

# Appendix C

## Preparing Your Network

This appendix describes how to prepare your network to connect to the Internet through the DG834GT 108 Mbps Super Wireless ADSL Router and how to verify the readiness of broadband Internet service from an Internet service provider (ISP).



**Note:** If an ISP technician configured your computer during the installation of a broadband modem, or if you configured it using instructions provided by your ISP, you may need to copy the current configuration information for use in the configuration of your router. Write down this information before reconfiguring your computers. Refer to [“Obtaining ISP Configuration Information for Windows Computers”](#) on page C-19 or [“Obtaining ISP Configuration Information for Macintosh Computers”](#) on page C-20 for further information.

### Preparing Your Computers for TCP/IP Networking

---

Computers access the Internet using a protocol called TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). Each computer on your network must have TCP/IP installed and selected as its networking protocol. If a Network Interface Card (NIC) is already installed in your PC, then TCP/IP is probably already installed as well.

Most operating systems include the software components you need for networking with TCP/IP:

- Windows® 95 or later includes the software components for establishing a TCP/IP network.
- Windows 3.1 does not include a TCP/IP component. You need to purchase a third-party TCP/IP application package such as NetManage Chameleon.
- Macintosh Operating System 7 or later includes the software components for establishing a TCP/IP network.
- All versions of UNIX or Linux include TCP/IP components. Follow the instructions provided with your operating system or networking software to install TCP/IP on your computer.

In your IP network, each PC and the router must be assigned a unique IP addresses. Each PC must also have certain other IP configuration information such as a subnet mask (netmask), a domain name server (DNS) address, and a default gateway address. In most cases, you should install TCP/IP so that the PC obtains its specific network configuration information automatically from a DHCP server during bootup. For a detailed explanation of the meaning and purpose of these configuration items, refer to “[Appendix B, “Network and Routing Basics.”](#)”

The DG834GT Super Wireless ADSL Router is shipped preconfigured as a DHCP server. The router assigns the following TCP/IP configuration information automatically when the PCs are rebooted:

- PC or workstation IP addresses—192.168.0.2 through 192.168.0.254
- Subnet mask—255.255.255.0
- Gateway address (the router)—192.168.0.1

These addresses are part of the IETF-designated private address range for use in private networks.

## **Configuring Windows 95, 98, and Me for TCP/IP Networking**

---

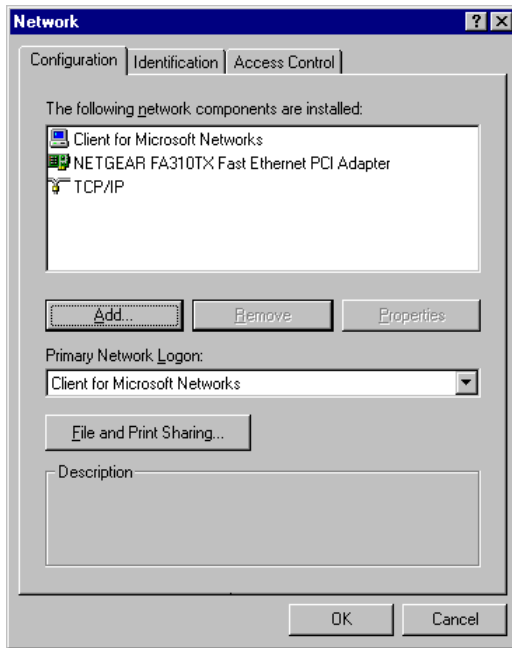
As part of the PC preparation process, you need to manually install and configure TCP/IP on each networked PC. Before starting, locate your Windows CD; you may need to insert it during the TCP/IP installation process.

### **Installing or Verifying Windows Networking Components**

To install or verify the necessary components for IP networking:

1. On the Windows taskbar, click the Start button, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel.
2. Double-click the Network icon.

The Network window opens, which displays a list of installed components:



You must have an Ethernet adapter, the TCP/IP protocol, and Client for Microsoft Networks.



**Note:** It is not necessary to remove any other network components shown in the Network window in order to install the adapter, TCP/IP, or Client for Microsoft Networks.

If you need to install a new adapter, follow these steps:

- a. Click the Add button.
- b. Select Adapter, and then click Add.
- c. Select the manufacturer and model of your Ethernet adapter, and then click OK.

If you need TCP/IP:

- a. Click the Add button.
- b. Select Protocol, and then click Add.
- c. Select Microsoft.
- d. Select TCP/IP, and then click OK.

If you need Client for Microsoft Networks:

- a. Click the Add button.
  - b. Select Client, and then click Add.
  - c. Select Microsoft.
  - d. Select Client for Microsoft Networks, and then click OK.
3. Restart your PC for the changes to take effect.

## Enabling DHCP to Automatically Configure TCP/IP Settings in Windows 95B, 98, and Me

After the TCP/IP protocol components are installed, each PC must be assigned specific information about itself and resources that are available on its network. The simplest way to configure this information is to allow the PC to obtain the information from a DHCP server in the network.

You will find there are many similarities in the procedures for different Windows systems when using DHCP to configure TCP/IP.

The following steps will walk you through the configuration process for each of these versions of Windows.

**1**

Locate your **Network Neighborhood** icon.

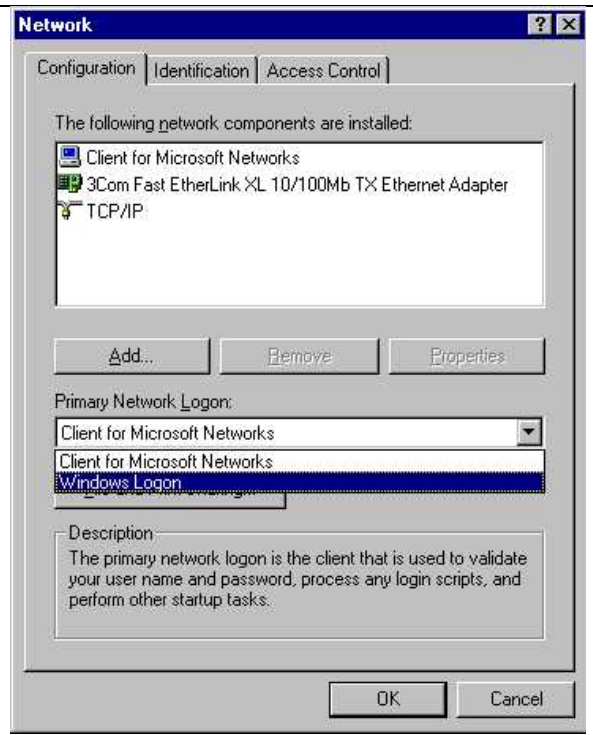
- If the Network Neighborhood icon is on the Windows desktop, position your mouse pointer over it and right-click your mouse button.
- If the icon is not on the desktop,
  - Click **Start** on the task bar located at the bottom left of the window.
  - Choose **Settings**, and then **Control Panel**.
  - Locate the **Network Neighborhood** icon and click on it. This will open the Network panel as shown below.

2

Verify the following settings as shown:

- Client for Microsoft Network exists
- Ethernet adapter is present
- TCP/IP is present
- **Primary Network Logon** is set to Windows logon

Click on the **Properties** button. The following TCP/IP Properties window will display.

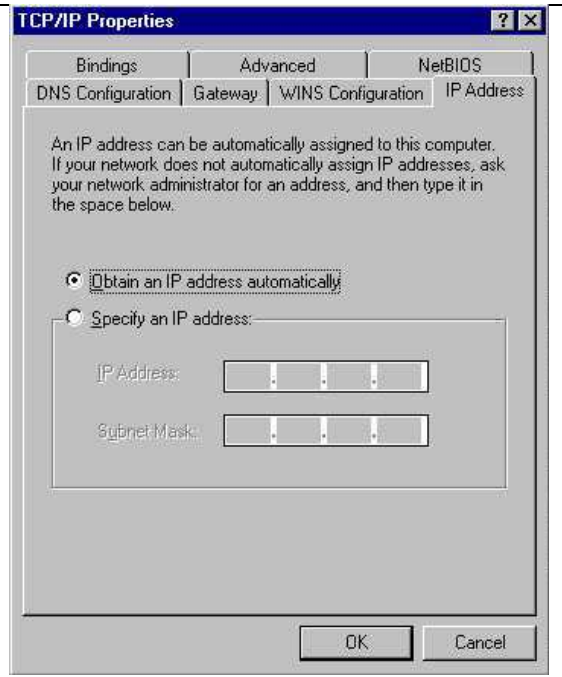


3

- By default, the **IP Address** tab is open on this window.
- Verify the following:
  - **Obtain an IP address automatically** is selected. If not selected, click in the radio button to the left of it to select it. This setting is required to enable the DHCP server to automatically assign an IP address.
  - Click **OK** to continue.

Restart the PC.

Repeat these steps for each PC with this version of Windows on your network.



## Selecting the Windows' Internet Access Method

1. On the Windows taskbar, click the Start button, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel.
2. Double-click the Internet Options icon.
3. Select "I want to set up my Internet connection manually" or "I want to connect through a Local Area Network" and click Next.
4. Select "I want to connect through a Local Area Network" and click Next.
5. Uncheck all boxes in the LAN Internet Configuration screen and click Next.
6. Proceed to the end of the Wizard.

## Verifying TCP/IP Properties

After your PC is configured and has rebooted, you can check the TCP/IP configuration using the utility *wiipcfg.exe*:

1. On the Windows taskbar, click the Start button, and then click Run.

2. Type `winiipcfg`, and then click OK.

The IP Configuration window opens, which lists (among other things), your IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway.

3. From the drop-down box, select your Ethernet adapter.

The window is updated to show your settings, which should match the values below if you are using the default TCP/IP settings that NETGEAR recommends for connecting through a router or gateway:

- The IP address is between 192.168.0.2 and 192.168.0.254
- The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
- The default gateway is 192.168.0.1

## **Configuring Windows NT4, 2000 or XP for IP Networking**

---

As part of the PC preparation process, you may need to install and configure TCP/IP on each networked PC. Before starting, locate your Windows CD; you may need to insert it during the TCP/IP installation process.

### **Installing or Verifying Windows Networking Components**

To install or verify the necessary components for IP networking:

1. On the Windows taskbar, click the Start button, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel.
2. Double-click the Network and Dialup Connections icon.
3. If an Ethernet adapter is present in your PC, you should see an entry for Local Area Connection. Double-click that entry.
4. Select Properties.
5. Verify that 'Client for Microsoft Networks' and 'Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)' are present. If not, select Install and add them.
6. Select 'Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)', click Properties, and verify that "Obtain an IP address automatically is selected.
7. Click OK and close all Network and Dialup Connections windows.
8. Then, restart your PC.

## DHCP Configuration of TCP/IP in Windows XP, 2000, or NT4

You will find there are many similarities in the procedures for different Windows systems when using DHCP to configure TCP/IP.

The following steps will walk you through the configuration process for each of these versions of Windows.

### DHCP Configuration of TCP/IP in Windows XP

1

Locate your **Network Neighborhood** icon.

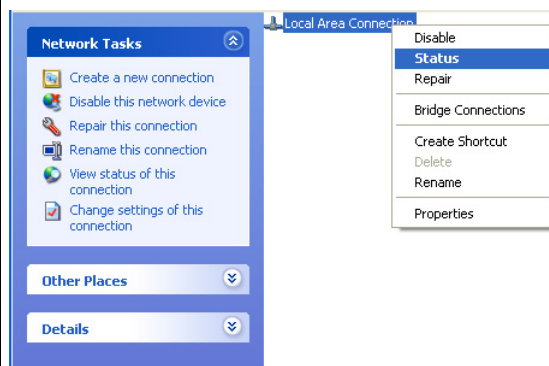
- Select **Control Panel** from the Windows XP new Start Menu.
- Select the **Network Connections** icon on the Control Panel. This will take you to the next step.

2

- Now the Network Connection window displays.

The Connections List that shows all the network connections set up on the PC, located to the right of the window.

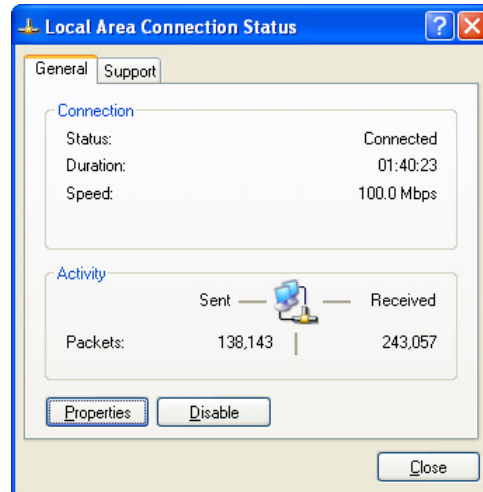
- Right-click on the **Connection** you will use and choose **Status**.





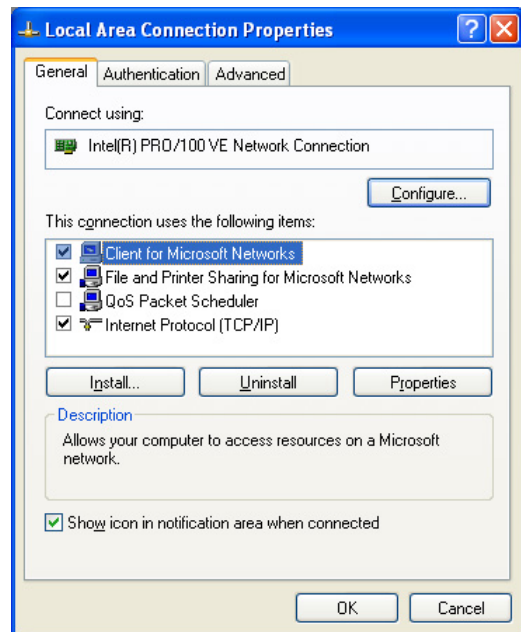
3

- Now you should be at the Local Area Network Connection Status window. This box displays the connection status, duration, speed, and activity statistics.
- Administrator logon access rights are needed to use this window.
- Click the **Properties** button to view details about the connection.



4

- The TCP/IP details are presented on the Support tab page.
- Select **Internet Protocol**, and click **Properties** to view the configuration information.

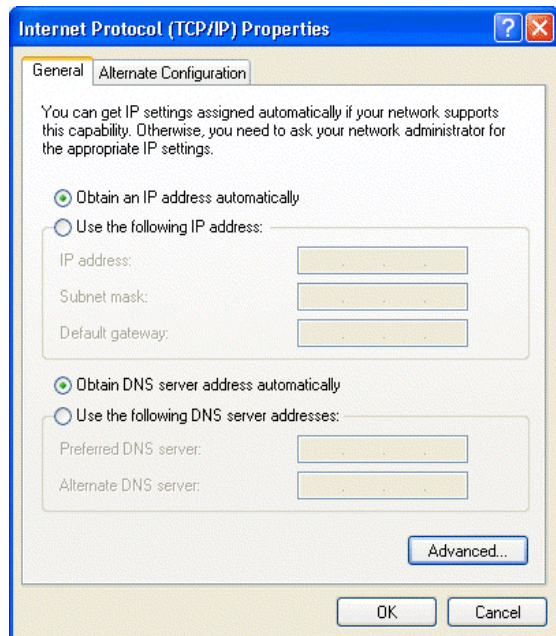


**5**

- Verify that the **Obtain an IP address automatically** radio button is selected.
- Verify that **Obtain DNS server address automatically** radio button is selected.
- Click the **OK** button.

This completes the DHCP configuration of TCP/IP in Windows XP.

Repeat these steps for each PC with this version of Windows on your network.



## DHCP Configuration of TCP/IP in Windows 2000

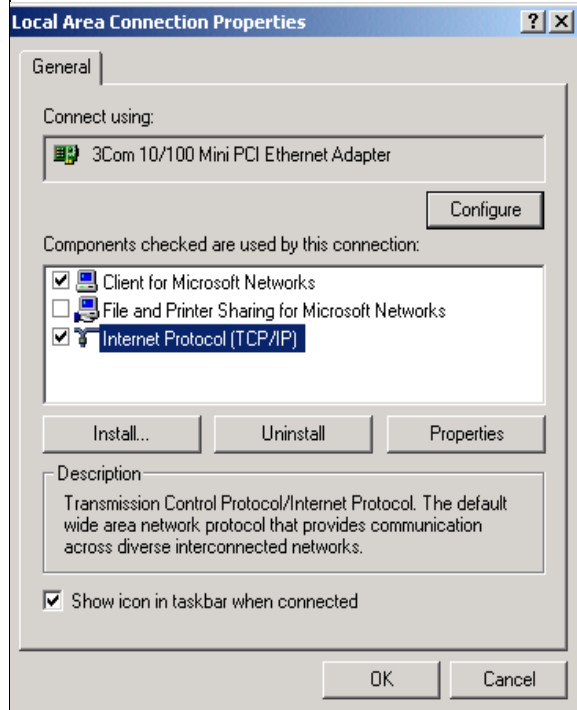
Once again, after you have installed the network card, TCP/IP for Windows 2000 is configured. TCP/IP should be added by default and set to DHCP without your having to configure it. However, if there are problems, follow these steps to configure TCP/IP with DHCP for Windows 2000.

**1**

- Click on the **My Network Places** icon on the Windows desktop. This will bring up a window called Network and Dial-up Connections.
- Right click on **Local Area Connection** and select **Properties**.

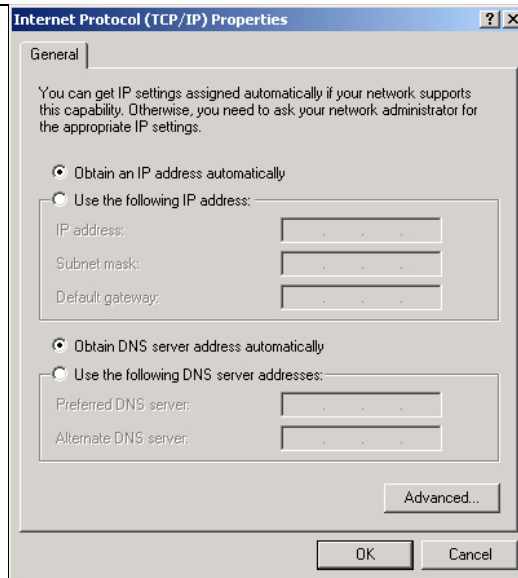
**2**

- The **Local Area Connection Properties** dialog box appears.
- Verify that you have the correct Ethernet card selected in the **Connect using:** box.
- Verify that at least the following two items are displayed and selected in the box of “Components checked are used by this connection:”
  - Client for Microsoft Networks and
  - Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)
- Click **OK**.



3

- With Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) selected, click on **Properties** to open the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties dialogue box.
- Verify that
  - **Obtain an IP address automatically** is selected.
  - **Obtain DNS server address automatically** is selected.
- Click **OK** to return to Local Area Connection Properties.

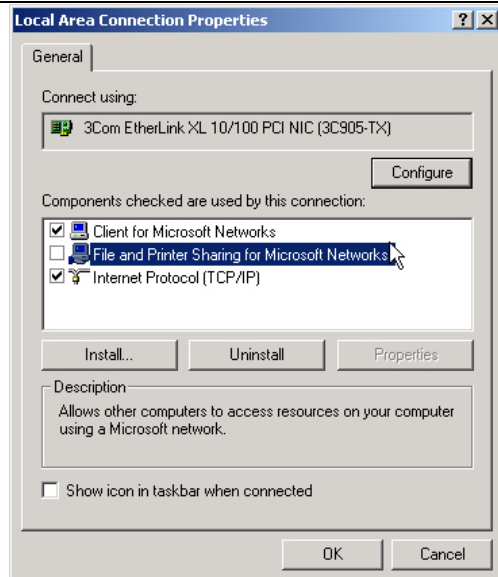


4

- Click **OK** again to complete the configuration process for Windows 2000.

Restart the PC.

Repeat these steps for each PC with this version of Windows on your network.



## DHCP Configuration of TCP/IP in Windows NT4

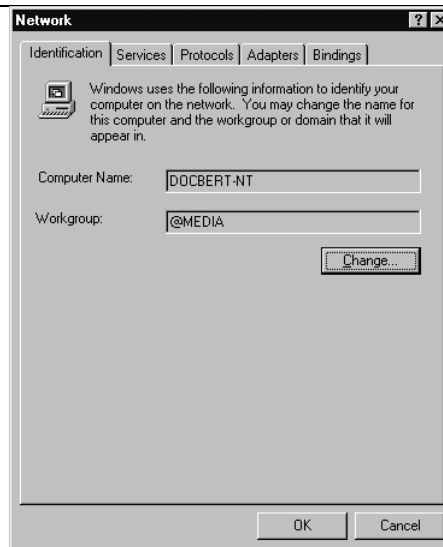
Once you have installed the network card, you need to configure the TCP/IP environment for Windows NT 4.0. Follow this procedure to configure TCP/IP with DHCP in Windows NT 4.0.

1

- Choose **Settings** from the Start Menu, and then select **Control Panel**.  
This will display Control Panel window.

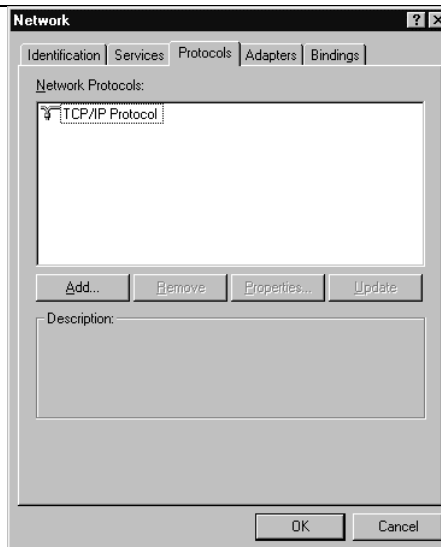
2

- Double-click the **Network** icon in the Control Panel window.  
The Network panel will display.
- Select the **Protocols** tab to continue.



3

- Highlight the **TCP/IP Protocol** in the **Network Protocols** box, and click on the **Properties** button.

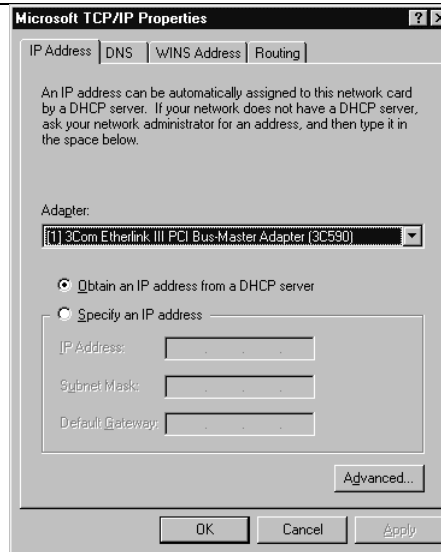


4

- The **TCP/IP Properties** dialog box now displays.
- Click the **IP Address** tab.
- Select the radio button marked **Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server**.
- Click **OK**. This completes the configuration of TCP/IP in Windows NT.

Restart the PC.

Repeat these steps for each PC with this version of Windows on your network.



## Verifying TCP/IP Properties for Windows XP, 2000, and NT4

To check your PC's TCP/IP configuration:

1. On the Windows taskbar, click the Start button, and then click Run.

The Run window opens.

2. Type `cmd` and then click OK.

A command window opens

3. Type `ipconfig /all`

Your IP Configuration information will be listed, and should match the values below if you are using the default TCP/IP settings that NETGEAR recommends for connecting through a router or gateway:

- The IP address is between 192.168.0.2 and 192.168.0.254
- The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0

- The default gateway is 192.168.0.1

4. Type `exit`

## Configuring the Macintosh for TCP/IP Networking

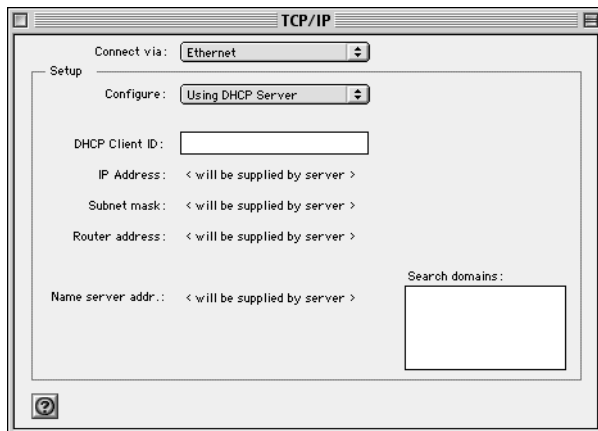
---

Beginning with Macintosh Operating System 7, TCP/IP is already installed on the Macintosh. On each networked Macintosh, you need to configure TCP/IP to use DHCP.

### MacOS 8.6 or 9.x

1. From the Apple menu, select Control Panels, then TCP/IP.

The TCP/IP Control Panel opens:



2. From the “Connect via” box, select your Macintosh’s Ethernet interface.

3. From the “Configure” box, select Using DHCP Server.

You can leave the DHCP Client ID box empty.

4. Close the TCP/IP Control Panel.

5. Repeat this for each Macintosh on your network.

### MacOS X

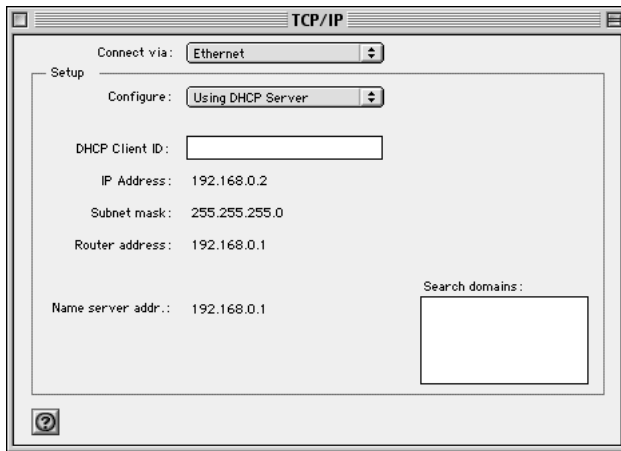
1. From the Apple menu, choose System Preferences, then Network.



2. If not already selected, select Built-in Ethernet in the Configure list.
3. If not already selected, Select Using DHCP in the TCP/IP tab.
4. Click Save.

## Verifying TCP/IP Properties for Macintosh Computers

After your Macintosh is configured and has rebooted, you can check the TCP/IP configuration by returning to the TCP/IP Control Panel. From the Apple menu, select Control Panels, then TCP/IP.



The panel is updated to show your settings, which should match the values below if you are using the default TCP/IP settings that NETGEAR recommends:

- The IP Address is between 192.168.0.2 and 192.168.0.254
- The Subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
- The Router address is 192.168.0.1

If you do not see these values, you may need to restart your Macintosh or you may need to switch the “Configure” setting to a different option, then back again to “Using DHCP Server”.

## Verifying the Readiness of Your Internet Account

---

For broadband access to the Internet, you need to contract with an Internet service provider (ISP) for a single-user Internet access account using a cable modem or DSL modem. This modem must be a separate physical box (not a card) and must provide an Ethernet port intended for connection to a Network Interface Card (NIC) in a computer. Your router does not support a USB-connected broadband modem.

For a single-user Internet account, your ISP supplies TCP/IP configuration information for one computer. With a typical account, much of the configuration information is dynamically assigned when your PC is first booted up while connected to the ISP, and you will not need to know that dynamic information.

In order to share the Internet connection among several computers, your router takes the place of the single PC, and you need to configure it with the TCP/IP information that the single PC would normally use. When the router's Internet port is connected to the broadband modem, the router appears to be a single PC to the ISP. The router then allows the PCs on the local network to masquerade as the single PC to access the Internet through the broadband modem. The method used by the router to accomplish this is called Network Address Translation (NAT) or IP masquerading.

### Are Login Protocols Used?

Some ISPs require a special login protocol, in which you must enter a login name and password in order to access the Internet. If you normally log in to your Internet account by running a program such as WinPOET or EnterNet, then your account uses PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE).

When you configure your router, you need to enter your login name and password in the router's configuration menus. After your network and router are configured, the router will perform the login task when needed, and you will no longer need to run the login program from your PC. It is not necessary to uninstall the login program.

### What Is Your Configuration Information?

More and more, ISPs are dynamically assigning configuration information. However, if your ISP does not dynamically assign configuration information but instead used fixed configurations, your ISP should have given you the following basic information for your account:

- An IP address and subnet mask
- A gateway IP address, which is the address of the ISP's router
- One or more domain name server (DNS) IP addresses
- Host name and domain suffix

For example, your account's full server names may look like this:

`mail.xxx.yyy.com`

In this example, the domain suffix is `xxx.yyy.com`.

If any of these items are dynamically supplied by the ISP, your router automatically acquires them.

If an ISP technician configured your PC during the installation of the broadband modem, or if you configured it using instructions provided by your ISP, you need to copy the configuration information from your PC's Network TCP/IP Properties window or Macintosh TCP/IP Control Panel before reconfiguring your PC for use with the router. These procedures are described next.

## Obtaining ISP Configuration Information for Windows Computers

As mentioned above, you may need to collect configuration information from your PC so that you can use this information when you configure the DG834GT Super Wireless ADSL Router. Following this procedure is only necessary when your ISP does not dynamically supply the account information.

To get the information you need to configure the router for Internet access:

1. On the Windows taskbar, click the Start button, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel.
2. Double-click the Network icon.

The Network window opens, which displays a list of installed components.

3. Select TCP/IP, and then click Properties.

The TCP/IP Properties dialog box opens.

4. Select the IP Address tab.

If an IP address and subnet mask are shown, write down the information. If an address is present, your account uses a fixed (static) IP address. If no address is present, your account uses a dynamically-assigned IP address. Click "Obtain an IP address automatically".

5. Select the Gateway tab.

If an IP address appears under Installed Gateways, write down the address. This is the ISP's gateway address. Select the address and then click Remove to remove the gateway address.

6. Select the DNS Configuration tab.

If any DNS server addresses are shown, write down the addresses. If any information appears in the Host or Domain information box, write it down. Click Disable DNS.

7. Click OK to save your changes and close the TCP/IP Properties dialog box.

You are returned to the Network window.

8. Click OK.

9. Reboot your PC at the prompt. You may also be prompted to insert your Windows CD.

## Obtaining ISP Configuration Information for Macintosh Computers

As mentioned above, you may need to collect configuration information from your Macintosh so that you can use this information when you configure the DG834GT Super Wireless ADSL Router. Following this procedure is only necessary when your ISP does not dynamically supply the account information.

To get the information you need to configure the router for Internet access:

1. From the Apple menu, select Control Panels, then TCP/IP.

The TCP/IP Control Panel opens, which displays a list of configuration settings. If the "Configure" setting is "Using DHCP Server", your account uses a dynamically-assigned IP address. In this case, close the Control Panel and skip the rest of this section.

2. If an IP address and subnet mask are shown, write down the information.
3. If an IP address appears under Router address, write down the address. This is the ISP's gateway address.
4. If any Name Server addresses are shown, write down the addresses. These are your ISP's DNS addresses.
5. If any information appears in the Search domains information box, write it down.
6. Change the "Configure" setting to "Using DHCP Server".
7. Close the TCP/IP Control Panel.

## **Restarting the Network**

---

Once you have set up your computers to work with the router, you must reset the network for the devices to be able to communicate correctly. Restart any computer that is connected to the firewall.

After configuring all of your computers for TCP/IP networking and restarting them, and connecting them to the local network of your DG834GT Super Wireless ADSL Router, you are ready to access and configure the router.

