



Windows NT

PC Configuration Guide for DSL Multi-User Service and Single-User Service with Static IP



Windows NT Setup

How to configure PC network and Gateway IP addresses:

1. Enter the Control Panel as shown in figure 1.

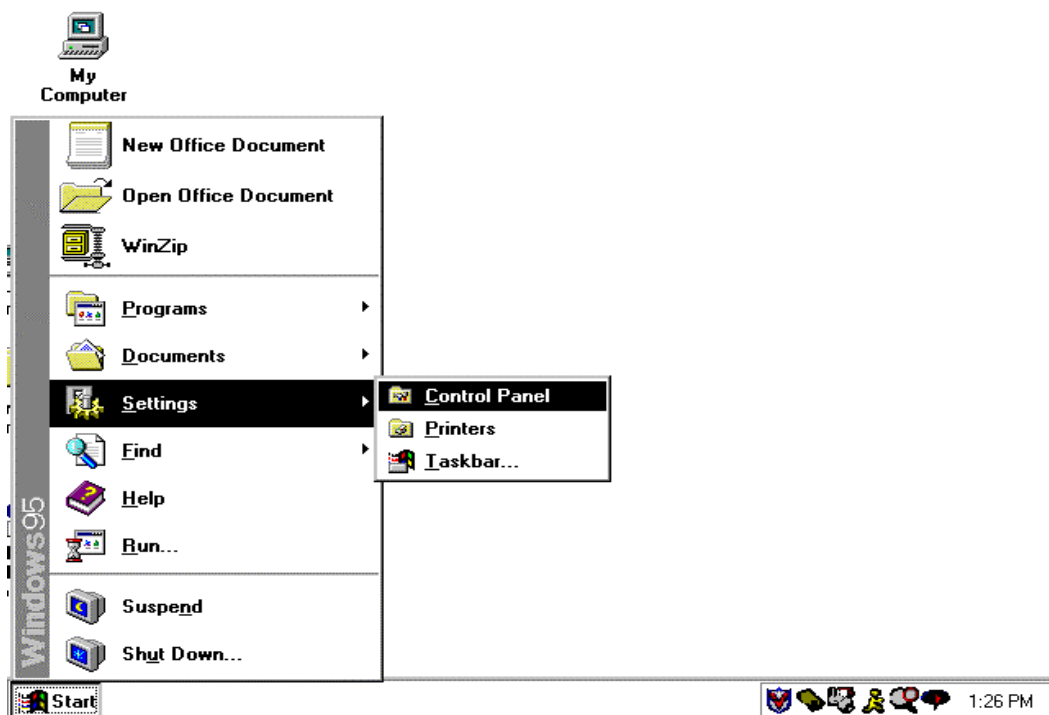


Figure 1 – How to access the Control Panel

2. Once in the Control Panel window, use the mouse to click twice on the Network Icon as shown in figure 2.



Figure 2 – Network Icon

3. On the following screen select "Protocols" tab.

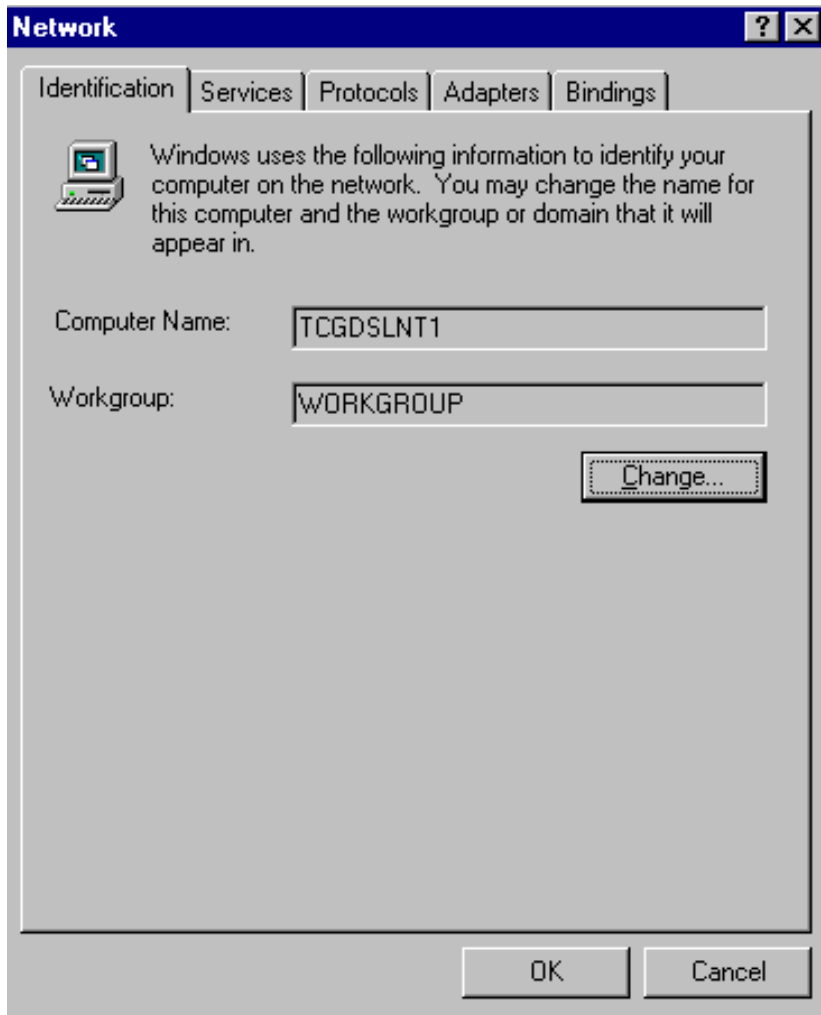


Figure 3 – Network Dialog Box

4. If "TCP/IP Protocol" is already listed on the network protocols dialog box, as in figure 4, please go to step 8. Otherwise, click on "Add" in the Network Protocols Dialog Box.

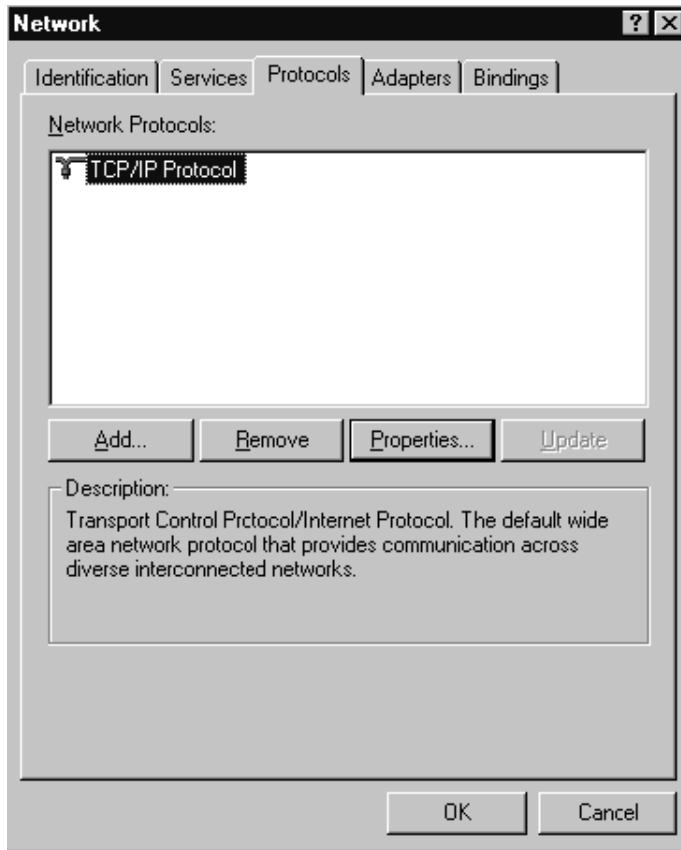


Figure 4 – Network Protocol Dialog Box

5. On the following screen, select “TCP/IP Protocol” as the network protocol.

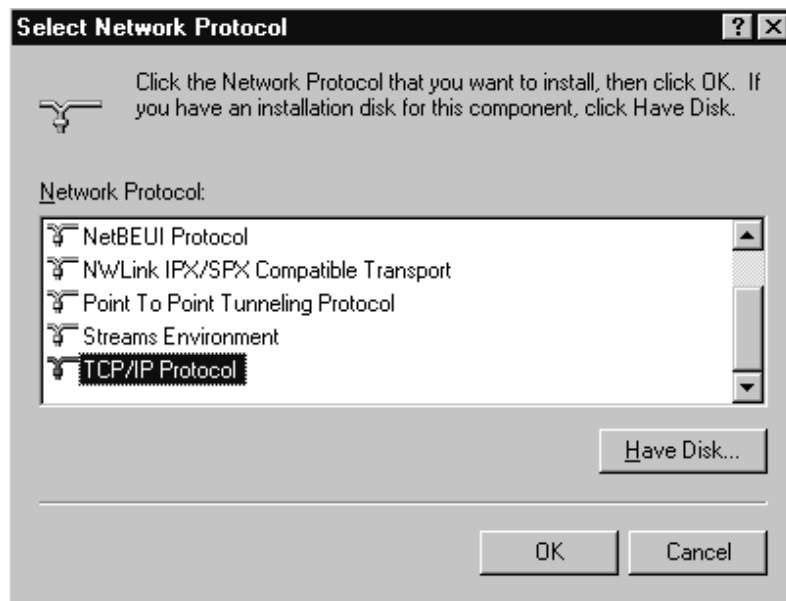


Figure 5 – Network Protocol

6. On the following screen, type in “C:\i386” if the i386 folder is on C drive.

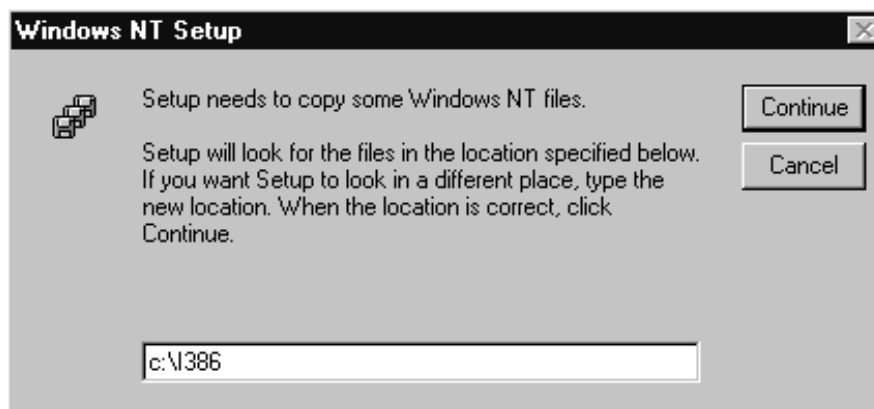


Figure 6 – Network Protocol Drivers

7. Click on the “Continue” button to install the network protocol drivers.

8. Click on "TCP/IP" and select "Properties", and figure 7 will be shown.

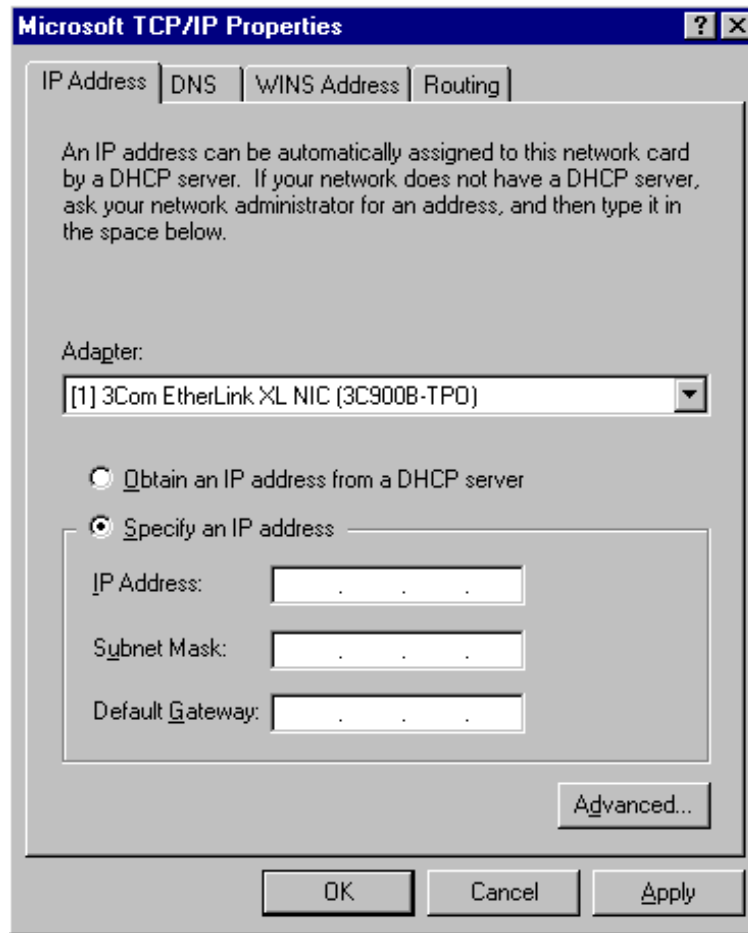


Figure 7 – TCP/IP Properties

9. If the xDSL router is running DHCP, please select "Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server", otherwise, select "specify an IP address".

Using the values provided by AT&T, fill in the following fields:

IP Address
Subnet Mask
Default Gateway

10. When all the fields are correct, click on "Apply", and then click on "OK".

How to Configure DNS:

1. Select "DNS" Configuration tab, and use the following screen to input the Domain Name Servers.

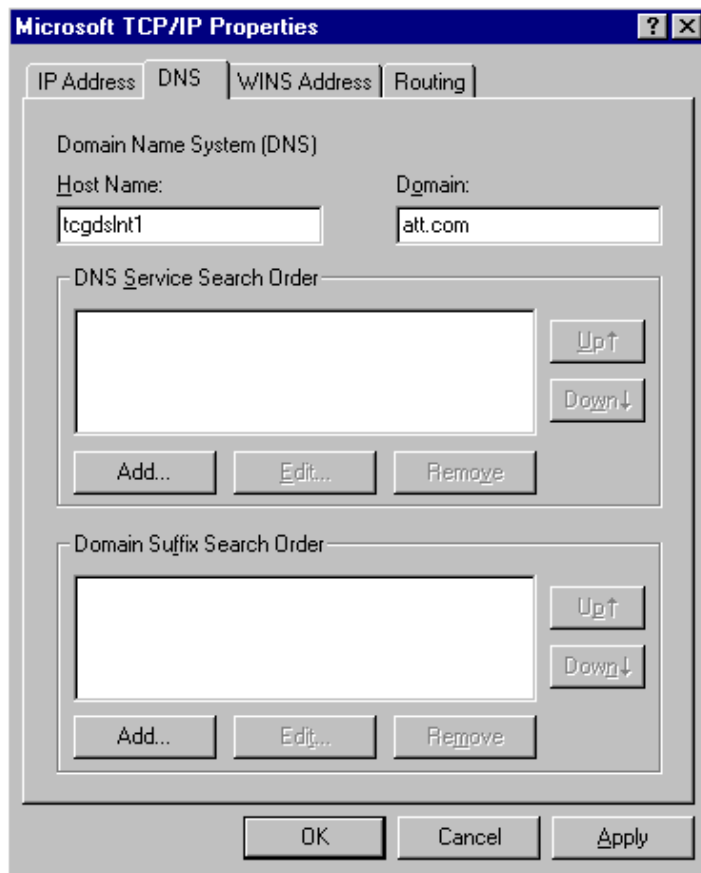


Figure 8 – TCP/IP Properties: DNS Configuration

If you are not running your own DNS, and are using your DSL connection for Internet access, AT&T provides 2 DNS servers that you can use. You should add both DNS servers into your computer's configuration, putting the DNS server that is geographically closest to you first followed by the second server (to provide you with a backup in case the first server is unavailable). Putting the servers in this order will give you the best performance.

If your location is in the eastern half of the US, list the servers in this order:

12.127.16.83
12.127.17.83

If your location is in the western half of the US, list the servers in this order:

12.127.17.83
12.127.16.83

If you're running a DNS on one of your own computers, you should use the IP address of that computer. Since this computer is in your own location, it will give you the best possible performance.

2. Enter the IP addresses of the Domain Name Servers as follows:

Enter two addresses in the “dotted quad” box to the left of the “ADD” button, one at a time and press “Add” after each.

When the two addresses have been entered and appear in the box below the entry field, accept the results by selecting the “OK” button at the bottom.

3. Click on “OK” again, when the screen in figure 9 is displayed.



Figure 9 – Network Protocol Box.

7. Click on “OK” when you are prompted to restart the computer.

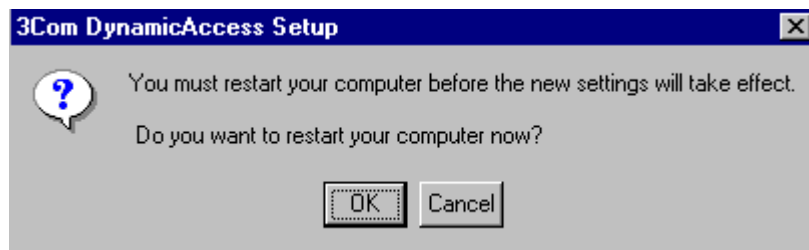


Figure 10 – Restarting the Computer

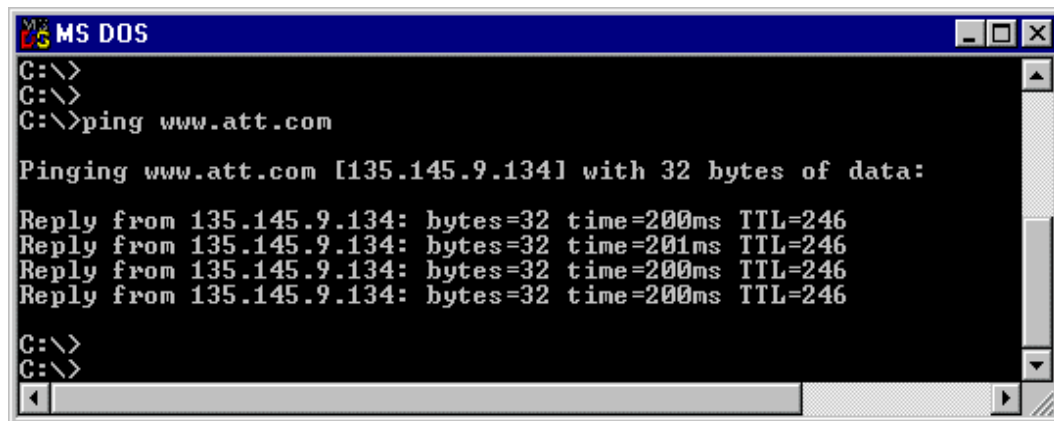
Test Network Connectivity:

Perform the following test commands to verify the operation your configuration.

1. Click on the Start icon, select Run, and type "ipconfig".

Verify that the output of the command contains the IP address, the Subnet Mask, and the Default Gateway that were provided to you by AT&T.

2. At the DOS command line, type in: **Ping att.com** to check if the Domain Name Server can resolve the address name, as in the following figure:



```
MS DOS
C:\>
C:\>
C:\>ping www.att.com

Pinging www.att.com [135.145.9.134] with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 135.145.9.134: bytes=32 time=200ms TTL=246
Reply from 135.145.9.134: bytes=32 time=201ms TTL=246
Reply from 135.145.9.134: bytes=32 time=200ms TTL=246
Reply from 135.145.9.134: bytes=32 time=200ms TTL=246

C:\>
C:\>
```

Figure 11 – Ping Command Output

The fields that are most critical to view are 'Time' and the 'Reply' field. The 'Reply' field receives an ICMP echo from the address that you are sending packets. The 'Time' field represented in milliseconds, measures the round trip time of a packet (ICMP packet). The lower the values in the 'Time' field the faster the connection.

Additional Connectivity Diagnostics

The Netstat command may be used to troubleshoot a connection to the Internet. The command displays statistics such as: server interfaces, network connections, and sub mask used.

To run this command, type the following at the DOS prompt:

Netstat -r to display the contents of the routing table.

Netstat ? to view the parameters associated with the command.

Please view the Operating system Help files for detailed descriptions of the *Netstat Command*.