





Contents for Windows NT Setup Help





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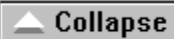
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







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











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Overview for Windows NT Setup Help

Help for Windows NT Setup provides quick information about how to perform a particular task. If you need help completing Setup, you can press F1 at any time to get context-sensitive information.

Within a Help topic, there may be one or more jumps, which you can choose to display a new Help topic. You can move, resize, maximize, or minimize the Help window, just like any other window.

To choose a Help topic

- ▶ Use the mouse to point to the underlined topic you want to view, and then click the left mouse button. When the pointer is on an item you can choose, the pointer changes to a hand icon.
Or press TAB to move the selection cursor to the underlined topic, and then press ENTER.

To quit Windows NT Setup Help

- ▶ Hold down the ALT key and press F4 (ALT+F4). Or:
 1. Use the mouse to point to the File menu, and then click.
 2. Choose the Exit command by pointing to it with the mouse and double-clicking the left mouse button.

See Also

[Using the Keyboard with Windows NT Setup](#)

[Using the Mouse with Windows NT Setup](#)

Windows NT Setup Help

Use Help at any time to get further information on the options available to you.

- ▶ In any dialog box, choose the Help button if there is one, or press F1.

Using the Keyboard with Windows NT Setup

Use the following keys in Windows NT Setup.

<u>Press</u>	<u>To</u>
F1	Start Help.
ALT, SPACEBAR	Open the Control menu.
ALT+DOWN ARROW	Open a list.
ALT + UP OR DOWN ARROW	Select an item in a dropdown list.
TAB	Move clockwise from area to area in a dialog box.
SHIFT+TAB	Move counterclockwise from area to area in a dialog box.
ALT + a letter	Move to the dialog box option whose underlined letter matches the one you type.
UP OR DOWN ARROW	Move among items in a list or menu.
SPACEBAR	Select or cancel a selection in a list.
ENTER	Choose a highlighted command button or menu item, or choose the selected item in a box and run the command.
ESC	Close a dialog box or menu without completing a command.
ALT+F4	Close the Help window or dialog box.

Using the Mouse with Windows NT Setup

In Windows NT, you can accomplish most tasks by selecting an item such as an icon, window, or other element, and then choosing a command. You can use a mouse or other pointing device such as a pen to select items and carry out actions in Microsoft Windows NT. For example, to select an item you point to it with the mouse and click.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about terms used to describe mouse actions:

- ☐ Point
- ☐ Click
- ☐ Double-click
- ☐ Drag

Please Type Your Name

Enter your full name in this dialog box to personalize your copy of Windows NT.

After Setup is complete, you can choose the About Program Manager command from the Help menu in Program Manager to see your name and other system information.

Please Verify Your Name

Verify that you typed your name correctly to personalize your copy of Windows NT.

If the name originally entered is wrong, choose the Change button and correct the information.

If the name is correct, choose the Continue button. Once you choose Continue, you can not change the way your name appears.

After Setup is complete, you can choose the About Program Manager command from the Help menu in Program Manager to see your name and other system information.

Please Type Your Name and Company Name

Use this dialog box to enter your full name and, if you want, your company name to personalize your copy of Windows NT.

After Setup is complete, you can choose the About Program Manager command from the Help menu in Program Manager to see your name and other system information.

Verify Your Name and Company Name

Use this dialog box to verify the name and company name that you typed to personalize your copy of Windows NT.

If the name is wrong, choose the Change button and correct the information.

If the name is correct, choose the Continue button. Once you choose Continue, you can not change the way your name and company name appear.

After Setup is complete, you can choose the About Program Manager command from the Help menu in Program Manager to see your name and other system information.

Enter a Computer Name

Use this dialog box to enter the computer name that will be used to identify your computer in Windows NT.

Type a name that is 15 characters or less.

If this computer will join a Windows NT Advanced Server domain, you must use the name created for your computer by the network administrator.

Verify Computer Name

Use this dialog box to verify the computer name that you typed to identify your computer.

If the name is wrong, choose the Change button and correct the information.

If the name is correct, choose the Continue button.

You can change the computer name after Setup is complete, if you need to. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

Language (Locale)

Select the locale, which specifies a language and other local information, you want to use while working in Windows NT.

To accept the choices that Setup identifies

- ▶ Choose the Continue button.

To change the locale

1. Click the arrow at the right of the Locale list, and then scroll through the list to choose an alternative.

Or press TAB to move the selection cursor to the list, and then press ALT+DOWN ARROW to select a setting.

2. When the local language you want is selected, choose the Continue button.

You can make changes to individual locale settings after Setup is complete. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.


Change System Settings


The Change System Settings command changes the system configuration for your display, keyboard, or mouse. To change the keyboard layout or language, choose the International icon in Control Panel.

The procedure for changing settings is the same for each area of the dialog box.


For information about the Change System Settings dialog box, choose one of the following buttons:

 Display

 Mouse

 Keyboard

Display

 Select a display driver that matches the video adapter card in your computer.

Mouse



Select the name of the mouse attached to your computer.

Keyboard



Select the name of the keyboard attached to your computer.

Changing System Settings

You can use Maintenance Setup to change your display driver (monitor), keyboard, or mouse. You must have the appropriate hardware to support these changes. You may also need a device driver, either from the Microsoft Windows NT installation disks or from the hardware manufacturer.

To change the keyboard layout or language, choose the International icon in Control Panel.

Note You must restart your computer for these changes to take effect.

To change your display, keyboard, or mouse

1. Make sure that your hardware is set up for the new setting. If you are not sure, check your hardware documentation.
2. From the Options menu, choose Change System Settings.
3. In the Change System Settings dialog box, click the arrow at the right of the setting you want to change. Or press TAB until the setting is highlighted, and then press ALT+DOWN ARROW.

Each list displays drivers or devices supported for that system setting. Use the scroll bar or arrow keys to see more of the list.





4. Select the driver or device you want, and then choose the Close button.
5. If the driver you select is already on the system, you can use the existing version or install a new one. To install the existing driver, choose the Current button in the dialog box that appears. To install a new driver, choose the New button.
6. If Setup asks you to insert a disk, put the requested disk in the drive and choose the OK button.

Custom Setup Options

Use the Custom Setup Options dialog box to customize your Windows NT environment.

Setup performs only the tasks that are checked. To change the setting of a check box, click the box.

Choose one of the following topics for information about the Custom Setup Options dialog box:

-  [Set Up Only Windows Components You Select](#)
-  [Set Up Local Printers](#)
-  [Set Up Network](#)
-  [Set Up Applications On the Hard Disk](#)

Set Up Only Windows Components You Select

Select this option if you want to leave some optional Windows NT components off of your system. These components include useful (but nonessential) accessory applications, games, screen savers, and other files. Choosing this option can be useful if your hard disk space is limited.

You can add or remove Windows NT components after Setup is complete. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

Set Up Local Printers

Select this option if you have a printer attached directly to your computer. If your printer is on a network, clear this option.

You can set up printers after Setup is complete. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

Set Up Applications on the Hard Disk

Select this option if you want Setup to search for applications already installed on your hard disk, so that you can run the applications from Program Manager. For example, if you have a copy of WordPerfect that you would like to run with Windows NT, Setup can add the necessary icons in Program Manager. Clear this option if you do not want to set up your applications to run with Windows NT now.

This option is not available if you are installing Windows NT in the same directory as an MS-DOS-based version of Windows 3.1. In that case, Setup automatically creates the same program-item icons as those for the applications you use in Windows 3.1.

You can set up icons for applications after Setup is complete. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

Set Up Network

Select this option to connect your computer to a local area network. If you clear this option, Setup does not install any network software.

This option is not available if you are installing Windows NT Advanced Server, because Setup automatically installs network components.






You can install and configure the network after Setup is complete. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

Virtual Memory

Use the Virtual Memory dialog box to accept or change the location and size of the virtual-memory paging file on your main hard disk. The paging file, also known as a swap file, is a special file created on your hard disk each time you start Windows NT.

You should accept the proposed settings unless you are an experienced Windows NT user. You can change the paging file size and location after Setup is complete. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.


For information about the Virtual Memory dialog box, choose one of the following buttons:

-  Drive
-  Space Available
-  Minimum Size (MB)
-  Recommended Size (MB)
-  Size Chosen (MB)

Drive

Shows the drive letter, volume label, and paging file size for each hard disk drive on your computer.

Size Chosen (MB)

 Enter the size of the paging file, in megabytes, and then choose the OK button. The number initially appearing in this box is the recommended size.

The space you allocate to the paging file cannot be less than the minimum allowed, or greater than the space available on the disk.

Space Available (MB)

Shows the amount of space available, in megabytes, on the disk specified.

Minimum Size (MB)

Shows the minimum size, in megabytes, that the paging file on your computer can be.

Recommended Size (MB)

Shows the recommended size, in megabytes, that your paging file should be. By default, the recommended size appears in the Chosen Size box.

Total Paging File Size for All Drives

Shows the minimum allowable paging file size, the recommended size, and the total space currently allocated for paging files on all hard disks on your computer.

Paging File

A file that provides Windows NT with virtual memory. Virtual memory is disk space that Windows NT treats as an extension to your computer's random access memory (RAM). For information on the paging file, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

Set Up Local Printer


Use this dialog box to set up your local printer so that you can print documents from Windows NT. You can create a name for your printer, select its type, and select the port the printer is connected to. You can also specify whether this printer should be your default printer.


You can set up additional printers or connect to network printers after Setup is complete. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

If you do not have a printer connected directly to your computer, choose the Cancel button.


Choose one of the following buttons for information about the Setup Printers dialog box:

 Printer Name


 Model

 Print To


Printer Name

 Enter a name for your printer that Windows NT can use to identify the printer. This can be any name that you invent to describe your printer.

Model

 To select the type of printer you have, use the scroll bar or arrow keys to scroll through the list. Select the type of printer you have, and then choose the OK button or press ENTER.

Print To

 Select the port that is connected to this printer.

Computers usually have one or more parallel ports (for example, LPT1) and one or more serial ports (for example, COM1). For information about the ports on your computer, see your hardware manual.


Administrator Account Setup

Use this dialog box to assign a password to the Administrator account, which is a built-in user account that can manage the overall configuration of this domain or computer.

Guard this password carefully, not only for security purposes but also because if the password is forgotten or the person who knows the password becomes unavailable, the built-in Administrator account becomes unusable.


Following installation, it is a good idea to create an additional administrative account for each person who needs administrative-level abilities, and reserve the built-in Administrator account for emergency purposes. (When each administrative user has a separate account, their actions can be audited.)

Password

 Type a password of up to 14 characters, without spaces. Because passwords are case sensitive, remember your use of uppercase and lowercase letters.

For security, the Administrator password should not be left blank.


Confirm Password


 Type the same password that you entered in the Password box.

Create a Local Account

Use this dialog box to create a local user account.


Choose one of the following buttons for information about this dialog box:

 User Name

 Password


 Confirm Password

User Name

 Enter a name of up to 15 characters with no blanks.

A user account must have a user name. If you intend to use the account on a network, your user name must be unique among all the user names on the network. A good user name is your first name and last initial. Or ask your network administrator if a user name has already been created for you.

Password


 Enter a password of up to 14 characters with no blanks. Passwords are case sensitive. Remember your use of uppercase and lowercase letters when you enter your password.

To ensure security, Setup masks the password as you type it in the box.

You can change your password after Setup is complete. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

If you do not want to use a password, leave this box blank.

Confirm Password






 To create a password, you must retype it in the Confirm Password box exactly as you originally entered it in the Password box. If Setup indicates that the two versions do not match, type your password again in the Password box, and then retype it in the Confirm Password box until they match. To ensure security, Setup masks the password as you type it in the box.

Optional Windows Components

Use the Optional Windows Components dialog box to install only selected Windows NT components. You can install all or part of any component. For example, you can install some Windows NT Accessories, but not others, to save hard disk space.

You can also install or remove optional components after Setup. For details, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

For information on the Optional Windows Components dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

-  [Component](#)
-  [Bytes Used](#)
-  [Add/Remove Individual Files](#)
-  [Total Disk Space Required](#)
-  [Disk Space Available](#)

See Also





[Adding Windows NT Components](#)

[Removing Windows NT Components](#)

Add/Remove Windows Components

Use the Add/Remove Windows Components command to add or remove only selected Windows NT components. You can add or remove all or part of any components. For example, you can add some Windows NT Accessories, but not others, to save hard disk space.

When you choose this command, the Optional Windows Component dialog box appears. For information on the Optional Windows Components dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

-  [Component](#)
-  [Bytes Used](#)
-  [Add/Remove Individual Files](#)
-  [Total Disk Space Required](#)
-  [Disk Space Available](#)

See Also

[Adding Windows NT Components](#)

[Removing Windows NT Components](#)


Component

☐ Select the check box for each optional component you want on your computer, even if you only want part of it. Clear the check box for each component you do not want on your computer.

Bytes Used

Shows the disk space that all the selected files for each component require.

Add/Remove Individual Files

 If you want only part of a component's files on your computer, choose the Files button for the corresponding component and complete the dialog box that appears.

Total Disk Space Required

Shows the total hard disk space required by all selected component files. This number increases or decreases as you select items to be added or removed.

Disk Space Available

Shows your computer's total unused hard disk space. This number changes after you add or remove components or individual files.

Customize Component

Use the Customize Component dialog box to select specific component files for your computer. The box on the right contains the names of files that will be on your computer, and the box on the left contains the names of files that will not.

When the list in each box is as you want it, choose OK to return to the Optional Windows Components dialog box.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the Customize Component dialog box:

-  Add
-  Remove
-  Add All
-  File(s) Selected
-  Total Disk Space Required


File(s) Selected

Shows the number of files selected and their total size, in bytes.


Total Disk Space Required

Shows the total hard disk space required if all the files in the list on the right are on your computer.

Add

 Choose the Add button to move the files selected in the left box to the list of component files that will be on your computer after you complete the Optional Windows Components dialog box.

Remove

 Choose the Remove button to move the files selected in the right box to the list of component files that will be on your computer after you complete the Optional Windows Components dialog box.

Add All



Choose the Add All button if you want all the component files on your computer.

Customize Files

Use this dialog box to select specific component files for your computer. The box on the right contains the names of files that will be on your computer, and the box on the left contains the names of files that will not.

When the list in each box is as you want it, choose OK to return to the Optional Windows Components dialog box.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the Customize Component dialog box:

-  Add
-  Remove
-  Add All
-  File(s) Selected
-  Total Disk Space Required

Adding Windows NT Components

You can add all or parts of components such as README files, accessories, games, screen savers, and wallpapers.

To add a complete component

1. Select the check box next to the Component description, and then choose the Continue button.
2. If Setup asks you for a disk, insert the disk and specify the drive in which you have placed the disk, and then choose Continue.

To add part of a component

1. Select the check box next to the Component description.
2. Choose the Files button next to the component and complete the Customize Files dialog box. For help on the Customize dialog box, choose the Help button in the dialog box, or press F1 while the dialog box is displayed.
3. Choose Continue.
4. If Setup asks you for a Windows NT installation disk, insert the disk and specify the drive in which you have placed the disk, and then choose Continue.


Note: Setup does not verify that there is adequate disk space for the components you want to install. In the Optional Windows Components dialog box, check Total Disk Space Required and Disk Space Available to ensure that you have enough disk space for the selected components.

Removing Windows NT Components

You can remove all or parts of components such as README files, accessories, games, screen savers, and wallpapers.

Note: When you remove components, the files are deleted from your computer. If you want to put them back later, you must supply the files from the original Windows NT installation disks.

To remove a complete component

-  Clear the check box next to the component description, and then choose the Continue button.

To remove part of a component

1. Choose the Files button next to the component and complete the Customize Files dialog box. For help on the Customize dialog box, choose the Help button in the dialog box or press F1 while the Customize dialog box is displayed.
2. Choose Continue.

Setting Up Existing Applications

Setup can search your path and any or all local hard disks for existing applications, and then create icons in Program Manager for the applications you want to run with Windows NT.

To set up applications

1. From the Options menu, choose Set Up Applications.
2. In the Setup Will Search list, select the locations where you want Setup to search for existing applications, and then choose the Search Now button.
3. To select the applications you want, click each application name in the left list. Or use the arrow keys and SPACEBAR to select application names. To cancel a selection, click it again.

As you select each application, verify the application and path names displayed in the lower-left corner of the dialog box.


4. To move selected applications to the box on the right, choose the Add button, or press ALT+A. To move all the applications to the box on the right, choose the Add All button, or press ALT+D.
5. To remove an application from the box on the right, select its name, and then choose the Remove button. Or press ALT+R.
6. When the list on the right contains all the applications you want to set up, choose the Continue button.


If you select any applications that have the same filename, Setup asks you to specify which application you want to set up. Follow the instructions in the Choose Application Name dialog box, or press F1 for Help.

Set Up Applications

Use Set Up Applications to specify where Setup should search for applications to create program-item icons and any program information files (PIFs) required to run the applications with Windows NT.

For information on the Set Up Applications dialog box, choose one of the following topics:


 [Setup Will Search](#)

 [Search Now](#)

See Also

[Setting Up Existing Applications](#)

Setup Will Search

 Select the path or drives where you want Setup to search for applications. You can specify more than one place, for example, both your path and drive C. To cancel a selection, click the selected item again.

Search Now



To begin the search, choose the Search Now button.

Choose Application Name

Use this dialog box to choose the application you want to set up. The dialog box lists applications that have the same program filename. (For example, recent versions of the Microsoft C Compiler and the WordPerfect Office Calendar each use the name CL.EXE.)

To choose an application

- Double-click the name of the application you want to set up.
Or use the arrow keys to move the selection cursor to the application, and then press ENTER.

See Also


[Setting Up Existing Applications](#)

Create an Emergency Repair Disk

Use the Repair Disk dialog box to create a disk to be used for emergency repairs if your system files become corrupted. The repair disk can be used to start your computer and repair damaged files.

Note: A repair disk can be made only during installation of Windows NT. Be sure to label the repair disk and store it in a safe place.

To create a repair disk for emergency maintenance

 When Setup asks you to insert a blank disk in drive A, insert the disk, and then choose the OK button. Setup formats the disk and copies the necessary files to create the repair disk.

Deleting User Profiles

If your computer is part of a Windows NT Advanced Server network and another user logs on to the network at your computer, that person's user profile is copied onto your computer. If you are a member of the Administrators local group or the Domain Admins global group, you can delete these additional profiles from your computer. The original profile for each user remains in the user's configuration registry.

To delete a user profile from your computer

1. From the Options menu, choose Delete User Profiles.
2. In the User Profiles On list, select the user profile you want to delete from your computer.
3. Choose the Delete button to remove the selected profile.
4. Repeat this process until you have deleted all the profiles you want, and then choose the Close button.

The selected profiles are deleted. If your account does not have permission to delete user profiles, Setup tells you so, and the profiles are not deleted.

See Also

Delete User Profiles command.

User Profile


The content and arrangement of Program Manager groups, screen colors, network and printer connections, mouse and keyboard settings, and other settings in a user's Windows NT environment.

Delete User Profiles

Use the Delete User Profiles command to remove extra [user profiles](#) from your computer. The original profile for each user remains in that user's configuration registry.

You can delete only one profile at a time.

For information on the Delete User Profiles dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

 [User Profiles On](#)


 [Delete](#)

 [Close](#)

See Also

[Deleting User Profiles](#)

User Profiles On

 Select the name of the profile you want to delete by clicking the profile name or by using the LEFT and RIGHT ARROW keys.

Close



Choose the Close button to dismiss the dialog box without removing a profile.

Delete



Choose the Delete button to remove the selected profile. Or press ALT+D.

Adding a SCSI Device

If you add a small computer system interface (SCSI) device as part of your system, you must make the device available to Windows NT by installing the corresponding device adapter.

To add a SCSI device

1. From the Options menu, choose Add/Remove SCSI Devices.
2. In the SCSI Adapter Setup dialog box, choose the Add button.
3. In the Select SCSI Adapter Option dialog box, select an adapter from the list provided, and then choose the Install button.

If the SCSI adapter you want to add does not appear on the list, select Other (Requires a disk from the hardware manufacturer). Insert the disk supplied by the hardware manufacturer into one of your computer's disk drives. In the Insert Diskette dialog box, enter the disk drive you are using, and then choose the OK button.

4. When device installation is complete, choose the Close button to return to Setup.

When you quit Setup, a message reminds you to restart your computer for the changes to take effect. The next time you start Windows NT, the correct system configuration appears.

See Also

[Removing a SCSI Device](#)

[Adding a Tape Device](#)

[Removing a Tape Device](#)

Removing a SCSI Device

To remove a SCSI device from your system, you should remove the corresponding adapter from your computer.

To remove a SCSI device

1. From the Options menu, choose Add/Remove SCSI Devices.
2. In the SCSI Adapter Setup dialog box, select the SCSI adapter you want to remove.
3. Choose the Remove button. In the dialog box that appears, choose the OK button if you are sure you want to remove the selected SCSI adapter.
4. Choose the Continue button to return to Setup.

When you quit Setup, a message reminds you to restart your computer for the changes to take effect. The next time you start Windows NT, the correct system configuration appears.

See Also

[Adding a SCSI Device](#)

[Adding a Tape Device](#)

[Removing a Tape Device](#)

Adding a Tape Device

If you add a tape device as part of your system, you must make the device available to Windows NT by installing the corresponding device driver.

To add a tape device

1. From the Options menu, choose Add/Remove Tape Devices.
2. In the Tape Device Setup dialog box, choose the Add button.
3. In the Select Tape Device Option dialog box, select a device from the list provided, and then choose the Install button.

If the tape device you want to add does not appear on the list, select Other (Requires a disk from the hardware manufacturer). Insert the disk supplied by the hardware manufacturer into one of your computer's disk drives. In the Insert Diskette dialog box, enter the disk drive you are using, and then choose the OK button.

4. When device installation is complete, choose the Close button to return to Setup.

When you quit Setup, a message reminds you to restart your computer for the changes to take effect. The next time you start Windows NT, the correct system configuration appears.

See Also

[Adding a SCSI Device](#)

[Removing a SCSI Device](#)

[Removing a Tape Device](#)

Removing a Tape Device

To remove a tape device from your system, you should remove the corresponding adapter from your computer.

To remove a tape device

1. From the Options menu, choose Add/Remove Tape Devices.
2. In the Tape Device Setup dialog box, select the tape device you want to remove.
3. Choose the Remove button. In the dialog box that appears, choose the OK button if you are sure you want to remove the selected tape device.
4. Choose the Continue button to return to Setup.

When you quit Setup, a message reminds you to restart your computer for the changes to take effect. The next time you start Windows NT, the correct system configuration appears.

See Also

[Adding a SCSI Device](#)

[Removing a SCSI Device](#)

[Adding a Tape Device](#)


Add/Remove SCSI Devices


Use the Add/Remove SCSI Devices command to add a new small computer system interface (SCSI) device or to remove an existing one.


SCSI Adapter Setup

Use the SCSI Adapter Setup dialog box to add a new SCSI device or to remove an existing one.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the dialog box:

 [SCSI Adapters installed](#)

 [Add Button](#)

 [Remove Button](#)

After you finish adding or removing devices, choose the Close button to return to Setup.

See Also

[Adding a SCSI Device](#)


[Adding a Tape Device](#)

[Removing a SCSI Device](#)

[Removing a Tape Device](#)


SCSI Adapters Installed List

This list shows the SCSI device adapters already installed on your computer.

 To remove a device, select it in the Installed Drivers box by clicking the device driver name or by using the LEFT and RIGHT ARROW keys. Then choose the Remove button.


Remove Button

This button removes the selected device driver.

 To remove a device, select the device in the SCSI Adapters Installed box by clicking the device driver name or by using the LEFT and RIGHT ARROW keys. Then choose the Remove button.

Add Button

This button displays the Select SCSI Adapter Option dialog box, from which you can add a device driver to your computer.

 To add a device, choose the Add button. Then select a device from the list in the Select SCSI Adapter Option dialog box, and then choose the Install button.


If the SCSI device you want to add does not appear in the list, you must use the Devices option in Control Panel to add it.

Select SCSI Adapter Option

Use the Select SCSI Adapter Option dialog box to install a new SCSI device adapter.

For information about the Select SCSI Adapter Option dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

 [Adapter](#)


 [Install Button](#)

See Also

[Adding a SCSI Device](#)


[Adding a Tape Device](#)

Adapter

 Select the SCSI device adapter you want to install by clicking its name in the list or by using the LEFT and RIGHT ARROW keys.

If the SCSI device you want to add does not appear in the list, you must use the Devices option in Control Panel to add it.

Install Button

 After you select the device you want to install, choose the Install button. Follow the instructions on the screen. If Setup asks you to insert a disk, place the disk in the designated drive, and then choose the Continue button.


Add/Remove Tape Devices


Use the Add/Remove Tape Devices command to add a new tape device or to remove an existing one.


Tape Device Setup

Use the Tape Device Setup dialog box to add a new tape device or to remove an existing one.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the dialog box:

 [Tape Devices installed](#)

 [Add Button](#)

 [Remove Button](#)

After you finish adding or removing devices, choose the Close button to return to Setup.

See Also

[Adding a SCSI Device](#)


[Adding a Tape Device](#)

[Removing a SCSI Device](#)

[Removing a Tape Device](#)


Tape Devices Installed List

This list shows the tape devices already installed on your computer.

 To remove a tape device, select it in the Tape Devices Installed box by clicking the device name or by using the LEFT and RIGHT ARROW keys. Then choose the Remove button.


Remove Button

This button removes the selected tape device.

 To remove a tape device, select the device in the Tape Devices Installed box by clicking the device name or by using the LEFT and RIGHT ARROW keys. Then choose the Remove button.

Add Button

This button displays the Select Tape Device Option dialog box, from which you can add a device driver to your computer.

 To add a device, choose the Add button. Then select a device from the list in the Select Tape Device Option dialog box, and choose the Install button.


If the tape device you want to add does not appear in the list, you must use the Devices option in Control Panel to add it.

Select Tape Device Option

Use the Select Tape Device Option dialog box to install a new tape device.

For information about the Select Tape Device Option dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

 [Device](#)


 [Install Button](#)

See Also

[Adding a SCSI Device](#)


[Adding a Tape Device](#)

Device

 Select the tape device you want to install by clicking its name in the list or by using the LEFT and RIGHT ARROW keys.

If the tape device you want to add does not appear in the list, you must use the Devices option in Control Panel to add it.

Install Button

 After you select the device you want to install, choose the Install button. Follow the instructions on the screen. If Setup asks you to insert a disk, place the disk in the designated drive, and then choose the Continue button.

Select Driver

Use the Select Driver dialog box to select the hardware you are setting up on your computer.

To select from the list

1. Click the name of the hardware you are setting up. Or press an arrow key to move the selection cursor to the name you want, and then press the SPACEBAR.
2. Choose the OK button. Or press ENTER.

Select Drivers

Use the Select Drivers dialog box to select one or more items for the hardware you are setting up on your computer.

To select items from the list

1. Click one or more items in the list. Or press an arrow key to move the selection cursor to the name you want, and then press the SPACEBAR.

To cancel a selection, click it again.

2. Choose the OK button. Or press ENTER.

Pointer

The arrow-shaped cursor on the screen that follows the movement of the mouse (or other pointing device). The pointer indicates which area of the screen is affected when you press the mouse button. The pointer changes shape during certain tasks.

Program Information File (PIF)

A file that provides information about how Windows NT should run an application that wasn't created to work with any version of Microsoft Windows. PIFs contains such information as the name of the program file, a start-up directory, and video mode options.

Arrow Keys

The keys on your computer keyboard that you use to navigate around the screen. Each key is named for the direction the arrow points. There are UP ARROW, DOWN ARROW, LEFT ARROW, and RIGHT ARROW keys.


Selection Cursor

The indicator that shows where you are working and what you have selected in a window, menu, or dialog box. The selection cursor can appear as a highlight or as a dotted rectangle enclosing text.

Scroll Bar

A bar that appears at the right or bottom of a window or list box when its contents are not completely visible. Each scroll bar contains two scroll arrows and a scroll box, which you can use to scroll the contents of the window or list box.

Restarting Your Computer

 To restart your computer, choose Shutdown from the File menu in Program Manager. Do not flip the power switch to restart your computer.


Jump

Text or graphics that provide links to other Help topics or show more information about the current topic. The pointer changes shape whenever it is over a jump.


If you choose a jump to another topic, the information appears in the Help window. Choose the Back button to return to the previous topic.

If you choose a jump that shows more information about the current topic, the information appears in another window. You can click anywhere in the Help window to close the window containing the jump.

Minimize

 To reduce a window to an icon, click the Minimize button at the right of the title bar, or choose the Minimize command on the Control menu.

Maximize

 To enlarge a window to its maximum size, click the Maximize button at the right of the title bar, or choose the Maximize command on the Control menu.

Point

Move the mouse so that the tip of the pointer is placed on what you want to choose or select on the screen.

When you move the mouse, the pointer shows your location on the screen and often changes shape when it crosses different areas on the screen.

Click

Press and release the mouse button without moving the mouse. Clicking an item selects it.

Double-Click

Click the mouse button twice in rapid succession.


Double-clicking usually initiates the same action as selecting the item and then choosing a command. For example, double-clicking an icon in Program Manager is the same as selecting the icon and then choosing the Open command from the File menu.


Drag

Hold down the mouse button while you move the mouse. Dragging usually selects all the items the pointer crosses while you are moving the mouse.

Network Adapter Card Detection

Setup can automatically detect and set up the network adapter card on your computer.

 Choose the Continue button if you want Setup to automatically search your computer for a network card.

 Choose the Do Not Detect button if you want to set up your network manually.

Network Adapter Card Detection

Setup has found the device driver for the network card indicated.

Choose the Continue button if you want Setup to install the driver for the card indicated.

Choose the Find Next button if you want Setup to ignore the network card indicated and look for another one.

Choose the Do Not Detect button if you want Setup to stop searching for a network card so you can set up your network manually.

Network Adapter Card Detection

Setup did not detect a network adapter card on your computer.

Network Adapter Card Detection

If your computer does not have a network adapter card, you can connect to the network by installing Microsoft Remote Access Service.

To install Remote Access Service, you must have a modem connected to a serial port, such as COM1 or COM2, or you must have a network adapter card compatible with the ISDN or X.25 standard. If you are not sure that your network card is compatible, see the manufacturer's documentation.

If you have a serial modem and want to install Remote Access Service now, choose the Remote button. To manually install a network card, or to continue Windows NT Setup without installing a network card or Remote Access Service, choose the Continue button.

You do not have to install a network card or Remote Access Service right now. For further information on Remote Access Service or on installing and configuring a network card once Windows NT is installed, see the *Windows NT System Guide*.

Exit

Quits Windows NT Setup. To effect any changes you have made, you must restart Windows NT.

Contents

Starts Help and displays the topics in Windows NT Setup help.

Search for Help On

Opens the Search dialog box for Help. You can look up Help information by choosing keywords in the dialog box.

How to Use Help

Explains how to use Help.

About Setup

Displays version and copyright information about Windows NT Setup.

Using the Network Option

You can choose the Network icon in Control Panel to make changes in the computer's network configuration if you are logged on as a member of the Administrators group for this computer.

To use a network with Windows NT, you must specify at least one network adapter card and network software for at least one protocol (or transport) driver.

To use the Network option

1. Choose the Network icon in Control Panel.
2. After you set the options you want in the dialog box, choose the Close button.

See Also

[Adding Network Adapter Cards and Software](#)

[Configuring Network Bindings](#)

[Configuring Network Software and Adapter Cards](#)

[Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

[Installing TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

[Installing Remote Access Service](#)

[Joining a Domain](#)

[Joining a Domain from a Remote Workstation](#)

[Joining a Workgroup](#)

[Updating or Removing Network Components](#)

Adding Network Adapter Cards and Software

To communicate over the network, a computer must have a network adapter card installed. Windows NT uses a network device driver, which is software that coordinates between the adapter card and the computer's hardware and other software, controlling the function of the network adapter cards.

Windows NT also uses network software (or protocol) drivers that bind to the adapter card driver. You can add supporting software for network components in the Network Settings dialog box.

To install one or more network adapter cards or network software

1. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the Add Adapter button to install a driver for a network adapter card.
Or choose the Add Software button to install any supporting network software that is not a driver for an adapter card.
2. In the Network Adapter Setup or the Network Software Installation dialog box, select the name of the network component you want to install.
If you have a disk with software from a vendor, select <Other>.
3. Choose the Continue button.
If Setup asks for a disk, insert the disk in the drive, and then choose the OK button. You might also be asked for specific Windows NT disks. Setup copies the appropriate files to a Windows NT subdirectory.

When you complete all your changes and close the Network Settings dialog box, a message reminds you to restart your computer for the changes to take effect.

See Also

[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

[Network Adapter Setup Dialog Box](#)

[Network Software Installation Dialog Box](#)

Configuring Network Software and Adapter Cards

Most Windows NT networking software is self-configuring. However, you can configure many adapter cards and their supporting software for your system. You set the appropriate configuration for network components by choosing the Network option in Control Panel.

To configure network software or adapter cards

1. In Control Panel, choose Network.
2. In the Network Settings dialog box, select the name of the item you want to configure in either the Installed Network Software or Installed Adapter Cards list.
3. Choose the Configure button.
Windows NT displays a dialog box specifically for the selected component, as provided by the component manufacturer. Choose the Help button or press F1 for information about the dialog box. For additional information, refer to the documentation for your network adapter card or software.
4. Specify your choices in the dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

When you complete all your changes and close the Network Settings dialog box, a message reminds you to restart your computer for the changes to take effect.

See Also

[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

Joining a Workgroup

You can choose the Network option in Control Panel to assign the workgroup for the current computer. Or, if the computer will participate in a domain, you can use the Network option to add the current computer to the domain.

Note: If you are unsure about the correct domain name or other items in this dialog box, be sure to choose the Workgroup Name option.

To join a workgroup

1. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the Change button beside the Domain or Workgroup name.
2. In the Domain Settings dialog box, select Workgroup, and then type the name of a workgroup you want to the computer to join.

The workgroup name must be different from the computer name.

3. Choose the OK button.

See Also

[Joining a Domain](#)

[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

[Domain Settings Dialog Box](#)

Joining a Domain

Joining a Windows NT Advanced Server domain makes the shared resources of the domain available at your workstation. To join a domain, you must be logged on as a member of either the Administrators local group or the Domain Admins global group.

In addition, your Windows NT workstation must have an account on the domain. To obtain a domain account for your computer, ask your network administrator. If you also have an account that is a member of the Domain Admins global group for the domain you want to join, you can add the workstation account to the domain at the same time you join the domain.

To join a domain

1. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the Change button beside the Domain or Workgroup name.
2. In the Domain Settings dialog box, select the Domain option, and then type the correct domain name for the domain you want the computer to join.
3. If you are the domain administrator, type the username and password for your account in the domain you are joining.
If you choose this option, the computer name specified is automatically added to the specified domain if there is not yet an account for that computer.
4. Choose the OK button.
5. When you have successfully joined the domain, a welcome dialog box appears. Choose the OK button in the dialog box.
6. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the OK button.
7. You cannot log onto the new domain until you restart Windows. To switch to the new domain immediately, choose the Yes button in the dialog box that asks you to do so.

When you join a domain, any authorized user can log onto the domain from your workstation. This procedure does not, however, give you a user account on the domain. If you do not have a user account on the domain you are joining, request one from your network administrator.

See Also

[Joining a Domain from a Remote Workstation](#)

[Joining a Workgroup](#)

[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

[Domain Settings Dialog Box](#)

Joining a Domain from a Remote Workstation

If you are working at a remote workstation, you can join a Windows NT Advanced Server domain by connecting to a Remote Access Server on the network. Your workstation must be a Remote Access Services (RAS) client.

Joining a Windows NT Advanced Server domain makes the shared resources of the domain available at your workstation. To join a domain, you must be logged on as a member of either the Administrators local group or the Domain Admins global group.

In addition, your Windows NT workstation must have an account on the domain. To obtain a domain account for your computer, ask your network administrator. If you also have an account that is a member of the Domain Admins global group for the domain you want to join, you can add the workstation account to the domain at the same time you join the domain.

To join a domain

1. Start the Remote Access Service and connect to the network.
2. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the Change button beside the Domain or Workgroup name.
3. In the Domain Settings dialog box, select the Domain option, and then type the correct domain name for the domain you want the computer to join.
4. If you are the domain administrator, type the username and password of your account on the domain you are joining. If you choose this option, the computer name specified is automatically added to the specified domain if there is not yet an account for that computer.
5. Choose the OK button.
6. When you have successfully joined the domain, a welcome dialog box appears. Choose the OK button in the dialog box.
7. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the OK button.
8. The new domain setting does not take effect until you restart Windows. To switch to the new domain immediately, choose the Yes button in the dialog box that asks you to do so.

When you join a domain, any authorized user can log onto the domain from your workstation. This procedure does not, however, give you a user account on the domain. If you do not have a user account on the domain you are joining, request one from your network administrator.

See Also

[Joining a Domain](#)

[Joining a Workgroup](#)

[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

[Domain Settings Dialog Box](#)

Configuring Network Bindings

You can choose the Bindings button in the Network Settings dialog box to add or remove network bindings. For example, if you rarely use a particular physical network, you can simply unbind (disconnect) that network adapter card from all network components.

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

To view bindings for network components

1. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the Bindings button.
2. In the Show Bindings For box of the Network Bindings dialog box, select the component whose bindings you want to view. Or select All Components to see a list of all bound components.

To enable or disable binding paths for selected network components

1. In the Network Bindings dialog box, select a binding path.
The left side of the box shows a dimmed light bulb if the binding path is disabled, and shows a shining light bulb if the binding path is enabled.
2. To enable the binding path, choose the Enable button. To disable the binding path, choose the Disable button. The icon beside the selected binding shows the current state of that binding path.
3. Choose the OK button.

See Also

[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

[Domain Settings Dialog Box](#)

Updating or Removing Network Components

You can choose the Network option in Control Panel to update or remove the configuration information for network software or adapter cards installed on your computer.

To update a network component

1. In the Installed Network Software or the Installed Adapter Cards list of the Network Settings dialog box, select the component you want to update.
2. Choose the Update button.
3. Complete the dialog boxes that appear and, when asked, insert disks from the manufacturer that contain the updated driver information for the selected component.

To remove a network component

1. In the Installed Network Software or the Installed Adapter Cards list of the Network Settings dialog box, select the component you want to remove.
2. Choose the Remove button.
3. If a dialog box appears, complete the requested information. Choose the Help button in the dialog box or press F1 for more information.

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

When you complete all your changes and close the Network Settings dialog box, a message reminds you to restart your computer for the changes to take effect.












See also

[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

Network Settings

If you log on as a member of the Administrators group for your computer, you can use the Network Settings dialog box to change the computer's network configuration, to change the computer name, and to change the workgroup or domain that the computer is a member of.


Choose one of the following buttons for information about this dialog box:

-  Add Software
-  Add Adapter
-  Bindings
-  Configure
-  Description
-  Change (Computer Name)
-  Change (Domain or Workgroup)
-  Installed Adapter Cards
-  Installed Network Software
-  Networks
-  Remove
-  Update

Domain Settings for a Windows NT Workstation

Use the Domain Settings dialog box to join a [workgroup](#) or [domain](#). This dialog box appears when you choose the Change button beside the domain or workgroup name in the Network Settings dialog box.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about this dialog box:

-  [Workgroup](#)
-  [Domain](#)
-  [Administrator User Name and Password](#)

See Also

[Joining a Domain](#)

[Joining a Workgroup](#)




[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

Domain Settings for a Domain Controller or Server

Use the Domain Settings dialog box during Windows NT Setup to specify whether the current computer is a domain controller or a server. This dialog box appears automatically during Setup.

After Setup is complete, you can add or promote servers by choosing Server Manager.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about this dialog box:


-  Controller in New Domain
-  Server in Domain
-  Administrator Name and Password

Network Provider Search Order


Use the Network Provider Search Order dialog box to specify the order in which networks are searched in certain network operations. This dialog box appears when you choose the Networks button in the Network Settings dialog box. This option is only available if your site uses more than one kind of network provider.

After you specify the order for searching networks in this dialog box, Windows NT always searches in that order. After Windows NT finds the specified server, directory, file, or other item on one network, it does not continue to search the networks listed lower in the search order.

Access Networks in This Order

-  Select a network name whose search order you want to change.

Up and Down Button

-  Choose the Up or Down button to move the selected network higher or lower in the search order.

See Also







[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

Network Bindings

Use the Network Bindings dialog box to add or remove bindings between network components. Bindings make the component's services available to other network components that can benefit from them. If your computer has more than one network protocol, you can also use this dialog box to change the binding path order. This dialog box appears when you choose the Bindings button in the Network Settings dialog box.

The icons at the left of the list of current binding paths shows whether each binding is enabled or disabled. A lighted bulb indicates that the binding is enabled, a dimmed bulb that the binding is disabled.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about this dialog box:

-  [Show Bindings For](#)
-  [Upper/Lower Bindings List](#)
-  [Enable](#)
-  [Disable](#)
-  [Up Arrow](#)
-  [Down Arrow](#)

See Also

[Configuring Network Bindings](#)


[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

Binding Path Order


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

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

Up Arrow

 If your Windows NT computer uses more than one network protocol, choose the Up Arrow button to move the selected binding path up in the binding list.


Down Arrow

 If your Windows NT computer uses more than one network protocol, choose the Down Arrow button to move the selected binding path down in the binding list.

Network Adapter Card Installation

Use this dialog box to select the network adapter or software component that you want to install.

Network Adapter Card

 Click the arrow at the right of the setting you want to change, and then scroll through the list to choose the network component you want to install. Or press `TAB` to move the selection cursor to the setting you want to change, and then press `ALT+DOWN ARROW` to select a setting.

If you have a disk with software from a vendor, select `<Other>`.

Choose the Continue button. Follow the instructions on the screen to supply disks. Then complete the information in the dialog box that appears. Choose the Help button in that dialog box for more information.

See Also

[Adding Network Adapter Cards and Software](#)

What Is SNMP?

With the Microsoft Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) services, a Windows NT computer can report its current status to an SNMP management system on a TCP/IP network.

SNMP sends status information to one or more hosts when the host requests it or when a significant event occurs on the server. The SNMP service can also report network information called traps to a host.

The SNMP service uses hostnames and IP addresses to recognize the hosts to which it reports information and from which it receives requests.

See Also

[What Is TCP/IP?](#)

[Installing TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

[Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

What Is TCP/IP?

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) is a networking transport that provides communication across any set of interconnected networks, between computers with diverse hardware architectures, using almost any packet-switched network hardware. TCP/IP can be used to connect to non-Windows Networking hosts.

TCP/IP refers to the Internet protocols used to connect a worldwide internetwork of universities, research labs, Department of Defense installations, and corporations. TCP/IP includes a set of standards for communication between computers and conventions for connecting networks and routing traffic.

See Also

[What Is SNMP?](#)

[Installing TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

[Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

Installing TCP/IP and SNMP

The TCP/IP networking transport and utilities are not installed with Windows NT if you used Express Setup. After Windows NT is installed, the TCP/IP Protocol and SNMP service can be installed by choosing the Network option in the Control Panel.

Note You must be logged on as an Administrator to install TCP/IP and SNMP.

To install TCP/IP Protocol and SNMP services

1. In Control Panel, choose the Network icon.
2. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the Add Software button.
3. To install TCP/IP, select TCP/IP Protocol from the Network Software list.
To install SMNP, select SNMP Driver from the Network Software list.
4. Choose the Continue button. Then follow the onscreen instructions to install TCP/IP or SNMP software on the workstation.

After the software is installed, you can select it in the Installed Network Software list and choose the Configure button to configure it.

See Also

[What Is SNMP?](#)

[What Is TCP/IP?](#)

[Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP

After the TCP/IP protocol and SNMP service are installed, you can configure settings for each on your workstation.

To configure TCP/IP protocol

1. In Control Panel, choose the Network icon.
2. In the Installed Network Software list, select TCP/IP Protocol and then choose the Configure button.
3. Complete the options in the TCP/IP Configuration dialog box. For help while you are working in this dialog box, press F1.

To configure SNMP

1. In the Installed Network Software list of the Network Settings dialog box, select SNMP Service and then choose the Configure button.
2. Complete the options in the SNMP Service Configuration dialog box. For help while you are working in this dialog box, press F1.

See Also

[What Is SNMP?](#)

[What Is TCP/IP?](#)

[Installing TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

[Network Settings Dialog Box](#)

[TCP/IP Configuration Dialog Box](#)








[SNMP Service Configuration Dialog Box](#)

TCP/IP Configuration

Use the TCP/IP Configuration dialog box to specify settings for [TCP/IP](#) utilities. This dialog box appears when you choose the Network option in Control Panel, and then select TCP/IP Protocol in the Installed Network Software list and choose the Configure button.

To configure TCP/IP, you must know the [IP address](#) and [subnet mask](#) for your network adapter.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about this dialog box:

-  [Default Gateway](#)
-  [Adapter](#)
-  [IP Address](#)
-  [Subnet Mask](#)
-  [Windows Networking Adapter](#)
-  [Scope ID for Windows Networking](#)
-  [Connectivity](#)

See Also

[What Is TCP/IP?](#)

[Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP](#)


[TCP/IP Connectivity](#)

Default Gateway

Specifies the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the default gateway, which is used to forward packets to other networks. This parameter is required only for nodes on internetworks. If this parameter is not provided, IP functionality is limited to the local network.

To determine the address of the local gateway, ask your network administrator.

Adapter

 Select a network adapter that has been installed and bound to TCP/IP. The Internet Protocol (IP) Address and Subnet Mask values can be different for each adapter card that is bound to TCP/IP on your computer.

IP Address

Specifies the Internet Protocol (IP) address associated with the selected network adapter. An entry is added to the registry for each interface bound to the TCP/IP transport.

To determine the correct IP Address, ask your network administrator.

Subnet Mask

Specifies the subnet mask associated with the selected adapter. Each interface used by TCP/IP must have a subnet mask configured. This allows the workstation to separate the Internet Protocol (IP) address into host and network IDs, and also to subdivide the host ID portion of an IP address so that a large network address block can be partitioned into a number of smaller subnetworks. This parameter is entered into the registry for each network interface bound to the TCP/IP transport.

To determine your network's subnet policy and correct Subnet Mask, ask your network administrator.

Windows Networking Adapter


Specifies the adapter that you want to host Windows Networking. If a workstation has more than one network adapter installed and bound to TCP/IP, only one adapter can host Windows Networking services (both client and server).

Scope ID for Windows Networking

Specifies the NetBIOS scope parameter for the NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NBT) module, which provides NetBIOS naming services.

To determine the correct Scope ID, ask your network administrator.

Connectivity

 To configure connectivity parameters for TCP/IP utilities, choose the Connectivity button, which displays the TCP/IP Connectivity dialog box.






TCP/IP Connectivity Configuration

Use the TCP/IP Connectivity dialog box to set a number of options for Microsoft TCP/IP and other TCP/IP-based applications. This dialog box appears when you choose the Connectivity button in the TCP/IP Configuration dialog box.

Configuring these parameters allows a Windows NT user to specify remote TCP/IP nodes by name rather than address.

All Domain Name Service (DNS) elements in this dialog box are optional.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about this dialog box:

-  [Hostname](#)
-  [TCP Domain Name](#)
-  [Name Resolution Search Order](#)
-  [Domain Name Service \(DNS\) Search Order](#)
-  [Domain Search Order](#)

See Also

[What Is TCP/IP?](#)

[Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

[TCP/IP Configuration Dialog Box](#)

Hostname

Specifies the name for this computer, which is used to identify the local workstation for authentication by remote TCP/IP utilities such as **rcp**, **rsh**, and **rexec**. Other TCP/IP utilities and applications can also use this value to find the name of the local workstation.

By default, the hostname is the computer name in Windows NT. But a hostname can also be assigned by your network administrator to identify a host on the local network. Names are stored in a table that maps to Internet Protocol (IP) addresses for use by the Domain Name Service (DNS).

To determine the correct hostname to use, ask your network administrator.

TCP Domain Name

Specifies the local workstation's domain in the form of the fully qualified name for the workstation, which is *hostname.domain*. During Domain Name Service (DNS) queries, the local domain is appended to short names unless the Domain Search Order has been specified.

The TCP Domain Name identifies your group under a naming hierarchy with descending levels of detail, for example, myteam.group7.edu. The first part identifies a department or division, the middle part gives the institution name, and the last part indicates a general institutional category (such as education or commercial).

To determine the correct TCP Domain Name for your group, ask your network administrator.

Name Resolution Search Order

Specifies the order that the workstation follows in trying to resolve hostnames. The options specify whether resolution is from the Domain Name Service (DNS) or from host files, or a combination of the two.

The default setting is Hosts File Only.

Domain Name Service (DNS) Search Order


➤ To add an entry to the Search Order list, type the hostname or IP address in the box on the left, and then choose the Add button. To delete an entry, select it in the list on the right, and then choose the Remove button.

➤ To change the list order, select an entry. Then from the Order buttons, choose the Up button to move the entry higher in the list, or the Down button to move it lower in the list.

The DNS Search Order lists up to three servers to be used for name resolution. These servers are queried in the order specified from top to bottom.

If Name Resolution Search Order is Hosts File Only, this option is not available.

Domain Search Order

 To add an entry to the Search Order List, type a domain suffix to be used in Domain Name Service (DNS) queries in the box on the left, and then choose the Add button.




This parameter overrides the use of TCP Domain Name in search queries, but it is not required. As with DNS Search Order, the order of entries in the Search list determines the priority in which suffixes are added.

SNMP Agent

Use the SNMP Agent dialog box to provide information to network administrators who need to remotely configure the SNMP for your computer. This dialog box appears when you choose the Agent button in the SNMP Service Configuration dialog box.

The information in this dialog box is for the network administrator's information only. It does not affect the operation of your Windows NT computer.

For information about the SNMP Agent dialog box, choose one of the following topics:


-  [Contact](#)
-  [Locations](#)
-  [Service](#)

See Also


[Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

[SNMP Service Configuration Dialog Box](#)

Contact

 Enter the name and telephone number of the person the network administrator should contact if there are any questions or problems concerning your SNMP configuration.

Location

 Enter the physical location of your computer, for example, Building 3, Room 124.

Service

Check all boxes that indicate network capabilities provided by your Windows NT computer:

- ☐ **Physical:** Select this check box if your Windows NT computer manages any physical TCP/IP device, such as a repeater.
- ☐ **Datalink/Subnetwork:** Select this check box if your Windows NT computer manages a TCP/IP subnetwork or datalink, such as a bridge.
- ☐ **Internet:** Select this check box if your Windows NT computer acts as an Internet Protocol (IP) gateway.
- ☐ **End-to-End:** Select this check box if your Windows NT computer acts as an IP host.
- ☐ **Applications:** Select this check box if your Windows NT computer includes any applications that use TCP/IP, such as electronic mail.

SNMP Service Configuration

Use the SNMP Service Configuration dialog box to specify parameters for SNMP services. This dialog box appears when you select SNMP Service in the Network Software list and choose the Configure button.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about this dialog box:

- ☐ Send Traps with These Communities
- ☐ Trap Destinations for My Community
- ☐ Security
- ☐ Agent


See Also

[What Is SNMP?](#)

[Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP](#)

[SNMP Security Configuration Dialog Box](#)

Send Traps with These Communities


 To add an entry, type the community name in the box on the right, and then choose the Add button. To remove a community, select its name in the list on the left, and then choose the Remove button.

A community is a group of hosts that a server running the SNMP service belongs to. You can specify one or more communities to which the current workstation will send traps. The community name is placed in the SNMP packet when the trap is sent.

By default, this list contains the name Public. If the SNMP service is installed and running, this list also contains community names previously specified.

Trap Destinations

Trap destinations are the names or IP addresses of hosts to which you want the SNMP service to send traps.


 To add a trap destination for the selected community name, type the hostname or IP address in the box on the right and then choose the Add button. To remove a trap destination, select its name in the list on the left and then choose the Remove button.

Agent



To configure the agent for SNMP services, choose the Agent button.





Security

 To configure security for SNMP services, choose the Security button, and complete the options in the dialog box that appears.

SNMP Security Configuration

Use the SNMP Security Configuration dialog box to specify security parameters for SNMP services. This dialog box appears when you choose the Security button in the SNMP Service Configuration dialog box.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about this dialog box:

-  [Send Authentication Trap](#)
-  [Accept Community Names](#)
-  [Accept SNMP Packets from Any Host](#)
-  [Only Accept SNMP Packets from These Hosts](#)


See Also

[What Is SNMP?](#)

[Configuring TCP/IP and SNMP](#)


[SNMP Service Configuration Dialog Box](#)

Send Authentication Trap

 To specify whether an authentication trap is sent, select this option.

The SNMP service can send a trap to the trap destination(s) when it receives a request for information that does not contain the correct community name and that does not match an accepted hostname for the service. The trap indicates that the request failed authentication.

Accept Community Names


 To add an entry, type the community name in the box on the right, and then choose the Add button. To remove an entry, select its name in the list on the left, and then choose the Remove button.

For the SNMP service to accept requests from a host, that host must belong to a community that appears in this list. Typically, all hosts belong to Public, which is the default name for the common community of all hosts.

Accept SNMP Packets from Any Host

- ☒ Select this option to ensure that no SNMP packets are rejected on the basis of source host ID. If this option is selected, hosts listed under the Only Accept SNMP Packets From These Hosts option have no effect.

Only Accept SNMP Packets from These Hosts

-  Select this option to ensure that SNMP packets are accepted only from the hosts listed. To add an entry to the list, type the hostname or Internet Protocol (IP) address in the box on the right, and then choose the Add button. To remove a community, select its name in the list on the left, and then choose the Remove button.

Packet

In a packet-switching network, a packet is a transmission unit of fixed maximum size that consists of binary information representing both data and a header containing an ID number, source and destination addresses, and error-control data.

Domain Name Service (DNS)

A hierarchical naming service usually provided on networked UNIX systems for mapping hostnames with Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol. This service sends status information to the host on a TCP/IP network.

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, the Internet protocols used to connect a worldwide internetwork of universities, research labs, Department of Defense installations, and corporations. TCP/IP includes standards for how computers communicate and conventions for connecting networks and routing traffic.

Subnet Mask

A 32-bit value that allows the recipient of Internet Protocol (IP) packets to distinguish the network ID portion of the IP address from the host ID. To determine your network's subnet policy and your correct subnet mask, ask your network administrator.

IP Address


The Internet Protocol (IP) address is used to identify a node on a network and to specify routing information on an internet. Each node on the internet must be assigned a unique IP address, which is made up of the official network ID (assigned by the Defense Data Network-Network Information Center) plus a unique host ID assigned by the network administrator.

To determine the correct IP address, ask your network administrator.


DEC EtherWORKS LC Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the DEC EtherWORKS LC adapter card (sometimes referred to as DEC100).


IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

Memory Address

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


I/O Port Address

 Select Primary if this is the first (primary) adapter card. Select Secondary if another card is your primary network adapter.


DEC EtherWORKS Turbo Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the DEC EtherWORKS Turbo adapter card (sometimes referred to as DEC201).


IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

Memory Base Address

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


I/O Port Base Address

 Select Primary if this is the first (primary) adapter card. Select Secondary if another card is your primary network adapter.

DEC Turbo Channel Ethernet Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the DECstation adapter card.

Slot Number

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

DEC Etherworks PC Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the DEC PC adapter card.

Slot Number



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


3Com Etherlink 16 Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the 3Com Etherlink II 16 adapter card (sometimes referred to as Elnk16).


For more information on this adapter card, choose one of the following topics:

-  [IRQ Level](#)
-  [I/O Port Address](#)
-  [Memory Address](#)
-  [Memory Size](#)
-  [Transceiver Type](#)
-  [Zero Wait State](#)


IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ3 is the default setting. If you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3), do not set this adapter card to IRQ3. IRQ2 is a good alternative.


I/O Port Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.


Memory Address

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

Memory Size

 Select a size to specify the memory-mapped Windows size (transfer buffer size) for this adapter card.

Transceiver Type

 Select External or OnBoard to specify the transceiver for this adapter card. (Select External for a DEC/Intel/Xerox (DIX) connection.)


Zero Wait State

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


Novell NE2000 Network Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the Novell NE2000 adapter card.

IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to IRQ3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).


I/O Port Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.


Novell NE1000 Network Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the Novell NE1000 adapter card.

IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to IRQ3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).





I/O Port Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.


3Com Etherlink II Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the 3Com Etherlink II adapter card (sometimes referred to as Elnkii).


For more information on this dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

-  [IRQ Level](#)
-  [I/O Port Address](#)
-  [Transceiver Type](#)
-  [Memory Mapped](#)


IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ3 is the default setting. If you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3), do not set this adapter card to IRQ3. IRQ2 is a good alternative.

I/O Port Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.

Transceiver Type

 Select External or OnBoard to specify the transceiver for this adapter card. (Select External for a DEC/Intel/Xerox (DIX) connection.)

Memory Mapped




Select this check box if this adapter card is memory mapped.

3Com Etherlink III Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the 3Com Etherlink III adapter card (sometimes referred to as Elnk3).





I/O Port Address

 From the list provided, select the I/O port base address.


3Com Etherlink MicroChannel Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the 3Com Etherlink II MicroChannel adapter card.


For more information on this dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

-  [IRQ Level](#)
-  [I/O Port Base](#)
-  [Memory Base Address](#)
-  [Memory Size](#)


IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Base

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.

Memory Base Address

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

Memory Size




Select 8 for low or 16 for high.

MS Loopback Adapter Card Setup




Use this dialog box to configure the Microsoft Loopback adapter card.

Frame Type


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

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


Use this dialog box to configure the Advanced Micro Devices (AMD) AM1500T, AM2100, or PCNet, or the Novell/Anthem NE1500T or NE2100 adapter card. For information on the dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

-  [IRQ Level](#)
-  [DMA Channel](#)
-  [I/O Port Address](#)

IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port address.

DMA Channel


 Select 5, 6, or 7 to specify the DMA channel used by this adapter card.

DayStar Digital LocalTalk Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure the DayStar LocalTalk adapter card.

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


I/O Base Addr

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.


Novell 3200 Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the Novell NE3200 adapter card.

IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).







I/O Port Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.


Proteon 1390 Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the Proteon 1390 adapter card.


For more information about this dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

-  [IRQ Level](#)
-  [I/O Port Base Address](#)
-  [DMA Channel](#)
-  [Cable Type](#)
-  [Card Speed](#)
-  [Network Address](#)

IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).


I/O Port Base Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.


DMA Channel

 Select 5, 6, or 7 to specify the DMA channel used by this adapter card.


Cable Type

 Select unshielded twisted pair (UTP) or shielded twisted pair (STP).

Card Speed

 Select 4 or 16 megabits per second.

Network Address

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

XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX







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

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

Proteon 1990 Adapter Card Setup


Use this dialog box to configure settings for the Proteon 1990 adapter card.

For information on this dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

-  [IRQ Level](#)
-  [I/O Port Base Address](#)
-  [DMA Channel](#)
-  [Cable Type](#)
-  [Card Speed](#)
-  [Network Address](#)

Sonic Adapter Card Setup


IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Base

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.

Memory Base Address


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

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


IBM Token Ring Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the IBM Token Ring adapter card.

I/O Port Base Address

 Select Primary if this is the first (primary) adapter card. Select Secondary if another card is your primary network adapter.

Network Address

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

XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX


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

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

IBM Token Ring MCA Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the IBM Token Ring adapter card for Micro Channel Architecture (MCA).

Network Address

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

XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX


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

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

Ungermann-Bass Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the Ungermann-Bass adapter.


Interrupt Number

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Base Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.


Memory Address

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

Ungermann-Bass NDIS Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the Ungermann-Bass NDIS adapter.


Interrupt Number

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).


I/O Port Base Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.


Memory Address

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

Net Number

 Select 1 if there is only one network provider. Or select a number to specify which network provider this card is connected to.


Size

 Select Small or Big to specify how much memory is allocated for the adapter card.


SMC (WD) Ethercard 8003EP Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the SMC (Western Digital) Ethercard 8003EP adapter card.

IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ2 is a common choice for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

Memory Base Address

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


I/O Port Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.


SMC (WD) Ethercard WD8013 Adapter Card Setup

Use this dialog box to configure settings for the SMC (Western Digital for MicroChannel) Ethercard WD8013 adapter card.

IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ2 is a common choice for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

Memory Base Address

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

I/O Port Address

 Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address.

NetBIOS Interface

The NetBIOS interface is the link between Windows NT and the network protocol drivers that communicate with drivers for specific network adapter cards. Use this dialog box to configure the NetBIOS interface.


Network Route

- From the list provided, select a route from the NetBIOS interface to a network card driver.


Lana Number

- Type the number of the local area network adapter (LANA) that you want the NetBIOS to access.

Redirector Setup

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

Replicator Setup

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

Server Services Setup

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

Optimization

☐ Select one of the options provided. For information on the options, choose one of the following topics:

☐ Minimize Memory Used

☐ Balance


☐ Maximize Throughput for File Sharing

☐ Maximize Throughput for Network Applications


Make Browser Broadcasts to LAN Manager 2.1

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

Maximize Throughput for File Sharing

 Choose this option to allocate maximum memory for file sharing applications. This setting is best for Windows NT Advanced Servers on a large network.

Maximize Throughput for Network Applications

 Choose this option to optimize server memory for distributed applications that do their own memory caching, such as Microsoft SQL Server. This setting is best for Windows NT Advanced Servers on a large network.

Network Software Installation


Use this dialog box to select supporting network software to install for your computer.

Select the software component you want to install, and then choose the OK button.

If you have a disk with software from a vendor, select Other.

Workstation


Optimization

 Select Minimize Memory Used, Balance, or Maximize Connections to specify how much memory is allocated for the adapter card.

DLC Protocol

Use this dialog box to configure the Data Link Control protocol.


Optimization


 Select Minimize Memory Used, Balance, or Maximize Connections to specify how much memory is allocated for the adapter card.


NetBEUI Protocol

Use this dialog box to adjust the relationship between memory allocated to network connections and memory allocated to applications running on your computer.

Optimization

 Select one of the options provided. For information on the options, choose one of the following topics:

 Minimize Memory Used


 Balance

 Maximize Throughput and Connections


Minimize Memory Used

- ☒ Choose this option to allocate memory for ten network connections or fewer.

Balance

 Choose this option to support as many as 64 connections. Balance is the default setting for NetBEUI software.

Maximize Throughput and Connections

 Choose this option to support as many network connections as your computer's hardware will allow. This setting is best for Windows NT Advanced Servers on a large network.


Bindings

The network consists of a series of software layers, where each layer has a specific function. Each network component can be bound to one or more components above or below it to make that component's services available to others.



Choose this button to add or remove bindings for network components.


Domain or Workgroup Change Button

 To join a workgroup or a Windows NT Advanced Server domain, choose this button and complete the information in the Domain Settings dialog box.

You cannot join a workgroup or a different domain from a Windows NT Advanced Server. To join a different domain, you must reinstall Windows NT Advanced Server. If your server is a domain controller, you can change the domain name to one that is not currently used by the network. If your server is not a domain controller, you can change the domain name only if it has been changed on the domain controller, and only to the new domain name.


Note: If you change the name of a domain, you must also change the domain name on all servers and workstations in the domain, and you must reestablish any trust relationships with other domains.

Description

 To create a custom description of any network component, select the item in the Installed Network Software or Installed Adapter Card list. Then type a description in this box.


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

Remove

 To remove a network software component or adapter card, select the item in the Installed Network Software or Installed Adapter Card list. Then choose the Remove button. The dialog box for removing the component is supplied by the manufacturer. Choose the Help button in the dialog box for more information.


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

Update

 To update a network software component or adapter card, select the item in the Installed Network Software or Installed Adapter Card list. Then choose the Update button and complete the information in the dialog boxes that appear.


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

Configure


 To configure any network adapter card or software component, select the item in the Installed Network Software or Installed Adapter Card list. Then choose the Configure button and complete the information in the dialog boxes that appear.

Double-clicking the name in the list is the same as choosing the Configure button.


Add Adapter

 To install a network adapter card, choose this button. Then complete the information in the dialog boxes that appear.


Add Software

 To install a network software component, choose this button. Then complete the information in the dialog boxes that appear.

Installed Adapter Cards


 To configure, update, or remove drivers for any network adapter cards on the computer, select the driver name in this list, and then choose the appropriate button.

Installed Network Software

 To configure, update, or remove any network component that is not a network adapter card, select the software in this list. Then choose the appropriate button.

A network component is software bound to a network adapter card or to another network component, such as protocol stacks and services.


Restarting Your Computer

 From the File menu in Program Manager, choose Shutdown. Do not flip the power switch to restart your computer.

Bindings


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

Show Bindings List


 To select the component binding you want, choose the arrow at the right of the list, and then scroll through the list. Or press `TAB` to move the selection cursor, and then press `ALT+DOWN ARROW` to select a binding.

Select the All Components item to see a list of all bound components.


Upper/Lower Bindings List

 To select a binding path to enable or disable, select a binding path in the list. The icon at the left of the list shows the current status of that binding. A lighted bulb indicates that the binding is enabled, a dimmed bulb that the binding is disabled.


Enable Button

 To enable a binding path, select the binding in the Upper/Lower Bindings list. Then choose the Enable button.

Disable Button

 To disable a binding path, select the binding in the Upper/Lower Bindings list. Then choose the Disable button.

Computer Name Change Button

 To change the computer name, choose this button and type a new computer name in the dialog box.

To change the computer name, you must be logged on to a user account that is a member of either the Administrators local group or the Domain Admins global group.

There must already be an account for this computer name if it is to be a member of a Windows NT Advanced Server domain. Otherwise, you cannot access the shared resources of the domain from your computer.

A computer name must be unique in its domain and can contain up to 15 characters.

Workgroup


- To join a workgroup, select the Workgroup option and then type a workgroup name.
- To change the workgroup membership of your workstation, you must be logged on to a user account that is a member of either the Administrators local group or the Domain Admins global group.

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

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

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


Domain

 To join a domain, select the Domain option and then type the domain name where this computer has an account.

To change the domain membership of your workstation, you must be logged on to a user account that is a member of either the Administrators local group or the Domain Admins global group. In addition, your workstation must have an account on the domain you want to join.


To obtain the correct domain name, ask your network administrator. If you are unsure, select the Workgroup option and complete the dialog box. You can choose the Network option in Control Panel to join the domain when you know the correct domain name.

Domain Administrator's User Name and User Password


 To add your workstation to the specified domain and join the domain at the same time, type a username and password that identifies an account in the Domain Admins global group for the specified domain.

If you do not have an administrator account on the specified domain, you must request a workstation account from your network administrator.


Controller in New Domain

 To create a new domain where this computer is the domain controller, choose this option. Then type a domain name.

Server in Domain

 To set up a server in a domain, select this option. Then type the domain name where this computer has an account.

Networks Button

 To set network search order if your computer is connected to more than one kind of network provider, choose this button and complete the Network Provider Search Order dialog box. This button is not available if you use only one kind of network.

Domain

A set of servers and workstations grouped together for efficiency and security. A domain is the basic administrative unit in Windows NT Advanced Server. A network can be divided, for example, into domains by department, workgroup, or building floor.

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

Workgroup

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

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

Computer Name

A name of 15 characters or less that is used to identify a computer on the network. To change the computer name, choose the Network option in Control Panel and then choose the Change button beside the current computer name.

A computer cannot have the same name as either a Windows NT Advanced Server domain or another computer on the network.

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

Computer Name

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

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


Domain Name


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


NetBEUI


Use this dialog box to adjust the relationship between memory allocated to network connections and memory allocated to applications running on your computer.

Optimization

 Select one of the options provided. For information on the options, choose one of the following topics:


 Minimize Memory Used

 Balance

 Maximize Throughput and Connections

Computer Name



Use this dialog box to specify a new computer name.

 To change the computer name, type a name of up to 15 characters. The name must not be the same as another computer name or the name of a Windows NT Advanced Server domain.

If this computer is a member of a Windows NT Advanced Server domain, the new computer name must have an account on the domain. If it does not, you cannot log on to the domain or access any domain user accounts, including your own.


Browser

Use this dialog box to configure the Microsoft Network Browser Service.

-  To make additional domains available to the Browser, select the names in the left box, and then choose the Add button.
-  To make domains unavailable to the Browser, select the names in the right box, and then choose the Remove button.

Import LMHOSTS File

The LMHOSTS file contains manually specified mappings of Internet protocol (IP) addresses to names used by the Microsoft LAN Manager NetBIOS. If your Windows NT system already has an LMHOSTS file available, you can import it for your TCP/IP configuration.

 To use an existing LMHOSTS file, type the full path specification in the box provided, and then press the Import button. Otherwise, choose the Cancel button.

When TCP/IP installation is complete, the LMHOSTS file is located in the WINNT\SYSTEM32\DRIVERS\ETC directory.

Network Component Already Exists

The network software component you are trying to has already been installed on your computer.





■ To modify the configuration of the component, select its name in the Installed Network Software box, and then choose the Configure button.

To install a new version of the software, select its name in the Installed Network Software box, and then choose the Update button.


Intel Ether Express 16 LAN Adapter

Use this dialog box to configure the Intel Ether Express 16 LAN Adapter card.

For information about this dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

-  [IRQ Level](#)
-  [I/O Port Address](#)
-  [I/O Channel Ready](#)
-  [Transceiver Type](#)

IRQ Level

 Select an interrupt level for this adapter card. IRQ2 is a common choice for this adapter card. Do not set this to Interrupt 3 if you have two COM ports (COM1=IRQ4 and COM2=IRQ3).

I/O Port Address





- Select a number (expressed as a hexadecimal string) to specify the I/O port base address. The I/O port base address is set by the setup software that comes with the adapter card. The value you enter here must correspond to the address set by the software. For further information, see the documentation provided with the adapter card.

I/O Channel Ready

I/O Channel Ready optimizes the timing of 16-bit data transfer according to the capabilities of your computer.

Most computers use late channel ready timing, the default. If your computer hangs or acts strangely, try the Early setting. If neither setting works correctly, select Never to turn off 16-bit data transfer. The network card will work correctly, but network performance will slow dramatically because the data transfer is in 8-bit mode.


Transceiver Type

-  From the list provided, select the transceiver type for this adapter card:
-  **Thick Net:** Select Thick Net for an AUI or DEC/Intel/Xerox (DIX) connection.
-  **Thin Net:** Select Thin Net for a BNC or coaxial (COAX) connection.
-  **Twisted Pair:** Select Twisted Pair for a TPE connection.

RPC Name Service Provider Configuration

Use this dialog box to configure the Remote Procedure Call Locator.

Name Service Provider

 Choose the arrow button to the right of the Name Service Provider box, and then select a name from the list that appears. The Windows NT Locator, which is installed with Windows NT, is the default name service provider.

Network Address

 If you choose the DCE Cell Directory Service, enter the network address of the provider.

Installing Remote Access Service

To install Remote Access Service




1. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the Add Software button.
2. In the Add Network Software dialog box, select Remote Access Service from the Network Software box, and then choose the Continue button.
3. Follow the instructions on the screen. If you need help at any point, choose the Help button in the dialog box displayed, or press F1.
4. In the Network Settings dialog box, choose the OK button.

To start Remote Access Service, you must restart Windows NT. When you choose the OK button in the Network Settings dialog box, another dialog box asks you if you want to restart Windows NT now. To start Remote Access Service, choose the Yes button.


NWLink Configuration

Use this dialog box to configure the NetWare Link (NWLink) IPX/SPX compatible transport.


For information about dialog box options, choose one of the following topics:

-  [Adapter Name](#)
-  [Network Number](#)
-  [Frame Type](#)


Adapter Name

 From the list provided, select the network adapter card that you want to bind to NWLink. Only network adapter cards actually installed on your computer are listed.

Network Number

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








Frame Type

 From the list provided, select the frame type that corresponds to your network protocol. The default setting is Ethernet_802.3. If you do not know what to enter, ask your network administrator.

FTP Server Service

With the Microsoft File Transfer Protocol (FTP) Server service, a Windows NT computer can transfer files to and from remote computers that support the FTP and TCP/IP protocols. The FTP Server service supports all Windows NT FTP client commands.

Use this dialog box to configure the FTP Server service. For information on the dialog box, choose one of the following topics:

-  Maximum Connections
-  Idle Timeout (min)
-  Home Directory
-  Allow Anonymous Connections
-  Username
-  Password
-  Allow Only Anonymous Connections

Note: When you first install FTP Server, you must also complete security configuration for users to access volumes on your computer. For further information, see Appendix A, "Network Protocols," in the Windows NT System Guide.

Maximum Connections

Specifies the maximum number of FTP users who can be connected to the system simultaneously. The default value is 20; the maximum is 50.


Idle Timeout (min)

Specifies how many minutes an inactive user can remain connected to the FTP service. The default value is 10 minutes; the maximum is 60 minutes. If you enter 0, an inactive user can remain connected indefinitely.

Home Directory

Specifies the initial directory for users.

Allow Anonymous Connections

 Select this check box to enable users to connect to the FTP Server using the user name Anonymous. A password is not necessary, but the user is prompted to enter an e-mail address as the password.


By default, anonymous connections are not allowed.

Username


Specifies the local user account that is accessed when users log on as Anonymous. The default is the standard Guest system account. Access permissions for anonymous FTP users are the same as those for the specified local user account.

Password

Specifies a password required to log on as Anonymous. The default is the default password for the Windows NT Guest account.

 If you have changed the password for the Guest account, enter the Guest account password here.



Allow Only Anonymous Connections

 Select this check box to accept logons only from the Anonymous user name. By default, this option is not enabled.

This option is useful if you do not want users to connect using their own user names because FTP passwords are unencrypted. Requiring users to connect to the FTP Server as Anonymous protects network security. However, all users will have only the access privilege provided by the account you specify in the Username box.

Network Settings

Your Windows NT installation does not now have a network.

-  Choose the Yes button if you want Windows NT to automatically detect a network adapter card in your computer and install the network software you need.
-  Choose the No button to return to the Network Settings dialog box, where you can manually install network software and network adapter card drivers.

Change Domain Name

Use this dialog box to change the domain name for your Windows NT Advanced Server.

You cannot use this dialog box to join a different domain. To join a different domain, you must reinstall Windows NT Advanced Server. If your server is a domain controller, you do not have to reinstall to change the domain name to one that is not currently used by the network. If your server is not a domain controller, you can change the domain name only if it has been changed on the domain controller, and only to the new domain name.

Note: If you change the name of a domain, you must also change the domain name on all servers and workstations in the domain, and you must reestablish any trust relationships with other domains.

Domain Name

 Enter the new domain name, and then choose the OK button.

