

Debre Birhan Polytechnic COLLEGE
under



Ethiopian TVET-System

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT SERVICE Level I

LEARNING GUIDE # 1

Unit of Competence: Connect Hardware Peripherals
Module Title : Connecting Hardware Peripherals
LG Code : ICT ITS1 L01 01
TTLM Code : ICT ITS1 TTLM 0511

LO 1: Confirm Requirements of Clients

INTRODUCTION

Learning Guide # 1

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics –

- Introduction to Computer and Connecting Peripherals
- Identify Client Requirements

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, you will be able to –

- Identify and confirm client peripherals requirements in accordance with organizational standards
- Document client requirements and peripherals needed in line with organizational standards and report findings to the appropriate person
- Verify client requirements with appropriate person in line with organizational standards and reporting procedures
- Take action to ensure client support expectations are covered by vendor warranty and support services

Learning Activities

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
 2. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets 1” in pages 3-15.
 3. Accomplish the “Self-check” in page 16.
 4. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Information Sheet 2”. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity # 1.
 5. Submit your accomplished Self-check. This will form part of your training portfolio.
 6. Read the information written in the “Information Sheet 2” in pages 17-28.
 7. Accomplish the “Self-check” in page 29.
 8. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation Sheet” in pages 30-32. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity # 2.
 9. Read the “Operation Sheet” and try to understand the procedures discussed.
 10. Do the “LAP test” in page 43 (if you are ready) and show your output to your teacher. Your teacher will evaluate your output either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to Learning Guide 2.
- Your teacher will evaluate your output either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to the next topic.

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LEARNING GUIDE # 2

Unit of Competence: Connect Hardware Peripherals
Module Title : Connecting Hardware Peripherals
LG Code : ICT ITS1 L02 02
TTLM Code : ICT ITS1 TTLM 0511

LO 2: Obtain Required Peripherals

INTRODUCTION

Learning Guide # 2

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics –

- Obtaining hardware peripherals
- Hardware inventories

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, you will be able to –

- Obtain peripherals under instruction from appropriate person
- Enter peripherals into equipment inventory according to organizational standards
- Validate that contents of delivered components and physical contents match the packing list and resolve discrepancies, if necessary
- Store peripherals according to vendor/manual guidelines

Learning Activities

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
 2. Read the information written in the "Information Sheets 1" in pages 3-5.
 3. Accomplish the "Self-check" in page 6.
 4. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to "Information Sheet 2". However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity # 1.
 5. Submit your accomplished Self-check. This will form part of your training portfolio.
 6. Read the information written in the "Information Sheet 2" in pages 7-13.
 7. Accomplish the "Self-check" in page 14.
 8. Do the "LAP test" in pages 15-16 (if you are ready) and show your output to your teacher. Your teacher will evaluate your output either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to Learning Guide 3.
- Your teacher will evaluate your output either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to the next topic.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT SERVICE Level I

LEARNING GUIDE # 3

Unit of Competence: Connect Hardware Peripherals
Module Title : Connecting Hardware Peripherals
LG Code : ICT ITS1 L03 03
TTLM Code : ICT ITS1 TTLM 0511

LO 3: Connect hardware peripherals

INTRODUCTION

Learning Guide # 3

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics –

- Avoiding disruption to the client
- Connecting and configuring hardware peripherals
- Testing devices and creating a test plan

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, you will be able to –

- Verify timeframe for installation schedule with the client in accordance with the organization requirements
- Remove and/or replace old peripherals with minimum disruption to clients taking into account environmental considerations and OHS standards
- Connect new peripherals with minimum disruption to clients and taking into account the operating system procedures
- Configure the computer to accept the new peripherals
- Test hardware peripherals and confirm client satisfaction, particular attention must be paid to possible impact on other systems and adjustments are made as required

Learning Activities

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
 2. Read the information written in the "Information Sheets 1-2" in pages 3-6.
 3. Accomplish the "Self-check" in page 7.
 4. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to "Information Sheet 3". However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity # 1.
 5. Submit your accomplished Self-check. This will form part of your training portfolio.
 6. Read the information written in the "Information Sheet 3" in pages 8-10.
 7. Accomplish the "Self-check" in page 11.
 8. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to "Operation Sheet" in pages 12-41. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity # 2.
 9. Read the "Operation Sheet" and try to understand the procedures discussed.
 10. Do the "LAP test" in page 42 (if you are ready) and show your output to your teacher. Your teacher will evaluate your output either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to Learning Guide 2.
- Your teacher will evaluate your output either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to the next topic.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT SERVICE Level I

LEARNING GUIDE # 4

Unit of Competence: Connect Hardware Peripherals
Module Title : Connecting Hardware Peripherals
LG Code : ICT ITS1 L04 04
TTLM Code : ICT ITS1 TTLM 0511

LO 4: Connect workstation to the internet

INTRODUCTION

Learning Guide # 4

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics –

- Connecting computer to the internet

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, you will be able to –

- Connect workstations to the internet through the existing internet connection and functionality confirmed
- Launch internet browser software is launched to enable access to the internet and functionality confirmed

Learning Activities

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
 2. Read the information written in the "Information Sheets 1" in pages 3-6.
 3. Accomplish the "Self-check" in pages 7.
 4. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation "Information Sheets 2".
However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity #1 .
 5. Read the information written in the "Information Sheets 2" in pages 8-10.
 6. Accomplish the "Self-check" in pages 11.
 7. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to "Operation Sheet" in pages 12-17.
However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity #2.
 8. Read the "Operation Sheet" and try to understand the procedures discussed.
 9. Do the "LAP test" in page 14 (if you are ready) and show your output to your teacher. Your teacher will evaluate your output either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to Learning Guide 2.
- Your teacher will evaluate your output either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to the next topic.

Information Sheet 1

Connecting computer to the internet

Connecting PC to the Internet

Types of connection

1. Dialup connection

- Dial-up Internet access is a form of Internet access that uses the facilities of the **public switched telephone network (PSTN)** to establish a dialed connection to an Internet service provider (ISP) via telephone lines. allows you to connect to the internet via a local server using a standard 56k modem
- Your PC literally dials (hence the name) a phone number (provided by your ISP) and connects to the server and therefore the internet
- Internet service providers charge by the minute for your dial-up connection

Dial up internet connection advantages

- Very economic and widely available
- Hardware cost are minimal since it uses a standard modem
- Easy configuration
- Convenient for one computer or small network

Dial up connection disadvantages

- The slowest connection
 - Since it uses a 56k modem, it transfers 56 kilo bits a second(7 kB) of data
 - The average webpage size is about 50KByte
 - So it takes 7 seconds to load a webpage
- Your telephone line will be busy when connected

2. Leased connection

- Use a dedicated line to connect to the internet
- We will have a direct internet connection to the internet
- Always on
- Leased internet connection can be found in many forms the popular two are
 - ADSL
 - Cable

ADSL connection

ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line, or DSL for short) is a high-speed Internet access service that utilizes existing copper telephones lines to send and receive data at speeds that far exceed conventional dial-up modems.

The fastest dial-up modems are rated at 57 kilobits per second (Kbps), and usually operate at about 53 Kbps *under good conditions*. By comparison, ADSL allows data stream speeds from 1.5 to 8 megabits per second (Mbps), depending on the grade of ADSL service purchased.

ADSL uses standard telephone lines to transmit upstream and downstream data on a digital frequency, which sets these data streams apart from the analog signals telephones and fax machines use. Because the ADSL signal is operating on a different frequency, the telephone can be used normally, even when surfing the Web with ADSL service. The only requirement will probably be inexpensive DSL filters on each phone or fax line, to remove any "white noise" on the line that might be generated from ADSL service.

The "asymmetric" in ADSL refers to the fact that the downstream data rate, or the data coming to your computer from the Internet, is traveling faster than upstream data, or the data traveling from your computer to the Internet. Upstream data rates are slower because Web page requests are fairly miniscule data strings that do not require much bandwidth to handle efficiently.

Some businesses, however, may require matching upstream rates for uploading large files. SDSL, or *Symmetric* Digital Subscriber Line is an option. "Symmetric" indicates that both data streams are operating at the same speed of 1.5 to 7 Mbps, depending on the grade purchased. SDSL service requires a dedicated telephone line because, unlike ADSL, telephone and fax services cannot share a line with SDSL service. ADSL service requires an Internet service provider (ISP), and ADSL modem. The modem is often provided free of charge, and most ISPs that offer ADSL service require subscriber contracts of one year. ADSL is also more expensive than economical dial-up service, which can cost less than US\$10 per month.

ADSL is an "always on" service, meaning that as long as your computer is powered on, it will automatically stay connected to the Internet unless you manually disconnect via software or hardware. ADSL is especially suited for gamers, CAD use, streaming multimedia and downloading large files. Family members can share ADSL accounts, with a basic monthly fee covering several mailboxes. Unlike dial-up service, which stipulates only one session be instigated at a time, multiple members can be using ADSL service simultaneously on various computers in the house without violating policy.

ADSL is not available to everyone. DSL providers, or even your local phone company, can tell you if service is available in your locale. Speeds will vary depending upon your physical distance from local hubs. Some customers with close proximity may be able to take advantage of newer varieties of ADSL, called ADSL2 and ADSL2+, which have even greater throughput rates, from 12 to 24 Mbps downstream and 1 to 3.5 Mbps upstream.

To generalize ADSL

- It stands for Asymmetric digital subscriber line
- Uses phone line
- The connections work by splitting your phone line into two separate channels, one for data (internet) and one for voice (phone calls), which means you can talk on the phone and be connected to the internet at the same time.
- Have incredible performance compared to dial up
- Have a flat monthly fee

- Come in different speeds specification
 - 256Kbps/128Kbps
 - 512Kbps/128Kbps
 - 1Mbps/256Kbps
 - 2Mbps/512Kbps
 - 8Mbps/1024Kbps
- The first number shows the download speed and the second the upload speed

Advantage of ADSL

- Always on
- Transfer data and voice at the same time
- Fast

Disadvantages of ADSL

- Does not available everywhere
- Additional hardware cost, since it needs a special modem called ADSL modem

3. Cable connection

In telecommunications, cable Internet access, often called simply cable Internet, is a form of broadband Internet access that uses the cable television infrastructure. Like digital subscriber line, cable Internet access provides network edge connectivity (last mile access) from the Internet service provider to an end user. It is integrated into the cable television infrastructure analogously to DSL which uses the existing telephone network. Cable TV networks and telecommunications networks are the two predominant forms of residential Internet access. Recently, both have seen increased competition from fiber deployments, wireless, and mobile networks.

Cable connection has the following characteristics

- It uses a separate cable than phone line to transfer data
- Very fast and reliable
- Fixed monthly fee

Advantage of cable connection

- Very fast
- Always on
- Doesn't affect to make/receive a phone call, since it uses a separate cable

Disadvantages of cable connection

- Doesn't available everywhere
- It needs a special modem called cable modem

Self-Check 1	Written Test
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Name: _____

Date: _____

Instruction: Answer all the questions listed below, if you have some clarifications- feel free to ask your teacher.

1. What are the three types of internet connections? **(3 points)**
2. What facilities does the dial-up connection is using to establish a dialled connection to an (ISP) ? **(1 point)**
3. What does ISP stands for? **(1 point)**
4. Give at least 2 advantages of using a dial-up connection? **(2 points)**
5. Give the 2 disadvantages of using a dial-up connection? **(2 points)**
6. Give at least 2 advantages of using a leased/ADSL connection? **(2 points)**
7. Give the 2 disadvantages of using a leased/ADSL connection? **(2 points)**
8. What type of connection made use of a dedicated line to connect to the internet? **(1 point)**
9. What does ADSL stands for? **(1 point)**
10. Give at least 2 advantages of using a cable connection? **(2 points)**
11. Give the 2 disadvantages of using a cable connection? **(2 points)**
12. In telecommunications, cable Internet access, often called what? **(1point)**

Note: Satisfactory rating – 16 points above / Unsatisfactory - below 16 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Information Sheet 2

Troubleshooting the internet

Troubleshooting

From time to time, you are bound to run into some "potholes" on the information highway. The following are some common problems that you might encounter when using the Internet... along with some possible solutions:

Problem: Can't Connect to the Internet Service Provider

Solutions:

- Make sure your modem is switched on and connected to a live phone line. If necessary, refer to your modem's user manual.
- Make sure your connection software is configured properly. If necessary, refer to the original setup instructions, or call your provider's customer service number.
- You might be having trouble with your phone line. Before attempting a connection, make sure that all phones on the line are hung up, and check for a dial tone. You may experience problems if your modem is "connected" to your phone line by way of a radio-based phone extension. While adequate for voice communications, these extenders usually do not provide a connection that is clean enough (noise-free) for digital transmissions.
- The problem might not be on your end, but might lie with the service provider. Often, if too many users are logged on to a provider's system, the provider will not permit additional connections. Also, the provider might be performing system maintenance (though most providers try to do such work during "off" hours to minimize disruption). If you believe this to be the case, try connecting again until you establish a connection, or try another "point of presence" phone number for your provider.

Problem: Accessing the Web and Other Resources Takes a Long Time

Solutions:

- During particularly busy times, your Internet access provider—along with other servers and gateways on the Net—might slow down substantially. Some providers report that the hours 12 noon - 3 PM and 9 - 11 PM Eastern time are "prime time" because many users are online for fun as well as business. If you experience consistently slow performance within a specific time frame, try logging on at a different time (the early morning hours are typically the least busy).
- If your modem speed is slower than 14.4 kbps accessing the more elaborate graphics and other resources on the Web will be difficult, if not impossible. To enhance the speed at which your computer accesses information on the Net, replace your modem with a model that transmits data at 28.8 kbps or faster.
- Some Internet access providers require that you dial into a special number in order to take advantage of higher speeds (namely 28.8 kbps). Double-check your connection settings to make sure you are dialing in to the number that will offer you the best performance.

- Most Web browsers allow you to turn off the automatic downloading of graphics when accessing a Web site, thereby speeding access time. Although Web sites will not look as attractive when you choose this option, you will access the text and hotlinks (the "guts" of most sites!) much more quickly. And, you can always load the picture later on by clicking on your browser's RELOAD or REFRESH button, or by clicking on the blank placeholder of the page graphic (usually designated by a "?" or other icon).
- Sites that rely on plug-in or helper applications, or that contain special features such as Java applets, usually take longer to load than less complex sites.

Problem: Cannot Access a Particular Web Site

Solutions:

- Web sites are not permanent, and may change URL addresses or even close without notice. In such cases, hotlinks to affected sites are not always updated or deleted right away. If you receive an error message when attempting to access a particular site, try searching for a more up-to-date URL via a Web index.
- Some access providers maintain their own archives (caches) of Web sites in order to speed up access. Sometimes, this archiving process will inadvertently disable certain Web functions, making some pages difficult or impossible to access properly. Also, this archiving process can prevent you from loading the most current version of a page (a dilemma most noticeable when accessing news sites or other resources that change frequently).
- Your access provider may maintain firewalls that prevent you from accessing certain Internet resources for security reasons. Contact your service provider if you believe this to be the case.
- A Webmaster may establish bozo filters that block certain users from accessing Web pages. Some bozo filters are temporary, so wait a few days to see if it is removed. Otherwise, try contacting the Webmaster to see if there are other ways of accessing the site.
- Some Web sites require registration before you can access them. Follow the registration procedure (which may require you to pay a fee before full access is granted).
- Your access software may contain a monitoring application that blocks access to Internet resources considered inappropriate for children. Disable this application if necessary; if you need help, ask your service provider.
- If the server containing the site is overloaded or "down," you will not be able to access the site. Try again later.

Problem: Site Loads, But Features Don't Function Properly

Solutions:

- The site may contain a Java applet, ActiveX control, JavaScript, or some other advanced feature that your browser cannot process. Make sure that:
 - your browser is capable of using such features, and that
 - these capabilities are activated (see your browser's "Preferences" or "Options" menu).
- Download a newer version of your browser if necessary. Look under "Help" in your browser's menu bar to determine its version. For Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer, download Version 3 or higher if you have not already done so.
- Your browser might require a plug-in (auxiliary file) to use a feature contained in the site. Most sites will provide a link for downloading the necessary plug-in; Microsoft Internet Explorer will attempt to download whatever plug-ins it needs automatically.
- If you are on a slow connection (slower than 28.8 kbps), have a slow CPU, or if you are online at a particularly busy time, your system may have trouble downloading or processing the feature. Try again at a different time, or just be patient. If your computer has consistent problems processing Java or ActiveX, disable those capabilities.
- Some "virtual memory" applications, which allow a computer to operate as though it has more RAM than it actually does, can interfere with browsers. If you use virtual memory software and experience frequent problems with your browser, remove the virtual memory software. If your computer needs more memory, upgrade it with actual RAM.
- The site contains non-standard HTML or unusual scripting that is specific to a particular browser. Look for special instructions on the site concerning preferred browsers and plug-ins that enable other browsers to use the features. Many sites offer alternative (usually text-only) pages for users without certain capabilities.
- The site contains code that is erroneous or corrupt. If you believe this to be the case, notify the Webmaster.

Self-Check 1	Written Test
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Name: _____

Date: _____

Instruction: Answer all the questions listed below, if you have some clarifications- feel free to ask your teacher.

- Given the Internet connection problem below, please advise at least 3 solutions for each:

a. Cannot Access a Particular Web Site:

b. Site Loads, But Features Don't Function Properly:

c. Can't Connect to the Internet Service Provider

d. Accessing the Web and Other Resources Takes a Long Time Solutions

Note: Satisfactory rating – 9 points above / Unsatisfactory - below 9 points.

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Operation Sheet 1

Connecting computer to the internet

How to use Internet Connection Sharing

To use Internet Connection Sharing to share your Internet connection, the host computer must have one network adapter that is configured to connect to the internal network, and one network adapter or modem that is configured to connect to the Internet.

On the host computer

On the host computer, follow these steps to share the Internet connection:

1. Log on to the host computer as Administrator or as Owner.
2. Click **Start**, and then click **Control Panel**.
3. Click **Network and Internet Connections**.
4. Click **Network Connections**.
5. Right-click the connection that you use to connect to the Internet. For example, if you connect to the Internet by using a modem, right-click the connection that you want under **Dial-up**.
6. Click **Properties**.
7. Click the **Advanced** tab.
8. Under **Internet Connection Sharing**, select the **Allow other network users to connect through this computer's Internet connection** check box.
9. If you are sharing a dial-up Internet connection, select the **Establish a dial-up connection whenever a computer on my network attempts to access the Internet** check box if you want to permit your computer to automatically connect to the Internet.
10. Click **OK**. You receive the following message:

When Internet Connection Sharing is enabled, your LAN adapter will be set to use IP address 192.168.0.1. Your computer may lose connectivity with other computers on your network. If these other computers have static IP addresses, it is a good idea to set them to obtain their IP addresses automatically. Are you sure you want to enable Internet Connection Sharing?

11. Click **Yes**.

The connection to the Internet is shared to other computers on the local area network (LAN). The network adapter that is connected to the LAN is configured with a static IP address of 192.168.0.1 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0

On the client computer

To connect to the Internet by using the shared connection, you must confirm the LAN adapter IP configuration, and then configure the client computer. To confirm the LAN adapter IP configuration, follow these steps:

1. Log on to the client computer as Administrator or as Owner.
2. Click **Start**, and then click **Control Panel**.
3. Click **Network and Internet Connections**.
4. Click **Network Connections**.
5. Right-click **Local Area Connection**, and then click **Properties**.
6. Click the **General** tab, click **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** in the **This connection uses the following items** list, and then click **Properties**.
7. In the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** dialog box, click **Obtain an IP address automatically** (if it is not already selected), and then click **OK**.

Note You can also assign a unique static IP address in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.0.254. For example, you can assign the following static IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway:

8. IP Address 192.168.0.2
9. Subnet mask 255.255.255.0
10. Default gateway 192.168.0.1
11. In the **Local Area Connection Properties** dialog box, click **OK**.
12. Quit Control Panel.

To configure the client computer to use the shared Internet connection, follow these steps:

1. Click **Start**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Network and Internet Connections**.
3. Click **Internet Options**.
4. In the **Internet Properties** dialog box, click the **Connections** tab.
5. Click the **Setup** button.

The New Connection Wizard starts.

6. On the **Welcome to the New Connection Wizard** page, click **Next**.
7. Click **Connect to the Internet**, and then click **Next**.
8. Click **Set up my connection manually**, and then click **Next**.
9. Click **Connect using a broadband connection that is always on**, and then click **Next**.
10. On the **Completing the New Connection Wizard** page, click **Finish**.
11. Quit Control Panel.

When you now start Microsoft Internet Explorer, the client computer will try to connect to the Internet by using the host computer's shared Internet connection.

Troubleshooting

When you turn on Internet Connection Sharing on the host computer, the host computer's LAN adapter is automatically assigned the IP address of 192.168.0.1. Therefore, one of the following situations may occur:

- **IP address conflict**

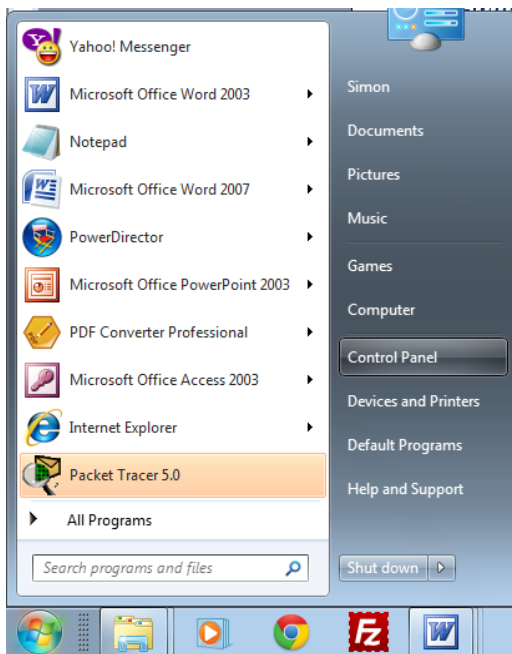
Each computer on the LAN must have a unique IP address. If more than one computer has the same IP address, an IP conflict occurs, and one of the network adapters turns off until the conflict is resolved. To resolve this conflict, configure the client computer to automatically obtain an IP address, or assign it a unique IP address.

- **Loss of network connectivity**

If your network is configured with a different IP address range than Internet Connection Sharing uses, you will lose network connectivity with the host computer. To resolve this issue, configure the client computers to automatically obtain an IP address, or assign each client computer a unique IP address in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.0.254.

Connecting to the internet using DSL in Windows 7

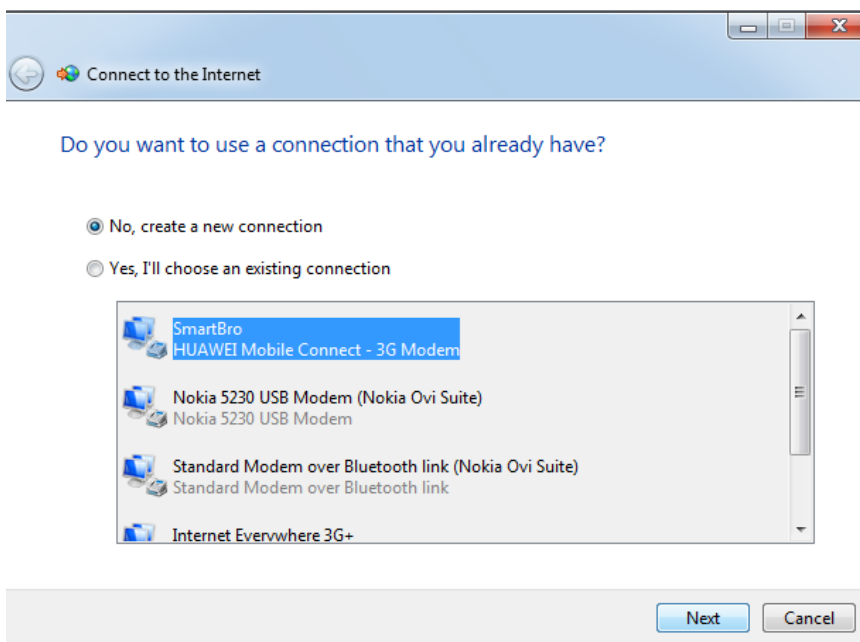
- From the **Start** menu, choose **Control Panel**.



- On the **Control Panel**, click on **Connect to the Internet** on the Network and Internet.

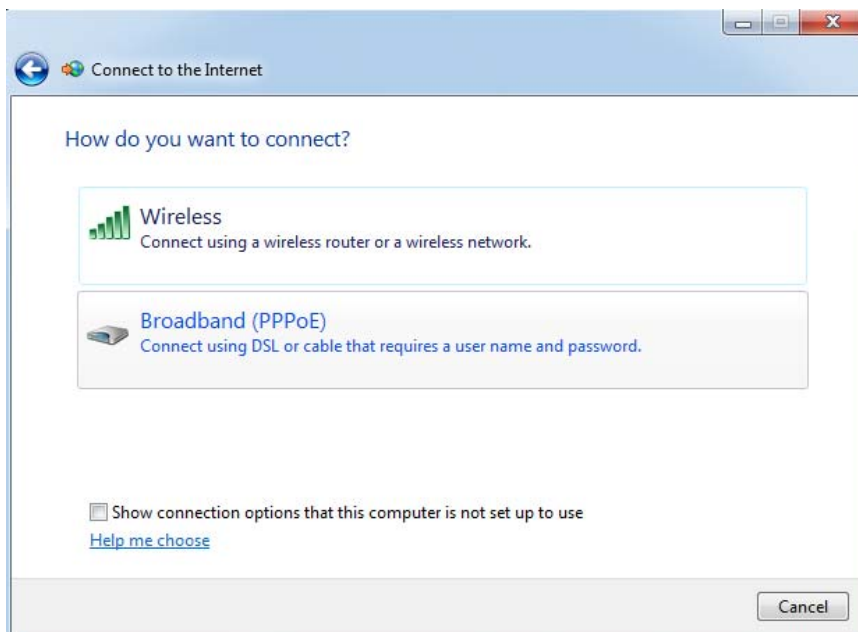


- A dialog box will appear asking if "Do you want to use a connection that you already have?"
- Choose **No, create a new connection**.

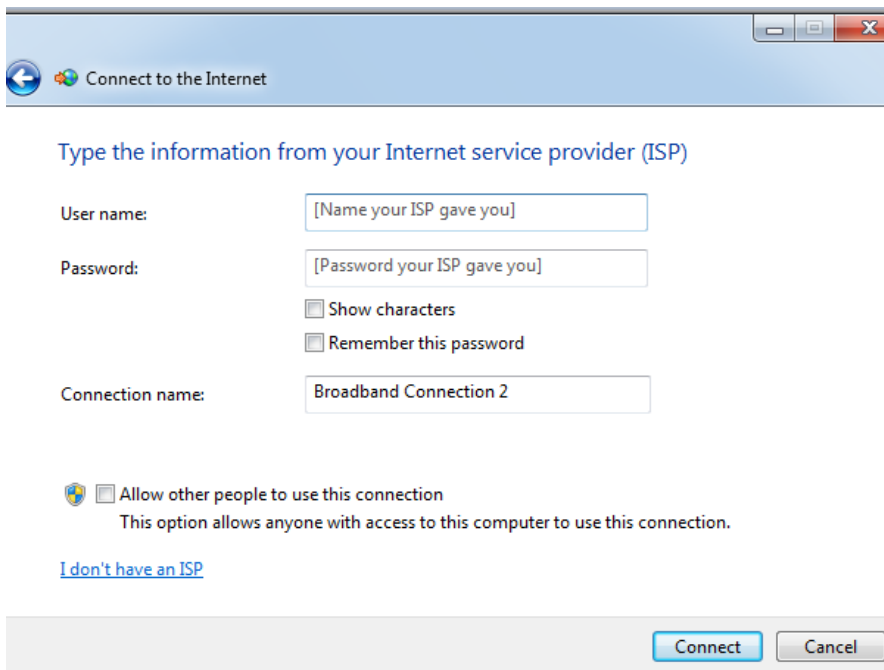


- Then click **next button**.

- It will again prompt you on **How do you want to connect?**

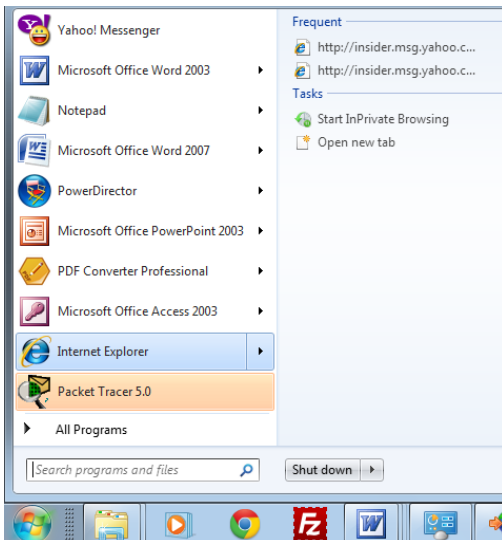


- Click on **Broadband (PPPoE)**
Connect using DSL or cable that require a user name and password.
- Type the **username** and **password** that your internet provider gave you
- Then type what **broadband connection name** you want for your DSL connection

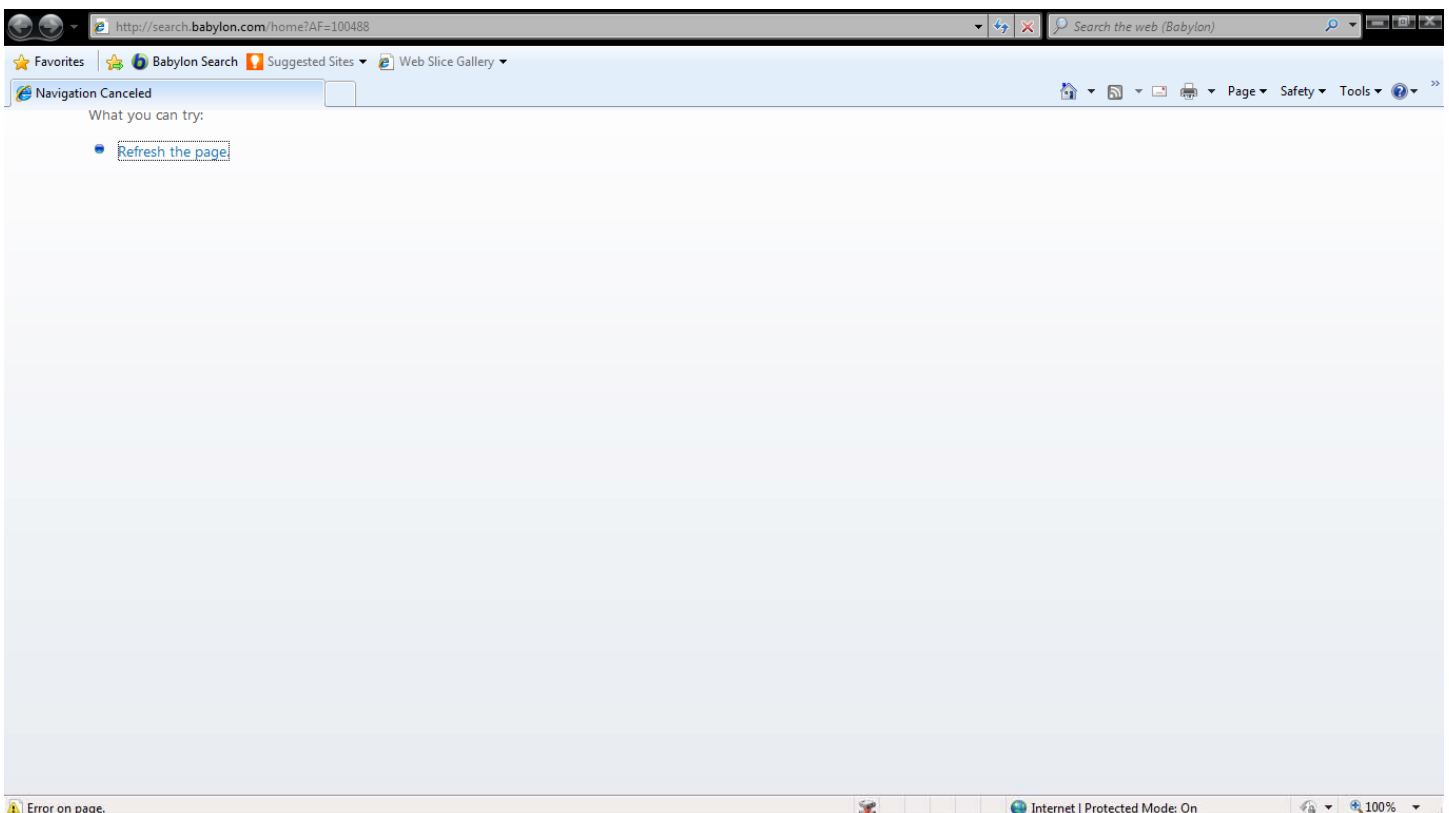


- Then click **Connect**.

- You have just set-up a DSL connection. You can now start browsing the web using any of the internet browser. You may any of the common browser like Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox.
- To launch it, click on the **start menu** then click **Internet explorer**



- You are now ready to browse the web



Lap Test

Practical Demonstration

Name: _____

Date: _____

Time started: _____

Time finished: _____

- You are required to create a new connection and needs to be able to connect to the internet.

- *Your teacher will evaluate your output either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory, you can proceed to the next topic.*