account>** is the POP3 account that your ISP assigned to you,
   <POP3 server> is the computer name or IP address of a POP3 server at your ISP,
   <Server PC> is the IP address of the PC which is running RideWay/BreezeWay.
   For example, **pop3user#pop3server.isp.com@192.168.1.1**.
4. Click **Personal Information** and enter your e-mail address into the '**Return address**' box,
   For example, **user@company.com.**
5. Click **Hosts** and enter Server PC's IP address into the '**SMTP'** box, For example, **192.168.1.1**.
6. Click **OK**,

Eudora Pro 4.x on Client PCs:

1. Click **Tools**,
2. Click **Options**,
3. Click **Getting Started** and enter your e-mail address into the '**Return address**' box,
   For example, **user@company.com.**

4. Enter Server PC's IP address into the **Mail Server (Incoming)** box. For example, **192.168.1.1**.
5. Enter **<POP3 account>#<POP3 server>** into **Login Name** box, For example, **pop3user#pop3server.isp.com**,
6. Click **Sending Mail** and enter Server PC's IP address into the '**SMTP Server'** box, For example, **192.168.1.1**.
7. Click **OK**,

Microsoft Outlook 97
Microsoft Exchange 4.x
Windows Messaging 4.x
Inbox icon on Client PCs:

Note: Microsoft uses many different names for its e-mail programs on both Windows 95 and NT. All of the above Microsoft e-mail programs use the same **Internet Mail** mailbox and share the same configuration.

1. Click **Tools**,
2. Click **Services**,
3. If **Internet Mail** appears in the **Services** box, click **Internet Mail**, and then **Properties**. Otherwise click **Add…**, then **Internet Mail**, and finally **OK**,
4. Enter your full name into **Full name** box,
5. Enter your e-mail address into **E-mail address** box, For example, **user@company.com.**
6. Enter Server PC's IP address into **Internet Mail server** box, For example, **192.168.1.1**,
7. Enter **<POP3 account>#<POP3 server>** into **Account name**, For example, **pop3user#pop3server.isp.com**,
8. Enter POP3 account password into **Password**,
9. Click **OK**,

Microsoft Outlook Express 4.x on Client PCs:

1. Click **Tools** and then choose **Accounts**,
2. Click **Mail**,
3. Click **Add** and then choose **Mail**,
4. Type in a **Display name** and then click **Next,**
5. Enter your e-mail address into **E-mail address** box, For example, **user@company.com** and then click **Next,**
6. Choose **POP3** for **My incoming mail server**,
7. Enter Server PC's IP address into **Incoming mail (POP3 or IMAP) server** box, For example, **192.168.1.1**
8. Enter Server PC's IP address into **Outgoing mail (SMTP) server** box, For example, **192.168.1.1**, and then click **Next,**
9. Click **Log on using**,
10. Enter **<POP3 account>#<POP3 server>** into **POP account name**, For example, **pop3user#pop3server.isp.com**,
11. Enter POP3 account password into **Password**, and then click **Next,**
12. Type a name for the **Internet mail account name**, and then click **Next,**
13. Click **Connect using my local area network (LAN)**, and then click **Next,**
14. Click **Finish**,

All other non-SOCKS compliant e-mail applications on Client PCs:

For all other non-SOCKS compliant e-mail applications that supports SMTP and POP3 protocols you need to find the place where you can enter the following information:

1. Your E-mail address (or Return address),
2. Server PC's IP address
3. POP3 Server's name or IP address,

4. POP3 Account name, and

then enter

1. Your E-mail address (or Return address), For example, **user@company.com**,
2. Server PC's IP address as both SMTP and POP3 servers, For example, **192.168.1.1**,
3. **<POP3 account>#<POP3 server>** name into **Account name**, For example, **pop3user#pop3server.isp.com**,

Netscape Communicator 4.x on Client PCs:

Netscape Communicator is a SOCKS-compliant e-mail application which means you don't need to set up anything special in order to use it with RideWay/BreezeWay. Just follow the instructions in the previous section to set up SOCKS server and follow the instructions below to set up POP3 and SMTP information:

1. Click **Edit**,
2. Click **Preferences**,
3. Doubly-click **Mail & Groups**,
4. Click **Identify**,
5. Enter **Your name**,
6. Enter your **E-mail address**, for example **user@company.com,**
7. Click **Mail Server**,
8. Enter your POP3 account name into Mail server user name, for example, **pop3user,**
9. Enter SMTP server into **Outgoing mail (SMTP) server** box, For example, **smtpserver.isp.com**,
10. Enter POP3 server into **Incoming mail server** box, For example, **pop3server.isp.com**,
11. Click **POP3** under **Mail Server Type**,
12. Click **OK**,

All other SOCKS compliant e-mail applications on Client PCs:

For all other SOCKS compliant e-mail applications that supports SMTP and POP3 protocols you need to find the place where you can enter the following information:

1. Your E-mail address (or Return address),
2. SMTP Server's name or IP address
3. POP3 Server's name or IP address,
4. POP3 Account name, and

then enter

1. Your E-mail address (or Return address), For example, **user@company.com**,
2. SMTP Server's name or IP address, For example, **smtpserver.isp.com**,
3. POP3 Server's name or IP address, For example, **pop3server.isp.com**,
4. POP3 Account name, For example, **pop3user**

FTP Application Setup When Using BreezeWay

Before trying to setup a FTP application on a **Client PC** make sure

- the client is connected to the same LAN as the **Server PC**.
- a TCP/IP package is installed,
- the IP address of the **Client PC** is on the same subnet as that of the **Server PC**.

Use the following step-by-step instructions to configure popular FTP applications to FTP through **BreezeWay**. You need to configure both **BreezeWay** on the **Server PC and** FTP applications on **Client PCs**.

BreezeWay on Server PC:

1. Select **BreezeWay** under the **Server** menu.
2. Check the **Enable FTP proxy** box, enter 21 in the **Control port** and 20 in the **Data port**.
3. Click **OK**.

For the example in the following instructions assume that the FTP server that you want to connect to is **ftp.server.addr**, your account name on that server is **myusername**, and the address of the **Server PC** is 192.168.1.1. To use FTP proxy, you should specify the **Server PC** as your FTP server and use **myusername#ftp.server.com** as your account name. "**#server.ftp.com**" gives the real FTP server information to **BreezeWay**. The following table shows the setting changes when using **BreezeWay**:

	Original	Using BreezeWay
FTP server	**server.ftp.addr**	**192.168.1.1**
User name:	**myusername**	**myusername#ftp.server.addr**
Password	**mypassword**	**mypassword**

Windows 95/NT/98 FTP applet on Client PCs:

1. Click **Start** and choose **Run**,
2. Type **ftp 192.168.1.1,**
3. Click **Open**, then the system will pop up a **MS-DOS Prompt** window.
4. At the prompt, input your user name as **myusername#ftp.server.addr**. You should use your real user name and server address rather than **myusername** and **ftp.server.addr**
5. The server will prompt you for password. Input the real password of this account**.**
6. If you pass the authentication, the FTP server will reply to you with a "230 User … logged in" message.

Note: If you changed the **Control Port** of **FTP** proxy of **BreezeWay** to another port, say 3000, you should type only **ftp** in step 2, and then type **open 192.168.1.1 3000** at the ftp prompt.

Unix FTP on Client PCs:

FTP client applications on UNIX systems are very similar to Windows FTP applet. What you have to do is type **ftp 192.168.1.1** and then follow the above instructions from step 4.

WS_FTP Pro & LE 4.1 and later on Client PCs:

1. Click **Connect**.
2. Click **General** in the **Session Properties** dialog box,
3. Click **New**, then type **BreezeWay** or any other name you prefer for **Profile Name**.
4. Enter the **Server PC**'s IP address, for example, 192.168.1.1 in **Host Name/Address** box**,**
5. Enter **myusername#ftp.server.addr** in **User ID** box, where **myusername** is your login name on the FTP server: **ftp.server.addr,**

6. Enter your password in the **Password** box.
7. Click **OK**.

Note: If you change your BreezeWay FTP control port to another port, for example **3000**, you should also change the setting of WS-FTP by the following steps:

1. Click **Advanced** in **Session Properties** property sheet.
2. Enter **3000** or whatever you set for BreezeWay FTP proxy server as your **Remote Port**.
3. Click **OK**

Telnet Application Setup When Using BreezeWay

Before trying to setup a Telnet application on a **Client PC** make sure

- the client is connected to the same LAN as the **Server PC**.
- a TCP/IP package is installed,
- the IP address of the **Client PC** is on the same subnet as that of the **Server PC**.

Use the following step-by-step instructions to configure popular Telnet applications with **BreezeWay**. You need to configure both **BreezeWay** on the **Server PC and** the Telnet applications on **Client PCs**.

BreezeWay on Server PC:

1. Select **BreezeWay** under the **Server** menu.
2. Check the **Enable Telnet proxy** box and enter 23 in the **Telnet proxy port**.
3. Click **OK**.

For the example in the following instructions assuming that the Telnet server that you want to connect to is **bbs.server.addr**, and the address of the **Server PC** is **192.168.1.1**. To use Telnet proxy, you should specify the **Server PC** as your Telnet server and give the real destination after the prompt.

The following instructions show how to use popular Telnet applications with **BreezeWay**:

Windows 95/NT/98 Telnet applet on Client PCs:

1. Click **Start** and choose **Run**,
2. Type **telnet 192.168.1.1**
3. **BreezeWay** Telnet Proxy will respond you with
   Welcome to RideWay Telnet
   Connect to >
4. At the prompt, enter the host name or IP address of the server you want to connect to, for example, **bbs.server.addr**, and then press **Enter**.
5. The real server will prompt you for login information at this point.

Note: If you have changed the port of BreezeWay Telnet Proxy to another port, say **3500**, you should type telnet **192.168.1.1 3500** in Step 2.

Unix Telnet on Client PCs:

1. Type **telnet 192.168.1.1** under a Unix shell
2. **BreezeWay** Telnet Proxy will respond you
   Welcome to RideWay Telnet
   Connect to >
3. At the prompt, enter the host name or IP address of the server you want to connect to, for example, **bbs.server.addr**, and then press **Enter**.
4. The real server will prompt you for login information at this point.

Note: If you have changed the port of BreezeWay Telnet Proxy to another port, say **3500**, you should type telnet **192.168.1.1 3500** in Step 1.

NetTerm 3.2 on Client PCs:

1. Click **Phone Directory…**. under **File** menu,
2. Click **Add** button to create a new entry in the phone directory,
3. Enter **BreezeWay** or any other name you prefer for **Host Name**,
4. Enter the IP address of the **Server PC**, for example, 192,168.1.1 in **Host/IP** box,
5. Click **Change** to save the setting,

6. Click **Connect**,
7. BreezeWay Telnet Proxy server will respond you
   Welcome to RideWay Telnet
   Connect to >
8. At the prompt, enter the host name or IP address of the server you want to connect to, for example, **bbs.server.addr**, and then press **Enter**.
9. The real server will prompt you for login information at this point.

Note: If you have changed the port of **BreezeWay** Telnet Proxy to another port, say **3500**, you should set **3500** in the **Telnet port field** in Step 4.

RealPlayer Setup When Using BreezeWay

Before setting the RealPlayer on a **Client PC** make sure

- the client is connected to the same LAN as the **Server PC**.
- a TCP/IP package is installed,
- the IP address of the **Client PC** is on the same subnet as that of the **Server PC**.

Use the following step-by-step instructions to configure the RealPlayer to receive RealAudio and RealVideo contents through **BreezeWay**. You need to configure both **BreezeWay** on the **Server PC and** the **RealPlayers** on **Client PCs**.

BreezeWay on Server PC:

1. Select **BreezeWay** under the **Server** menu.
2. Check the **Enable HTTP and Security/Secure proxy** box and enter 80 in the **HTTP proxy port**.
3. Check the **Enable RealPlayer proxy** box and enter 1090 in the **RealPlayer proxy port**.
4. Click **OK**.

RealPlayer 5.0 on Client PCs:

1. Select **Preferences** under the **View** menu.
2. Click **Proxy** tab on the **Preferences** dialog box.
3. Check **Use Proxy** box.
4. In **RealPlayer Proxy** box, enter the host name or IP address of the **Server PC** (for example 192.168.1.1) and in **Port** box, enter port number set in BreezeWay Dialog Box, for example 1090.
5. In **Http Proxy** box, enter the host name or IP address of the **Server PC** (for example 192.168.1.1) and in **Port** box, enter port number set in BreezeWay Dialog Box, for example 80.
6. Click **OK** button to finish the setting.

TCP Mapping Setup When Using BreezeWay

TCP mapping can be set up for different applications running on **Client PCs**. As long as an application uses TCP protocol to query the same server for information every time it may be set up to use TCP mapping proxy to access the Internet. For example, you can set up a TCP mapping for **Client PCs** to telnet to a remote computer in the Internet. Internet News is also a good candidate for TCP mapping.

This section provides step-by-step instructions for setting up **Netscape Communicator v4.x**, **Microsoft Outlook Express 4.x**, and **Forte Free Agent 1.11** on **Client PCs** to use **RideWay's** TCP mapping proxy for reading the Internet News. You need to configure both **BreezeWay** on the **Server PC and** the applications on **Client PCs**. Refer to BreezeWay Dialog Box for more configuration instructions.

BreezeWay on Server PC:

1. Select **BreezeWay** under the **Server** menu.
2. Check the **Enable TCP mapping** box.
3. Click **Add**.
4. In **Local Port**, enter 119.
5. In **Remote Server**, enter your ISP's NNTP server. Ask your ISP if you don't have the NNTP server's information.
6. In **Remote Port**, enter 119.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Click **OK** again.

Netscape Communicator 4.x on Client PCs:

1. Click **Communicator**, then select **Collabra Discussion Groups** or **Message Center**,
2. Click **File**, then select **New Discussion Group Server**,
3. Enter **Server PC**'s IP address into **Server** box, For example, **192.168.1.1**,
4. Click **OK**,

Microsoft Outlook Express 4.x on Client PCs:

1. From **Internet Explorer** click **Go,** then select **News**, and go to Step 4,
   From **Outlook Express** click **Tools,** then choose **Accounts**, and continue to Step 2,
2. Click **News**,
3. Click **Add** and then choose **News**,
4. Type in a **Display name**,
5. Enter your e-mail address into **E-mail address** box, For example, **user@company.com.**
6. Enter **Server PC**'s IP address into **News (NNTP) server** box, For example, **192.168.1.1**,
7. Type a name for the **Internet news account name**,
8. Click **Connect using my local area network (LAN)**,
9. Click **Finish**,

Forte Free Agent 1.11 on Client PCs:

1. Click **Options.**
2. Click **General Preferences.**
3. Click **System**.
4. In the **News Server**, enter **Server PC**'s IP address, for example, **192.168.1.1**.
5. Click **OK**.

UDP Mapping Setup When Using BreezeWay

UDP mapping can be set up for different applications running on **Client PCs**. As long as an application uses UDP protocol to query the same server every time it may use UDP mapping to access the Internet. This section provides step-by-step instructions for setting up **Mirabilis' ICQ Version 98a** to use **RideWay**'s UDP mapping proxy. You need to configure both **BreezeWay** on the **Server PC and** the **ICQ** on **Client PCs**. Refer to BreezeWay Dialog Box for more configuration instructions.

NOTE: UDP mapping and SOCKS 4 proxy together provides partial support for **ICQ** to operate in a private LAN, i.e. **ICQ** users in the private LAN are able to initiate communication to **ICQ** users in the **Internet** but **ICQ** users in the **Internet** can not initiate communication to **ICQ** users in the private LAN.

BreezeWay on Server PC:

1. Select **BreezeWay** under the **Server** menu.
2. Check the **Enable UDP mapping** box.
3. Click **Add**.
4. In **Local Port**, enter 4000.
5. In **Remote Server**, enter the IP address or hostname of an ICQ server, e.g. 204.91.243.115 or icq.mirabilis.com.
6. In **Remote Port**, enter 4000.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Click **OK** again.

Mirabilis' ICQ Version 98a on Client PCs:

When running the **ICQ Registration Wizard** please follow these steps:

1. Check **New ICQ#** if you are a new user or **Existing ICQ#** if you are a registered user and then click **Next**
2. On the **Connection Type**, check **LAN User**, click **I am behind a firewall or proxy**, and click **Next,**
3. On the **Specify what SOCKS Proxy server you use**, click **I am using a SOCKS4 proxy server**,
4. Click **Next**,
5. Enter the **Server PC**'s IP address in **SOCKS4 Host** box, for example, **192.168.1.1**,
6. Enter **1080** in **SOCKS4 Port** box,
7. Click **Use a mapped port on a Proxy**,
8. Enter the **Server PC**'s IP address in **Proxy Server Host** box, for example, **192.168.1.1**,
9. Enter port value in **Proxy Server Port** box, for example **4000**,
10. Click **Next**
11. Enter other information which are not related to **Proxy Server** setup.

If you need to change proxy settings after registration please follow these steps:

1. Click **Menu**, and then select **Preferences**,
2. Click **Connection**,
3. Check **I am using a permanent Internet connection (LAN)**,
4. Check **I am behind a firewall or proxy**,
5. Click **Firewall Settings**,
6. Check **I am using a SOCKS4 proxy server**,
7. Click **Next**,
8. Enter the Server PC's IP address in **SOCKS4 Host** box, for example, 192.168.1.1,
9. Enter 1080 in **SOCKS4 Port** box,
10. Check **Use a mapped port on Proxy**,

11. Enter the Server PC's IP address in **Proxy Server Host** box, for example, 192.168.1.1,
12. Enter port value in **Proxy Server Port** box, for example 4000,
13. Click **Next**,
14. Click **Done,**
15. Click **OK.**

Access the Internet from Home via the Office LAN

Follow these steps to setup your configuration:

1. Connect a modem to the **Server PC**,
2. Install the Microsoft Dial-Up Adapter on the **Server PC**,
3. Assign 192.168.1.1/255.255.255.0 as the IP address/mask to TCP/IP Dial-Up Adapter,
4. Install Dial-Up Server on the **Server PC**. The Dial-Up Server is part of the Microsoft Plus! for Windows 95 and a built-in server on Windows NT.
5. Install RideWay on the **Server PC**,
6. Follow the instructions in RideWay Proxy Server Setup section to setup DNS and SOCKS Proxy Server,
7. Connect a modem to the Client PC,
8. Install the Microsoft Dial-Up adapter on the **Server PC** ,
9. Create a Dial-Up Networking icon for your connection to the **Server PC** and assign 192.168.1.2/255.255.255.0 as the IP address/mask for this connection.
10. Follow the instructions in the Applications Setup on a Client PC section to point to the client's DNS server and SOCKS server to the **Server PC**.

RideWay Window

The RideWay window offers the following menus and server status and statistics:

Dialer Menu	Commands to control Dialer.
Server Menu	Commands to control Server.
Tools Menu	Commands to launch diagnostic tools.
Help Menu	Commands to get online help.

RideWay Window - Server Statistics

When RideWay is started, the RideWay window shows the connection status of the Dialer and running status of the Server. When the Server is started, the RideWay window displays the following Server statistics:

Number of Active Users:	Shows the number of users who are currently using the RideWay Server. This number will not exceed the number of user licenses you have purchased.
Number of Active Connections:	Shows the number of connections currently established between RideWay Server and all clients. A client can establish as many connections to the Server as it wishes.
Total Number of Bytes Received:	Shows the total number of bytes that the RideWay Server received from all clients and all application servers since the server last started. The RideWay Server receives requests from clients and replies from application servers. This number is the sum of bytes in all replies and requests that RideWay Server received. This number will always greater than or equal to the Total Number of Bytes Sent. If clients do not reset any connections, such as with the 'Stop' button for Netscape Navigator, this number will be equal to the Total Number of Bytes Sent.
Total Number of Bytes Sent:	Shows the total number of bytes that RideWay Server sent to all clients and all application servers since the server last started. The RideWay Server sends replies to clients and requests to application servers. This number is the sum of bytes in all replies and requests that RideWay Server sent. This number will always less than or equal to the Total Number of Bytes Received. If clients do not reset any connection, such as with the 'Stop' button for Netscape Navigator, this number will be equal to the Total Number of Bytes Received.
Total Number of Connections:	Shows the total number of connections established between the RideWay Server and all clients since the server last started.

Dialer Menu Commands

The **Dialer** Menu contains the following commands:

Connect	Dials to an ISP.
Disconnect	Hangs up and terminates the Internet connection.
Dialer Control	Displays setup of the Dial-Up Networking dialer.
Dial-Up Networking	Opens Microsoft's Dial-Up Networking window.
Clear Dialer Log	Clears the Dialer Log file.
Exit	Exits RideWay.

Connect Command (Dialer Menu)

Dials/connects to the ISP specified in the **Dialer Control**'s **Default Connection** box.

Shortcuts

Keys: Ctrl+C

See Also:

Dialer
Disconnect command

Disconnect Command (Dialer Menu)

Terminates the connection to the ISP specified in the **Dialer Control**'s **Default Connection** box.

Shortcuts

Keys: Ctrl+D

See Also:

Dialer
Connect command

Dialer Control Command (Dialer Menu)

Opens the Dialer Control Dialog Box, where the RideWay Dial-Up Networking Dialer settings can be configured.

See Also:

- Dialer
- Dialer Setup

Dialer Control Dialog Box

The following options specifies the **Default Connection**, **Redialing** parameters, and **Reconnection** parameters:

Automatically Connect
Check this box to automatically dial and establish an Internet connection when RideWay starts. A connection can be manually dialed by using the Connect command under **Dialer** Menu.

Automatically Disconnect
Check this box to automatically disconnect the Internet connection when RideWay closes. Disconnecting can be accomplished manually by using the Disconnect command under **Dialer** Menu.

Default Connection
Displays the default dial-up connection. The RideWay **Dialer** will connect to this **Default Connection** when the Connect command is issued and disconnect from this **Default Connection** when the Disconnect command is issued.

Setup Button
Opens the Dial-Up Networking window of Windows 95/NT/98, where the properties of the Internet connection can be configured. Click on this button to change the properties of the **Default Connection**.

Redial Control

For Windows 95/98

Click here to have RideWay automatically redial when it is unable to establish an Internet connection. The number of redial attempts and the interval time between each attempt are user-defined.

For Windows NT:

1. Click **Redial Control** button to open the Dial-up Networking dialog,
2. Click **More** button,
3. Choose **User preferences** menu item,
4. Click **Dialing** tab, and
5. Set redial parameters.
6. Check **Redial on link failure** if you want Dial-up Networking to automatically redial if the connection is terminated unexpectedly.

On-demand Dialing
Enables the RideWay Dialer to automatically dial to the **Default Connection** when the RideWay Proxy Server receives a request to access the Internet from a client application and terminate the connection to the **Default Connection** after a specified period of inactivity. This feature is cost-effective if Internet access charges are based on connection time.

Enable On-demand dialing
including DNS requests
Disconnect after ____ minutes of inactivity

Checking **Enable On-demand dialing** allows the RideWay Dialer to dial/connect to the ISP specified by the **Default Connection**. All requests, including DNS, SOCKS, Email, FTP, HTTP, Telnet, RealPlayer, and TCP and UDP mapping requests will trigger the Dialer to connect to the **Default Connection**. In some environments, the client PCs issue DNS requests to resolve computer names even when they are not

accessing the Internet. In this case, make sure the box **including DNS requests** is unchecked so that the **Dialer** will not be triggered by these unnecessary DNS requests. When the **including DNS requests** box is unchecked, a client application can trigger the Dialer by sending SOCKS, Email, FTP, Telnet, HTTP, RealPlayer, and TCP and UDP mapping requests with an IP address instead of a domain name. For example, you should type http://207.196.61.6 instead of http://www.itserv.com in your browser on a client PC to trigger the Dialer to connect to the **Default Connection**. After the connection is established domain names can be used. Specify the value for **Disconnect after ___ minutes of inactivity**. RideWay will terminate the connection to the **Default Connection** after the specified period of inactivity from client PCs.

See Also:

Dialer
Dialer Setup

Dial-Up Networking Command (Dialer Menu)

Opens the Dial-Up Networking window of Windows 95/NT/98

See Also:

- Dialer
- Dialer Setup

Clear Dialer Log Command (Dialer Menu)

Empties RideWay **Dialer**'s log file. This Log file stores information for RideWay's Dial-Up Networking **Dialer**.

See Also:

Clear Server Log command

Exit Command (Dialer Menu)

Terminates the current RideWay session. The session can also be terminated by using the **Close** command on the application **Control** Menu.

Shortcuts

Mouse: Double-click the application's Control menu button.

Keys: ALT+F4

Server Menu Commands

The **Server** Menu contains the following commands:

Start	Start the RideWay Proxy Server.
Stop	Stop the RideWay Proxy Server.
Server Control	Setup the RideWay Proxy Server.
Security Administration	Setup the network security administration options.
Clear Server Log	Clear the Server Log file.
Clear DNS cache	Clears the stored DNS files.

Start Command (Server Menu)

Starts the **Proxy Server** of RideWay. If **On-demand dialing** is enabled, the **Proxy Server** will run automatically when **RideWay** starts. Otherwise, an Internet connection made either through a LAN or with the **Connect** command under **Dialer** Menu must be established before starting RideWay.

Shortcuts

Keys: Ctrl+S

See Also:

Server
Stop command

Stop Command (Server Menu)

Terminates the **Proxy Server** of **RideWay**. When **On-demand dialing** is enabled the **Proxy Server** can not be stopped. The **Proxy Server** will automatically stop when **RideWay** exits.

Shortcuts

Keys: Ctrl+P

See Also:

Server
Start command

Server Control Command (Server Menu)

Opens the Server Control Dialog Box where the **Proxy Server** properties are configured.

See Also:

Server
Server Setup

Server Control Dialog Box

Automatically starts SOCKS proxy server when RideWay starts
Check here to automatically start the SOCKS proxy server when RideWay starts. Manually start the SOCKS proxy server with the Start command.

SOCKS proxy server port
Defines the port for the RideWay proxy server. This should be the same port as specified in the client applications (for instance, Netscape Navigator) SOCKS port. The default value of 1080 is recommended.

DNS proxy
Check here to enable DNS proxy server. This box should be checked for users not running their own DNS servers. DNS proxy server is required when using SOCKS proxy server.

DNS port
Defines the port used by the DNS proxy server. Since almost all applications use port 53 for DNS requests, users should select port 53.

DNS Servers
Shows the DNS servers that have been manually entered. Clicking the Add or Remove button will specify the DNS Servers. **Note:** Users who do not want to manually specify the DNS servers can ignore this box. RideWay will automatically attempt to find the DNS servers from the **Control Panel** when starting the server.

BreezeWay… Button

Opens the BreezeWay Dialog Box that contains the following:

- enables/disables HTTP and Security/Secure proxy and specifies its proxy port
- enables/disables Telnet proxy and specifies its proxy port
- enables/disables RealPlayer proxy and specifies its proxy port
- enables/disables FTP proxy and specifies its Control port and Data port
- enables/disables E-mail (SMTP/POP3) proxy and specifies its SMTP server
- enables/disables TCP mapping and specifies its local ports and remote servers and ports
- enables/disables UDP mapping and specifies its local ports and remote servers and ports

---

See Also:

BreezeWay
BreezeWay Setup

See Also:

Server
Server Setup

BreezeWay (Non-Socks Proxies) Dialog Box

Enable HTTP and Security/Secure proxy
Enables HTTP and Security/Secure proxy. This should be unchecked if the server PC runs its own HTTP server. Otherwise the **RideWay Server** will not be able to start. **Security/Secure** refers to the SSL (Secure Socket Layer) protocol. Refer to Browser Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed instructions for setting up browsers to use RideWay's **HTTP and Security/Secure proxy**.

0 HTTP proxy port
If there is port conflict when the HTTP and Security/Secure proxy is entered, change the HTTP and Security/Secure proxy port in this box. The default value for this port is 80.

Enable Telnet proxy
Enables Telnet proxy. Refer to Telnet Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed instructions for setting up Telnet applications to use RideWay's Telnet proxy.

0 Telnet proxy port
1 If there is port conflict when the Telnet proxy is entered, change the Telnet proxy port in this box. The default value for this port is 23. Changing the default value is not recommended.

2 Enable RealPlayer proxy
Enables Realplayer proxy. Refer to Realplayer Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed instructions for setting up RealPlayer to use RideWay's Realplayer proxy.

0 RealPlayer proxy port
If there is port conflict when the Realplayer proxy is entered, change the Realplayer proxy port in this box. The default value for this port is 1090.

Enable FTP proxy
Enables FTP proxy. This should be left unchecked if the server PC runs its own FTP proxy. Refer to FTP Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed instructions for setting up FTP applications to use RideWay's FTP proxy.

0 Control port
1 If there is port conflict when the FTP proxy is enabled, change the FTP proxy Control port in this box. The default value for the Control port is 21. Changing the default value is not recommended.

2 Data port
3 If there is port conflict when the FTP proxy is enabled, change the FTP proxy Data port in this box. The default value for the Data port is 21. Changing the default value is not recommended.

4 Enable Email Proxy (SMTP/POP3)
Enables Email proxy. If the server PC runs its own e-mail proxy, do not enable Email proxy. Refer to Email Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed instructions for setting up email applications to use RideWay's Email proxy.

SMTP server
0 Enter the SMTP server's host name or IP address in this box. Please contact your ISP. for the information if not known.

1 Enable TCP mapping

Enables TCP mapping. Refer to TCP Mapping Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

0 Local port Remote server : port
1 Local port refers to the TCP port that **RideWay** opens to receive requests from **Client PCs**. When **RideWay** receives the first request from a **Client PC** it establishes a connection to the remote server: port. Subsequent requests are relayed to the remote server through this connection. For example, Internet News uses NNTP (which is a TCP protocol) and Client PCs receive News from the same NNTP server. Set up TCP mapping for Internet News proxy by setting **Local port** to 119 and **Remote server** to the ISP's NNTP server and **Remote port** to 119.

Enable UDP mapping
Enables UDP mapping. Refer to UDP Mapping Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

0 Local port Remote server : port
1 Local port refers to the port that **RideWay** opens to receive UDP requests from Client PCs. When **RideWay** receives a request from a Client PC it relays the request to the remote server: port. For example, the Mirabilis' ICQ uses UDP protocol (port 4000) to communicate with ICQ servers. Set up a UDP mapping for Mirabilis' ICQ by setting **Local port** to 4000, **Remote server** to icq.mirabilis.com, and **Remote port** to 4000.

See Also:
BreezeWay
BreezeWay Setup

Security Administration Command (Server Menu)

Opens the Access Control Box where the **RideWay** proxy server permissions are controlled.

See Also:
Server

Access Control Dialog Box

Enable Access Control
Check here to impose access restrictions to both internal and external computers. If this box is checked, only those computers explicitly specified in under **Full access** and **Conditional access** have access permissions and all other computers have no access permission. If this box is not checked there are no access restrictions for internal computers. In other words, every internal computer has full access to the Internet. By default this box is not checked.

Computers with full access
Networks and/or computers defined in this box have full access to the Internet. These computers can access any computer in the Internet without restrictions. Computers can be entered individually or as complete subnets.

Computers with no access
Networks and/or computers defined in this box have no access to the Internet. These computers are denied access to any computer in the Internet. When an entire subnet is listed in full access, it is still possible to assign individual computers no access. In other words, no access takes precedence over conditional access and full access.

Computers with conditional access
Networks and/or computers defined in this box are permitted or denied access to some Internet addresses. When **Permit connections** is selected, all the computers listed in the **From**: window have access to only those addresses in the **To**: window. When **Deny connections** is selected, all the computers listed in the **From**: window will be unable to access those addresses in the **To**: window. If a network and/or computer is listed in both conditional access and full access windows, it will be assigned conditional access.

Add button
Displays a dialog box enabling you to add a computer or network into the associated box.

Remove Button.
Deletes the selected computer or network from the associated box.

See Also:
Server

Clear Server Log Command (Server Menu)

Empties the log file of Proxy Server.

See Also:

Clear Dialer Log command

Clear DNS Cache (Server Menu)

Empties the DNS cache file. If for some reasons, the cached DNS entries don’t keep up to date, use this command to refresh cache buffer.

Tools Menu Commands

The Tools Menu offers the following commands:

Ping	Pings a remote computer.
DNS Lookup	Looks up a computer name or an IP address.
Trace Route	Traces the route to a remote computer.
IP Configuration	Shows the IP configuration of the local computer.
Dialer Log	Generates the Dialer Report
Server Log	Generates the Server Report
Log Options	Shows Log Level Selections and Log size settings
Stay in SysTray when start	Controls the position of RideWay when minimized

Ping Command (Tools Menu)

The “Ping" command sends several probe messages to the specified remote computer. The remote computer simply echoes each probe message. If a message is successfully echoed back and matches the transmitted one with no error, the computer prints out a successful probe.

The ping utility can be used to test both the computer name and the IP address of the computer. If the IP address is verified but the computer name is not, a name resolution problem exists. In this case, be sure that the computer name being queried is in either the local HOSTS file or in the DNS database.

This command displays the Ping Dialog Box enabling the user to verify connection to a remote computer. The Ping Dialog Box also shows sample output for the Ping command.

Ping Dialog Box

Enter a computer or IP address:
A computer name or an IP address is required to run the Ping command. Enter a computer name or an IP address in this field and then click the 'Start' button to run the command.

Start Button
Starts pinging the remote computer.

Help Button
Get online help information.

Output for ping command is shown in the box below the 'Start' button. The following shows sample output for ping:

```
Pinging www.itserv.com [207.196.61.6] with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 207.196.61.6: bytes=32 time=101ms TTL=64
Reply from 207.196.61.6: bytes=32 time=100ms TTL=64
Reply from 207.196.61.6: bytes=32 time=120ms TTL=64
Request timed out.
Reply from 207.196.61.6: bytes=32 time=130ms TTL=64

Ping complete.
```

- The first field shows either 'Reply' from remote computer or 'Request timed out.' If the local computer does not receive reply within 1 second 'Request timed out' will be displayed.
- The 'bytes' field shows the amount of data sent to the remote computer.
- The 'time' field shows the round trip time in milliseconds for the packet traveling from the local computer to the remote computer.
- The 'TTL' field shows the maximum number of intermediate gateways the packet allowed to travel before reaching the remote computer.

See Also:
Ping command

DNS Lookup Command (Tools Menu)

Enables the user to identify the computer names associated with a specified IP address or to resolve all the IP addresses assigned for a specified computer name.

The DNS Lookup Dialog Box gives a more detailed explanation on how to use the command and shows sample output for DNS Lookup.

DNS Lookup Dialog Box

Enter a computer or IP address:
A computer name or an IP address is required to run the DNS Lookup command. Enter a computer name or an IP address in this field and then click the 'Start' button to run the command.

Start Button
Looks up the remote computer name or IP address.

Help Button
Displays online help information.

The following shows sample output for DNS Lookup:

```
DNS lookup for      "www.itserv.com"
IP address(s):      207.196.61.6

DNS lookup for      "207.196.61.6"
DNS name(s):        byron.itserv.com
                    www.itserv.com
```

- The first line shows the computer name or IP address to lookup.
- The rest of lines show the corresponding IP address or computer names.

See Also:
DNS Lookup command

Trace Route Command (Tools Menu)

Trace Route is the most useful tool to troubleshoot network problems. It shows the path (a list of gateway or router nodes) that trace packets take from your computer to the specified remote computer. Each node is displayed along with the round trip time for each of three trace packets to reach the indicated node and return. These intervals may vary widely as a function of network load or network condition. Consistently high numbers of traversing time or time-out associated to certain nodes could indicate a congested network segment along the path.

The detailed explanation and a sample output for Trace Route is shown at Trace Route Dialog Box.

Trace Route Dialog Box

Enter a computer or IP address:
A computer name or an IP address is required to run the Trace Route command. Enter a computer name or an IP address in this field and then click the 'Start' button to run the command.

Start Button
Click this button to start tracing route to the remote computer.

Help Button
Click this button to get online help information.

Output for Trace Route command is shown in the box below the 'Start' button. The following shows sample output for Trace Route:

Tracing route to www.microsoft.com [207.68.156.49]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

1	2 ms	1 ms	1 ms	207.196.61.1
2	178 ms	35 ms	35 ms	Rockville-P50-34.clark.net [207.22.117.34]
3	126 ms	39 ms	37 ms	e0.rockcreek.clark.net [207.22.117.1]
4	48 ms	39 ms	40 ms	s2-5.gaithersburg.mae-east.clark.net [207.97.14.57]
5	51 ms	69 ms	73 ms	s1-3mae-east.noc.clark.net [207.97.14.62]
6	250 ms	349 ms	253 ms	sl-dc-17-S1/5-T1.sprintlink.net [144.228.4.1]
7	186 ms	128 ms	164 ms	sl-dc-1-F0/0.sprintlink.net [144.228.20.1]
8	326 ms	*	259 ms	sl-kc-1-H3/0-T3.sprintlink.net [144.228.10.74]
9	226 ms	216 ms	198 ms	sl-kc-2-P4/0/0-155M.sprintlink.net [144.232.2.66]
10	327 ms	410 ms	402 ms	sl-chi-15-H2/0-T3.sprintlink.net [144.228.10.69]
11	*	172 ms	*	sl-chi-20-P4/0/0-150M.sprintlink.net [144.232.0.137]
12	269 ms	*	*	sl-chi-20-H1/0-T3.sprintlink.net [144.228.10.61]
13	*	233 ms	186 ms	sl-sea-5-F0/0.sprintlink.net [144.228.90.5]
14	232 ms	215 ms	*	sl-mic-2-H-T3.sprintlink.net [144.228.95.10]
15	490 ms	*	252 ms	207.68.145.54
16	*	546 ms	285 ms	www.microsoft.com [207.68.156.49]

Trace complete.

- The first field shows the hop number of the intermediate gateway
- The following 3 fields show the round trip time in milliseconds from local computer to the gateway
- The last field is the name of the intermediate gateway
- A * (star) indicates that a packet was lost and did not come back to the local computer. This is called a "packet drop". Packets are dropped because some gateways fail to return the appropriate message requested by Trace Route. Other times, firewalls use packet filters which block packets used by Trace Route. Finally, packets may be lost as a result of network congestion. One or two stars per line indicate that performance is poor and data is being lost. A line full of stars means that the target computer is unreachable.
- Sometimes packets bounce back and forth between two routers or even do a big loop through the Internet and come back to where it started. In this case, Internet routing tables are incomplete or conflict with the target computer. If looping occurs within a user's internal network or between the routers on either end of a customer link, the user's routing has been setup improperly.

0 Trace Route described line-by-line

1 Trace Route shows the path packets take from the computer in use to the destination. Each hop is a port on a router somewhere in the Internet. A detailed line-by-line analysis:

2 Starting Point

3 Tracing route to www.microsoft.com [207.68.156.49] over a maximum of 30 hops:

4 "30 hops" means that the Trace Route will only hop 30 times and then it will stop. You should be able get to where you're trying to go within 30 hops!

5 First Hop

6 1 2 ms 1 ms 1 ms 207.196.61.1

7 There are three things to notice here:

- There are three different sets of numbers, with each representing one of the three packets that Trace Route sends out (it's possible that these packets can take different routes)
- The numbers measure the round-trip time (in milliseconds) of each packet from the starting point to the IP address
- It gives a router name and an IP address. The IP address indicates a particular port on the router (serial port or Ethernet port). The IP number will always be the number of the port where the packets enter the router

Second hop

2 178 ms 35 ms 35 ms Rockville-P50-34.clark.net [207.22.117.34]

The packets have left 207.196.61.1 to Rockville-P50-34.clark.net [207.22.117.34].

The final (16th) hop

16 * 546 ms 285 ms www.microsoft.com [207.68.156.49]

This is the 16th and final hop. The packets have traveled across another link and entered another router (the customer's router) with the IP address 207.68.145.54. Notice that there is no name and only an IP number. This means that there is no DNS name assigned to this IP address.

See Also:

Trace Route command

IP Configuration Command (Tools Menu)

Displays the IP Configuration Dialog Box where the user can verify the IP configuration of the local computer. The IP Configuration utility is a troubleshooting utility that displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values for any computer running Microsoft TCP/IP. Network configuration values include the current IP address allocated to the computer and other useful data about the TCP/IP allocation. This utility is particularly useful for networks using DHCP, allowing users to determine which TCP/IP configuration values have been configured by DHCP. The IP Configuration utility does not, however, dynamically update information. If any changes are made, such as disconnecting from the network, the IP Configuration utility must be restarted. To run the IP Configuration utility, click the **Refresh** button.

See Also:

IP Configuration Dialog Box

IP Configuration Dialog Box

Refresh Button
Shows the IP Configuration of the local computer.

Help Button
Displays online help information.

See Also:
IP Configuration command

Dialer Log (Tools Menu)

Displays the Report for Dialer Dialog Box that generates a report for the RideWay Dialer.

See Also:

Dialer

Report for Dialer Dialog Box

Starting from
Specifies the starting time of the report. If unchecked, RideWay will generate the report by scanning the log from the beginning.

Ending at
Specifies the ending time of report. If unchecked, RideWay will generate the report by scanning the log file to the end.

Detail Level of the Report
Selects the style of the report to be generated. Check ‘Summary’ to view statistical information and check ‘Details’ to see both chronological and statistical information.

See Also:
Dialer

Server Log (Tools Menu)

Displays the Report for Server Dialog Box that generates a report for the RideWay Proxy Server.

See Also:
Server

Report for Server Dialog Box

Starting from
Specifies the starting time of the report. If unchecked, RideWay will generate the report by scanning the log from the beginning.

Ending at
Specifies the ending time of the report. If unchecked, RideWay will generate the report by scanning the log file to the end.

Systems to be included in report
Specifies which machines are displayed in the report. Selecting [All Systems] displays the connections of all machines in the report. Otherwise, the connection information of systems specified by the [These System] edit box will be showed. The [Add] [Remove] [Change] are used to select systems.

What to report
Select **Access permitted by Socks proxy server** to view restrictions for outbound connections. Select **Access denied by Socks proxy server** to view restrictions for inbound connections.
Internet access permission settings for any computer can be set using the Security Administration Command under Server Menu.

Detail level of the report
Selects the style of the report you want to generate. Check ‘Summary’ to view statistical information and check ‘Details’ to view both chronological and statistical information.

See Also:
Server

Log Options Command (Tools Menu)

Displays the Log Options Dialog Box that enables users to specify **Log Options** for the RideWay proxy server.

See Also:

Clear Server Log command

Log Options Dialog Box

Log Level Selection
Selects the Log Level of RideWay Proxy Server. There are three log levels: 0, 1, and 2. The default is set to Level 1, which records Error and Connection Messages into log files. Log level 2 is used for debugging purposes. The Server Log can be generated from the log file by using the Server Log command under the Tools Menu.

Note: It is recommended that Level 2 only be used when debugging the system, as this detailed logging may affect network performance.

Limit disk space for log
Limits the size (in Kbytes) of the log file. The number must be between 1 and 9999.

See Also:
Clear Server Log command

Stay in SysTray when start (Tools Menu)

Controls the position of the RideWay icon when minimized. If checked, the RideWay icon will stay in the system tray when RideWay starts.

Help Menu Commands

The Help Menu contains the following commands:

Help Topics	Displays an index of searchable help topics
Register RideWay	Registers this software.
ITServ Home Page	Links to the ITServ home page
About RideWay	Displays the version number of this application.

Register RideWay Command (Help Menu)

Displays the Registration Dialog Box enabling users to register RideWay. Refer to How to Register RideWay for the registration procedure. When registering the product with ITServ, please have the Serial Number ready.

See Also:

ITServ Home Page command

Registration Dialog Box

Serial Number
This is the serial number associated with your copy of RideWay. You will need this number to register RideWay.

User Name
The user's name registered for this software. You must use the same name as you specified when you purchased the software online. The User Name is case-sensitive.

License Type
Choose the license type you have purchased. License type indicates how many users could access Internet through RideWay simultaneously.

License ID
Enter the License ID into this box. The License ID is case-sensitive.

Register Button
Click this button to register this software on your machine.

Cancel Button
Click this button to cancel the registration and exit this dialog box.

Help Button
Click this button to get help information.

See Also:

How to Register RideWay

How to Register RideWay

Please follow the steps below to register RideWay:

Step 1: Click the ITServ logo or the URL on the Registration Dialog Box to access our registration webpage.

Step 2: Follow the instructions on the webpage to purchase this software online. Once the order is processed, a License ID will be delivered via e-mail within one business day (this may take longer if the user wishes to have the ID delivered through the mail).

Step 3: After receiving the License ID, please run RideWay, click on **Help** and **Register RideWay**. In the RideWay Registration window, enter your **User Name, License Type**, and **License ID** and then click the **Register** button to register your copy of RideWay

Please save registration information in the event that you need to reinstall or upgrade RideWay in the future.

If you need any assistance, feel free to contact us in any of the following ways:

ITServ Inc.
One Bank Street, Suite 220
Gaithersburg, MD 20878
USA

Customer Service
E-mail: support@itserv.com
Web: **Error! Reference source not found.**

See Also:

Registration Dialog Box

ITServ Home Page Command (Help Menu)

Starts the default browser and connects to the ITServ home page automatically. The ITServ home page handles registration, provides technical support, and contains additional product information.

See Also:

Register RideWay command

DNS

Domain Name Service is an Internet service that resolves host names into IP addresses, and vice versa.

DNS Server

DNS Server is a server of Domain Name Service that resolves host names into IP addresses, and vice versa.

ISP

Internet Service Provider or Internet Access Provider. The company that provides Internet connections.

LAN

LAN is an acronym for Local Area Network. A local area network refers to a group of connected computers.

PPP

Point-to-Point Protocol. The most common protocol for TCP/IP routers and PCs to communicate over dial-up and leased-line connections.

Proxy Server

RideWay is a Proxy Server that acts as a gateway between the internal users of a LAN and the Internet. Since all Internet traffic passes through RideWay, it also acts as a firewall, effectively shielding the rest of the LAN from the Internet.

SOCKS

SOCKS is a networking proxy protocol that enables hosts on one side of the SOCKS server to gain full access to hosts on the other side of the SOCKS server without requiring direct IP address reachability. SOCKS redirects connection requests from hosts on opposite sides of a SOCKS server. The SOCKS server authenticates and authorizes the requests, establishes a proxy connection, and relays data. SOCKS is commonly used as a network firewall that enables hosts behind a SOCKS server to gain full access to the Internet, while preventing unauthorized access from the Internet to the internal hosts.

TCP/IP

TCP/IP stands for **Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol**. This is a computer 'language' available for almost every computer system and network type. It is characterized by its 'open standards' that allow just about any 2 systems to talk to one another. Most Internet Applications (for example, Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer) are Winsock compliant and need TCP/IP.

Winsock

Windows Sockets. The standard API (often called the socket interface) between Microsoft Windows (3.1, 95, NT) application software and TCP/IP protocol software(often called a protocol stack)

SMTP

SMTP : Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, an Internet standard protocol which is used for sending Internet emails.

POP3

POP3 : Post Office Protocol Version 3, an Internet standard protocol which is used for retrieving Internet emails from email server.

General Information

Q. What is RideWay?

A. RideWay is an award-winning . SOCKS 4 compliant Proxy Server that enables multiple users to access the Internet simultaneously through one shared Internet connection. RideWay is both simple and cost-effective: the software is installed on a single Windows 95/NT/98 machine and no additional hardware or software is required for the **Client PC**s (Win 95/NT/98, 3.1, Macintosh, etc.).

Q. Why use RideWay?

A. RideWay saves money. By eliminating the need to pay for multiple phone lines, Internet accounts, modems and additional network security, the cost-savings resulting from the utilization of RideWay are tremendous! In addition, RideWay offers many convenient features that allows users to maximize the performance of their network.

Q. What are the features of RideWay?

A.

- Provides simultaneous access to the Internet from any networked computer using only one modem and phone line
- BreezeWay supports Internet e-mail, FTP, Telnet, RealAudio/Video, Http//Https, TCP/UDP mappings for all PCs on a LAN
- Bandwidth management control can assign higher priorities to specific clients (boss vs. secretary; parents doing work vs. children playing games)
- Acts as a secure firewall protecting your internal network from outside intruders
- Provides different permission settings to control Internet usage: full, conditional (limit workers to certain sites or restrict children from viewing inappropriate sites), or none
- Logs server information and generates customized reports for the network usage
- Provides an easy-to-use interface for setting up the network and customizing it for your needs
- Reduces on-line connection fees with the On-Demand dialing feature which automatically dials to the Internet when the first request is received and disconnects after a user-specified period of inactivity
- Captures DNS settings in accordance with the DNS configuration of the PC; DNS caching increases browsing speed
- Provides diagnostic tools for trouble-shooting network connectivity, examining traffic flow conditions, and looking up computer name and Internet address information

0 Q. What kind of setup is needed to utilize RideWay?

1 A. At the minimum, you will need:

- A Windows 95/NT/98 PC with a 486 processor and 16 MB RAM
- A Network adapter card and TCT/IP installed on each computer which desires to simultaneously access the Internet.
- A Dial-Up access line or LAN connection to the Internet

Q. Does RideWay support all types of modems?

A. Yes. RideWay will work with any type of modem, supporting both analog modems (14.4 kps, 28.8, 33.6, 56 kps) and ISDN (64-128kps) modems. In addition, RideWay is perfect for high-speed connections such as cable modems and with wireless modems.

Q. Is RideWay easy to install and setup?

A. Absolutely. Thousands of RideWay users, with virtually no experience with LAN and TCT/IP networking, have successfully downloaded and installed our software. ITServ is also willing to help with general PC/networking issues (setup of TCT/IP, dialer, dial-up-networking) which are

not related to RideWay itself. With ITServ's detailed step-by-step instructions and great technical support team, setting up RideWay is a breeze!

Q. What applications does RideWay support?

A. RideWay supports any application that supports SOCKS Version 4. Many popular applications support SOCKS Version 4, such as Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer, and NetTerm.

Setup Questions

Note: Also see our extensive online help section with detailed step-by-step instructions at : 'http://www.itserv.com/rideway'.

Q. Do I have to uninstall previous versions of RideWay before installing updated versions?
A. Yes. If previous versions are not uninstalled, RideWay may not be able to run. They can be removed from the 'Add/Remove Programs' icon found on the 'Control Panel'.

Q. Can I use RideWay if I have no Dial-Up Scripting Tool or I don't know how to write a script.
A. Yes. Once dial-up networking connects to the ISP and establishes the PPP connection by using the default setting of username and password, there's no need for the scripting tool: just select the ISP as the default connection in the Dialer Control dialog box. Users that cannot connect to their ISP with this method can use their own dial-up tool to reach the ISP and then start the RideWay server by choosing "start" under the Server menu. However, the features of the RideWay dialer such as On-demand dialing will be disabled.

Q. I don't understand the references to Server PC and Client PC?
A. The **Server PC** is the Windows 95/NT/98 PC with the Internet connection on which RideWay is installed. The **Client PC**s are those (Win 95/NT/98/3.1/3.11, Unix, Macintosh, etc.) that will connect to the Internet through the **Server PC**.

Q. Do I need to install RideWay on each of the PCs in my LAN?
A. No. RideWay should be installed on a single Windows 95/NT/89 PC (**Server PC**) . Other computers (**Client PC**s) on the LAN will then be able to utilize RideWay's many features.

Q. Does RideWay run on a Novell LAN?
A. Yes. RideWay can run on a Novell LAN. However, the TCP/IP protocol settings on the **Server PC** and **Clients PC's** will need to be properly configured. Detailed step-by-step instructions can be found on-line at **Error! Reference source not found.**, and users with difficulties can always contact ITServ for assistance.

Q. My LAN runs the IPX protocol. Can I also run TCT/IP at the same time?
A. Yes.

Q. I have a PC connected to the Internet via a SLIP connection, and I have a UNIX box connected to the PC via an Ethernet connection. Can I give the UNIX box Internet access through the PC with RideWay?
A. Yes. TCT/IP will need to be configured for the two machines to speak to each another. Also, your browser and any other Internet applications (e.g. telnet, e-mail, chat, news reader, etc.) on the UNIX box will need to be SOCKS-compliant.

Q. I have 2 computers at home, but have not setup a LAN yet. Can I still use RideWay?
A. Yes. RideWay supports peer-to-peer networking. Please refer to the Network Configuration section.

Q. Do I need to modify my current dial-up account settings to work with RideWay?
A. No. RideWay uses the existing dial-up account. However, to take full advantage of RideWay's features, it is recommended that users create Windows 95's Dial-Up Networking entries to initiate calls to the Internet access provider.

Q. Does RideWay have the 'On-demand dialing' feature? Namely, can I have the Server PC dial out and make an Internet connection by making an Internet request from a Client PC?

A. Yes. Once the On-demand dialing feature is enabled, any Client PC can trigger the Server PC to dial out and establish an Internet connection.

Q. My Client PC seems to connect to the RideWay server, but it gets disconnected shortly. Why is this?

A. There are most likely two causes for this problem.

1. Either some proxy entries other than the SOCKS are entered in the browser under the proxy settings.
2. A **Client PC** running a Windows 3.xx operating system does not have a name defined in the TCT/IP Host file.

Possible Solutions:

1. In Netscape Navigator, set the 'SOCKS Host' to the IP of the **Server PC** and set 'port' to 1080. Remember to leave all other proxy entries in blank.
2. If the Client PC is indeed using Windows 3.xx, search for the Host definition or Host file associated with the TCT/IP package and enter a **Client PC** hostname (machine name) and IP address. For example, in NetManage TCT/IP for Windows, this information can be entered on the Service tab within Custom icon. Those using Trumpet will have to search for the Host file and use an editor to add this line of information (please follow the line format shown in the file).

Q. I could not start BreezeWay FTP Proxy on my Server PC. What should I do?

A. An FTP server, for example, Windows NT FTP server on Server PC will occupy port 21, which serves as the default FTP control port BreezeWay needs. To resolve this conflict, change the control port of BreezeWay FTP proxy to another unused port or just disable it. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and FTP Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions. If the control port of the BreezeWay FTP proxy is changed, similar port specifications will be necessary for the FTP client software as well.

Application Specifics

Q. Which Internet applications work with RideWay?

A. RideWay is a SOCKS 4 compliant Proxy Server for Windows 95/NT/98. It is compatible with all SOCKS 4 compliant browsers, e-mail, ftp, news, and telnet packages such as Netscape Navigator 2.0 or higher. BreezeWay (included in version 2.0 and higher) supports non-SOCKS applications such RealPlayer, Microsoft Outlook, and ICQ.

Q. How do I make SOCKS compliant Internet applications work with RideWay ?

A. For each application the configuration will be different. In general, the applications will have to run with a 'Proxy' configuration or a 'SOCKS' firewall or host. The Server PC would be entered for the SOCKS address and ‘1080’ would be entered for the SOCKS Port. (See Enable SOCKS proxy for Internet Software for more information.)

Q. Can I FTP from the Server PC via RideWay?

A. Yes. For step-by-step instructions, see the on-line manual.

Q. How do I FTP from the Netscape Navigator browser?

A. If you wish to make an anonymous FTP transfer, simply use the following format "ftp://<site address>" for the 'location' box. For non-anonymous FTP transfers, use the format "ftp://<username>@<site address>" and the browser will prompt you for your password. For instance, to make an FTP connection to 'host.fictional.edu' with username 'example', enter "ftp://example@host.fictional.edu" in the location box.

Q. How do I FTP from the Internet Explorer browser?

A. If you wish to make an anonymous FTP transfer, simply use the following format "ftp://<site address>" for the 'address' box. For non-anonymous FTP transfers, use the format "ftp://<username>:<password>@<site address>". For instance, to make an FTP connection to 'host.fictional.edu' with username 'example' and password 'secret', enter "ftp://example:secret@host.fictional.edu" in the address box.

Q. How do I get Netscape Mail and Netscape News to work with Netscape Navigator on the Client machines?

A. The e-mail/ News Reader functions which come with Netscape Navigator work very well with RideWay. Once Netscape Navigator is properly configured to run through the 'SOCKS Host' in 'Manual Proxy Mode', users will be able to browse, ftp, e-mail, and read news from Client PCs.

Q. If my e-mail application does not support SOCKS, can I use it with RideWay?

A. Yes. RideWay includes a feature called BreezeWay that provides Internet e-mail proxy service for non-SOCKS complaint e-mail application such as Eudora to send/receive Internet e-mails. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and E-mail Application Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

Q. Can I use RealPlayer with RideWay?

A. Yes. The BreezeWay feature supports RealPlayer proxy service. Please refer to BreezeWay Setup and RealPlayer Setup When Using BreezeWay for detailed setup instructions.

Registration

Q. What do I get for registering RideWay?

A. Registering RideWay removes all limitations from the program, granting customers the right to use the product for as long as you own it. Registered users of RideWay are eligible for free upgrades (minor version releases), live technical support (as well as via e-mail and web, and e-mail update notices.

Q. How do I register RideWay?

A. Registration forms are on-line at the ITServ home page. ITServ processes credit card orders online on a secure SSL server and also accepts checks and money orders made out to ITServ, Inc. Contact us at info@itserv.com for further questions. When registering RideWay, please have the Serial Number ready (found under Help->Register RideWay).

Q. What is a "user" as referred to in the price table above?

A. A user refers to any PC which is set to "proxy" (i.e. manual proxy for Netscape) or "socks" mode and connects to the Internet through the RideWay.

Q. Do Internet connections from the Server PC count as an additional "user"?

A. If the **Server PC**'s Internet applications use the "proxy" or "socks" mode, then the **Server PC** does count as an additional user. Enabling the "proxy" or "socks" feature for Internet applications allows the **Server PC** to take advantage of useful features such as access control and log generating

Q. How do I upgrade my registered version to allow for additional users?

A. Users seeking to add additional users after purchasing a lower user license can do so by paying the difference plus a $25 service fee. For example, a subscriber who purchased a RideWay 1.83 three user license (without BreezeWay) for $50 and then later wanted a RideWay 2.0 eight user license would pay $195 (i.e., the difference between an eight user license and a three-user license = $170. Add $25 service fee.)

Q. I purchased RideWay and received a License ID. How do I register RideWay with this license?

A. To register RideWay with the License ID you have received, you would follow the procedure below:

1. Run RideWay.
2. Under the 'Help' menu, go to the 'Register RideWay' option.
3. Fill in the 3 fields: User Name, License Type, License ID. Everything is case-sensitive.
4. Click **OK**.

Troubleshooting

Q. How to get a detailed report of RideWay server for troubleshooting?

A. RideWay can generate several types of reports. A detailed report for troubleshooting the system can be created by following these steps:

- Choose **Clear Server Log** under **Server** menu.
- Choose **Log Options** under the **Tools** menu. A **Log Options for Server** dialog box will appear. Select **Level 2: Error, Connection, and Debugging** and click **OK**.
- Run the RideWay server until the error happens again.
- Choose **Server Log** under the **Tools** menu.
- Click the **Create** button to generate a detailed report for troubleshooting.

Note: When not troubleshooting, keep the Log Level on Level 0 to maximize the efficiency of RideWay (Level 2 causes a heavy burden on the RideWay server).

Q. Why can't I start the RideWay server?

A. There are several reasons why the RideWay server does not start. Creating a detailed report of the RideWay server often reveals the exact problem. In most cases, the solutions can be found from RideWay help documentation, but if you continued to experience problems, please contact our customer support at **Error! Reference source not found.** and provide the detailed report log.

Q. I got a Error message, Error(10048): bind: SOCKS port 1080: Address already in use. Why?

A. WSA error message 10048 means the port is used by another program. By convention, port 1080 is used for SOCKS proxy server. If another proxy server has been installed, please uninstall it and try RideWay again (some proxy servers automatically run their engines in the background during system boots). Another solution would be to change the SOCKS proxy server port of RideWay to another port (this can be done in the Server control dialog box). However, we don't suggest this way since applications on Client PCs would need to be reconfigured.

Q. I got a Error message, Error(10048): bind: DNS port 53: Address already in use. Why?

A. RideWay features a DNS proxy for those systems without a DNS server on the server machine. If the server PC is running the DNS server on Windows NT, port 53 will be occupied by the DNS server. In this case, the DNS proxy of RideWay is not necessary and should be disabled in the following manner:

- Choose **Server Control** under **Server** menu.
- Make sure **Enable DNS proxy** is unchecked. Click **OK**.

Q. My Server PC dials when I click Network Neighborhood on the Client machines. Why?

. This situation is caused by some unnecessary DNS requests issued by the Client PCs. When On-demand dialing is enabled, DNS requests and SOCKS requests will trigger the connection to the ISP. In some cases, the Client PC will attempt to resolve names when it boots or browses the Network Neighborhood. To solve this problem, go to **the Dial-on demand** dialing window under **Dialer Control** and make sure the box **including DNS requests** is unchecked. Refer to Dialer Control Dialog Box for details.

Q. I cannot connect to the Internet from the Client PC. There is an error message Error(20004): Invalid Socks version (71)((0x47) in the detail report. Why?

A. Your application on the Client PC is not SOCKS-compliant or there is a problem with the Client PC configuration. Please refer to Applications Setup on a Client PC for details.