QUICK GUIDE FOR CONFIGURING INTERNET SETTINGS

This document is a Quick Guide for configuring Internet settings before accessing the Internet. Information concerning the settings must be obtained from Internet service provider. The service provider may be able to configure the access point for you via a special SMS message, or a WWW page, which sets all the necessary Internet access settings. To define the Internet settings manually, press **Settings** in the main view of the Internet application.

To define an Internet access point
1 In the Internet settings main view choose *Internet access* and press **Change**.
2 To define a new Internet access point, press **New**. To modify or change an existing IAP, press **Edit**.
Note: The Internet settings apply to Mail, WWW and Telnet.

The Internet settings are:

Modem initialisation – Enables you to define the modem settings of your communicator.

> *Autobauding* – The data transmission rate is determined automatically. Most networks support this option.

> *Fixed 9600 b/s* – A fixed data transmission rate is used. If you have problems with making a data call, try this option.

> *Fixed 14400 b/s* – Can be used if supported by the network. Do not use this option, unless you are sure your network supports it.

> *Custom* – When a data call is established, the modem is initialised according to the string you enter here.

Autodisconnect time: None/2/5/10 minutes – The connection to the Internet will automatically close after the inactivity period defined here.

V.42bis compression: On/Off – Speeds up data transfer, e.g. sending or receiving mail, when supported by the cellular network. Set this to *Off*, unless you are sure your network supports this option.

Data call barring – You can restrict your data calls in the same way as your voice calls. To see the current barring mode, press **Get status**. To cancel all barrings, press **Cancel data barrings**.

Internet access – Lists the defined Internet access points. You can configure the communicator differently for each Internet access point. Press **Edit** to change the settings of an existing access point. Press **New** to define a new access point. Press **Delete** to remove an access point.

> *Provider name* – The name of the Internet service provider. If you define the access point manually, the name can be edited freely.

> **Note:** The exact values of the settings are provided by your Internet service provider.

> *Phone number* – The telephone number of the Internet access point.

> *User name* – Enter your user name if required by the Internet service provider. The user name may be needed in the PPP authentication process.

> *Prompt password: Yes / No* – If you must enter a new password every time you log on to a server, or you do not want to save your password, set this to *Yes*.

> *Password* – Enter your password if required by the Internet service provider. The password may be needed in the PPP authentication process.

Advanced settings – Opens a new set of options with which you can further adjust the Internet access point, if required:

Modem initialisation – Enter any modem initialisation string containing AT commands here, if needed. This initialisation string is executed after the initialisation string you define in the *Modem initialisation: Custom* option of the Internet settings.

Login customisation: None/Manual – Some Internet access points do not automatically enable PPP. In such cases you need to choose either *Manual*, as it allows you to enter your login name and password manually in a terminal connection, or press **New** in the pop-up box, to write and save a new login script. If you choose *None*, your password and user name are automatically taken from the Internet access point settings. For more information on login scripts, see the *scripts.txt* file on the diskette supplied with the communicator.

PPP compression: On/Off – Speeds up data transfer when supported by the remote PPP server. If you have problems with establishing a connection, try setting this to *Off*.

IP address – The IP address of the communicator.

Default gateway – The IP address of the system that is a gateway out of the local network.

Network mask – Shows which portion of the IP address of the communicator identifies the network.

Primary nameserver – The IP address of the primary nameserver.

Secondary nameserver – The IP address of the secondary nameserver.

Tip: Some Internet service providers refer to these nameservers as DNS1 and DNS2.