



How to setup ICS with  
Windows 98  
and  
Windows XP



As many households now have more than 1 PC, the typical setup in most houses is :

- Dad has a new all singing all dancing Windows XP machine
- The kids have dad's old windows 98 machine.
- The kids want on the internet but dad is hogging the computer with the internet connection on his super fast XP machine.

**How can you get round it?**

The solution is really easy, you need to buy a small amount of equipment and do a little bit of configuration.

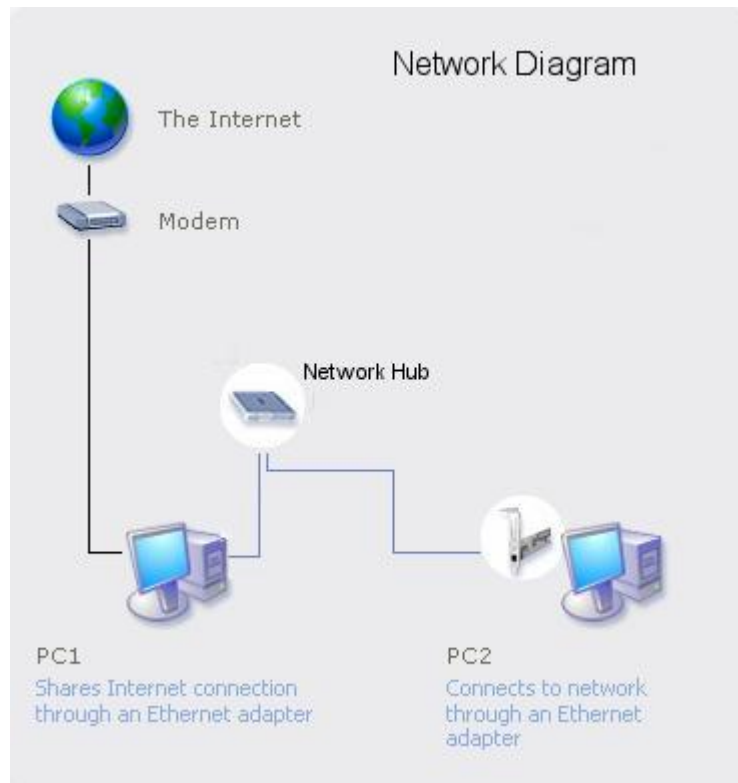


Figure 1.

The diagram above is probably the easiest way to setup your network; an external broadband modem is shown this can be substituted for an internal broadband modem or a normal internal/external Dial-Up modem.

A hub is shown, this is a good choice as it will allow you to add more PC's to the network as and when. You can use a crossover cable if a hub is not available.

## **What do I need**

1. A network Hub

*A device that is the central point for relaying signals between parts of a network*

2. 2 Network Cards (NIC)

*A computer circuit board or card that is installed in a computer so that it can be connected to a network*

3. 2 RJ 45 Network Cables

## **Where do I start**

Install both NIC's , connect the Network cables to the NIC's and to the HUB

## **Hosts and Clients**

Each of the PCs in the network will require a bit of basic configuration.

This varies between the computer that is directly connected to the Internet (the host) and the remaining PCs, called 'clients'.

NB: You can run any combination of Windows Operating systems on host and client machines. I suggest you make the XP machine the client though.

There are differences in the set-up instructions depending on the operating system and whether machines are running as hosts or clients.

I've provided instructions for: Host computer running Windows XP Client computer running Windows 98

## Setting up a host computer running Windows XP

Click on Start and scroll to Programs > Accessories > Communications > Network Setup Wizard;



Figure 2.

When prompted, select “This computer connects directly to the Internet. The other computers on my network connect to the Internet through this computer”

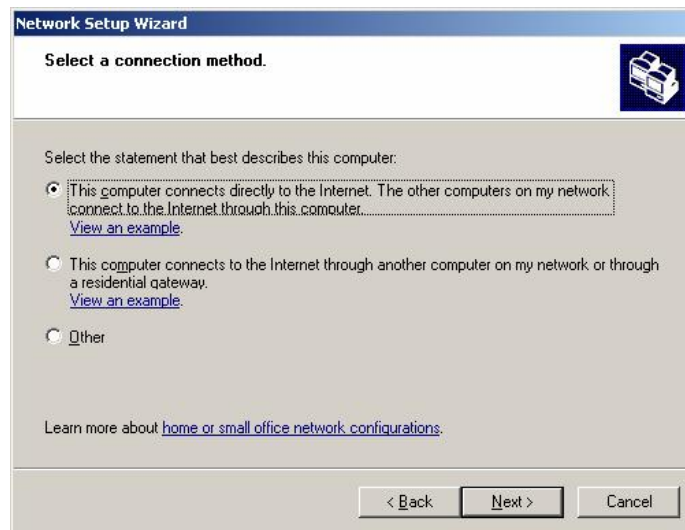


Figure 3.

A list of your computer's network connections will now be displayed.

Click on the entry corresponding to your Internet connection;

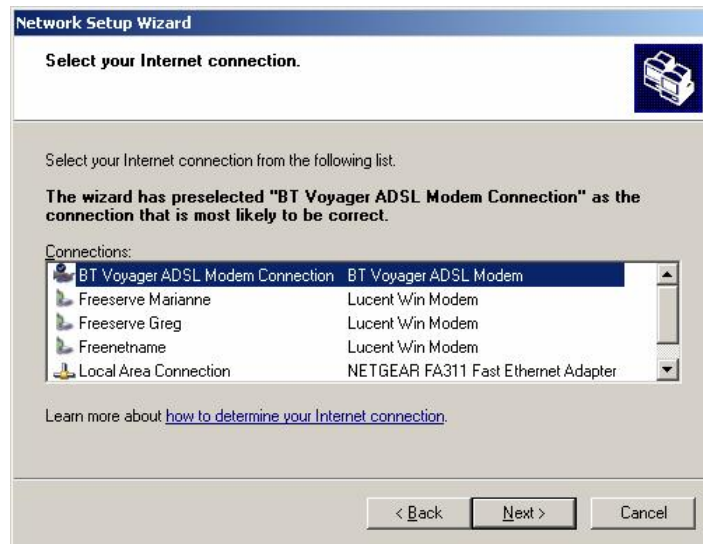


Figure 4.

When prompted, select Determine the appropriate connections for me;

The wizard will now show you your computer details and your workgroup name. Click Next;

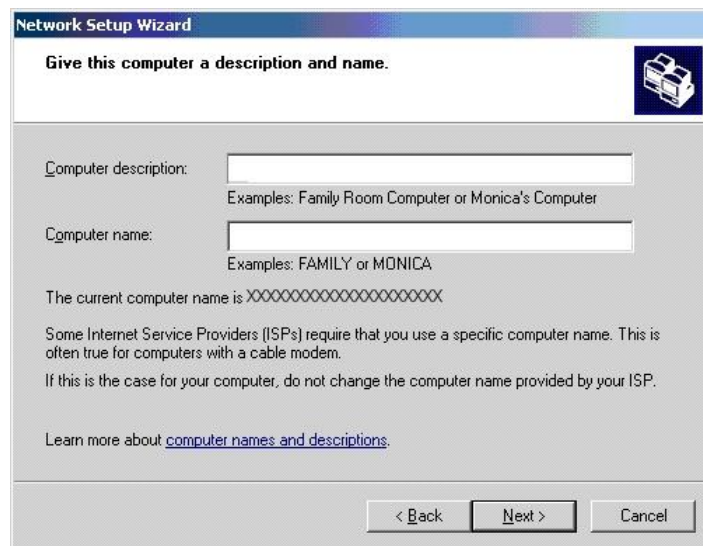


Figure 5.

Apply the new settings and wait;

When you restart your machine, the required network connections for Internet sharing should have been established.

## Setting up a Client Computer running windows 98

You need your Windows 98 setup CD handy.

I'd like to mention here that as soon as you install a NIC in your computer you get the icon of "Network Neighbourhood" on your desktop, so your next step is to create the "neighbourhood".

For that you have to set an identity for each computer.

Right click on the "Network Neighbourhood" and click on "Properties".

Click on second tab - "Identification" - and christen your machines the way you want but keep the surname (workgroup) the same to make them a family.

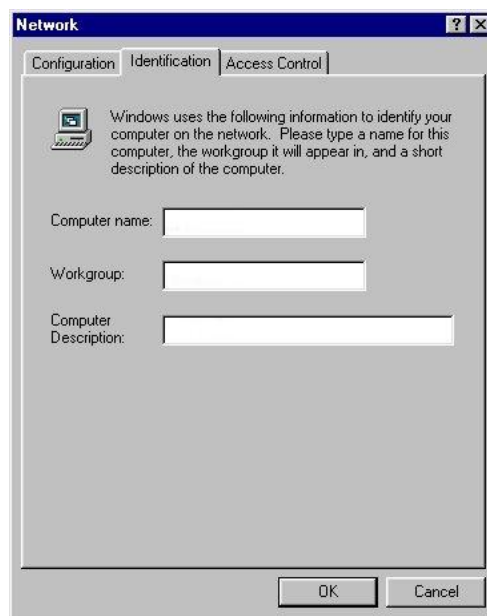


Figure 6.

Now go to the first tab - "Configuration" - and see what you've got.

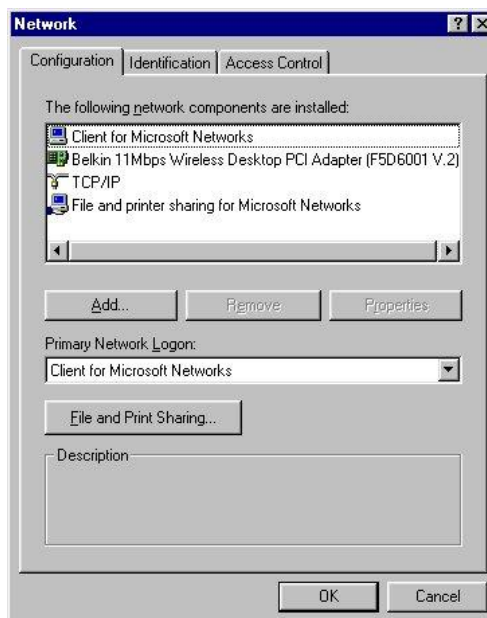


Figure 7.

Scroll down in the window and check what is in there.

At the minimum, to be able to connect your computers, you should have:

- Client for Microsoft Networks
- Your NIC
- TCP/IP
- File and printer sharing for Microsoft Networks.

If you do not have them:

Click on "Add" ·<sup>1</sup>

In the new window highlight "Service",

Click "Add"

Highlight either "Client", "Adapter", "Protocol" or "Service". "

Click Add

If you have to add more "Protocols" or "Services". Go back to ·<sup>1</sup>

At any time decline Windows' proposal to restart until you are done.

Click OK to close each open Network properties window. Windows will load the files it needs then ask to reboot. Let it reboot.

Now restart and come back on the same way, as we are not finished yet.

After the computer reboots, you're ready to configure the TCP/IP settings. After restart you will be asked to provide a password. A password does not need to be provided - If you don't want a password just click on OK.

If you do enter a password, remember it. !!

## Assigning IP addresses

Finally, you should assign IP addresses to each computer.

If you are going to let windows do the work the best way ahead is to allow windows to assign IP address's

To do that you must follow the same procedure as before. Right click on "Network Neighbourhood", click on Properties, stay in configuration tab where you scroll down to "TCP/IP >Your NIC", highlight that and click on "Properties". A second window will pop up and you should go for the "IP Address" tab. Check the radio button that reads "Automatic"

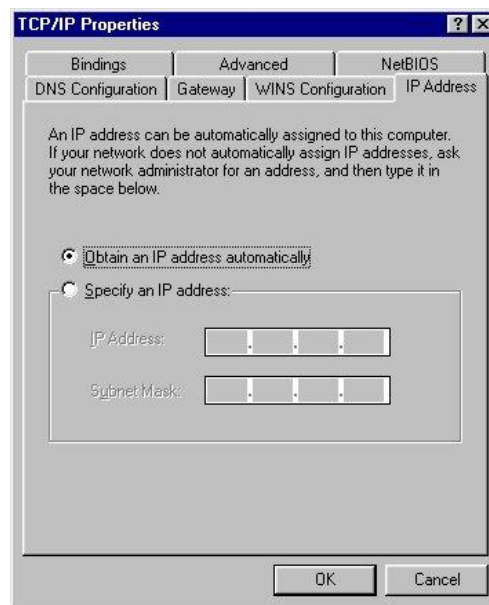


Figure 8.

After that click OK and again OK and Windows will ask you to restart. You must restart computer for the changes to take effect.

## Enabling file and printer sharing

Open Explorer (Windows Explorer) and right click on a file, a folder or a drive you want to share. In the menu there is an option called "Sharing". Click on it and make the decisions you need as for what you want to allow (reading, full access, etc.).

Click OK and you are done.

You should do the same for the printer(s) on the systems connected direct to the printers.

Don't forget to share the printers!

You can share files and printers now.

Note: To see your computers on the network you should have at least one file shared on each.

The printer's driver has to be installed on each computer.

The difference is when you install it on the computers that are not connected directly to the printer.

For that, when you add your printer you should go for the "Network Printer" option and browse for the printer you want to add.

Important: Not all printers are able to handle that. I know for sure that the Lexmark 1000 is not able to print correctly when working on a network.

Second point to keep in mind is that you must have the computer directly attached to the printer ON in order to be able to print from any other computer in your network.