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Chapter 1

Using This Guide

Please take a moment to familiarize yourself with the special text and messages used throughout this guide.

Special Text

The following examples explain the specially formatted text used in this guide:

- Keyboard key names appear in bold type: **Home**, **End**, **Backspace**, **Tab**
- Keyboard keys that must be pressed at the same time to perform a task appear in bold type with a plus sign (+) between the key names: **Ctrl+Home**
- Drives appear as capital letters: drive C
- Folder names appear with initial capital letters: Favorites
- File names appear in italics with an initial capital letter: *Setup.exe*
- Command line statements appear in lowercase bold type: **a:\install**
- Names of icons appear in bold type followed by a picture of the icon: **My Computer**  icon
- Menu items appear in bold type: **Programs**, **Accessories**

Special Messages

The following words and symbols have special meaning in this guide:

HINT: Helpful hints that will make using your computer easier and faster.

NOTE: Important information concerning the operation of your Internet PC.

CAUTION: Failure to follow directions may result in equipment damage or loss of data.

WARNING: Failure to follow directions may result in bodily harm or loss of life.

Locating Help

Compaq provides you with several resources to help you learn about your Internet PC.

Glossary Computer terms that may be unfamiliar to you are identified in the glossary in this Reference Manual.

Index The index in each guide or manual is a comprehensive list of the topics covered in this manual.

Service and Support Guide

Your Internet PC is equipped with several helpful programs that will aid you in identifying and solving common computer problems. You can learn about these programs in the Service and Support Guide.

If you need further technical support or assistance, visit the Compaq Web site at:

www.compaq.com/mypresario

Compaq technical support telephone numbers are listed in the Limited Warranty Statement included with your Internet PC.

NOTE: Locate the model and serial numbers for your computer before you call technical support.

Write your computer's model and serial numbers below for future use.

Model and Serial Number Information	
Purchase Date	
Store Name	
Computer Model Number	
Computer Serial Number	
Monitor Model Number	
Monitor Serial Number	

Troubleshooting

The Troubleshooting section shows how to fix many common computer-related issues. Refer to the Troubleshooting section located in the Features Guide.

For More Information

For the latest information about the topics discussed in this Reference Manual, please visit the Compaq Web site at **www.compaq.com**.

Comments About This Guide

Compaq Computer Corporation welcomes comments and suggestions you may have concerning this guide. Send correspondence to the following address:

COMPAQ COMPUTER CORPORATION
ATTN: DOCUMENTATION PROGRAM MANAGER
MAIL CODE 060504
20555 SH 249
HOUSTON, TX 77070

NOTE: This address is for comments and suggestions only. It is not for the purpose of obtaining technical assistance.

Chapter 2

Turning On and Turning Off Your Internet PC

Your Internet PC is equipped with a Power button on the front of the computer.

Power Button and Status Lights

Turning On Your Internet PC

To turn on the computer, press the **Power** button ❶ on the front of the computer. The power status light ❸ will glow green, showing that the computer is on. The drive activity light ❷ glows when the hard drive is active.

NOTE: The Sleep button on the Compaq Internet Keyboard will only put the computer into the Sleep mode or wake it from the Sleep mode. The Sleep button will not turn on or shut down the computer.

Recovering from a Locked Program

To close a program that has stopped responding, complete the following steps:

1. Press **Ctrl+Alt+Delete**. The Close Program window is displayed.
2. Select the name of the program that is not responding.
3. Click **End Task**. A message prompting you to close the program is displayed.
4. Click **End Task**.

NOTE: Learn to save your work often. Work that has not been saved may be lost when a program or the computer stops responding.

Recovering from a Locked System

If the computer stops responding to mouse movement, or pressing a key on the keyboard has no effect, complete the following steps:

1. To turn off the computer, press and hold the **Power** button for 4 seconds.
2. Press the **Power** button again to turn on the computer.

ScanDisk, a Microsoft® Windows® utility program, will automatically run. ScanDisk will determine if the improper shutdown caused any errors on the hard drive. Errors may occur if the Microsoft Windows operating system was not able to properly close all files before the shutdown. If no errors are found, the restart process will continue. If ScanDisk does detect errors, follow the instructions shown to continue the restart process. Work that was not saved prior to the lockup may be lost.

Turning Off Your Internet PC

To protect your data, save and close all files and exit all programs before shutting down your Internet PC.

CAUTION: Pressing the **Power** button for 4 seconds or more will completely turn off the computer without properly shutting down Microsoft Windows. The 4-second off feature should be used only when it is necessary to restart the computer after a system lockup. You will not be prompted to save open files; work that you have not saved will be lost.

Using the Microsoft Windows Start Menu to Shut Down

You can shut down your Internet PC by pressing the **Power** button or by using the Microsoft Windows Start menu.

To shut down your Internet PC, complete the following steps:

1. Save and close all open files.
2. Exit all programs.
3. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, then click **Shut Down**.
4. Click **Shut down the computer?**
5. Click **OK**.

Within a few seconds, the power status light will cease to glow, indicating that the computer is off.

To turn on the computer again, press the **Power** button.

Using the Power Button to Shut Down

To shut down your Internet PC, complete the following steps:

1. Save and close all open files.
2. Exit all programs.
3. Press the **Power** button.

If you have inadvertently left any files open, you will be prompted to save your work. Once you save any open files, the shutdown process will automatically continue.

Within a few seconds, the power status light will cease to glow, indicating that the computer is off.

To turn on the computer again, press the **Power** button.

Recovering from a Loss of Electrical Power

Loss of electrical power will cause your Internet PC to turn off automatically. This may cause loss of data because the Microsoft Windows operating system is not able to close all files and programs properly. To protect your data, learn to save your work frequently.

Loss of power may be caused by one of the following:

- Electrical power service is interrupted.
- Power cord is accidentally disconnected.

Power Surges and Sags

If power surges or sags occur, the display and status lights may flicker and the computer may automatically restart. If an improper shutdown occurs, ScanDisk, a Microsoft Windows utility program, will automatically run when power is restored to the computer. ScanDisk will determine if the improper shutdown caused any errors on the hard disk. These errors may occur if the Microsoft Windows operating system was not able to properly close all files before the shutdown. If no errors are found, the restart process will continue. If ScanDisk does detect errors, follow the instructions shown to continue the restart process. Work that was not saved prior to the lockup may be lost.

Using a Surge Suppressor

Use of a surge suppressor, line conditioner, or uninterruptible power supply (UPS) may help to protect your computer from damage that may be caused by power surges or sags.

Restarting Your Computer After a Power Failure

If a power failure occurs or you accidentally disconnect the power cord while the computer is turned on, turn off the computer until you are sure normal service has been restored. The next time you turn on the computer, ScanDisk may run to check the hard drive for errors that may have been caused by the improper shutdown.

Electrical Storms

If you are expecting an electrical storm to pass through your area, it is a good idea to ensure that your Internet PC is properly turned off. You should disconnect the modem line from the telephone wall jack and remove all the computer power cords from electrical outlets.

Chapter 3

Saving Energy Using Sleep and Power Management

Microsoft Windows is equipped with a power management utility program that enables you to reduce the power consumed by your Internet PC. You can set the power management properties so that certain devices turn off after a predetermined period of inactivity.

Accessing the Microsoft Windows Power Management Settings

To access the Microsoft Windows Power Management program, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the **Power** icon. The Power Management Properties window is displayed.

Preset Power Schemes

The following preset power schemes are available.

Microsoft Windows Power Schemes

Preset Option	System goes to Standby after…	Monitor turns off after…	Hard disk turns off after…
Home/Office Desk	20 minutes of no activity	15 minutes of no activity	30 minutes of no activity
Portable/Laptop	20 minutes of no activity	15 minutes of no activity	30 minutes of no activity
Always On	Never	15 minutes of no activity	1 hour of no activity

Your Internet PC power scheme is set to **Home/Office Desk**. Once the specified amount of time has elapsed, the device enters Sleep mode. Components in Sleep mode rapidly return to a fully active state once activity is detected.

Creating a Personal Power Scheme

If you find that the preset power management schemes do not fit your work habits, you can create a personal power scheme.

To create your own personal power scheme, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click **Start**, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Click the **Power Management** icon.

NOTE: If you have your Internet PC connected to a network, you should set the power scheme to **Always On**. This will prevent the Internet PC from going into sleep mode and breaking the network connection.

3. Complete the following steps in the Power Management Properties window:
   a. Ensure that the **Home/OfficeDesk** power scheme is selected.
   b. Click the down arrow next to **System standby** and select the amount of time that passes before the computer goes into Sleep mode.
   c. Click the down arrow next to **Turn off monitor** and select the amount of time that passes before the monitor goes into Sleep mode.
   d. Click the **down arrow** next to **Turn off hard disks** and select the amount of time that passes before the hard drive goes into Sleep mode.
4. Click **Save As** and type in a name for your personal power scheme.
5. Click **OK**. Your personal power scheme is now activated.

Power Status Lights

The status lights on the front of your Internet PC indicate the present state of the computer. The power status light next to the sun icon indicates the current power status of your computer. The light next to the hard drive activity icon glows when the hard drive is active.

Power Button and Status

Power Status Light

The power status light will glow green or it will be off.

- Green indicates that the computer is in the Active mode.
- No light indicates that the computer is in the Sleep mode.
- No light indicates that the computer is off.

Hard Drive Activity Light

The hard drive activity light glows green when the hard drive is active.

Using the Power Button

The **Power** button can perform the following functions:

- Turn on the computer.
- Wake your computer from the Sleep mode.
- Shut down the computer.
- Completely turn off the computer if pressed for more than 4 seconds.

CAUTION: Pressing the **Power** button for 4 seconds or more will completely turn off the computer without properly shutting down Microsoft Windows. The 4-second off feature should be used only when it is necessary to restart the computer after a system lockup. You will not be prompted to save open files; work that you have not saved will be lost.

It is very important that you save all data before your computer enters the Sleep mode. Unsaved data may be lost if the following events occur:

- Computer is shut down while in the Sleep mode.
- Electrical power fails while your computer is in Sleep mode.

CAUTION: Unsaved information will be lost if you shut down your computer or it loses power prior to wakeup.

Sleep Mode

The Sleep mode is a low-power standby state that reduces the amount of electrical power consumed by your Internet PC while you are not actively using it. Microsoft Windows Power Management will automatically put your Internet PC into the Sleep mode once the power scheme timers expire. Or, you may choose to activate Sleep mode immediately by using the **Start** menu or the **Sleep** button.

NOTE: The **Sleep** button on your Compaq Internet Keyboard can only be used to put the computer into the Sleep mode. Pressing it will not turn on or turn off the computer.

Activating Sleep Through the Microsoft Windows Start Menu

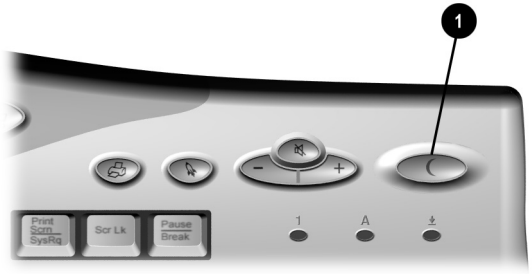
To put your computer into Sleep mode through the Microsoft Windows Start menu, complete the following steps:

1. Save all your work and exit all programs.
2. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, then click **Shut Down**.
3. Click **Standby**.
4. Click **OK**.

The power status light will show amber, indicating that the computer is in the Sleep mode.

Activating Sleep Using the Sleep Button

To put your computer into the Sleep mode, you can press the **Sleep** button ❶ on your Compaq Internet Keyboard.



The Internet Keyboard Sleep Button

Waking Up Your Computer

To wake your computer from the Sleep mode, press the **Power** button on the front of the computer or press the **Sleep** button on your Compaq Internet Keyboard. The power status light on your computer will show green, indicating that the system is active.

Chapter 4

Introducing the Features of Your Internet PC

Using the Scroll Mouse (available on select models)

The scroll mouse is similar to other computer mouse devices except that it has a small wheel button between the two mouse buttons. This wheel allows you to scroll through most documents or windows without using the scroll bar.

Scroll Mouse

NOTE: Your mouse may differ slightly from the one shown.

Standard Mouse Functions

The scroll mouse offers standard mouse functions in addition to unique scrolling functions. The following are basic mouse techniques that are used with any mouse.

Key/Button	Functionality
Click	Press and release the left mouse button once.
Double-click	Press and release the left mouse button twice, quickly. If you double-click too slowly, the computer will respond as if you single-clicked.
Drag and drop	**For graphics:** **1.** Position the cursor over the graphic. **2.** Press and hold down the left mouse button while dragging the graphic to the new location. **3.** Release the button. **For text:** **1.** Point to the text. **2.** Place the cursor inside the selected text. **3.** Press and hold down the left mouse button while dragging the text to its new location. **4.** Release the button.
Select	**In menus:** Point to the menu item and click. **In most programs:** Point to the beginning of your selection, hold down the left mouse button, and move the cursor to the end of your selection. Release the mouse button.
Right click	Click the right mouse button once to produce a context-specific Shortcut menu.

Scrolling and Zooming with the Mouse

In addition to the typical mouse functions, the scroll mouse has the ability to move right, left, and diagonally.

Key/Button	Description
AutoScroll	**1.** Open a program and press the center mouse button (wheel) that is assigned to AutoScroll. **2.** Move the mouse once in the direction you want to scroll (vertically, horizontally, or diagonally). The farther you move the cursor from the starting point, the faster the scrolling. **3.** To stop AutoScroll, press any mouse button.
Wheel Scroll	◆ To scroll up, move the wheel forward. ◆ To scroll down, move the wheel backward.
Zoom	**1.** Place the mouse cursor in a program. **2.** Press and hold the **Ctrl** key on the keyboard. **3.** To zoom in, move the wheel forward. **4.** To zoom out, move the wheel backward.

Choosing Scroll Mouse Options

You can choose features for setting up the mouse, making button assignments, and controlling cursor movements.

To access the Scroll Mouse properties, complete the following steps:

1. Click the **Start** button.
2. Select **Settings**, then click **Control Panel**.
3. Double-click the **Mouse** icon.
4. From the Mouse Properties window, select the settings you prefer. The settings are listed in the following table.

Setting	Description
Quick Setup	Displays button and scroll wheel functions.
Pointers	Allows you to select different schemes to use with the pointer.
Buttons	Changes the button and wheel functions. Click the **Options** button to change your mouse button assignment options. For more information, click **Help**.
Motion	Sets the cursor speed and acceleration. You can also enable Smart Moves and create a pointer trail.
Orientation	Allows you to set up your mouse in a new position (for example, a new angle).
Devices	Adds another mouse or device that you prefer to use as your mouse.
Devices Setup	Enables you to set up the mouse.

Using CyberJump and HyperJump

The CyberJump and HyperJump features combine commonly used tasks into one convenient grid. CyberJump is used in an Internet window, whereas HyperJump is used in your documents.

Before you can use this feature, you must first assign either function, CyberJump or HyperJump, to a mouse button. You can make your left button, right button, or the wheel work with CyberJump or HyperJump.

To assign a mouse button or the wheel to CyberJump or HyperJump, complete the following steps:

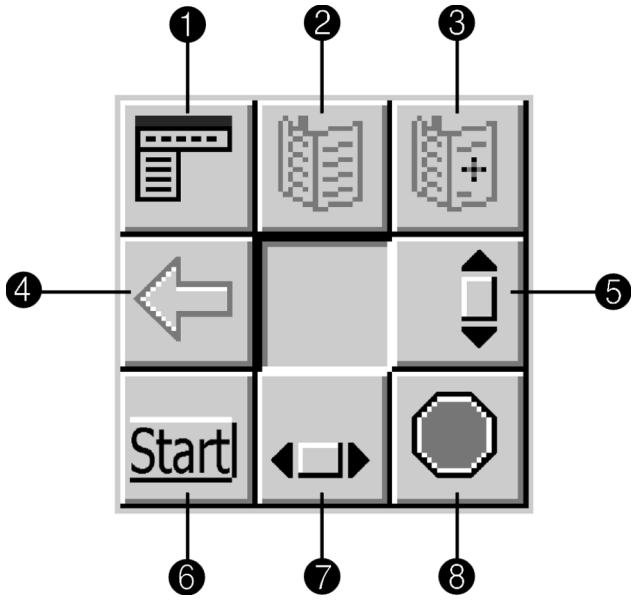
1. Click the **Start** button.
2. Select **Settings**, then click **Control Panel**.
3. Double-click the **Mouse** icon.
4. Select the **Buttons** tab.
5. Click the **Options** button and from the dropdown menus, assign **CyberJump** or **HyperJump** to the appropriate scroll mouse button, then click **OK**.
6. Open a document.
7. Press the assigned button or wheel to display the CyberJump or HyperJump grid.
8. Move the cursor to an icon on the grid and click an icon to execute a command.

To perform a double-click with the button assigned to CyberJump or HyperJump, complete the following steps:

1. Click the **Start** button.
2. Select **Settings**, then click **Control Panel**.
3. Double-click the **Mouse** icon.
4. Select the **Buttons** tab.
5. Click the **Options** button, select the **CyberJump** or **HyperJump** tab and select **double-click**.
6. Press and release the button quickly when using the double-click function.

CyberJump Functions

CyberJump functions are defined in the following illustration and table.

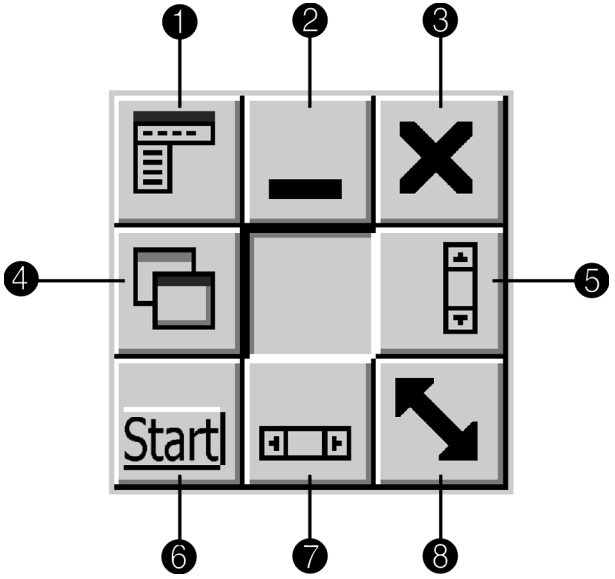


CyberJump Functions

No.	Component
❶	**Menu** activates the CyberMenu.
❷	**Go to Bookmark** displays the Bookmark window.
❸	**Add Bookmark** adds current page to Bookmark window.
❹	**Go Back** returns to previous page.
❺	**Vertical Scroll** jumps to the vertical scroll bar.
❻	**Start** activates the Windows Start menu.
❼	**Horizontal Scroll** jumps to the horizontal scroll bar.
❽	**Stop** returns to the previous page.

HyperJump Functions

HyperJump functions are defined in the following illustration and table.



HyperJump Functions

No.	Component
❶	**Menu** activates the HyperMenu.
❷	**Minimize** reduces the size of the window.
❸	**Close** closes the window.
❹	**Recall** returns to the last active window.
❺	**Vertical Scroll** jumps to the vertical scroll bar.
❻	**Start** activates the Windows Start menu.
❼	**Horizontal Scroll** jumps to the horizontal scroll bar.
❽	**Resize** allows you to resize the window.

Storage Drives

Your diskette drive, hard drive, CD, DVD, CD-RW and Zip drives are designated with letters of the alphabet as well as icons. To determine your drive letters, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **My Computer** icon. The icons for your drives will be displayed in the My Computer window. The drive letters are found next to the corresponding icons.
2. Use the icons below to identify your drives.

Drive _____

Diskette Drive

Drive _____

Hard Drive

Drive _____

CD/DVD/CD-RW Drive

Drive _____

Zip Drive

NOTE: The CD, DVD, CD-RW and Zip drives are available on select models only.

Using Your Diskette Drive

To insert a diskette into the diskette drive, hold the diskette with the label facing up and the arrow on the diskette pointing toward the drive, and gently push the diskette into the drive.

To remove a diskette, press the **Eject** button on the diskette drive.

CAUTION: Removing a diskette when the drive is reading from or writing to the diskette can damage the diskette or damage the information stored on it. Wait until the diskette drive activity is complete before removing a diskette.

Identifying Your Hard Drive Size

To determine the size of your hard drive, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **My Computer** icon.
2. In the My Computer window, right-click the **hard drive** icon.
3. Click the **Properties** menu option. The size of the hard drive is found under the **General** tab.

CD or DVD Drive (available on select models)

A Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) is similar to a CD. However, a DVD holds approximately 28 times more information than a video CD. If your computer has a CD or DVD drive, it can be used to play an audio CD, a video CD, or a DVD.

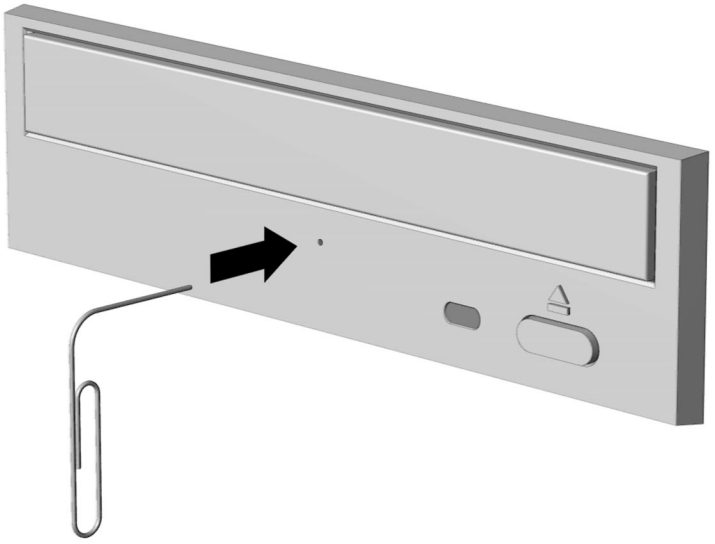
Loading a Tray Drive

If your computer has a tray-load CD or DVD drive, perform the following steps:

1. To insert a disc into the drive, press the **Load/Eject** button located on the front of your CD or DVD drive or from your Internet keyboard.
2. Carefully lift the disc from its case by holding the disc only at the inner and outer edges so that you avoid touching the surface.
3. Place the disc, label side up (unless it is a double-sided DVD), into the round area of the tray. If the tray contains support tabs, carefully slide the disc under the tabs to position it correctly in the tray.
4. Press the **Load/Eject** button again to close the drive.

To remove a disc from the CD or DVD drive, press the **Load/Eject** button on the drive or on your Internet keyboard.

NOTE: To manually eject a disc from a tray-load CD or DVD drive, gently push the tip of a paper clip into the hole under the drive. If the hole is not visible, it is located under the pull-down flap. Complete this operation while your computer is on.



Manually Ejecting a Disc from a CD or DVD Drive

Loading a Slot Drive

If your computer has a slot-load CD or DVD drive, perform the following steps:

1. Carefully lift the disc from its case by holding the disc only at the inner and outer edges so that you avoid touching the surface.
2. Insert the disc, label side up (unless it is a double-sided DVD) into the slot.

To remove a disc from the CD or DVD drive, press the **Load/Eject** ⏏ button on the front of your drive or on your Internet keyboard.

Playing an Audio CD

To play a self-starting audio CD, insert the disc into the CD or DVD drive. After a few seconds, the disc automatically starts playing.

To play a non-self-starting audio, press the Play button on your Internet keyboard or complete the following steps:

1. Click the **Start** button from the Windows Taskbar.
2. In the Start menu, point first to **Programs**, then to **Accessories**, and then to **Entertainment**.
3. Click **CD Player**. The CD Player window is displayed.
4. Click the **Play** button. The CD begins playing.

Click the **Stop** button to stop playing the CD.

To remove a disc from the drive, click the **Load/Eject** ⏏ button.

Playing a Video CD

For a video CD to play automatically, insert the CD into the CD or DVD drive and playback begins.

To manually play a video CD, complete the following steps:

1. Click the **Start** button on the Windows Taskbar.
2. Select **Programs**, then **Accessories**, then **Entertainment**, and then **Media Player**. The Media Player opens.
3. Select **Device**, then **Active Movie** from the menu.
4. Go to Select CD Disc.
5. Double-click the **CD Drive** icon. You should see a list of files and file folders. CD movies are usually stored in a file folder that begins with the letters MPEG.
6. Double-click the folder that contains the CD movie files.
7. Select a movie file and click the **Open** button. A view window for the movie is displayed.
8. Click the **Play** button on the window and the movie begins to play.

NOTE: It may take a moment for the CD or DVD drive to read the disc when you use the **Play**, **Pause**, **Next Track**, and **Previous Track** buttons.

Using the DVD Player (available on select models)

Compaq DVD Player Control Window

To start your DVD Player program, double-click the **DVD Player** icon on your Windows desktop.

Alternatively, you may execute the following steps:

1. Click the **Start** button on the Windows Taskbar.
2. Point to **Programs**. Select **Compaq DVD Express.**
3. Click **Compaq DVD Player**.

NOTE: For the best playback quality, close all other applications in the background while playing a DVD.

Using a Regionalized DVD

All models have a "regionalized" feature that limits the playback of discs to specific geographical regions. The region code on your DVD drive must match the region code on the disc.

Although the computer's region code is set at the factory, your DVD drive allows you to change the region code. You can change the region code for a maximum of four times. The fourth setting change you make will become the permanent region on your player.

Identifying Your Region Setting

To change region settings, complete the following steps:

1. Insert a DVD into the CD or DVD drive.
2. Click the **DVD Options** button on the DVD Player control panel. The DVD Options window opens. The selected check box under the **Select DVD Region** tab indicates your computer's current region setting.
3. Click the **OK** button if your drive's region setting matches the disc's region setting.

Changing a Region Setting

To change the drive region, complete the following steps:

1. Insert a DVD into the CD or DVD drive.
2. Click the **DVD Options** button on the DVD Player control panel. The DVD Options window opens.
3. Click the **Select DVD Region** tab.
4. Select another DVD region from the displayed map or from the radio buttons so that your drive's region setting matches the disc's region. After you make a change to your drive's region setting, the remaining number of changes allowed on your drive is displayed.
5. Click the **OK** button.

Play Settings

The DVD player has two modes or play settings: the DVD mode and the File mode. Use the DVD mode to play a standard DVD. Use the File mode to play an MPEG file type.

To play content from the File mode, complete the following steps:

1. Point and click the **Open** icon on the DVD player control panel displayed on your computer window. The list of files is displayed.
2. Select the file you want to view.
3. Click the **Open** button. The content begins playing.

Not all of the following features are available on all DVDs:

- If the DVD player is in the File mode, the **Subtitle** button is disabled.
- If the DVD player is in the DVD mode and your disc does not have subtitle language options, the **Subtitle** button is disabled.
- If the DVD player is in the DVD mode and your DVD has subtitle language options, the **Subtitle** button is enabled.

When a DVD is inserted into the CD or DVD drive, the features available on your DVD player are displayed. When a particular feature is not available, the respective button does not respond when clicked.

Display Options

You can choose how the controls and DVD content are displayed on your computer.

Viewing and hiding the DVD player panel

To view the DVD Player panel when the DVD Content Picture window is set to full-window size, click on the edge of the screen.

To hide the DVD Player panel, click anywhere outside the DVD panel.

Enlarging and reducing the view

To enlarge the DVD Content Picture window to full-window size, press the **Esc** key.

To return to a smaller window, press the **Esc** key.

Hiding the taskbar

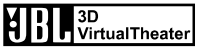
To hide the Windows Taskbar while you view DVD content in full-screen mode, complete the following steps:

1. Click the **Start** button on the Windows Taskbar.
2. Point to **Settings**, then click **Taskbar**. The Taskbar Options window is displayed.
3. To enable an option, click the checkbox. To disable an option, clear the checkbox.
4. Deselect the **Always on top** checkbox.
5. Check the **Auto hide** checkbox.

On-screen Control Buttons

The DVD on-screen control buttons are described in the table below.

Button	Name	Description
	**Open**	Displays a list of files for playback.
	**Eject**	Opens the DVD drive to load or remove discs.
	**DVD Options**	Displays the **DVD Options** menu for selecting **Video Display** and **Parental Controls**.
	**Previous**	Moves to the previous track and resumes playback.
	**Rewind**	Rewinds the content. Press **Play** to resume playback.
	**Stop**	Stops content playback and returns to the start of the content file.
	**Play**	Begins playback of selected content.
	**Pause**	Pauses playback. Press **Pause** or **Play** to resume playback.
	**Fast Forward**	Advances to a selected location. Press **Play** to resume playback.
	**Next**	Skips to the beginning of the next track.
	**Root Menu/ Resume**	Shows what is available on the DVD for playback.
	**Change Subtitle**	Displays or changes subtitles viewed on the window. This feature is allowed only for DVD content with subtitles. This feature is available only when the content allows changes to the audio track.
	**Change Audio**	Changes the playing audio track to another audio track located on the DVD. Most commonly used with multi-language content to change the spoken/heard language. This feature is available only when the content allows changes to the audio track.

Button	Name	Description
	**Title Menu/ Resume**	Displays the main title menu to select content.
	**Change Camera Angle**	Changes the camera angle of content being played. This feature is allowed only for DVD content created using multiple cameras and camera angles.
	**Karaoke mode**	Toggles between left channel, right channel, and stereo (dual mode). During left or right modes, the program turns the microphone on. Left mode selects the left channel and feeds it to both speakers. Right mode behaves in a similar fashion. The stereo mode enables left and right channels to be played through left and right speakers, respectively.
	**3-D Audio**	Activates the 3-D Audio feature for virtual surround sound.
	**Volume**	Increases the volume level when the bar is moved up and decreases the volume level when the bar is moved down.
	**Mute**	Turns off the audio. Press the **Mute** or **Volume Control** button to resume audio.
	**Close Player**	Closes the program.
	**Minimize**	Minimizes the size of the Display window of the program.
	**Help**	Shows the Help file.

Using Your Zip Drive **(available on select models)**

The Iomega® Zip® Drive is an easy way to organize, copy, store, and transport your large files. The Zip drive uses a Zip disk, which gives you almost 70 times more space than a diskette. A Zip disk offers plenty of space for:

- storing files from the Internet
- backing up your hard drive
- storing games
- saving school or class projects
- saving family files and budget records
- creating a multimedia library with image, sound, and video files

Working with Iomega Tools

Iomega Tools gives you a complete solution for productivity.

To access Iomega tools, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **Iomega Tools** icon.
2. Select the Iomega Tools application you want to use. The following table describes the tools available.

Tool	Description
1-Step Backup/ Restore	Provides streamlined backup capabilities to protect your files. You can perform incremental or full backups and automatically schedule them.
FindIt	Tracks files on various Zip disks so you can easily locate the file you are looking for instead of searching each disk individually.
Guest	Allows you to temporarily use your Zip drive on other computers.
Copy Machine	Provides easy duplication of Zip disks, using a single Zip drive. You can make a copy of your hard drive for backup or storage, compose a virtual briefcase to carry from home to work, or make a copy of your favorite games to share with friends.
Iomega Help	Contains information and helpful tips on using your Zip drive, Zip disks, and their components. To access Help, double-click the **Iomega Tools** icon on the Windows desktop.

NOTE: Use the Zip drive only with Microsoft Windows. MS-DOS does not recoginize the Zip Drive; therefore, the drive letters may change when you are using MS-DOS. Check the directory of the drive before you use it.

Inserting and Removing Zip Disks

Your computer must be turned on before you can insert or remove a Zip disk.

To insert and remove a Zip disk, complete the following steps:

1. Hold the Zip disk label side up and gently push the disk into the Zip drive until you hear it snap into place.

Inserting a Zip Disk

NOTE: The view shown may differ from your Internet PC.

2. From Windows Explorer, select the Zip drive letter (for example, E:*filename*).
3. Move or copy files to and from the Zip drive as needed.
4. Press the **Disk Eject** button on the Zip drive to eject the disk.
5. Store the Zip disks in their protective cases.

HINT: If you leave a Zip disk in the drive when you turn off your computer, the disk will automatically eject.

Protecting Your Data

The Zip drive Protection tool allows you to protect the data stored on a Zip disk. This tool offers the following types of protection:

- **Write Protection** prevents anyone from overwriting your data on a Zip disk. For additional write protection, you may use a password.
- **Read/Write Protection** provides password security. This protection is reserved for sensitive data that may only be accessed by entering the required password.

CAUTION: If you forget the password, data cannot be recovered and the disk must be reformatted before it can be used again.

- **Unprotect until Eject** provides temporary access to a protected disk. Protection is automatically restored when the disk is ejected.
- **Remove Protection** eliminates all protection coding on the disk.
- **Change Password** allows you to update or change your password at any time.

To protect your Zip disks, complete the following steps:

1. Insert the disk you want to protect.
2. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **My Computer** icon.
3. Right-click the **Zip Drive** icon.
4. Click **Protect**.
5. Choose the protection option you want to use.

Installing Programs to the Zip Drive

To install programs to the Zip drive, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **My Computer** icon.
2. Right-click the **Zip Drive** icon.
3. Click **Make Nonremovable**.

The **Make Nonremovable** option makes the Zip drive behave like a hard drive.

After the program is installed and you are ready to remove the Zip disk, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **My Computer** icon.
2. Right-click the **Zip Drive** icon.
3. Click **Make Removable**.

Zip Drive Sleep Mode

Sleep mode reduces power to the Zip drive and prolongs the life of Zip disks. If you have not used the Zip drive for 15 minutes, Sleep mode will start automatically. During Sleep mode, the Zip drive is still available and can be accessed by clicking the Zip drive.

To change the length of Sleep mode, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **My Computer** icon.
2. Right-click the **Zip Drive** icon.
3. Click **Properties**. The Removable Disk Properties window is displayed.
4. Click the **Startup** tab.
5. In the Drive Sleep area, enter the amount of time you want to pass before enabling Sleep mode.
6. Click **OK**.

Chapter 5

Introducing Microsoft Windows

Microsoft Windows is the latest innovation in PC operating system technology. An operating system is the software that gives your computer the ability to run programs, display your work, and connect to printers, keyboards, and other devices.

The Windows operating system allows you to perform tasks by clicking menu items and small pictures (called icons). Windows also allows more than one program to run at a time, and allows each program to share information with other programs.

Before you can begin using your Compaq Internet PC, you must complete the Microsoft Windows setup process and register your new computer. When you turn on your computer for the first time, the Microsoft Windows setup begins automatically.

Finding Help

If you are not familiar with the many features of Microsoft Windows, you have the following tools that have been included with your computer.

Windows Help

Windows Help is a valuable tool that can provide answers to many of your questions about Microsoft Windows.

To search for information in Windows Help, complete the following steps:

1. Click the **Start** button, then click **Help**.
2. Select the **Content, Index,** or **Find** tab for help.

Running Microsoft Windows (available on select models only)

The electronic version of the Microsoft Press publication *Running Microsoft Windows 98* is installed on your computer. From the Windows desktop, double-click **Running Microsoft Windows**.

Microsoft Windows Starts Here (available on select models only)

Another Microsoft Press publication, *Microsoft Windows 98 Starts Here* is also loaded on your computer. From the Windows desktop, double-click **Microsoft Windows Starts Here**.

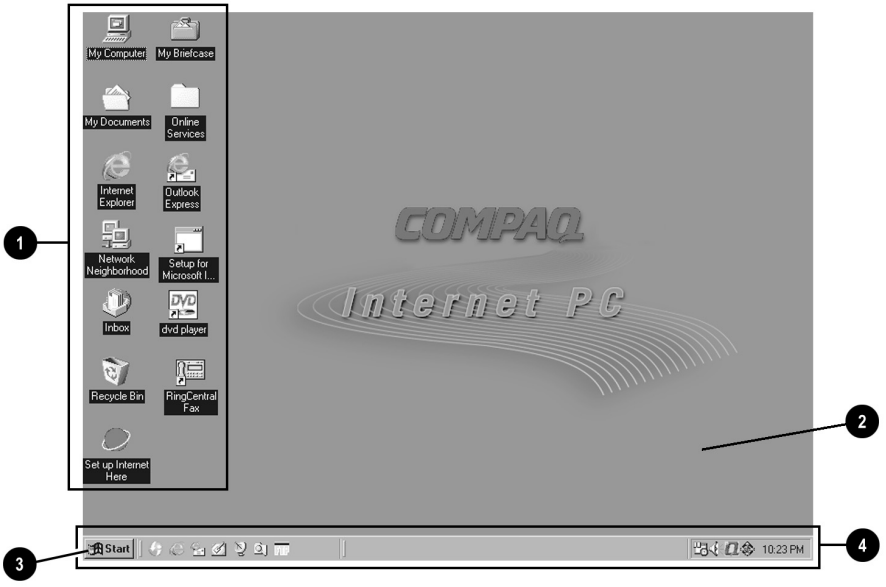
Microsoft Windows 98 Starts Here is a tutorial designed to help you master the basic concepts of the Microsoft Windows operating system. The following topics can be found in this tutorial:

- **Introducing Windows 98** provides information on Windows features and how they can help you complete daily tasks.
- **Communicating and Collaborating** contains information about how to use the communication tools in Windows.
- **Keeping Your Computer Healthy** shows you how to use Windows to keep your computer performing efficiently.

These tools can provide answers to your questions as you use Microsoft Windows.

The Microsoft Windows Desktop

The Windows desktop is the screen you see when the Windows startup is complete. You can arrange your desktop just the way you want it.



Microsoft Windows Desktop

No.	Component
❶	**Icons** represent files, folders, programs, and other objects that you use.
❷	**Windows Desktop** is the basic Windows work area.
❸	**Start** button displays a menu of commands for starting programs, changing system settings, locating files, updating your system, and getting help.
❹	**Windows taskbar** provides a way to organize your programs and files, and navigate between files.

Arranging Icons

You can arrange the icons on your desktop for quick and easy access to frequently used items.

To arrange icons, complete the following steps:

1. Right-click anywhere on the Windows desktop.
2. From the Shortcut menu, select **Arrange Icons**.
3. Choose the method by which you want to arrange the icons. You can arrange icons in the following ways:
   - ❖ By Name (alphabetically)
   - ❖ By Type (file extension)
   - ❖ By Size (size of the file)
   - ❖ By Date (date the file was created or edited)
   - ❖ AutoArrange (automatic icon arrangement)

You can also arrange your icons in organized rows. Right-click the Windows desktop and choose **Line Up Icons** from the Shortcut menu.

Selecting a Background

To change the background on your desktop, complete the following steps:

1. Right-click the **Windows desktop** and select **Properties** from the Shortcut menu.
2. Select the **Background** tab and click **Pattern**.
3. From the Patterns list, choose the background you prefer.
4. Click **OK**.

Activating a Screen Saver

To activate a screen saver, complete the following steps:

1. Right-click the **Windows desktop** and select **Properties** from the Shortcut menu.
2. Select the **Screen Saver** tab.
3. From the Screen Saver drop-down menu, choose the design you prefer.
4. Click the **Settings** button to choose the options for your screen saver. For example, you can set the length of time you want the computer to be inactive before the screen saver begins.
5. Click **Preview** to view the screen saver.
6. Once you have the screen saver you prefer, click **Apply**.
7. Click **OK**.

For more information on customizing your desktop, refer to Microsoft Windows Help.

Creating Shortcuts

Shortcuts are used to open files and programs without having to select them from the Start menu or from their permanent location on the hard drive. If you frequently use a certain file or folder, you can place a shortcut for it on your desktop as an icon or on the Start menu for quick access.

To create a shortcut to a file or folder, complete the following steps:

1. Right-click the **Start** button and choose **Explore** from the Shortcut menu to open Windows Explorer.
2. From Windows Explorer, locate the file or folder you want to use to create the shortcut.
3. Click the file or folder to select it.
4. Right-click the selected file or folder and choose **Create Shortcut** from the Shortcut menu.
5. Right-click and drag the shortcut to any of the following areas:
   - ❖ the Windows desktop
   - ❖ a particular folder
6. When Windows prompts you with a Shortcut menu, choose **Create Shortcut Here**.

To use the shortcut, double-click the new shortcut icon.

Using Microsoft Windows Accessories

Microsoft Windows is equipped with a number of accessories. Brief descriptions of the accessories available to you are provided as follows:

- ◆ **Accessibility** allows you to configure Windows for your vision, hearing, and mobility needs.
- ◆ **Communications** offers the following features:
  - ❖ **Dial-Up Networking** enables you to connect to another computer or to a network.
  - ❖ **Direct Cable Connection** enables you to quickly and easily establish a direct serial or parallel cable connection between two computers.
- ◆ **HyperTerminal** enables you to connect to a remote computer, send and receive files, and connect to computer bulletin boards or similar information services.

- **Phone Dialer** enables you to place calls using your computer. It also stores a list of your calls for you to review as needed.
- **Entertainment** offers the following features:
  - **ActiveMovie Control** provides a way to view ActiveMovie files, usually encountered on the Web.
  - **CD Player** allows you to play audio CDs in your CD drive while you work in other programs.
  - **Media Player** allows you to play multimedia files (audio and video) saved in these formats: .wav, .mid, .rmi, .avi, and .mpg.
  - **Sound Recorder** allows you to play audio files. You can also record sounds using a microphone attached to your computer.
  - **Volume Control** provides the power to control Windows sound. You can control the balance between your left and right speakers, change the volume, and mute certain devices.
- **Games** provides several activities for your entertainment.
- **System Tools** offers various utilities for your system, including Clipboard Viewer, Disk Cleanup, Disk Defragmenter, and ScanDisk.
- **Calculator** provides a means to perform simple and complex calculations.
- **Imaging** allows you to view, zoom, rotate, and print a previewed image.
- **Notepad** offers a place to work with unformatted text.
- **Paint** allows you to create and edit graphics.
- **WordPad** provides basic word processing features.

To use any one of these accessories, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, then point to **Programs**.
2. Click **Accessories** and choose the feature you want to use.

File Maintenance

Searching for Files

In Windows you can search for files or folders by entering a complete or partial name, the date the file was created, or the file type or size.

To search for a file or folder, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button.
2. Point to **Find** and choose **File or Folders**.
3. From the Name & Location tab, type the name of the file or folder, or as much as you can remember, in the Named box.
4. From the Look in box, select the location to be searched.
5. Click the **Include subfolders** checkbox.
6. From the Date tab, you can specify **All Files**, or **Find all files** and provide a time frame in which the file was created or modified.
7. From the Advanced tab, you can specify the type of document to search for or the size of the document.
8. Click **Find Now**.

Creating New Folders

Microsoft Windows allows you to create folders to organize your files. For example, you can create a folder and name it Budget99. In this folder you could store all of your files related to expenses, profits, taxes, and so forth.

To create a folder, complete the following steps:

1. Right-click the **Start** button and choose **Explore** from the Shortcut menu to open Windows Explorer.
2. From Windows Explorer click the drive where you want to place the new folder so that it is selected.
3. Right-click in Explorer and choose **New** from the Shortcut menu.
4. Choose **Folder**.
5. Type a name for the new folder and press **Enter**.

Deleting Files and Folders

To delete a file or folder, complete the following steps:

1. Click the file or folder you want to delete.
2. Press **Delete**. The message "Are you sure you want to send to the Recycle Bin?" is displayed.
3. Click **Yes** if you want to delete the file or folder. If you do not want to delete the file or folder click **No** or **Cancel**.

Installing Additional Software

Once you have become accustomed to using your Internet PC and have explored the pre-installed software, you may wish to purchase and install additional software. When selecting software for your Internet PC, make sure it states on the packaging that it is compatible with your Microsoft Windows operating system.

HINT: If the software documentation contains installation instructions, use those instructions. If not, you can complete the following steps for installing software from a CD or diskette.

Software can be installed from a CD, a diskette, or be downloaded from a Web site. Many software CDs automatically begin the installation process when placed in the CD drive. If you have a software CD that does not automatically begin the installation process, you can install the software by using the Microsoft Windows Add/Remove Programs utility.

Installing Software from a CD or Diskette

To install software from a CD that does not automatically install, or from a diskette, complete the following steps:

1. Close all open programs.
2. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
3. Double-click the **Add/Remove Programs** icon. The Add/Remove Programs Properties window is displayed. Click **Install**.
4. Insert the CD or diskette into the proper drive and click **Next**.

Microsoft Windows will find the CD or diskette and begin the installation process.

Installing a Downloaded Program File

If you choose to download software from a Web site, follow the installation instructions that may be included on the Web page. If installation instructions are not available, complete the steps below.

To install a program file that you have downloaded from the Internet to your hard drive, complete the following steps:

1. Terminate your Internet connection.
2. Close all open programs.
3. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
4. Double-click the **Add/Remove Programs**  icon. The Add/Remove Programs Properties window is displayed.
5. Click **Install**. The Install Program from Floppy Disk or CD-ROM window is displayed.
6. Click **Next**. The Run Installation Program window is displayed.
7. Click **Browse**.
8. Locate and select the **Setup.exe** or **Install.exe** file for the downloaded software.
9. Click **Open** to begin the installation process.

Chapter 6

Identifying and Removing Computer Viruses

A computer virus is a program that damages or erases files or programs. Your computer can become "infected" with a virus when you open a contaminated program or file. Some signs that your computer may be infected include:

- Strange characters or crude statements suddenly appearing on your screen
- Hard drive, memory, or software error messages
- Damage to files or directories for no apparent reason
- Strange responses to commands
- Sharp decrease in system performance or program speed

Using McAfee Anti-Virus Software

Your Internet PC is equipped with anti-virus software. Scanning your computer for viruses is an important part of keeping your files safe from becoming infected with computer viruses. However, hundreds of new viruses are created each month, so you should update the anti-virus tool often.

Scanning for Viruses

To configure and perform a virus scan of your diskettes, your local hard drive, or a network drive, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **Compaq Support** icon.
2. Double-click the **McAfee VirusScan** icon. The VirusScan Launcher is displayed.
3. Click **Scan**. The McAfee VirusScan window is displayed. If you want to perform an Advanced Scan, refer to the Perform an Advanced On-Demand Scan in the McAfee on-line Help.
4. Select the **Where & What** tab. The C:\ drive, your local hard drive, is the default. If you want to scan a different drive, click **Browse** and select another drive letter.
5. Select the **Include Subfolders** option, if you want to scan the subfolders.

6. Select one of the following options:
   - ❖ Scan All Files
   - ❖ Program Files Only

   If you select **Program Files Only**, click **Extensions** to view a list of file extensions that VirusScan will scan. You can edit the list.

7. Select the **Compressed Files** option to include files created with file compression utilities. For more information on Scanning Compressed Files, refer to the McAfee on-line Help.

NOTE: Because VirusScan decompresses these file types in memory before checking for viruses, this option can increase the time it takes to complete a scan.

8. Determine whether you want to start scanning immediately or to continue customizing your scan. To start VirusScan immediately, click **Scan Now**. If you want to continue configuring your scan, select one of the following tabs:
   - ❖ Action tab
   - ❖ Report tab
9. Click **Stop** to halt a VirusScan after it has started, or click **New Scan** to start a new scan and change your configuration choices to the VirusScan defaults.

Creating an Anti-Virus Emergency Diskette

Having an Anti-Virus Emergency Diskette available to use is an essential part of an effective virus prevention program. If your system becomes infected, you may not be able to access your hard drive or start Windows. The Emergency Diskette will, at a minimum, diagnose and resolve infections on your hard drive, enabling you to start your computer from a virus-free environment.

Use VirusScan's Emergency Diskette utility to create an Emergency Diskette. If you ever need to start your computer from the Emergency Diskette, we recommend that you perform a scan of your computer and its contents immediately after starting your computer.

To create an Emergency Diskette, complete the following steps:

1. Get a blank, formatted 3.5-inch, high-density diskette.
2. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **Compaq Support** icon.
3. Double-click the **McAfee VirusScan** icon. The VirusScan Launcher is displayed.
4. Click **Tools**. The Utility Toolbox is displayed.
5. Click **Emergency Disk**. The Emergency Disk Wizard is displayed.

6. If you have inserted a formatted diskette, click the **Don't Format** option. Click **Next**. You are instructed to insert the diskette into your computer's diskette drive.
7. Insert the diskette and click **Next**. The Emergency Disk Utility scans the diskette for viruses and copies the files necessary to scan your system for viruses. A window informs you when the process is complete.
8. Click **Finish**.
9. Remove the diskette from the diskette drive, label it "**VirusScan Emergency Diskette**," and store it in a safe place.

You will now have a diskette that contains the system files necessary to start your computer.

Using an Anti-Virus Emergency Diskette

If you need to use the emergency diskette, complete the following steps:

1. Shut down your computer using the **Main Power** button.
2. Insert the emergency diskette into the diskette drive.
3. Turn on the computer and follow the on-screen instructions.
4. When the scan is complete, press **Ctrl+Alt+Del** to restart your computer.

NOTE: Do not use the Restart command from the Start menu. Do not use your computer Reset button.

NOTE: The emergency disk scans your computer for viruses in the MS-DOS mode, not the Windows mode. Scanning takes about 15 to 20 minutes. However, the length of time depends on the size of your hard drive and the number of files to be scanned.

Keeping Your Anti-Virus Software Current

By registering with McAfee Anti-Virus you can receive free anti-virus software updates for one year. Once you have registered, you will be able to simply download the updates at any time. To register and begin downloading updates, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows desktop, double-click the **Compaq Support** icon.
2. Double-click the **McAfee VirusScan** icon. The McAfee VirusScan Launcher will display.

NOTE: The McAfee VirusScan Launcher shows how many days have elapsed since the last update.

3. Click the **Update** button. The Welcome to McAfee VirusScan! window is displayed. Read the information on the screen.
4. Click the **Update** button. The Welcome to McAfee SecureCast Online! window will display. Select **Yes** if you have access to the Internet, or select **No** if you do not have an Internet connection.
5. Click **Next**. The User Registration Information window is displayed.
6. Enter your information in the User Identification and Additional Information areas.
7. Click the **Next** button. The Online Activity Status window displays the status of the download.

Once the download is complete, your anti-virus software will be prepared to detect the latest viruses. You should download updates at least once a month.

Chapter 7

Learning about Your Modem

Your Internet PC is equipped with either a 56K V.90 data/fax modem or a digital DSL/56K modem. Before using your modem to connect to the Internet, you must establish an account with an Internet service provider (ISP).

If your Internet PC is equipped with a digital modem, please refer to the Introducing the Compaq Digital DSL/56K Modem section in this chapter. The information below refers specifically to the 56K V.90 data/fax modem.

Performance Features

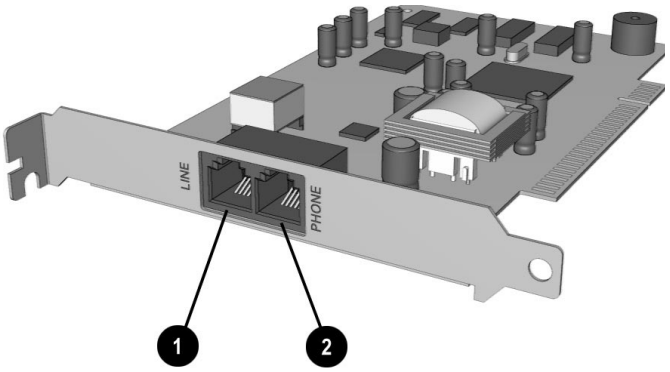
Your modem has several features that significantly enhance its performance. These features include the following:

- 56K ITU V.90 compliant – Your modem is ready to operate using the International Telecommunications Union V.90 standard.
- K56flex compliant – If your ISP uses the K56flex protocol, the modem will automatically use this protocol to establish a connection.
- Intel VideoPhone compatible
- Data/fax capable

Connecting Your 56K V.90 Modem

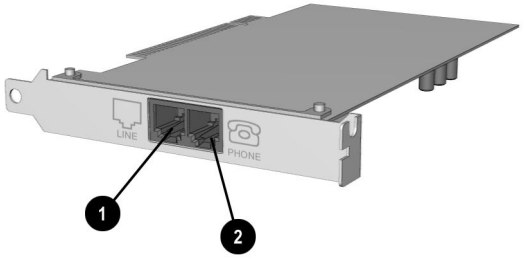
To locate the modem in your Internet PC, refer to the *Compaq Hardware and Software Setup* poster. Choose the picture below that resembles your modem. The connectors are identified directly below the picture.

If your Internet PC is equipped with a digital modem, refer to the Features Guide for instructions on connecting the modem.



Compaq 56K V.90 PCI Modem View 1

No.	Component
❶	Line in from telephone wall jack
❷	Line out to telephone set



Compaq 56K V.90 PCI Modem View 2

No.	Component
❶	Line in from telephone wall jack
❷	Line out to telephone set

Identifying Your Modem

To learn more about the modem installed on your computer, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the **Modems** icon.

In the Modems Properties window the names of the installed modems are displayed.

56K ITU V.90 Standard

If you are able to connect to an ISP using the V.90 standard the modem will be able to download files at a maximum speed of 56 kilobits per second (Kbps), over standard telephone lines. Download speeds will vary with telephone line conditions.

When using the V.90 standard, download speeds are faster than upload speeds. The maximum download speed is 56 Kbps and the maximum upload speed is 33.6 Kbps. Transmission rates will vary depending on telephone line conditions.

The V.90 and K56flex protocols are designed only to increase the download transmission rate from V.90 or K56flex compliant digital sources. Maximum achievable download transmission rates are currently unknown, may not reach 56 Kbps, and will vary with telephone line conditions.

Introducing the Compaq Digital DSL/56K Modem

(available on select models)

Your Internet PC is equipped with a Digital DSL/56K Modem (G.lite/G.dmt/V.90).

This revolutionary combination modem allows you to use the high-speed broadband data communications technology known as Digital Subscriber Line (DSL). DSL technology utilizes the bandwidth not used on standard telephone lines for data communications.

Please contact your telecommunications and Internet service provider (ISP) about the availability of DSL service in your area. The availability of DSL service may vary depending on your location.

For more information about DSL and information on how to subscribe to DSL service, visit the following Compaq High-Speed Web site:

www.compaq.com/mypresario/highspeed

NOTE: Before establishing a DSL connection to the Internet, you must establish DSL service with your telecommunications service provider and ISP.

If you choose to continue using analog technology for your Internet connections, the 56K ITU V.90 Standard is supported by your Digital DSL/56K Modem. Connection speeds vary based on the type of service available from your ISP and on telephone line conditions. For more information, refer to the *Using Your Modem with the 56K ITU V.90 Standard* section in this guide.

Performance Features

The Digital DSL/56K Modem supports multiple protocols. These protocols include the following:

- G.lite (G.992.2) (when available for download from the Compaq highspeed Web site)
- G.dmt (G.992.1) Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)
- 56K ITU V.90 Standard
- K56flex

The modem is also:

- Intel VideoPhone-compatible
- Fax-capable

DSL Benefits

DSL service makes it possible to download large files in seconds rather than hours using low-cost high-speed broadband data transfer technology over standard telephone lines.

NOTE: To determine if DSL service is available in your area, contact your telecommunications service provider and your ISP. If compatible DSL service is available, you must subscribe to that service.

Additional DSL benefits include the following:

- **Talk and surf at the same time.** You can simultaneously talk on the phone, surf the Web, and download files using a single telephone line.
- **Increased download transfer rate**. Using the Digital DSL/56K Modem, it is possible to download files approximately 100 times faster than with a 56K ITU V.90-compliant modem.
- **Increased upload transfer rate**. Using the Digital DSL/56K Modem, it is possible to upload files at a significantly faster rate than with a 56K ITU V.90-compliant modem.
- **Constant Connection.** DSL service provides constant Internet access without the wait of dialing your ISP.

NOTE: To achieve the significant data transfer speeds associated with DSL service, your telecommunications service provider and ISP must provide the type of DSL service that is compatible with your modem.

Using Your Modem with the 56K ITU V.90 Standard

If DSL service is not yet available in your area, your modem is ready to operate using the 56K ITU V.90 Standard. You will be able to download files at a maximum rate of 56 Kbps over standard telephone lines.

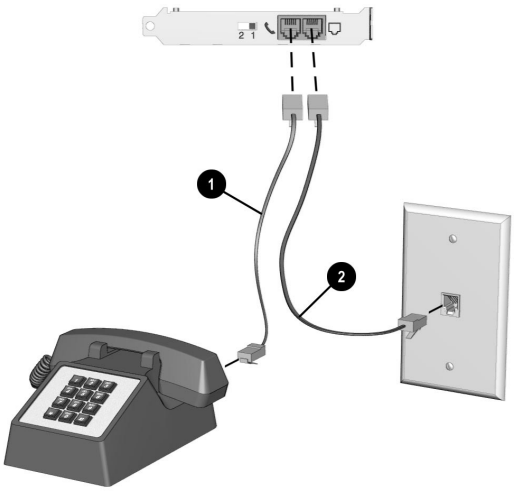
The 56K ITU V.90 Standard enables text, sound, and video files to race to your computer. The download rate is faster than the upload rate. The maximum download speed is 56 Kbps and the maximum upload speed is 33.6 Kbps. Transmission rates may vary depending on telephone line conditions.

Establishing an Account with an Internet Service Provider

Before you can connect to the Internet using your modem, you must establish an ISP account. Internet connection service using the 56K ITU V.90 Standard is widely available. Contact an ISP for information on establishing an ISP account.

56K ITU V.90 transmission rate information

The 56K ITU V.90 and K56flex protocols are designed only to increase the download rate from V.90 or K56 flex-compliant digital sources. Maximum achievable download transmission rates are currently unknown, may not reach 56 Kbps, and will vary with telephone line conditions.



Connecting Your Digital DSL/56K Modem for Use with the 56K ITU V.90 Standard

To connect the modem for use with the 56K ITU V.90 Standard, complete the following steps:

1. Insert a standard telephone line into the modem connector ⍁ on the back of your computer.
2. Insert the other end of the telephone line into a standard telephone wall jack.

To connect a telephone set, insert the telephone set line into the modem connector on the back of your computer.

NOTE: Ensure that the switch on the modem is set to position 1 .

Using Your Modem with DSL Service

If you decide to subscribe to DSL service, you must determine which modem is installed in your computer, as well as identify the compatible DSL protocol.

Identifying your digital DSL/56K modem

To identify the type of modem that is installed in your Internet PC, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, select **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the **Modems** icon. The name of the modem will be displayed in the Modems Properties window.

Your Internet PC displays **Conexant V90DSL 56K PCI Modem** in the Modems Properties window.

Identifying the DSL protocol used by your modem

The Digital DSL/56K Modem supports the G.dmt (G.992.1) and G.lite (G.992.2) protocols. The maximum download transfer rate is limited to a maximum of up to 6.0 Mbps with the G.dmt (G.992.1) protocol and 1.5 Mbps using the G.lite (G.992.2) protocol.

Finding a DSL Service Provider

To find a DSL service provider, visit the following Compaq Web site:

www.compaq.com/mypresario/highspeed

Configuring Your Web Browser and E-Mail Settings

You must contact your ISP for information on Web browser and e-mail settings. For more information, visit the following Compaq Web site:

www.compaq.com/mypresario/highspeed

Connecting Your Digital DSL/56K Modem

You must contact your telecommunications service provider and ISP to determine the availability of DSL service in your area. You may be required to have an external telephone line splitter installed at an additional cost by your telecommunications service provider. In addition, your home telephone wiring may need to be inspected by your telecommunications service provider (possibly at an additional cost) to ensure that your home telephone wiring configuration will support DSL service.

Once you subscribe to DSL service, visit the following Compaq Web site for details on hooking up your modem:

www.compaq.com/mypresario/highspeed

Installing the Digital DSL/56K Modem Upgrade

The Digital DSL/56K Modem Setup Wizard CD contains the drivers and software updates necessary to enable the DSL features on the Digital DSL/56K Modem.

NOTE: Before you can complete a DSL connection, you must contact your telecommunications service provider and ISP for information about establishing DSL service, as well as e-mail and Web browser settings.

To run the Digital DSL/56K Modem Setup Wizard, insert the CD into the CD drive and close the drive door. The setup should automatically start. Follow the instructions shown to complete the setup.

If the CD does not start within 30 seconds, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the Start button, then click Run.
2. In the Run window, type the following: **e:\setup.exe** (where "e" is the letter assigned to the CD drive).
3. Click **OK.**

To access the latest Digital DSL/56K Modem updates, visit the Compaq Web site at:

www.compaq.com/mypresario/highspeed

Accessing the Setup Options

To access the setup options for your Digital DSL/56K modem, you must install the upgrade and then complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button.
2. Select **Programs**, then **Compaq DSL**, and then **D**igital DSL/56K Modem Setup.

Accessing the Online Help File

To access the DSL online Help file, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button.
2. Select **Programs**, then **Compaq DSL**, and then **DSL Help**.

Obtaining Technical Assistance

To obtain technical assistance as well as DSL availability and connection information, dial the Technical Support Center at the telephone number listed in your warranty statement.

DSL Transmission Rate Information

The G.lite (G.992.2) DSL and G.dmt (G.992.1) ADSL protocols are designed to allow faster downloads from compliant digital sources. Availability of G.lite (G.992.2) DSL and G.dmt (G.992.1) ADSL services will vary by region and ISP and may differ from 56K ITU V.90 ISP services. Maximum achievable download transmission rates with G.lite (G.992.2) DSL are currently unknown, may not reach 1.5 Mbps, and will vary with line conditions. Maximum achievable download transmission rates with G.dmt (G.992.1) ADSL are currently unknown, and will vary with line conditions. Simultaneous use of a single phone line for Internet access and regular voice/fax usage may require the installation of a line splitter or filter under certain conditions. Installation of a line splitter must be performed by your local telephone company at an additional cost.

Modem Regulatory Information

For regulatory identification purposes, your modem is assigned a Compaq Series number. The Compaq Series number for the Digital DSL/56K Modem is NC3002. This series number should not be confused with the marketing name or number for your modem. The modem series number can be found on the product label, along with the approval marks and numbers where the modem is approved for use.

United States Government regulatory information concerning the use of telecommunications products

Due to signal power limitations imposed by Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations, the FCC registration for your Digital DSL/56K Modem is limited to the non-DSL modes of operation. The only compliant configuration in a non-DSL mode is with the mode switch set to 1 and only the Line out to telephone set terminated to the Public Switched Telephone Network. (See the Connecting Your Digital DSL/56K Modem section in this guide for additional connection information.) Use of your Digital DSL/56K Modem in the DSL mode and/or a configuration other than described invalidates the FCC registration for your product. In addition, use of this product in the DSL mode may be limited or denied by your telecommunications service provider. Contact your telecommunications service provider for details regarding their DSL service.

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC rules with the conditions previously noted. Located on the side of the modem card is a label that contains, among other information, the FCC Registration Number and the Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) for this equipment. Upon request, you must provide this information to your telephone company.

United States Ringer Equivalence Number Information

The REN is useful to determine the quantity of devices you may connect to your telephone line and still have all of those devices ring when your telephone number is called. In most areas, the sum of the RENs of all the devices connected to one line should not exceed 5. To be certain of the number of devices you may connect to your telephone line, as determined by the REN, you should contact your local telephone company to determine the maximum REN for your calling area.

The REN for the Compaq Series NC3002 is 0.5B.

An FCC-compliant 6-position modular plug is provided with this equipment. This equipment is designed to be connected to the telephone network or premises wiring using a compatible 6-position modular jack that is FCC Part 68-compliant.

If your telephone equipment causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may discontinue your service temporarily. If possible, they will notify you in advance. However, if advance notice is not practical, you will be notified as soon as possible. You will also be informed of your right to file a complaint with the FCC.

Your telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations, or procedures that could affect the proper functioning of your equipment. If the telephone company is going to make changes, you will be notified in advance to give you an opportunity to maintain uninterrupted telephone service.

If you experience trouble with this telephone equipment, contact your local telephone company for information on obtaining service or repairs. The telephone company may ask that you disconnect this equipment from the network until the problem has been corrected or until you are sure that the equipment is not malfunctioning. This equipment may not be used on coin service equipment provided by the telephone company. Connection to party lines is subject to state tariffs.

For the Compaq Customer Support Center and your nearest Compaq Authorized Service Provider in North America, call 1-800-345-1518 or write:

Compaq Customer Support Center
P.O. Box 692000
Houston, Texas 77269-2000

Canadian Regulatory information Governing the Use of Tele-communication Products

Notice: The Industry Canada label identifies certified equipment. This certification means that the equipment meets certain telecommunications network protective, operational, and safety requirements. The department does not guarantee that the equipment will operate to the user's satisfaction.

Before installing the equipment, users should ensure that it is permissible to be connected to the facilities of the local telecommunications company. The equipment must also be installed using an acceptable method of connection. In some cases, the telephone company inside wiring associated with a single line individual service may be extended by means of a certified connector assembly (telephone extension cord). The customer should be aware that compliance with the previously mentioned conditions may not prevent degradation of service in some situations.

Repairs to certified equipment should be made by an authorized Canadian maintenance facility designated by the supplier. Any repairs or alterations made by the user to this equipment, or equipment malfunctions, may give the telecommunications company cause to request the user to disconnect the equipment.

Users should ensure for their own protection that the electrical ground connections of the power utility, telephone lines, and internal metallic water pipe system, if present, are connected together. This precaution may be particularly important in rural areas.

WARNING: Users should not attempt to make such ground connections themselves, but should contact the appropriate electric inspection authority or an electrician.

Canadian Ringer Equivalence Number Information

Notice: The Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) assigned to each terminal device provides an indication of the maximum number of terminals allowed to be connected to a telephone interface. The termination on an interface may consist of any combination of devices, subject only to the requirement that the sum of the RENs of all the devices does not exceed 5.

The REN for the NC3002 modem is 0.5B.

For the location of the authorized Canadian maintenance facility nearest you, call 1-800-652-66727, or contact:

Compaq Canada, Inc.
45 Vogell Road
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 3P6

Understanding Point-to-Point Connections

You can set up your modem to call another modem directly. This is known as a point-to-point connection During a direct modem-to-modem call, the download and upload speeds are limited to 33.6 Kbps.

Getting the Latest Modem Information

For the latest information on your Compaq modem, visit the following Compaq Web site:

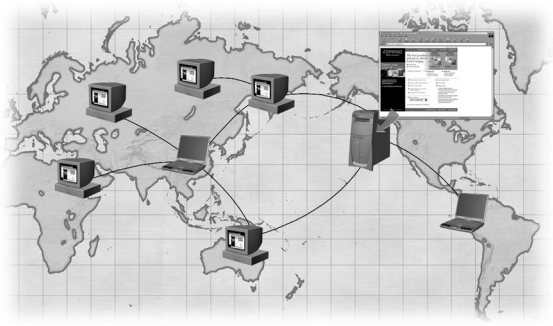
www.compaq.com/products/networking/modems/pci56k

Chapter 8

Surfing the Internet

The Internet is a worldwide network of computer networks. Computer networks are two or more computers linked or connected together by cables or phone lines. These computers are linked together to provide seemingly endless amounts of information for research, education, commerce, and entertainment purposes. This information is stored on computers called Web servers. Web servers are set up exclusively for Internet users to access this information.

The graphic below illustrates how a Web site stored on a Web server in North America can be viewed all around the world.



When you "surf" the Internet, you are accessing these millions of computers and reviewing the information that they have stored on their Web servers.

Internet Addresses (URLs)

Surfing the Internet is made possible by the addresses assigned to these linked computers. The Web address (also called the Uniform Resource Locator, or URL) allows other computers to view the information as Web pages. For example, the Compaq Web site address is **www.compaq.com**. When you access this address, the Compaq Web site and all associated Web pages can be viewed on your Internet PC.

Understanding the World Wide Web

The World Wide Web, also known as the Web, is a popular format that has been set up on the Internet specifically for publishing and accessing information.

This information is formatted into attractive pages in the form of text, graphics, animation, audio, and video called Web sites, which also contain hyperlinks to other Web sites so you can easily follow a path of associated ideas. Hyperlinks provide a means for moving from page to page, computer to computer, and idea to idea on the Web.

To begin surfing the Internet, you must have the following:

- A physical connection to the Internet, such as a modem through a telephone line; a modem is the hardware that your computer uses to send and receive information on the Internet through standard telephone lines.
- An active Internet Service Provider (ISP) account; an Internet service provider serves as your entry point to the Internet and to the Web.
- A Web browser installed on your computer; a Web browser is a software program that allows you to view Web sites.

Choosing an Internet Service Provider

Compaq makes it easy to connect to the Internet by offering Compaq Easy Internet Access, but if you choose to install a third party ISP account, refer to their documentation for setup instructions. Any ISP of your choice can be installed at anytime; however, it is recommended that you first complete the initial system registration process.

Using a Web Browser

A Web browser is a program that allows you to see Web sites on the Internet.

Your Internet PC comes preinstalled with Microsoft Internet Explorer.

Microsoft Internet Explorer

To begin surfing the Internet with Internet Explorer, complete **one** of the following:

- From the Windows desktop, double-click the **Internet Explorer** icon.
- From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, point to **Programs**, and then click the **Internet Explorer** icon.

NOTE: For America Online users, you must start AOL and log on before starting Internet Explorer.

Surfing Tips

After you have set up an Internet connection with your ISP and you log on to the Internet, you are ready to surf. To help your surfing experience be productive, we have provided a few tips, after a quick review on the Internet.

To begin surfing the Internet you must use a Web browser, such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. However, some ISPs, such as America Online, require you to log on to their service before you can use a Web browser.

There are two ways to connect to the Internet:

- By starting the ISP program.
- By starting the Web browser program.

If you start the ISP first, there are two ways to begin surfing the Internet:

- By using the ISP connection to the Internet (usually an icon on the task menu).
- By minimizing the ISP program and starting the Web browser from the Windows desktop.

Each of the browsers has a default “home” page. The home page is the first page displayed as the browser launches. Compaq has configured the browser to launch a Compaq-recommended Web site, which you can customize to your own taste. Of course you can change this home page if you want to start at another Web site. Look in the browser Help files for instructions on resetting the default home page.

Accessing a Search Engine

Once you access the Internet, you can begin searching for information using a search engine.

A search engine is a type of program found on various Web sites that allows you to search the Internet for keywords you type in. The search engine will return a list of Web pages that have your keywords in them.

There are many search engines to choose from on the Internet, such as AltaVista. To go to one of these search engines, type in the URL, such as www.altavista.com in the Address box. This will take you to the AltaVista home page.

The browsers have a Search button that will automatically take you to their recommended search engine, and your Internet PC comes with a button that takes you to a search engine.

Using a Search Engine

The following points are additional tips on how to find information on the Internet using a search engine:

- When entering keywords, you can enter an entire sentence to limit the search to a more specific topic. For example, for information on carving a turkey, type *carving a turkey* in the keyword box instead of just turkey.
- After entering a keyword search, the search engine that you are using will return a list of all Web sites that contain your keywords. You must click the link to a Web site to find more detailed information.
- Some Web sites are connected to other Web sites with hyperlinks often appearing as underlined text, in color. When you click a hyperlink, you access the Web page associated with that link. The new Web page may be from the same Web site or a Web site in another country.

For practice, search for the Compaq Web site by typing the following URL into the **Address** box of your Web browser:

www.compaq.com/athome/exploration

Chapter 9

Connecting Your Internet PC to a Network

Your Compaq Internet PC may be equipped with a 1/10 or 10/100 Mbps network interface adapter and its associated driver. For the exact location of the Ethernet connector, refer to the *Compaq Hardware and Software Setup* poster that came with your computer.

NOTE: If your Internet PC is equipped with a Home Phoneline network adapter, refer to the Home Network Feature Guide for information on setting up a Home Phoneline network.

Setting Up a Network

You must physically connect the computers, install the network protocols, and enable file and print sharing.

Hardware Requirements

To physically connect computers, you must have the following

- at least two computers with RJ-45 Ethernet connectors
- one 10BaseT or 100BaseT hub
- one Category 5 Ethernet cable per computer

Hardware Installation

Connect the computers by inserting the cable into the Ethernet connectors on each computer. Refer to the hub manufacturer documentation for instructions on connecting the cables to the hub.

Installing the Network Protocols

To install the necessary network protocols, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the **Network** icon.
3. When the message **Your network is not complete. Do you want to continue?** is displayed, click **Yes**.

4. In the Network window, the **Configuration** tab is displayed:
   a. Click **Add**.
   b. Select **Client** and click **Add**.
   c. Select **Microsoft**.
   d. Select **Client for Microsoft Networks**, then click **OK**.
   e. Select **File and Print Sharing**…, then click in both boxes to make check marks appear. Click **OK**. In the Network window, the **Configuration** tab is displayed. Click **Add**.
5. In the Select Network Component Type window:
   a. Click **Protocol**.
   b. Click **Add**.
   c. Select **Microsoft**.
   d. Select **IPX/SPX compatible Protocol**.
   e. Click **OK**.
   f. Click **Add**.
   g. Click **Protocol**.
   h. Click **Add**.
   i. Select **Microsoft**.
   j. Select **TCP/IP**.
   k. Click **OK**.
6. Select the **Identification Tab** in the Network window and complete the following steps:
   a. Enter a name for the computer. This name must be unique, different from the name of every other computer in the network. The name may contain a maximum of 15 letters, numbers, and the following special characters:
   ! @ # $ % ^ & ( ) - _ ' { } ~
   Do not use any blank spaces in the Computer name box.
   b. Enter a Workgroup name. If you would like all computers to have access to each other, the Workgroup name must be the same for all of the computers on the network. The name may contain a maximum of 15 letters, numbers, and the following special characters:
   ! @ # $ % ^ & ( ) - _ ' { } ~
   Do not use any blank spaces in the Workgroup name box.
   c. Click **OK**. The System Settings Change window is displayed. Click **Yes** to restart your computer. The Microsoft Networking window is displayed.

7. Complete the following steps:
    a. Enter a User name. Your user name should be easy to remember since you will use it every time you log onto your network.
    b. Enter a Password. Typing of a password is optional. If you choose not to type a password, leave the password box blank.
    c. Click **OK**.
    d. Document your user name and password for future reference.
8. Close the Control Panel window.
9. Repeat this procedure to add the next computer to the network.

Sharing Folders

To prevent others on the network from accessing sensitive files on your computer, you can set the access level on a folder by adjusting the shared files properties. The shared properties can be changed to meet your file security needs.

CAUTION: You should never share your Windows folder or any of its subfolders or files. The accidental deletion of any Windows file can prevent your computer from operating properly. If you choose to share your entire hard drive carefully consider the type of access you will allow.

File Security

Microsoft Networking enables file sharing at the folder level; that is, all the files in a folder must be either shared or not shared. You cannot share some files in a folder and keep others private at the same time.

If you want to share files on the network, it is recommended that you create a special folder for these files and share only that folder. This feature provides the flexibility of allowing file sharing while keeping secure all other programs and sensitive files on your hard drive.

Creating a Shared Folder

To create a shared folder on the hard drive, complete the following steps:

1. Double-click the **My Computer** icon.
2. Double-click (C:) (or the letter that corresponds to your hard drive).
3. On the window menu bar, click **File**, point to **New**, then click **Folder**. A New Folder is displayed in the window.
4. Give the folder a name that indicates it is shared, such as **Shared Files**.
5. Move the files you wish to share into this folder.

Sharing a Folder

To share the folder, complete the following steps:

1. Locate the folder using Microsoft Windows Explorer.
2. Right-click the folder name.
3. Click **Sharing**.
4. Click **Shared As**. The folder name is displayed automatically in the **Share Name** box. If you wish, you may change the share name.
5. Type a comment in the Comment text box. Typing a comment is optional.
6. Click the **Access Type** you wish to activate:
   - **Read-Only** - Others will only be able to read the files in the folder. They will not be able to make changes to any files.
   - **Full** - Others on the network will have read and write access to the file or contents of the folder. They will be able to change or possibly delete all the files in the shared folder.
   - **Depends on Password** - You may designate a **Read-Only** or a **Full Access** password.
7. Click **OK**.

Mapping a Network Drive

HINT: The **Network Neighborhood** icon will not appear on the Windows desktop until the network protocols are installed.

If you wish to automatically access a shared folder on another computer each time you turn on your computer and log onto the network, complete the following steps:

1. Right-click the **My Computer** icon.
2. Click **Map Network Drive**. The Drive text box automatically contains the next available drive letter.
3. Click the **down arrow** located on the right side of the Path text box. Select the path statement of the drive you wish to map. Add the exact folder location to complete the path statement. Your path statement should look similar to the following:

   C:\My Documents\Shared Files

4. Click the **Reconnect at logon** box. If the folder is password protected, you will be prompted for the password when you log onto the network.

Sharing Printers

One of the advantages of installing a network is the ability to share expensive resources, such as a printer.

Setting Up Printer Sharing

To share a printer, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, then click **Printers**.
2. Right-click the desired printer and select **Sharing**.
3. Select **Shared As**. You may change the **Share name**, add **Comments**, and set a **Password**, if desired.
4. Click **OK**. In the Printers window, an open hand holding the printer you shared on the network is displayed.
5. Close the Printers window.

Connecting to a Shared Printer

To connect to a shared network printer, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Printers**.
2. Double-click the **Add Printer** icon. The Add Printer window is displayed. Select **Network Printer**, then click **Next**.
3. To find the network printer, click **Browse**. The Browse for Printer window is displayed. Select the printer you want to use, then click **OK**. The network printer path statement is displayed in the Add Printer window.
4. If you would like to print from MS-DOS-based programs, select **Yes**, then click **Next**. If you will not be printing from MS-DOS based programs, select **No**, then click **Next**.
5. A message appears reminding you to put the printer online before you try printing. Click **Next**.
6. Select the printer manufacturer and model and click **Next**.

NOTE: If your printer manufacturer or model is not listed, click **Have Disk** and follow the instructions shown.

7. You may either accept or change the default printer name. If you want this to be the default printer, select **Yes** then click **Finish**. If you do not wish this to be the default printer, select **No** then click **Finish**.

Disabling Printer Sharing

You may occasionally find it necessary to restrict access to a shared network printer. You can only disable printer sharing at the computer to which the printer is directly connected.

To disable printer sharing, complete the following steps:

1. From the Windows Taskbar, click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Printers**.
2. Right-click the icon of the printer for which you wish to disable sharing. Select **Sharing**.
3. Select the **Not Shared** option, then click **OK**.

Chapter 10

Maintaining Your Internet PC

Cleaning Your Internet PC

The following recommended cleaning methods are provided to help you to keep the exterior surfaces of your Internet PC clean.

Exterior Surfaces

To clean exterior surfaces, wipe with a slightly damp cloth.

Keyboard

To clean the keyboard, gently wipe the surfaces with a soft, clean cloth.

Monitor

Refer to the monitor manufacturer documentation for cleaning instructions.

Mouse

To clean the mouse, complete the following steps:

1. Unscrew the ball cover on the underside of the mouse.
2. Remove the ball.
3. Wipe the ball with a damp, lint-free cloth. Do not use paper towels.
4. Use your small finger to remove any accumulated dust or lint that may be lodged in the ball compartment.
5. Reinsert the ball.
6. Reattach the ball cover.

Using System Maintenance Features

Optimize your system by using the System Maintenance features offered in Microsoft Windows. You can use the Maintenance Wizard to check your hard drive for problems, manage your hard drive space, and delete unnecessary files. The Maintenance Wizard is a one-step feature that combines ScanDisk, Disk Defragmenter Disk Cleanup Compression Agent and many other tools. Setting up a regular maintenance schedule will ensure your programs run faster, you utilize more hard drive space, and your system performs at its best.

To run the Maintenance Wizard, complete the following steps:

1. From the **Start** menu, click **Programs**, then choose **Accessories**.
2. Click **System Tools**, then choose **Maintenance Wizard**.

When the Maintenance Wizard window is displayed, complete the instructions provided.

Backing Up Your System Using SystemSave

SystemSave is a Compaq-unique feature that allows you to back up your personal files and data. SystemSave is already installed on your hard drive. SystemSave allows you to back up all information and files on your hard drive, and store it to a separate partition on your drive for later use. This feature will allow you to restore all the drivers, applications, and data saved on your computer.

You should perform a SystemSave at least once a month. For instructions on how to back up your Internet PC using SystemSave, refer to the Understanding Your Service and Support Options section of this guide.

Chapter 11 Government Approvals

European Union Notice

Products with the CE marking complies with Telecommunication Terminal Equipment and Satellite Earth Station Equipment (TTE & SES) Directive (98/13/EC), the EMC Directive (89/336/EEC), and the Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC) issued by the European Community.

Compliance with these directives implies conformity to the following European Norms or Regulations (the equivalent international standards and regulations are in brackets):

- EN55022 (CISPR 22) – Electromagnetic Interference
- N50082-1 (IEC801-2, IEC801-3, IEC801-4) – Electromagnetic Immunity
- EN60555-2 (IEC 555-2) – Power Line Harmonics
- EN60950 (IEC950) – Product Safety
- CTR21 (ETSI TBR21) – Attachment requirements for connection to the analogue PSTNs of terminal equipment *

  *Applies to modems contained in portable products only. Modems provided in desktop and mini-tower computers are approved to National standards.

The equipment has been approved in accordance with Council Decision 98/482/EC for pan-European single terminal connection to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). However, due to differences between the individual PSTNs provided in different countries, the approval does not, of itself, give an unconditional assurance of successful operation on every PSTN network termination point. In the event of problems, you should contact your equipment supplier in the first instance.

The equipment is designed to work with all EU telephone networks. However, the equipment may have interworking difficulties for some connections on the EU public networks. Dialing by loop disconnect pulses is not intended to be used on the PSTN. This feature is only supported in consideration of PBX or other equipment that requires pulse dialing. Network compatibility is dependent on software switch settings that are set automatically by the country selection. The user should contact the equipment supplier in case of difficulty in network settings.

Federal Communications Commission Notice

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception (which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on), the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio or television technician for help.

Modifications

The FCC requires the user to be notified that any changes or modifications made to this device that are not expressly approved by Compaq Computer Corporation may void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Cables

Connections to this device must be made with shielded cables with metallic RFI/EMI connector hoods in order to maintain compliance with FCC Rules and Regulations.

Declaration of Conformity for Products Marked with the FCC Logo (United States Only)

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

For questions regarding your product, call 800.652.6672 (800.OK.COMPAQ) or contact:

Compaq Computer Corporation
P.O. Box 692000, Mail Stop 530113
Houston, Texas 77269-2000

For questions regarding this FCC declaration, call 281.514.3333 or contact:

Compaq Computer Corporation
P.O. Box 692000, Mail Stop 510101
Houston, Texas 77269-2000

To identify this product, refer to the Part, Series, or Model number found on the product.

Canadian Notice

This Class B digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Regulations.

Avis Canadien

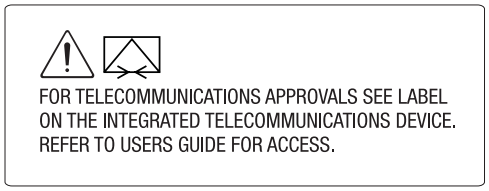
Cet appareil numérique de la classe B respecte toutes les exigences du Règlement sur le matériel brouilleur du Canada.

Japanese Notice

この装置は、情報処理装置等電波障害自主規制協議会（VCCI）の基準に基づくクラスB情報技術装置です。この装置は、家庭環境で使用することを目的としていますが、この装置がラジオやテレビジョン受信機に近接して使用されると、受信障害を引き起こすことがあります。
取扱説明書に従って正しい取り扱いをして下さい。

Telecom Network Approvals

These two icons and associated statements may be found on desktop and mini-tower computers. They are intended to communicate how to access the telecommunications regulatory approval information for your product. On notebook computers, the approval information will appear on the bottom of the computer.



Modem Statement from Product Label

As an alternative to viewing the approval information on your product, country approval information may also be found on the Compaq Web site. To view this approval information, visit **www.compaq.com** and perform a site search for the words, "telecom network approvals." If a selection is available for your product, you may view and print the approval information.

U.S. Regulations Governing the Use of Modems

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC rules. Located on the bottom of the portable computers and on the modem in desktop computers is a label that contains, among other information, the FCC Registration Number and Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) for this equipment. Upon request, you must provide this information to your telephone company.

Ringer Equivalence Number (REN)

The REN is useful to determine the quantity of devices you may connect to your telephone line and still have all of the devices ring when your telephone number is called. In most areas (but not all), the sum of the RENs of all devices connected to one line should not exceed five (5.0). To be certain of the number of devices you may connect to your telephone line, as determined by the REN, you should contact your local telephone company to determine the maximum REN for your calling area.

The REN for the modem contained in this product does not exceed 1.0.

An FCC Compliant 6-position modular plug is provided with this equipment. This equipment is designed to be connected to the telephone network or premises wiring using a compatible 6-position modular jack that is FCC Part 68 Compliant.

If your telephone equipment causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may discontinue your service temporarily. If possible, they will notify you in advance. However, if advance notice is not practical, you will be notified as soon as possible. You will also be informed of your right to file a complaint with the FCC.

Your telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations, or procedures that could affect the proper functioning of your equipment. If they do, you will be notified in advance to give you an opportunity to maintain uninterrupted telephone service.

If you experience trouble with this telephone equipment, contact your local telephone company for information on obtaining service or repairs. Your telephone company may ask that you disconnect this equipment from the network until the problem has been corrected or until you are sure that the equipment is not malfunctioning.

This equipment may not be used on coin service provided by the telephone company. Connection to party lines is subject to state tariffs.

For the Compaq Customer Support Center and your nearest Compaq Authorized Service Provider in North America, call 800.345.1518 or write:

Compaq Customer Support Center
P.O. Box 692000
Houston, Texas 77269-2000

Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991

The Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 makes it unlawful for any person to use a computer or other electronic device to send any message via a telephone facsimile machine unless such message clearly contains, in a margin at the top or bottom of each transmitted page, or on the first page of the transmission, the date and time it is sent and an identification of the business, or entity, or individual sending the message and the telephone number of the sending machine or such business, or entity, or individual.

Canadian Regulations Governing the Use of Modems

Notice: The Industry Canada label identifies certified equipment. This certification means that the equipment meets certain telecommunications network protective, operational, and safety requirements. The department does not guarantee the equipment will operate to the user's satisfaction.

Before installing the equipment, users should ensure that it is permissible to be connected to the facilities of the local telecommunications company. The equipment must also be installed using an acceptable method of connection. In some cases, the company's inside wiring associated with a single-line individual service may be extended by means of a certified connector assembly (telephone extension cord). The customer should be aware that compliance with the above conditions may not prevent degradation of service in some situations.

Repairs to certified equipment should be made by an authorized Canadian maintenance facility designated by the supplier. Any repairs or alterations made by the user to this equipment, or equipment malfunctions, may give the telecommunications company cause to request the user to disconnect the equipment.

Users should ensure for their own protection that the electrical ground connections of the power utility, telephone lines, and internal metallic water pipe system, if present, are connected together. This precaution may be particularly important in rural areas.

WARNING: Users should not attempt to make such connections themselves. Contact the appropriate electric inspection authority or an electrician. Power and telephone lines must always be properly grounded or physical harm may ensue.

Notice: The Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) assigned to each terminal device provides an indication of the maximum number of terminals allowed to be connected to a telephone interface. The termination on an interface may consist of any combination of devices, subject only to the requirement that the sum of the Ringer Equivalence Numbers of all the devices does not exceed 5.

The REN for the modem contained in this product does not exceed 1.0.

For the location of the authorized Canadian maintenance facility nearest you, call 800.652.6672 (800.OK.COMPAQ).

Compaq Canada, Inc.
45 Vogell Road
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 3P6

U.K. BABT Users Notice

(SupraExpress 56i Pro Global Modem - Desktop Products Only)

The modem is intended for only use in the Compaq Internet PC. For the purposes of BABT approval, the modem is classified as a host-independent product.

Telephone Network Connection

The modem is suitable for connection to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) direct exchange lines and relevant branch systems (PBXs).

A ringer equivalent number (REN) is a value given to all apparatus to be connected to the PSTN. Its value can be taken and used to calculate the maximum number of equipment items that can be connected in parallel without impairing the performance of the standard bell circuit.

1. REN = 3/n where n is the maximum number of units that may be used in parallel.
2. The maximum REN of a line is 4; therefore, the total REN of all apparatus connected to the line (obtained by summing the individual REN values) should not exceed 4. This value includes any BT provided instrument, each of which is assumed to have REN value of 1.0 unless otherwise stated. Exceeding the REN value of 4 may cause your telephone(s) to ring weakly or not ring at all.
3. Only one modem should be connected to a telephone line. Connecting a modem in parallel with one or more telephone instruments is not allowed.
4. The REN for this piece of equipment is 0.8.
5. The exchange should provide facilities for either loop disconnect (pulse) dialing or multifrequency (tone) dialing. The modem can be configured to operate with either system.
6. During dialing, this apparatus may tinkle the bells of other telephones using the same line. This is not a fault, and we advise you not to call the Fault Repair Service.
7. The modem specified in this guide is for the Compaq Internet PC.

8. This apparatus has been approved for the following facilities:
    - ❖ Connection to direct exchange lines providing DTMF signaling
    - ❖ Connection to compatible PBXs providing DTMF signaling
    - ❖ Operation in the absence of proceed indication, selectable by user
    - ❖ Call progress monitoring functions
    - ❖ Data modem functions
    - ❖ Auto-dialing functions
    - ❖ Auto-answering functions

Any other usage will invalidate the approval of the apparatus, if as a result, it then ceases to conform to the standards against which approval was granted.

All apparatus connected to this modem, and thereby connected directly or indirectly to the British Telecom Public Switched Telephone Network, must be approved apparatus as defined in Section 22 of the British Telecommunications Act of 1984.

Although this equipment can use either loop disconnect or DTMF signaling, only the performance of the DTMF signaling is subject to regulatory requirements for correct operation. It is therefore strongly recommended that the equipment is set to use DTMF signaling for access to public or private emergency services. DTMF signaling also provides faster call set up.

The modem may not be used on extension wiring that makes use of plug pins 1 and 6. If in doubt, advice must be obtained from a competent telecommunications engineer.

Difficulties may occasionally be experienced from other apparatus connected to the BT PSTN via the modem apparatus. Such difficulties may include the following:

- ◆ difficulty in making calls
- ◆ problems in telephone conversion being experienced by both parties to the call

Initially, normal operation will be possible. However, changes to or modernization of the network (taking place in the normal course of events) may result in the apparatus being connected to a network service with which it was not designed to be compatible. Failure of the apparatus to work under these circumstances may not be the responsibility of the network operator.

If these difficulties occur, contact your product supplier or your Compaq-authorized reseller in the United Kingdom.

This device is intended for auto-answering of incoming calls. Under normal conditions, callers will be accustomed to calls being answered within 10 seconds, and a majority of callers will abandon calls that are not answered within 45 seconds.

Several options are available for auto-answering operation. The default setting is for two incoming rings. This is the recommended setting for normal operation by most computer users.

Auto Dialing with the Modem

When entering telephone numbers, ensure that the number that appears on the screen is correct before beginning to dial.

Benutzerhinweise für besondere Bestimmungen in Österreich

Hinweis für die Benutzung in osterreich

Sofern Sie das SupraExpress 56i Pro global modem an einer Nebenstellenanlage benutzen wollen, erkundigen Sie sich bitte bei Ihrem Fachhändler nach der Möglichkeit, die Amtsholung einzustellen.

Wahlsperre

Ein Modem darf, beispielsweise im „unbeaufsichtigten Betrieb“, nicht pausenlos dieselbe Rufnummer anwählen (Wahlsperre).

Nach zwölf erfolglosen Wählversuchen innerhalb einer Stunde gibt das Modem die Meldung „BLACK-LISTE“ (Wahlsperre) aus. Danach ist jeder weitere Wählversuch blockiert.

Die Wahlsperre wird wieder aufgehoben, wenn eines der drei folgenden Ereignisse eintritt:

- Sie starten den Computers neu (reboot), oder
- Ablauf einer Stunde, oder
- Sie erhalten einen Anruf.

Benutzerhinweise für besondere Bestimmungen in Deutschland

Hinweis für die Benutzung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Dieses Gerät ist mit einem mindestens 4-adrigen Anschlußkabel mit TAE-Stecker **mit Kodierung N** ausgestattet und verfügt über weiterführende Sprechadern. Es kann als einzige Endeinrichtung oder mit weiteren Endeinrichtungen am Netzanschluß betrieben werden.

Weitere Endeinrichtungen, die sich an dem Telefonanschluß befinden, werden beim Einstecken des Gerätes nicht von der Leitung getrennt. Der Stecker kann nur in N-Hkodierte Anschlußdosen gesteckt werden.

Brugerinstruktioner i overensstemmelse med danske krav

Opkaldskoder P og T

Compaq-modemet SupraExpress 56i Pro global modem understøtter ikke impulssignalering. Både opkaldskode P (impulssignalering) og T (tonesignalering) tvinger modemet til at anvende tonesignalering.

Speciale gebruiksinstructies voor Nederland

Aansluitfactor

1. Het modem is geschikt voor aansluiting op het openbare geschakelde telefoonnetwerk en op (analoge) telefooncentrales binnen bedrijven en instellingen.
2. De aansluitfactor is een waarde die wordt toegekend aan alle apparaten die op het openbare telefoonnetwerk kunnen worden aangesloten. Met deze waarde kan worden berekend hoeveel apparaten maximaal parallel kunnen worden geschakeld. De maximale aansluitfactor van een lijn is 5. De aansluitfactor van alle apparaten die zijn aangesloten op één lijn mag daarom nooit hoger zijn dan 5. U berekent de aansluitfactor door de waarden van de afzonderlijke apparaten op te tellen.
3. De aansluitfactor voor dit apparaat is 1,0.

Wachten op kiestoon

Het modem moet altijd eerst een kiestoon ontvangen voordat wordt geprobeerd een verbinding tot stand te brengen. Deze vereiste kan niet worden uitgeschakeld met de opdracht ATX<n>.

Handenvrij bellen

Handenvrij bellen is toegestaan bij gebruik van een apparte (goedgekeurtde) telefoon set.

Användarinstruktioner i överensstämmelse med svenska krav

Uppringningskod P och T

Modemet till SupraExpress 56i Pro global modem stödjer inte pulssignalering. Både uppringningskod P (pulssignalering) och T (tonsignalering) är jämförbara och vill tvinga modemet att använda tonsignalering.

New Zealand Modem Statements

The grant of a Telepermit for any item of terminal equipment indicates only that Telecom has accepted that the item complies with minimum conditions for connection to its network. It indicates no endorsement of the product by Telecom, nor does it provide any sort of warranty. Above all, it provides no assurance that any item will work correctly in all respects with another item of Telepermitted equipment of a different make or model, nor does it imply that any product is compatible with all of Telecom's network services.

This equipment is not capable, under all operating conditions, of correct operation at the higher speeds for which it is designed. Telecom will accept no responsibility should difficulties arise in such circumstances.

This device is equipped with pulse dialing while the Telecom standard is DTMF tone dialing. There is no guarantee that Telecom lines will always continue to support pulse dialing.

Use of pulse dialing, when this equipment is connected to the same line as other equipment, may give rise to bell tinkle or noise and may also cause a false answer condition. Should such problems occur, the user should not contact the Telecom Faults Service.

Some parameters required for compliance with Telecom's Telepermit requirements are dependent on the equipment (PC) associated with this device. The associated equipment shall be set to operate within the following limits for compliance with Telecom's Specifications:

1. There shall be no more than 10 call attempts to the same number within any 30 minute period for any single manual call initiation, and
2. The equipment shall go on-hook for a period of not less than 30 seconds between the end of one attempt and the beginning of the next attempt.

Where automatic calls are made to different numbers, the equipment shall go on-hook for a period of not less than 5 seconds between the end of one attempt and the beginning of the attempt.

The equipment shall be set to ensure that calls are answered between 3 and 30 seconds of receipt of ringing (S0 set between 2 and 10). This ensures the following:

1. A person calling your modem will hear a short burst of ringing before the modem answers. This confirms that the call has been successfully switched through the network.

2. Caller identification (which occurs between the first and second ring cadences) is not destroyed.

This equipment does not fully meet Telecom's impedance requirements. Performance limitations may occur when used in conjuction with some parts of the network. Telecom will accept no responsibility should difficulties arise in such circumstances.

This equipment should not be used under any circumstances which may constitute a nuisance to other Telecom customers.

This equipment shall not be set to make automatic calls to the Telecom 111 Emergency Service.

Safety

Safety is important when you are operating your computer. Follow the guidelines in this section to enjoy your computing experience.

Batteries

For information about real-time clock battery replacement, contact your Compaq-authorized dealer, reseller, or service provider.

WARNING: Your computer is provided with a battery-powered, real-time clock circuit. Danger of explosion and risk of personal injury exists if the battery is incorrectly replaced or mistreated. Do not attempt to recharge the battery, disassemble it, remove it, immerse it in water, or dispose of it in fire.

WARNING: This computer may contain a lithium-ion or nickel-metal-hydride battery pack. There is a risk of fire and chemical burn if the battery pack is handled improperly. Do not disassemble, crunch, puncture, or short external contacts, dispose of in water or fire, or expose to temperatures higher than 140°F (60°C).

CAUTION: Do not dispose of batteries with general household waste. To dispose of them or recycle them, use the public collection system in accordance with local regulations or return them to Compaq, an authorized Compaq Partner, or the point-of-sale. In North America, dispose of nickel-metal-hydride or lithium-ion batteries by taking advantage of the Compaq battery recycling program. You will be provided with a postage-paid battery pack mailer pre-addressed to a reclamation facility where the metals are recycled.

Power Cords

If you were not provided with a power cord for your computer or for an AC power accessory intended for use with your computer, you should purchase a power cord that is approved for use in your country.

The power cord must be rated for the product and for the voltage and current marked on the product's electrical ratings label. The voltage and current rating of the cord should be greater than the voltage and current rating marked on the product.

In addition, the diameter of the wire must be a minimum of 0.75 mm^2/18 AWG, and the length of the cord must be between 5 feet (1.5 m) and 6.5 feet (2 m). If you have questions about the type of power cord to use, contact your Compaq-Authorized Service Provider.

A power cord should be routed so that it is not likely to be walked on or pinched by items placed upon it or against it. Particular attention should be paid to the plug, electrical outlet, and the point where the cord exits from the product.

Laser Assemblies

All Compaq systems equipped with CD drives comply with appropriate safety standards including IEC 825. In addition, the equipment complies with laser product performance standards set by government agencies as a Class 1 laser product. The equipment does not emit hazardous radiation; the beam is totally enclosed during all modes of customer operation and maintenance.

CDRH Regulations

The Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration implemented regulations for laser products on August 2, 1976. These regulations apply to laser products manufactured since August 1, 1976. Compliance is mandatory for products marketed in the United States.

WARNING: Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified in your Compaq documentation set may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

The CD drive is classified as a Class 1 laser product. This label is located on the outside of the CD drive:

Figure A-1. Laser Label

Laser Label Information	
Laser Type	Semiconductor GaAlAs
Wavelength	650-780 +/- 35 nm
Divergence Angle	53.5 Degree +/- 5 Degree
Output Power	Less than 0.2 mW or 10.869 W/m^2sr
Polarization	Circular
Numerical Aperture	0.45 +/- 0.04

WARNING: Only authorized technicians trained by Compaq should attempt to repair this equipment. All troubleshooting and repair procedures are detailed to allow only subassembly/module-level repair. Because of the complexity of the individual boards and subassemblies, no one should attempt to make repairs at the component level or to make modifications to any printed wiring board. Improper repairs can create a safety hazard.

Using the Computer

WARNING: A very small portion of the population may experience epileptic seizures when viewing certain kinds of flashing lights or patterns that are commonly present in our daily environment. These persons may experience seizures while watching some kinds of television pictures or playing certain games, including games played on the Internet PC. Players who have not had any previous seizures may nonetheless have an undetected epileptic condition. Consult your physician if you experience any of the following symptoms while playing games: altered vision, muscle twitching, other involuntary movements, loss of awareness of your surroundings, mental confusion, or convulsions.

WARNING: Some studies have suggested that long periods of typing, improper workstation setup, incorrect work habits, or problems in your personal health may be linked to discomfort or serious injuries. Refer to your *Safety & Comfort Guide* for more information about choosing a workspace and creating a comfortable work environment.

German Ergonomics Notice

These products are not intended for continuous use in an office environment.

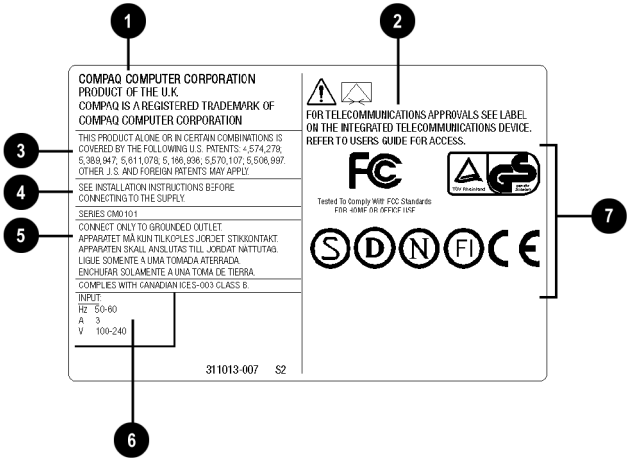
Mobile Products – German Ergonomics Notice

The Compaq Agency Series 2940, CM2000, CM2010, and CM2030 family of notebook computers bearing the "GS" approval mark meet the requirements of ZH1/618 (German Safety Regulations for Display Work Places in the Office Sector) when used in conjunction with port replicators, keyboards, and monitors that also bear the "GS" mark.

These notebook computers are not intended for continuous use in an office environment.

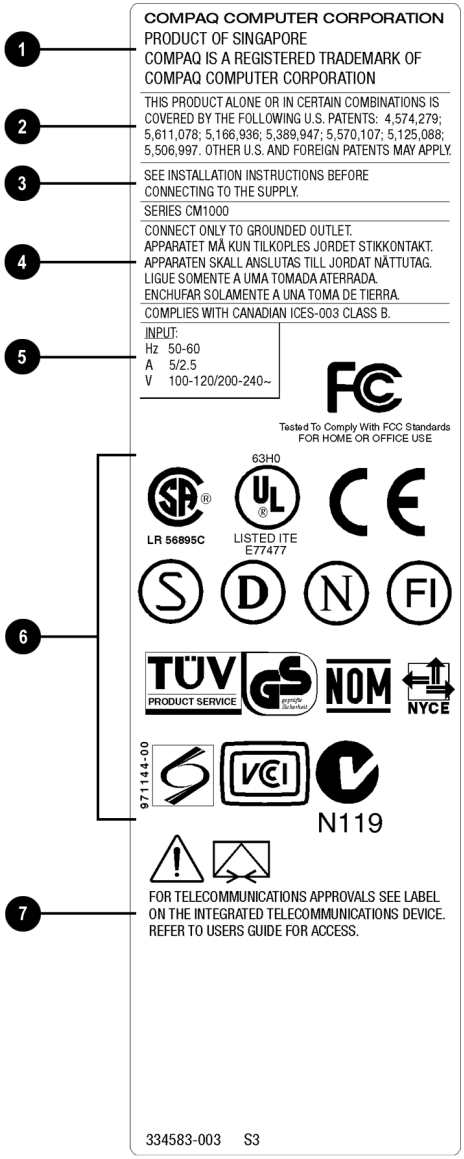
Locating the Regulatory Compliance Markings Labels

Other labels containing safety or regulatory information about your specific computer are located on the inside and outside of your computer. The following illustrations show typical Regulatory Compliance Markings labels that apply to your Compaq personal computer.Compliance Agency labels are located on the back of the computer. For examples of typical agency labels, refer to the Safety section.



Typical Agency Label

No.	Component
❶	Manufacturing Site
❷	Modem Regulation Statement
❸	Patent Information
❹	Power Supply Caution
❺	Grounding Information
❻	Voltage Ratings
❼	Agency Approvals



No.	Component
❶	Manufacturing Site
❷	Modem Regulation Statement
❸	Patent Information
❹	Power Supply Caution
❺	Grounding Information
❻	Voltage Ratings
❼	Agency Approvals

Typical Agency Label

Energy Compliance

Agency labels are on the back of the computer. For examples of typical agency labels, refer to the Safety section.

Energy Star Compliance

The Energy Star logo is your assurance that your computer is in compliance with the EPA Energy Star Computers Program 2.0 guidelines for energy efficiency. Your computer may not meet these guidelines if it is not marked with the Energy Star logo.

Compaq Internet PC products marked with the Energy Star Logo are compliant with Energy Star Computers Program 2.0 standard of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA Energy Star Logo does not imply endorsement by the EPA. As an Energy Star Partner, Compaq Computer Corporation has determined that products marked with the Energy Star Logo meet the Energy Star guidelines for energy efficiency.

The Energy Star Computers Program was created by the EPA to promote energy efficiency and reduce air pollution through more energy-efficient equipment in homes, offices, and factories. Compaq products achieve this standard by reducing power consumption when not being used. Instructions for using the energy saving features of your computer are located in the power management section of the documentation that came with your computer.

The power management feature of your computer is supported when used with the following operating system: Microsoft Windows Operating System.

The power management feature, when used in conjunction with an external Energy Star compliant monitor, will support the power-down features of the monitor. The power management feature allows an external monitor to go into low-power mode when the screen saver timeout occurs. To take advantage of these energy savings, the monitor's power management feature has been preset to power down the monitor after a period of system inactivity. Refer to the power management section of the documentation that came with your computer for instructions on modifying or disabling this feature.

CAUTION: Using the Energy Save Monitor feature with non-Energy Star compliant monitors may cause video distortion when the screen saver timeout occurs.

CAUTION: The power management feature is not compatible with some non-Compaq bus-mastering ISA devices. Using the power management feature with some of these devices may cause errors when the system is placed in the low power state.

Glossary

10BaseT Unshielded twisted pair cable used to connect computers on an Ethernet network. See *Ethernet*.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A private, non-profit organization that facilitates the development of national technical standards by establishing consensus among qualified public and private sector groups.

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) The code used to represent the conversion of keyboard characters into binary digits that can be processed by the computer. See *American National Standards Institute*.

analog A continuous electronic current of varying frequency. Digital data from a computer must be converted to an analog signal by a modem before it can be transmitted over standard telephone lines. Contrast *digital*.

ANSI See *American National Standards Institute*.

anti-virus utility A program that detects and in many cases repairs the damage caused by harmful program code. See *virus*; *utility.*

application A software program that facilitates the performance of useful work, such as a word processing program.

ASCII See *American Standard Code for Information Interchange*.

backup A copy of one or more files for safekeeping.

Basic Input Output System (BIOS) An instruction set stored on the read-only memory chip of a computer that handles how the hardware reacts to commands from software.

binary A number system that represents digital data and uses only the symbols 0 and 1.

binary digit A representation of the basic building block of all computer information using the symbols 0 and 1. The data represented by one binary digit is equal to one bit. See *bit*, *byte*.

BIOS See *Basic Input Output System*.

bit A unit of measurement used to describe the smallest possible piece of computer information, represented as a binary digit. Eight bits is equal to one byte. See *byte*, *binary digit*.

boot To start up a computer. During the start-up process, information necessary for the computer to operate is loaded into the memory.

browser A program used to access and view information. See *Web browser.*

bug An error in computer program code.

bulletin board A computerized meeting and announcement system that can be accessed directly by dialing the bulletin board system telephone number using a modem or through an ISP connection and the Internet.

bus The main communication path used by the components of a computer.

byte A unit of measurement used to describe a quantity of data, equal to eight bits. A character is one byte in size. See *bit*.

CAB files (CABinet files) Files in the Windows directory on your hard disk that contain the Microsoft Windows operating system distribution files. These files are automatically accessed when necessary.

cable modem A device that provides constant access to the Internet through a cable Internet service provider.

cache A portion of memory where frequently used information is duplicated for the purpose of instant access. See *memory.*

CardBus PC card A 32-bit PC card. See *PC card*.

CD See *compact disc*. Compare with *digital versatile disc*, *digital video disc*.

CD-ROM See *compact disc*.

central processing unit (CPU) Controls the operation of a computer. Arithmetic and logic operations, as well as the decoding and execution of instructions are performed by the central processing unit. See *chip*, *microprocessor.*

channel A communication path.

Channel Bar A feature of the Microsoft Windows 98 active desktop that provides single-click access to featured Web sites.

chip A tiny silicon wafer that contains miniature transistors and circuits. See *central processing unit*, *microprocessor.*

client A computer workstation on a network that has access to the data and services of a central computer known as a server. Contrast *server.*

compact disc (CD) A circular piece of plastic that can store a maximum of 650 MB of digital data on one side using laser technology. Types of CDs include the following:

- ❖ CD-ROM (read only memory) contains read-only information.
- ❖ CD-RW (rewritable) allows information to be saved to the disc using a rewritable or recordable CD drive.

configure To set up a computer or change program settings.

connector A receptacle designed to accept the insertion of a specific cable plug, usually located on the back of the computer or device. Some connectors are built into the front of computers for easy access. See *parallel port connector*, *PS2 connector*, *serial port connector*, *Universal Serial Bus*.

CPU See *central processing unit*.

Creativity Action Center A set of easily accessible connectors situated on the front of select models of Compaq Internet PCs.

cursor The blinking symbol on a computer screen that shows where the next typed character will be displayed.

daisy chain To add a device to the last one in a chain of USB or IEEE-1394 devices. See *Universal Serial Bus*, *IEEE-1394 High Performance Serial Bus*.

database An organized collection of data designed to facilitate the extraction of useful information.

DCIC See *Digital Creativity Imaging Center.*

debug To remove errors from computer program code.

dedicated line A leased communication path that provides constant access to the Internet.

default An automatic setting that a program uses unless alternative instructions are entered.

desktop See *Windows desktop*.

desktop computer A personal computer designed to be set up on a desk, as opposed to an easily-transportable notebook computer. Contrast *laptop computer*, *notebook computer*.

desktop publishing The use of a personal computer with word processing, graphics, or page-layout programs to produce professional-quality documents.

device driver See *driver*.

dialog box A window that is automatically displayed when information must be entered to continue.

dial-up networking A method of accessing a network through a modem and a standard telephone line. Usually refers to accessing the Internet through an Internet service provider. Contrast *dedicated line*.

digital Electrical signals that carry data in the form of bits. Contrast *analog*.

Digital Creativity Imaging Center (DCIC) A set of easily accessible connectors situated on the front of select models of Compaq Internet PCs.

digital subscriber line (DSL) A broadband communication technology that utilizes the bandwidth not used for voice communications on standard telephone lines for data communications. See *DSL modem*.

digital versatile disc (DVD) A CD-sized disc capable of storing a maximum of 17 GB of digital audio, video, or data using both sides of the disc. Types of DVDs include the following:

- ❖ DVD-ROM (read only memory) contains read-only information.
- ❖ DVD-R (rewritable) allows information to be recorded to the disc only once using a rewritable DVD drive.
- ❖ DVD-RAM (random access memory) allows information to be saved to the disc using a rewritable DVD drive.
- ❖ DVD+RW (rewritable) allows information to be saved to the disc using a recordable DVD drive.

digital video disc A CD-sized disc capable of storing a maximum of 135 minutes of video, as well as the associated audio and subtitles in 8 different languages. Contrast *compact disc*, *digital versatile disc*.

directory An area on a disk where the names and locations of files are stored.

disc See *compact disc*.

diskette A storage device made of flexible plastic film coated with iron oxide cased in a hard plastic shell. Also known as a 3.5" or floppy diskette. See *floppy.*

diskette drive A device that enables a computer to read data from and write data to diskettes.

Disk Operating System (DOS) The generic name for the Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-DOS).

DOS See *Disk Operating System*.

double-click To press the left mouse button twice in rapid succession.

download To transfer a copy of a file from a remote computer. Contrast *upload*.

drive A device that enables the reading and sometimes writing of data to a storage device. See *CD drive*, *diskette drive*, *DVD drive*, *hard drive*, *Zip drive*.

driver A program that enables the Microsoft Windows operating system and the BIOS to recognize and operate devices installed in or attached to a computer, such as a PCI card or a printer. See *Plug and Play.*

DSL See *digital subscriber line*.

DSL modem A device used to connect to the Internet using digital subscriber line service through standard telephone lines. See *digital subscriber line*.

duplex Describes a communication channel that is always open in both directions. In telecommunications, it refers to the ability of both parties to transmit and receive signals at the same time. Also known as full duplex. Compare *half duplex*.

DVD See *digital versatile disc*.

e-mail See *electronic mail*.

electronic mail A method of sending messages and files across a network or the Internet.

enabling software An instruction set that must be installed before the associated hardware device can function.

Ethernet A family of data link protocols that specifies how data is transferred over a network.

expansion slot A receptacle on the system board that accepts a device that adds functionality to the computer, such as a modem.

Explorer See *Microsoft Internet Explorer*, *Microsoft Windows Explorer*.

extranet An intranet that is accessible to those not part of the organization by special permission. See *intranet*.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) An instruction set that specifies how files are downloaded or uploaded. See *download*, *upload*.

floppy Informal term for diskette. Also known as 3.5" floppy. See *diskette*.

FTP See *File Transfer Protocol*.

full duplex See *duplex*.

gamepad A device that permits more realistic game play than is possible with a mouse or touchpad.

gameport See *MIDI/Gameport*.

GB See *gigabyte*.

gigabyte (GB) A unit of measurement used to describe data quantity. One GB is equal to approximately one billion bytes. See *byte*.

graphical user interface (GUI) The collection of images and text shown on the monitor display that facilitates the entry of commands and data. The Windows desktop is a graphical user interface.

GUI See *graphical user interface*.

half duplex Describes a communication channel that is only open in a single direction at any given time. In telecommunications, it refers to the ability of only one party to transmit data at any given time. Compare *duplex*.

hard disk An internal data storage device made of hard aluminum disks coated with iron oxide.

hard drive A device that enables a computer to read data from and write data to a hard disk.

hardware The physical components of a computer.

hertz (Hz) A unit of measurement used to describe frequency rate. One hertz is equal to one cycle per second. See *megahertz*, *microprocessor*, *refresh rate*.

hibernation Applies to notebook computers only. A state of decreased power consumption. When the notebook computer enters this state, the contents of the memory are automatically written to the hard disk for safe storage. Your notebook computer automatically enters hibernation if any of the following events occur:

- The notebook computer has been in the Sleep mode for more than one hour (while connected to battery power only).
- The battery reaches the low charge state.
- The power button is pressed briefly while the computer is on.

high-performance addressing (HPA) A liquid crystal display technology that provides high quality realism, especially when viewing video or playing 3D games.

hotplug To connect or disconnect equipment, such as a PC card or USB device, without restarting the computer.

hover help The information that may be displayed when the mouse pointer is placed on an icon, button, or toolbar item, such as the name of the button or an explanation of the button function.

HPA See *high-performance addressing*.

HTML See *Hypertext Markup Language*.

HTTP See *Hypertext Transport Protocol*.

hub A switching device used to connect computers to a network.

hyperlink Colored and underlined hypertext that when clicked provides immediate access to a file, a specific location within a file, or a Web page. See *hypertext*, *link*.

hypertext Specially formatted words in a document or on a Web page that serves as a link to another location. See *hyperlink*, *link*.

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) A standard language used for creating and publishing documents on the World Wide Web.

Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTP) An instruction set that specifies how information is published on the Internet. See *Hypertext Markup Language*.

Hz See *hertz*.

icon A small picture incorporated into the graphical user interface that represents a link or shortcut to a file, folder, or program.

IEEE See *Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers*.

IEEE-1394 High Performance Serial Bus A Plug-and-Play digital interface that allows up to 63 devices to be connected sequentially into a single external port. See *daisy chain*, *IEEE-1394 port*, *Plug and Play.*

IEEE-1394 port A device that transmits data at a maximum rate of 400 Mbps. A variety of devices are supported, such as IEEE-1394 digital cameras, video cameras, and storage devices. See *IEEE-1394 High Performance Serial Bus*.

Intel VideoPhone A software package developed by the Intel Corporation that makes it possible to place and receive video telephone calls through the Internet or through standard telephone lines using a video camera.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) — A non-profit group involved in the development of technology and standards in the areas of computer engineering and consumer electronics.

interactive — A term used to describe a program, such as a computer game, that immediately reacts to commands.

interface — See *graphical user interface*.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) — non-governmental organization established to promote the development of standards in the areas of intellectual, scientific, technical, and economic activity.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) — An agency of the United Nations responsible for the regulation, standardization, coordination, and development of international telecommunications standards.

Internet — The largest decentralized computer network in the world. Every computer or network that is linked to the Internet uses TCP/IP. See *network*, *TCP/IP.*

internet — Two or more networks connected together.

Internet Explorer — See *Microsoft Internet Explorer.*

Internet keyboard — A keyboard equipped with special buttons programmed to access the Internet, a favorite program, or perform other frequently used tasks with a touch of a button.

Internet service provider (ISP) — A business organization that provides Internet access through dial-up networking or dedicated line access. See *dial-up networking*, *dedicated line*.

intranet — An information site usually implemented by businesses, schools, or other large institutions designed to provide information to members of the organization. An intranet can be thought of as a smaller, private version of the World Wide Web. See *extranet*.

ISO — See *International Organization for Standardization*.

ISP — See *Internet service provider.*

ITU — See *International Telecommunication Union*.

joystick A device that permits more realistic game play than is possible with a mouse or touchpad.

K56*flex* A data communication protocol developed by Lucent Technologies Incorporated and Rockwell International Corporation designed to transfer data at a maximum rate of 56 Kbps over standard telephone lines using a modem. See *modem*, *V.90 Standard*.

KB See *kilobyte*.

Kbps See *kilobits per second.*

keyboard The primary device used for entering alphanumeric data.

kilobits per second (Kbps) A unit of measurement used to describe the rate of data transfer.

kilobyte (KB) A unit of measurement used to describe data quantity. One KB is equal to approximately one thousand bytes. See *byte*.

LAN See *local area network*.

laptop computer A portable computer, usually weighing approximately eight pounds. Contrast *desktop computer*, *notebook computer.*

LCD See *liquid crystal display.*

LED See *light-emitting diode*.

light-emitting diode (LED) A device that glows when an electric current passes through it. Status lights on computers are often LEDs.

link An item that provides direct access to a file, program, directory, or Web site. See *hyperlink*, *shortcut*.

liquid crystal display (LCD) A type of display that uses chemicals, or liquid crystals, that respond to polarized light and electrical signals. A notebook computer has a liquid crystal display.

listserv See *mailing list*.

local area network (LAN) Two or more computers linked together for the purpose of sharing resources, such as files, programs, or printers. A local area network is usually contained within a single building. Contrast *wide area network*.

log on To gain authorized access to a network or Internet service provider account by providing a user name and password.

mailing list A mail forwarding service that allows subscribers to send e-mail to a single address where the message is copied and sent to all subscribers to that particular list.

maillist See *mailing list*.

MB See *megabyte*.

Mbps See *megabits per second*.

megabits per second (Mbps) A unit of measurement used to describe the rate of data transfer.

megabyte (MB) A unit of measurement used to describe data quantity. One MB is equal to approximately one million bytes. See *byte*.

megahertz (MHz) A unit of measurement used to describe microprocessor speed. One megahertz is equal to one million hertz, or one million cycles per second. *See* hertz.

memory The place where data and instructions are stored for use by the processor. There are several different types of memory that include the following:

- ❖ Random-access memory (RAM) is the space where programs and data are stored as they are used.
- ❖ Read-only memory (ROM) is the space where data needed to run the computer is stored. The computer can access but not change this data.
- ❖ Virtual memory is the use of hard disk file space to extend the capability of random-access memory.

MHz See *megahertz*.

microprocessor An integrated circuit on the system board that contains the entire central processing unit. May be considered the brain of the computer. The speed of a microprocessor is measured in megahertz. See *hertz*, *megahertz*.

Microsoft Internet Explorer A Web browser developed by the Microsoft Corporation; used to view hypertext documents on intranet web sites as well as documents on the World Wide Web.

Microsoft Windows — The family of GUI-based computer operating systems developed by the Microsoft Corporation.

Microsoft Windows Explorer — A browser program used to access and view the contents of data storage drives available to the computer.

Microsoft Windows NT — A network operating system developed by the Microsoft Corporation.

MIDI — See *Musical Instrument Digital Interface*.

MIDI/Gameport connector — A receptacle that accepts a gamepad, joystick, or similar device to permit more realistic game play than is possible with a mouse or touchpad.

MMX — See *multimedia extension*.

modem (modulator/ demodulator) — A device that converts data from a digital to analog format at the originating computer so that it can be transmitted over standard telephone lines. The modem at the receiving end of the transmission then converts the data from analog back to digital format so that the receiving computer can read it. See *analog*, *digital*.

motherboard — See *system board*.

Motion Picture Expert Group (MPEG) — A working group of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), responsible for generating data compression standards for digital video and audio data.

mouse — A device used to move a pointer on the display as well as make selections by clicking the buttons. See *double-click*, *left-click*, *right-click*.

MPEG — See *Motion Picture Expert Group*.

multimedia — The presence of two or more formats, such as audio, animation, graphics, text, or video.

Multimedia Extension (MMX) — A microprocessor technology developed by the Intel Corporation that runs multimedia programs faster and more efficiently.

Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI) A computer file format used to represent musical sounds. MIDI files can be identified by the file extension *.mid.*

navigate To move from one site or directory to another site or directory.

Netscape Navigator A Web browser developed by the Netscape Communications Corporation; used to view hypertext documents on intranet Web sites as well as documents on the World Wide Web.

network Two or more computers linked together for the purpose of sharing resources, such as files, programs, or printers. See *local area network*, *wide area network*.

network adapter See *network interface card*.

network interface card A device that enables a computer to be physically connected to and participate in data communications on a network.

newsgroup A public special-interest forum on a network similar to a bulletin board. Subscribers can read and post messages to the newsgroup site.

NIC See *network interface card*.

notebook computer A portable computer about the size of a large notebook usually weighing about four pounds. Contrast *desktop computer*, *laptop computer.*

online The state of being connected to a network, especially the Internet.

online Help Program-specific information stored on the hard disk that can be accessed through the **Help** option on the program menu bar.

operating system (OS) A set of system software programs that control how the computer works.

OS See *operating system*.

parallel port A device that transfers bits of data simultaneously through the eight separate wires in a parallel cable. Printers are often connected to a parallel port.

partition To format a hard disk so that it behaves as if it is two or more smaller hard disks.

PC Personal computer.

PC card A credit card-sized device that can be plugged into a PC card slot on a notebook computer to expand its functionality. Formerly known as a PCMCIA card. See *Personal Computer Memory Card International Association*.

PCI See *Peripheral Component Interconnect*.

PCMCIA See *Personal Computer Memory Card International Association*.

peripheral A device connected to a computer, such as a monitor or a printer.

Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) A local bus capable of transferring data at a maximum rate of 137 Mbps. The PCI bus was the first bus to incorporate the Plug and Play setup. See *bus*, *Plug and Play.*

Personal Computer Memory Card International Association An industry group organized to promote standards for credit card-sized memory and input/output devices that fit into a notebook or laptop computer.

pixel One of the individual dots that make up a graphical image.

playlist Tracks chosen for play from a CD or DVD.

Plug and Play Refers to a device that when connected to a computer is automatically recognized by the operating system and BIOS.

Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) An instruction set that enables a computer to gain authorized access to a network using dial-up networking, a modem, and a standard telephone line. Many Internet service providers use PPP.

pop-up menu A list of choices that is displayed when an item on a menu bar is selected.

port A point through which data flows between computers or between a computer and a peripheral device. *See* parallel port, serial port.

PPP See *Point-to-Point Protocol*.

processor See *microprocessor.*

Product Key The Microsoft Windows operating system product identification code printed on the lower right corner of the cover of the *Microsoft Windows Getting Started* guide. You must enter this code during the Microsoft Windows Setup.

program Software installed on a computer that facilitates the performance of useful work, such as a word processing program.

proprietary Refers to software or hardware technology owned by a company or individual that has exclusive rights to it.

protocol A formal standard or instruction set.

RAM See *memory.*

random access memory (RAM) See *memory.*

RAS See *remote access server*, *Remote Access Service*.

read-only memory (ROM) See *memory.*

real-time clock (RTC) A battery-powered clock inside your computer that keeps time even when the computer is turned off.

refresh rate The number of times a monitor redraws the display, measured in hertz. A refresh rate of 75 Hz indicates that the monitor updates its display 75 times per second.

remote access server (RAS) A computer configured as a server that permits authorized access to a network using specially configured dial-up networking. See *Remote Access Service*.

Remote Access Service (RAS) A feature of Microsoft Windows NT that permits authorized access to a network using dial-up networking through a specially configured server computer. See *remote access server.*

right-click To press the right mouse button.

ROM See *memory.*

RTC See *real-time clock*.

screen saver A blank screen or a moving image that automatically is displayed after the computer has not been used for a predetermined amount of time. Screen savers were designed to prevent damage to the screen. As monitor technologies continue to improve and damage is no longer a concern, screen savers are now used to provide privacy and entertainment.

scroll mouse A device used to move a pointer on the display as well as make selections by clicking the buttons. The scroll mouse also has a scroll wheel located between the two mouse buttons that allows automatic scrolling in documents.

serial port A device that transfers data one bit at a time through a serial cable.

server A specially configured computer running network software that provides access to network resources for client workstation computers.

shortcut An icon on the Windows desktop that provides a direct link to a program, directory, or file. Shortcuts are identifiable by the small arrow located in the lower left corner of the icon image.

Sleep mode A low power consumption state that components of the computer enter after a predetermined amount of time.

software Programs that contain computer operation instructions. There are two types of software; application software and system software. See *application*, *operating system*.

Super Video Graphics Adapter (SVGA) A video card that typically supports resolutions of 1024 x 728 pixels with over 65,000 colors. See *pixel*.

surf To browse or navigate through the information on the Internet and the World Wide Web.

surge protector A device that protects electrical devices from brief bursts of excessive voltage.

SVGA See *Super Video Graphics Adapter.*

system board The main circuit board inside a computer. Also known as a motherboard.

taskbar See *Windows Taskbar.*

TCP/IP See *Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol*.

touchpad A small, touch-sensitive pad used as a pointing device on some portable computers. By tracing a finger or other object along the pad, you can move the pointer on the display screen. You select a menu option by tapping on the pad (if this feature is enabled).

Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) An industry standard instruction set that specifies how data is transmitted through a network. TCP/IP enables cross-platform communications, that is, a computer running a Microsoft Windows operating system can access data and information provided by a computer running a different operating system. Every computer and network that is connected to the Internet uses TCP/IP.

uninterruptible power supply (UPS) A device that provides surge protection and, in the event of a power failure, short-term battery backup power.

Uniform Resource Locator (URL) An Internet address that specifies the location of information. Also known as Universal Resource Locator.

Universal Resource Locator (URL) See *Uniform Resource Locator.*

Universal Serial Bus (USB) A Plug-and-Play interface that allows up to 127 devices to be connected sequentially into a single external USB port. See *daisy chain*, *USB port*.

upload To send a copy of a file to a remote computer. Contrast *download*.

UPS See *uninterruptible power supply.*

URL See *Uniform Resource Locator.*

USB See *Universal Serial Bus.*

USB port A device that transmits data at a rate of 12 Mbps through a USB cable. A variety of devices are supported, such as USB monitors, keyboards, and printers. See *Universal Serial Bus*.

utility A program that assists with the operation of a computer, such as a power management program or anti-virus program.

V.90 Standard A standard endorsed by the International Telecommunication Union that makes it possible for modems to communicate without regard to technological differences. The k56*flex* standard is incorporated into the V.90 standard, ensuring compatibility between V.90-enabled and K56*flex*-enabled modems.

Video CD See *digital video disc*.

videophone See *Intel VideoPhone*.

virtual memory See *memory.*

virus A harmful computer program that may cause damage to data or programs. See *anti-virus utility.*

WAN See *wide area network*.

Web See *World Wide Web*.

Web browser A program that makes it possible to access and view hypertext documents.

wide area network Geographically separated computers linked together for the purpose of sharing resources, such as data. The Internet is the largest wide area network in the world. Contrast *local area network*.

Windows NT See *Microsoft Windows NT.*

Windows desktop The work area shown on the monitor display that contains the Windows Taskbar as well as icons that represent links to programs or shortcuts to programs and files. See *link*, *shortcut*, *Windows Taskbar.*

Windows Taskbar A thin band that contains the Microsoft Windows **Start** button, the current time, as well as icons that provide links to frequently used programs.

wizard A utility program that automatically presents the steps necessary to complete a task, such as installing a printer.

World Wide Web A universal database that provides a consistent means to access large amounts of information. Web documents facilitate the quick retrieval of information through the use hypertext links.

WWW See *World Wide Web*.

Zip disk A storage device with a 100 or 250 MB capacity that is compatible with a Zip drive.

Zip drive A device that can read and write data to a Zip disk.

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