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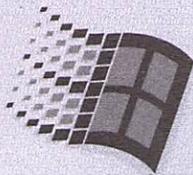
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PC only

Getting Started

Microsoft

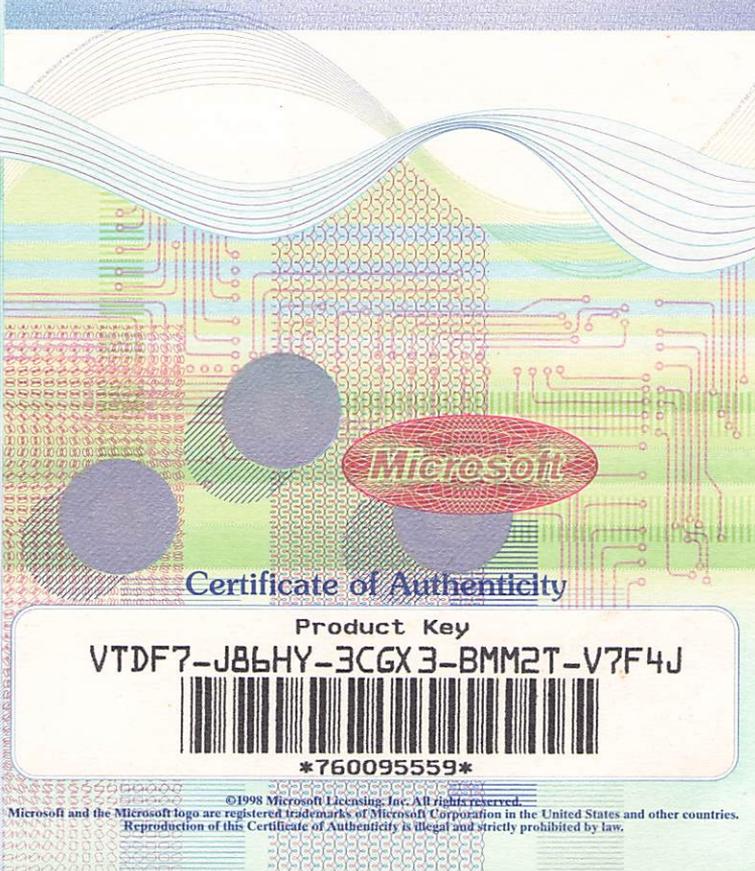
**Windows 98**



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# Getting Started

**Microsoft Windows 98**

**Microsoft Corporation**

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# Preface

*Getting Started* introduces you to Microsoft® Windows® 98 and helps you get the operating system up and running right away. In addition to learning how to install Windows 98, you learn how to use the desktop and you find out about new features. You also get information about advanced issues, such as connecting to a network, and find answers to commonly asked questions.

## How to Use *Getting Started*

Whether you're already familiar with or new to an operating system such as Windows 98, you can find useful information in the *Getting Started* book. You can navigate this book several ways: you can complete the chapters sequentially, you can use the chapter-opening outlines to find the topics you want, and you can look up terms in the index to go directly to the information you want.

The following table is a guide to using this book.

<b>If you are</b>	<b>Read</b>
New to computers	Appendix A, "Using a Mouse" Chapter 3, "Using Your Desktop"
New to Windows 98	Chapter 1, "Welcome" Chapter 2, "Installing Windows 98" Chapter 3, "Using Your Desktop" Chapter 4, "Customizing Your Desktop"
Installing Windows 98	Chapter 2, "Installing Windows 98"
New to the Internet	Chapter 1, "Welcome" Appendix B, "Internet Basics"
Customizing the desktop	Chapter 4, "Customizing Your Desktop"
Configuring hardware	Chapter 5, "Advanced Issues"

## Conventions

In Windows 98, there are usually several ways to perform a task. For example, if you want to copy a file, you can:

- Click the Copy command on the Edit menu.
- Click the Copy toolbar button.
- Click and drag the file by using the right mouse button.

For simplicity and consistency, this book describes the menu method of performing tasks. Other conventions used in this book are listed in the following table.

Convention	Meaning
<b>Bold</b>	In procedures, indicates text that you type or the name of a screen object (such as a menu or button).
<i>Italic</i>	Indicates a glossary term.
Double-click	Refers to quickly clicking the primary mouse button (usually the left mouse button) twice. If you're using the single-click option, you should click only once when documentation tells you to double-click.
Right-click	Refers to clicking the secondary mouse button (usually the right mouse button) once. Right-clicking opens a shortcut menu.

The following table identifies symbols and margin icons.

Icon	Meaning
▶	Identifies a procedure.
	Indicates a reference to additional information.

## If Windows Looks or Acts Differently

Because Windows 98 is customizable, your copy may vary slightly from illustrations in this book. You may also notice slight differences in how Windows 98 responds—for example, whether you single-click or double-click to perform tasks.

## CHAPTER 1

# Welcome



Welcome to the Microsoft Windows 98 operating system. Working in Windows is more fun and productive than ever. The World Wide Web is easily accessible from anywhere in Windows. Enhancements to the desktop, taskbar, and Start menu help you open shortcuts and programs quickly. New features help you work faster and more efficiently, while the new design of Windows 98 makes it the most customizable, usable version of Windows yet.

**Contents**

Windows 98 at a Glance

Where to Find Information

Resources Included with Windows 98

Additional Resources

If You're New to Windows

If You've Used Windows Before

What's New Since Windows 95

What's Changed Since Windows 3.1

## Windows 98 at a Glance

Windows is now easier to use, more reliable, and more entertaining than ever. Many of the exciting Windows 98 features are summarized below. For more detailed information about these features and others, see “If You’ve Used Windows Before,” later in this chapter.

### Easier to Use

Navigating around your computer is easier than ever, thanks to *desktop* options such as single-clicking to open files and the addition of browse buttons in every window. You can now use multiple monitors with a single computer, dramatically increasing the size of your workspace. Installing new hardware is easy because Windows 98 supports the *Universal Serial Bus (USB)* standard, allowing you to plug in new hardware and use it immediately—without restarting your computer. With Windows 98, you can also use digital cameras and other digital imaging devices.

### More Reliable

You can access the *Support Online* Web site for answers to common questions and to keep your copy of Windows up to date. Windows 98 tools can help you regularly test your hard disk and check your system files—and even automatically fix some problems. The troubleshooters and Dr. Watson diagnostic tool also help you solve computer problems.

### Faster

Windows and programs open faster than ever before. By using the Maintenance wizard, you can easily improve your computer’s speed and efficiency. The power management feature allows newer computers to go into hibernation mode and awaken instantly, instead of requiring you to shut down and restart your computer. Also, you can use the *FAT32 file system* to store files more efficiently and save hard disk space.

### True Web Integration

Using the *World Wide Web* is easier than ever. The Internet Connection wizard makes connecting to the Web simple. Using Microsoft FrontPage® Express, you can create your own Web pages. By using the Web-style *Active Desktop™*, you can view Web pages in any window—you can even make your favorite Web page your desktop wallpaper. Through the channel feature, you can subscribe to Web sites, including those of leading *content providers* such as Disney and Time-Warner. In Microsoft Outlook™ Express, you can send e-mail and post messages to Internet newsgroups. Using Microsoft NetMeeting™, you can collaborate on documents and hold conferences over the Internet. Using Microsoft NetShow™, you can play live, “streaming” media—again, over the Internet.

### More Entertaining

Windows 98 supports *DVD* and digital audio, so you can play high-quality digital movies and audio on your computer. You can also watch television broadcasts and check TV program listings by using Microsoft WebTV® for Windows.

You can dramatically change the look and sound of your desktop by applying a theme. Several themes are included with Windows 98. Each desktop theme includes unique *wallpaper*, screen savers, 3-D icons, sounds, fonts, color schemes, and mouse pointers.

## Where to Find Information

Whether you're new to Windows or upgrading from a previous version, the following resources can help you get the most out of Windows 98.

### Resources Included with Windows 98

If you have a specific question about a feature or procedure or want general information, try the following resources, all of which are part of the Windows 98 package.

#### Online Tutorial: Discover Windows 98

No matter how familiar you are with computers or with Windows, you'll find the interactive Discover Windows 98 tutorial helpful.

---

**Note** The Discover Windows 98 tutorial may not be installed in your copy of Windows 98. Your computer manufacturer may have deleted, modified, or replaced the Discover Windows 98 tutorial described in this section.

---

If you're new to computers, the "Computer Essentials" section is a good place to start. It discusses basic mouse, keyboard, and desktop use. If you've used computers—but not Windows 95 or Windows 98—start with "Windows 98 Overview." And if you've used Windows 95, "What's New" is a helpful introduction to the new features in Windows 98. For information about Microsoft Press® training materials and valuable Web sites, you'll want to explore "More Windows 98 Resources."

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**Note** The following procedure assumes that you know how to operate your mouse. For information about using your mouse, see Appendix A, "Using a Mouse."

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► To start the Discover Windows 98 online tutorial

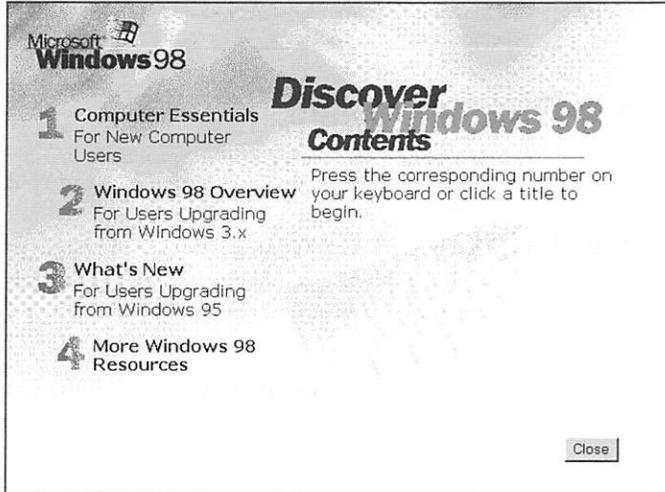


1. Click the **Start** button, and then click **Run**.

The Run dialog box appears.

2. In the **Open** box, type **tour98** and click **OK**.

The Discover Windows 98 contents appear.



3. Click a section name.

The selected section starts.

## Windows Help

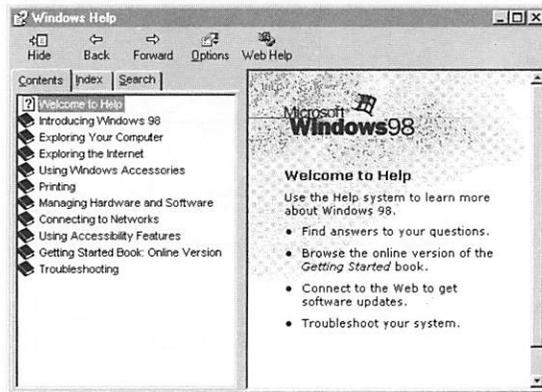
Windows Help is your principal source of information about Windows 98.

Always available on the Start button, Help provides you with *links* to the online version of this book, the online tutorial, the troubleshooters, the Readme files, and the Web-based resources. More importantly, Help describes how to perform a wide variety of tasks—from setting up a printer to connecting to the Internet.

### ► To open Windows Help

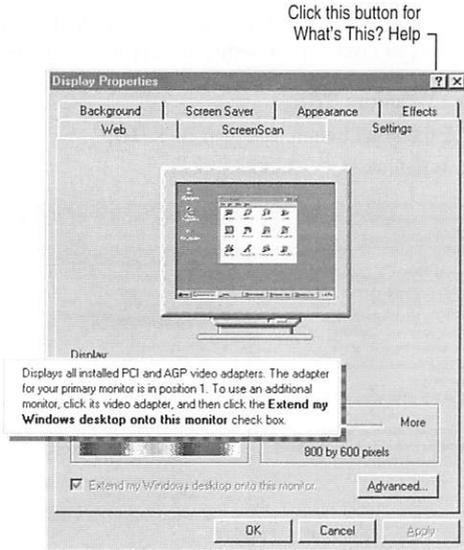
- Click the **Start** button, and then click **Help**.

The Windows Help window appears.



Each tab helps you locate information in a different way. Use the Contents tab to locate topics, the Index tab to look up keywords, and the Search tab to search for text.

You can also get help in a *dialog box* by clicking the question-mark button on the title bar, then clicking the area of the dialog box about which you want information.



## Getting Started Online Version

An online copy of this book is available on the Contents tab in Windows Help.

## Readme Documents

Readme documents contain late-breaking information that was unavailable when *Getting Started* and Windows Help were written.

- ▶ **To view Readme documents**
  1. Click the **Start** button, and then click **Run**.  
The Run dialog box appears.
  2. In the **Open** box, type **readme.htm** and click **OK**.  
The Readme browsing page appears.

## Troubleshooters

Having a problem? Windows 98 includes a wide range of helpful troubleshooters that assist you with many common computer problems. For instance, if you're having difficulty setting up a new printer, the Print troubleshooter can walk you through the process step by step. Troubleshooters are available through Windows Help, and they're constantly updated and supplemented on the Support Online Web site. You can connect to Support Online by clicking the Web Help button in Windows Help or by connecting to:

<http://support.microsoft.com/support/>

## Additional Resources

Several Microsoft resources provide more information about Windows 98.

If you want to visit World Wide Web sites, your computer must be connected to the Internet. For more information about connecting to the Internet, see "Internet Setup" in Chapter 5, "Advanced Issues."

### Windows 98 Web Site

For general information about Windows 98, visit the Windows 98 Web site at:

<http://www.microsoft.com/windows98>

### Support Online Web Site

Use the Support Online Web site to find answers to technical questions about Windows 98. Just type in your question. This interactive site does the rest of the work for you, gathering resources most likely to solve your problem, such as technical articles from the Microsoft Knowledge Base, troubleshooting tools, patches you can download, drivers, and so on. You can connect to Support Online by clicking the Web Help button in Windows Help or by connecting to:

<http://support.microsoft.com/support/>

### Hardware Compatibility List

For a list of hardware that's compatible with Windows 98, visit the following Web address:

<http://www.microsoft.com/hwtest/hcl>

## Microsoft Press Books and Kits

Microsoft Press books and kits provide everything users, technicians, and *network* administrators need to get the most out of Windows products. The following Windows 98 training resources are available through Microsoft Press.

### Tutorials

- *Microsoft® Windows® 98 Starts Here™*—multimedia training that uses the actual operating system, not a simulation. (ISBN number: 1-57231-698-5)
- *Quick Course® in Microsoft® Windows® 98*—software training for people in a hurry. (ISBN number: 1-57231-742-6)
- *Microsoft® Windows® 98 Step by Step*—procedural, self-paced training. (ISBN number: 1-57231-683-7)
- *Microsoft® Windows® 98 Training Kit*—hands-on training for Microsoft Certified Software Engineers, network administrators, and support technicians. (ISBN number: 1-57231-730-2)

### User Guides and References

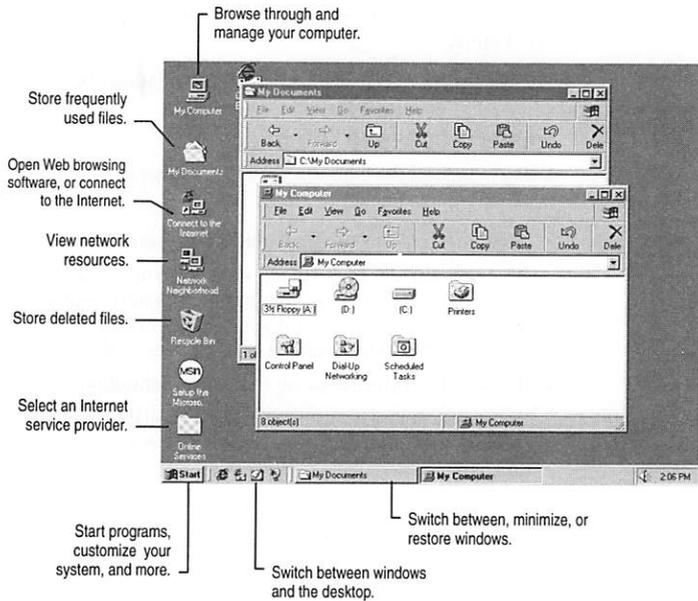
- *Microsoft® Windows® 98 At a Glance*—easy, visual information, just when you need it. (ISBN number: 1-57231-631-4)
- *Microsoft® Windows® 98 Companion*—Windows 98 from the ground up for beginning to intermediate users. (ISBN number: 1-57231-931-3)
- *Microsoft® Windows® 98 Field Guide*—compact quick reference, ideal for laptop users. (ISBN number: 1-57231-684-5)
- *Running Microsoft® Windows® 98*—comprehensive user guide and reference. (ISBN number: 1-57231-681-0)
- *Microsoft® Windows® 98 Resource Kit*—the authoritative technical guide professionals need to plan for, configure, and support Windows 98. (ISBN number: 1-57231-644-6)

For more information about these and other training resources, visit the Microsoft Press Web site at:

<http://mspress.microsoft.com/>

## If You're New to Windows

Even if you're new to Windows, it's easy to get started. The following illustration introduces the basic elements of the Windows 98 desktop. The desktop is the workspace that appears on your screen. You use your desktop for almost any task: opening programs, copying files, connecting to the Internet, reading your *e-mail*, and so on. What you see on your desktop varies depending on how Windows 98 is set up on your computer.



Windows 98 includes the Discover Windows 98 online tutorial, which teaches you about Windows basics such as using the desktop. For more information about taking the online tutorial, see “Resources Included with Windows 98,” earlier in this chapter.

As you start working in Windows 98, you may want to customize your desktop to suit your work habits and preferences. For more information about working on the desktop, see Chapter 3, “Using Your Desktop.” For more information about customizing the desktop, see Chapter 4, “Customizing Your Desktop.”

## If You've Used Windows Before

If you're familiar with previous versions of Windows, you'll immediately notice that some familiar elements have changed.

## What's New Since Windows 95

If you're already working in Windows 95, the transition to Windows 98 is smooth. Windows 98 refines the look and design of Windows 95 to make it easier for you to work, and the new interface provides quicker access to the Internet than ever before.



For more detailed information about any Windows 98 feature, see Windows Help.

### Easier Access to the Internet

Using Windows 98, connecting to the Internet is simple—all of the tools you need are right at hand.

- **Get connected to the Internet in minutes.**

If your computer isn't already connected to the Internet, the Connect to the Internet icon appears on your desktop. Simply double-click this icon and the Internet Connection wizard guides you through choosing an *Internet service provider* (ISP) and installing any necessary software.

- **Browse the Internet using the latest technology.**

Experience the advanced technology available on the World Wide Web, including live multimedia and full support for *ActiveX*® and other interactive content.



- **Type Internet addresses anywhere.**

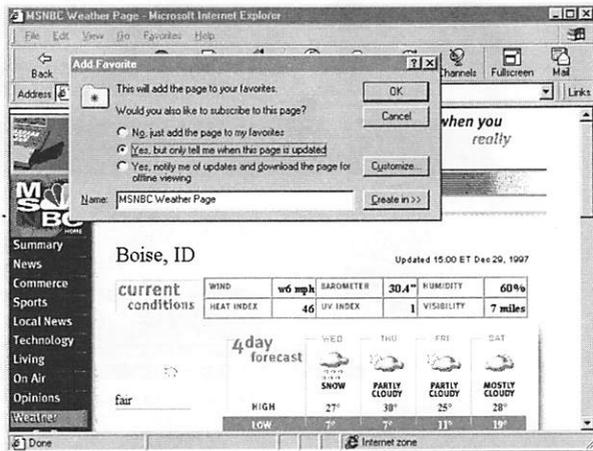
You can get to the Internet from any window in Windows 98 or even from the *taskbar*—all you have to do is type an address in the *Address Bar*.

- **Show Web pages on the Active Desktop.**

You can now customize your desktop by using a Web page, or any other *HTML* document, as wallpaper.

- **Subscribe to your favorite Web sites.**

By subscribing to your favorite Web site, you can schedule times for Windows 98 to automatically check the site on a regular basis and notify you when the site is updated. In addition, Web pages that you subscribe to can be automatically downloaded to your computer or sent via e-mail. By subscribing to your favorite Web sites, you take the hassle out of *downloads*, connect times, and busy Web servers. For information about adding Web content to your desktop, see Chapter 4, “Customizing Your Desktop.”

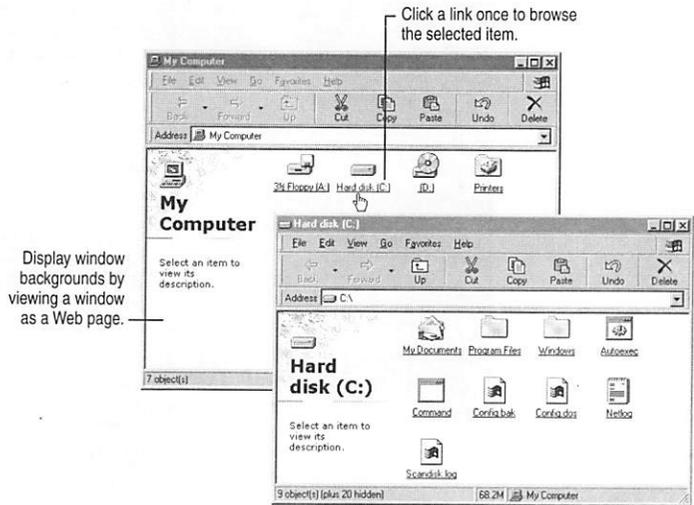


- **Receive the latest Web content through channels.**  
 Using *channels*, you can view content from the world's premier entertainment and business content providers. A channel is a Web site that delivers content straight from the Web to your computer.
- **Save time and money by reading offline.**  
 With one click, you can simultaneously disconnect from the Internet and temporarily store the current Web page on your computer. You can later read the stored content at your leisure, which can save Internet connection expenses.

## Web Integration

With Windows 98, you can use your computer as effortlessly as you use the World Wide Web.

- **Browse your computer contents.**  
 Now you can browse your computer contents the same way you surf Web sites. In Windows 98, the *toolbar* in each window includes Forward and Back buttons. You click these buttons to navigate back and forth through folders, documents, and Web sites. Also, using the single-click option, you can open files and folders by single-clicking their icons—even if your computer isn't connected to the Internet. For information about selecting click options, see Chapter 4, "Customizing Your Desktop."

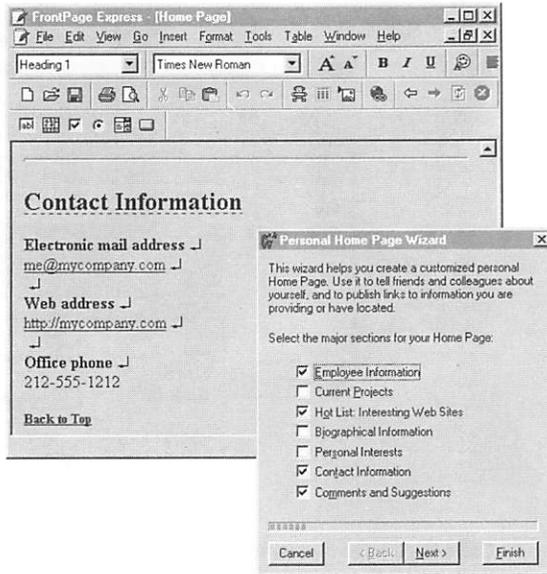


- **Use a Web page as a window background.**

By using a Web page or other HTML document as a background in individual windows, you can create a far more functional workspace, providing links to any external or internal Web site. For example, you and your co-workers can use the same Web page as a folder background. On this background, you can display shared documents, group announcements, and any other Web page.

- **Create your own Web pages.**

FrontPage Express is an HTML editing program. Working in FrontPage Express, you can quickly create your own Web pages by using built-in templates.



## Easier-to-Use Desktop

The improved Windows 98 desktop is designed for easy performance of everyday tasks and for complete Internet integration.

- **Open programs quickly from the taskbar.**

Now you can add one or more customizable toolbars to the taskbar for quick single-click access to the Web and your desktop. For example, using the Quick Launch toolbar on the taskbar, you can open an Internet Explorer window or read your e-mail from the desktop. By adding an Address Bar, you can quickly go to a Web page by typing the address. By using the Show Desktop button, you can easily switch between windows and the desktop.



Click the Show Desktop button to switch between your desktop and windows.

- **Easily open your favorite files and Web pages.**

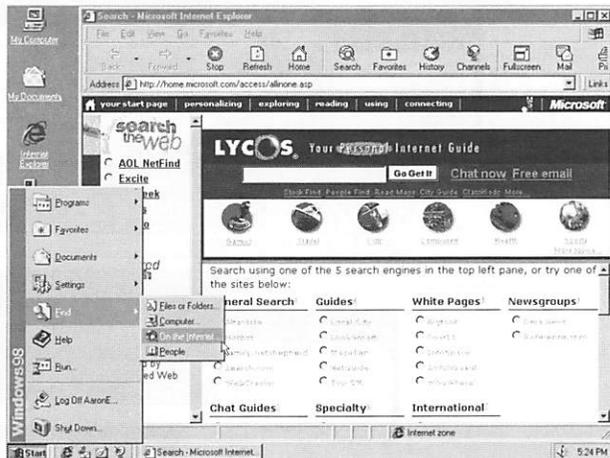
The addition of a Favorites folder to the Start menu means that you can quickly get to often-used Web sites, to documents or folders, or to other computers on your network.

## More Powerful Searching

You can easily look for the file or information you want, whether it's on your computer, on a network, or on the Internet.

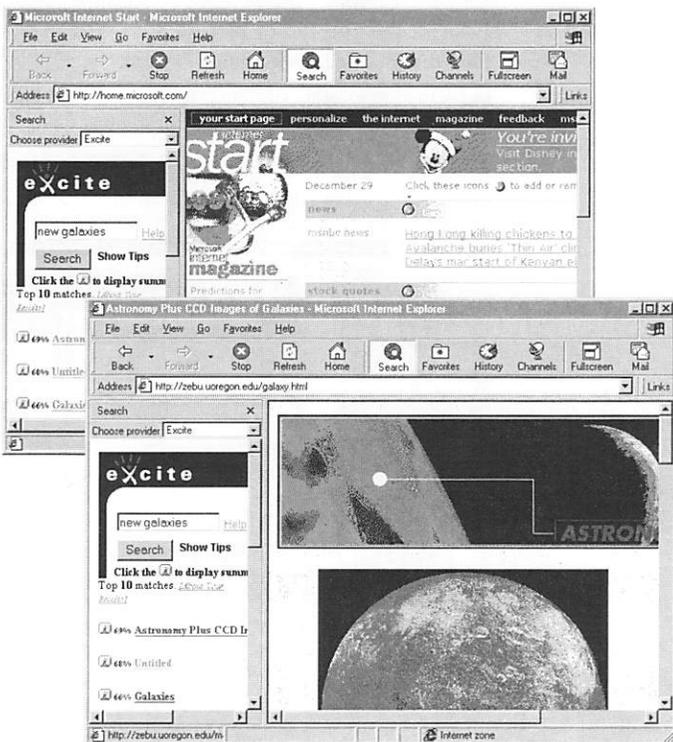
- **Find the specific information you want.**

In addition to locating files on your computer and on other computers, the enhanced Find feature can now locate content on the Internet.



- Use Internet search engines in any window.

You can search for and browse Web pages in a single window. When you display the Search Explorer Bar, the window splits into two frames. The left frame always displays the current search engine and the search results to which you can jump. If you click the link in the left frame, the page appears in the right frame. You don't have to click the Back button to return to the search engine, because it's always displayed in the left frame.



## More Entertaining

Windows 98 makes multimedia entertainment readily available to you. Video, audio, and animated media play faster and at a higher quality than ever before. Windows 98 supports Intel® MMX technology and brings the latest multimedia technology and programming—standard and cable television, radio, and TV broadcasts—directly to you.

- **Watch movies by using DVD technology.**

Windows 98 supports the latest generation of compact disc hardware—high-density *DVD* drives. A DVD disc can contain a full-length feature movie with sound and high resolution. In addition, you can play audio discs and even use most existing CDs in a DVD drive.

- **Watch TV on your computer.**

Now you can watch TV on your monitor, even with other applications running. If your computer has a compatible TV tuner card, you can display broadcast and cable TV programming. Corporate information, such as training videos, can be delivered internally to employee computers.

You can also use WebTV for Windows to set reminders, to view the online Program Guides, and to search for television programming information on the Web.

- **Receive live media over the Web.**

You can experience concerts, space missions, and other exciting events as they're happening. Windows 98 allows you to receive live, "streaming" multimedia over the Web. NetShow provides an easy, powerful way to receive live multimedia across the Internet, *LANs*, and corporate *intranets*.

## More Reliable

Troubleshooting is built into Windows 98 so that if you have questions or encounter problems, you can get answers quickly. In addition to Windows Help, Readme documents, and this book, Windows 98 also includes several new resources to aid you.

- **Get help with troubleshooting your computer.**

Use the troubleshooters to help you diagnose and solve computer problems. Troubleshooters are available through Windows Help and on the Support Online Web site.

- **Get the latest resources on the Web.**

If you have Web access, you can use the Support Online site to find answers to frequently asked questions, get technical support, and keep your copy of Windows 98 up to date.

- **Back up your files quickly.**

The Backup tool supports SCSI tape devices and makes backing up your data easier and faster.

- **Tune up your system.**

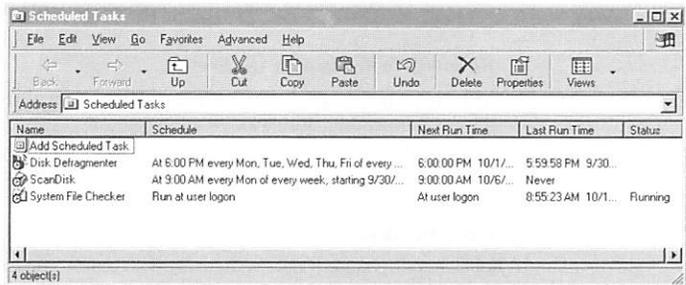
Maintain your system by using the Maintenance wizard. You can check your hard disk for errors, remove unnecessary files, and improve the speed of your favorite programs. You can also use the wizard to schedule automatic tune-ups of your computer.

- **Keep records with Dr. Watson.**

The Dr. Watson utility makes diagnosing and reporting software problems easier. If an application error occurs, Dr. Watson automatically records the events in a log.

- **Schedule tasks to run at convenient times.**

Now you can automate maintenance tasks such as checking your hard disk for errors or checking for e-mail when you start Windows 98. After you set up your schedule, Task Scheduler runs in the background every time you start Windows 98.



## Latest Hardware Innovations

Windows 98 includes hundreds of new printer, modem, and other hardware drivers, making hardware installation and setup more efficient than ever. In addition to supporting DVD discs, as mentioned earlier, Windows offers the following innovations. You can:

- **Hook up multiple monitors.**

You can increase the size of your workspace by connecting additional monitors to your computer. This is especially convenient if you want to perform several tasks at the same time.

- **Attach hardware more easily than ever.**

When you attach hardware to a Universal Serial Bus port, Windows 98 automatically detects the new device and installs the necessary drivers, allowing effortless installation of hardware—without restarting your computer.

## New Tools

Additional tools in Windows 98 help you save energy, protect your computer, and customize your personal settings.

- **Save power and reduce drive wear with OnNow power management.**

If you're using a newer computer, the OnNow utility can help you save power, prevent drive wear, and reduce drive noise. After a period of inactivity, OnNow puts your computer in an off-but-ready mode. For information about how you can use this feature, see your computer's documentation.

- **Change accessibility options easily.**

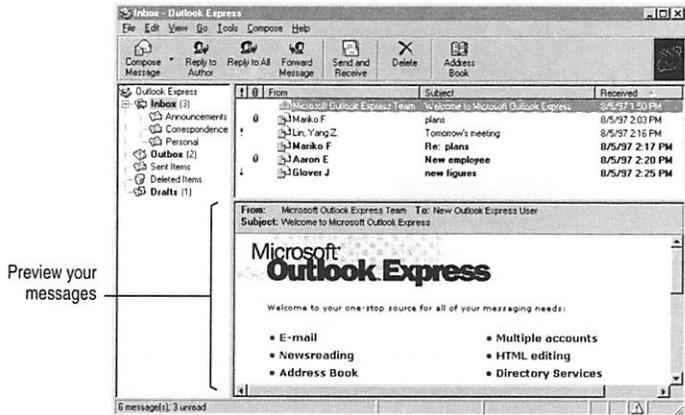
Windows 98 includes two new accessibility tools. The Accessibility wizard helps you adapt Windows options to specific needs and preferences. Microsoft Magnifier enlarges any screen area.

## New Ways to Communicate

You can communicate over the Internet more easily than ever. Using the Internet tools included with Windows 98, you can send e-mail, chat, and view newsgroups. Using NetMeeting, you can even simultaneously hold conference calls and collaborate with the participants on a document.



Outlook Express can send and receive HTML messages instead of plain text, so your messages look like Web pages (complete with links and text formatting). Messages appear in a three-pane window so you can preview their contents.



## What's Changed Since Windows 3.1

The Windows 98 desktop is easier to use and helps you work faster. Not only does Windows 98 have many new features and accessories, you'll also find that customizing your workspace and setting up new hardware are much easier.



You can run Program Manager by typing **progman** in the Run dialog box.

## Program Manager

The desktop and the Start button replace Program Manager as your starting point for most Windows tasks. You can use the Start button at any time—no matter how many applications are open—to start programs, open documents, customize your system, get Help, and find items.

## Run Command

You can still use the Run command to start programs, open folders, and connect to network resources. The Run command is now located on the Start menu.

► **To use the Run command**

1. Click the **Start** button, and then click **Run**.

The Run dialog box appears.

2. Type the path or the program name, and then click **OK**.



You can run File Manager by typing *winfile* in the Run dialog box.

## File Manager

The tasks that you performed in File Manager, such as copying or renaming files, are now done on the desktop or in *Windows Explorer*, which displays all of your drives in one window.

► **To open Windows Explorer**

1. Click the **Start** button, and then point to **Programs**.
2. Click **Windows Explorer**.



## Control Panel

You can change all of your computer settings—from adding programs and fonts to customizing your desktop—in Control Panel.

► **To open Control Panel**

1. Click the **Start** button, and then point to **Settings**.
2. Click **Control Panel**.



## Print Manager

To set up a printer or to check the status of documents you're printing, open the Printers folder.

► **To open the Printers folder**

1. Click the **Start** button, and then point to **Settings**.
2. Click **Printers**.



## MS-DOS Prompt

You can start MS-DOS®-based programs from the command prompt.

- ▶ **To open an MS-DOS window**
  1. Click the **Start** button, and then point to **Programs**.
  2. Click **MS-DOS Prompt**.

## Window Control Buttons

You can work with open windows in Windows 98 by clicking one of the window control buttons located on the far right of the title bar.

Button	Name	Use to
	Minimize	Minimize a window. A minimized window is still open, and a window button appears on the taskbar.
	Maximize	Enlarge a window to its largest possible size.
	Restore	Return a window to its previous size.
	Close	Close a window.



## CHAPTER 2

# Installing Windows 98



The Windows 98 Setup wizard makes changing operating systems easier than ever. You can install Windows 98 in two ways. The method you use depends on your current computer setup.

**Contents**

Before You Begin

Running Windows 98 Setup

    Installing from Windows 95

    Installing from Windows 3.1

    Performing a New Installation

Selecting Setup Options

Logging On to Windows 98

    Registering Your Copy of Windows 98

## Before You Begin

Before you install Windows 98, make sure your computer meets the following minimum system requirements:

- 486DX, 66 MHz or higher processor.
- 16 MB of RAM. (More memory improves performance.)
- Adequate space available on your hard disk. The amount of space required varies with your installation method and the options you select during Setup.

Installation method	Hard disk space required
Upgrade from Windows 95 or 3.1	120–295 MB (typically 195 MB)
New installation, FAT16 file system	165–355 MB (typically 225 MB)
New installation, FAT32 file system	140–255 MB (typically 175 MB)

- VGA or higher-resolution monitor.
- CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drive. (If you prefer to use floppy disks instead of a CD, the Windows 98 box contains a coupon for obtaining Windows 98 on 3.5-inch, high-density disks. The CD-ROM version contains items not included on the 3.5-inch disks.)
- Microsoft Mouse or compatible pointing device.

Certain features have additional requirements:

- For Internet access, 14,400 modem or fax modem and a service provider, such as MSN. (The service provider may charge a fee.)
- For sound, a sound card and speakers; or headphones; or USB speakers (requires a computer with USB support).
- For DVD Video, a DVD-ROM drive and compatible DVD decoder card (or DVD decoder software).
- For broadcast reception, a Pentium® processor and compatible TV tuner card. (Reception depends on availability of broadcast sources within your area.)

If you have access to the *World Wide Web*, you can view the Hardware Compatibility List for Windows 98. The list is located at the following Web address:

<http://www.microsoft.com/hwtest/hcl>

To run Setup, you need to have the Windows 98 CD (or floppy disks) or network access to Windows 98 files. You also need a blank 3.5-inch, high-density disk ready for formatting as your Startup Disk. It's recommended that you read the Setup.txt file on your Windows 98 disc for any late-breaking information. It's also recommended that you back up the existing files on your computer. For more information, see "Backing Up Your Files" in Chapter 5, "Advanced Issues."

---

## Running Windows 98 Setup

You can install Windows 98 in two ways. If you're currently using Windows 95 or Windows 3.1, you can upgrade to Windows 98 and retain your system settings. Or you can perform a new installation, which will set up an entirely new copy of Windows 98 on your hard disk—with no old system settings.

These sections describe how to install Windows 98. Chapter 5, "Advanced Topics," provides more detailed information about using the FAT32 file system, installing specific components after Windows is already set up, and creating Startup Disks.

## Installing from Windows 95

When you upgrade from Windows 95, Setup automatically transfers your previous system settings and installed programs.

---

**Note** During Setup, the Windows 98 Setup wizard automatically restarts your computer several times.

---

► **To upgrade to Windows 98**

1. Start Windows 95.
2. Close all programs, including any anti-virus programs.  
For information about closing an anti-virus program, see the program documentation and the Setup.txt file on your Windows 98 CD.
3. Insert the Windows 98 CD into your CD-ROM drive (or Setup Disk 1 into your floppy disk drive).
4. If a message appears asking if you want to upgrade, click **Yes**. The Windows 98 Setup wizard starts. You're finished with this procedure. Follow the instructions that appear on your screen.

If a message doesn't appear, click the **Start** button, click **Run**, and then proceed to Step 5.

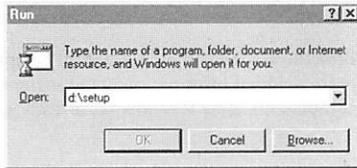
The Run dialog box appears.

If you don't have enough hard disk space to install Windows 98, try emptying your Recycle Bin.

5. In the **Open** box, enter the location of the Windows 98 CD. Type the drive letter, followed by a colon (:), a backslash (\), and the word **setup**

For example:

**d:\setup**



6. Click **OK**.  
The Windows 98 Setup wizard starts.
7. Follow the instructions that appear.

For information about specific screens and the information they request, see “Selecting Setup Options,” later in this chapter.

## Installing from Windows 3.1

When you upgrade from Windows 3.1, Setup automatically transfers your current system settings and installed programs.

---

**Note** During Setup, the Windows 98 Setup wizard automatically restarts your computer several times.

---

► **To upgrade to Windows 98**

1. Start Windows 3.1.
2. Close all programs, including any anti-virus programs.  
For information about closing an anti-virus program, see the program documentation and the file Setup.txt on your Windows 98 CD.
3. Insert the Windows 98 CD into your CD-ROM drive (or Setup Disk 1 into your floppy disk drive).
4. Open Program Manager.
5. On the **File** menu, click **Run**.  
The Run dialog box appears.

6. In the **Open** box, enter the path and filename of the setup file. That is, type the drive letter, followed by a colon (:), a backslash (\), and the word **setup**

For example:

**d:\setup**

7. Click **OK**.

The Windows 98 Setup wizard starts.

8. Follow the instructions that appear.

For information about specific screens and the information they request, see “Selecting Setup Options,” later in this chapter.

## Performing a New Installation

If you perform a new installation, Setup installs Windows 98 in a new folder and doesn't transfer any existing system settings. Windows 98 becomes your *default* operating system and uses standard system settings. Because this is an entirely new installation of Windows, you'll need to reinstall any existing programs you want to use.

---

**Note** During Setup, the Windows 98 Setup wizard automatically restarts your computer several times.

---

► **To perform a new installation using the CD-ROM version of Windows 98**

1. Insert a Windows 98 Startup Disk in the floppy disk drive.

---

**Note** For information about creating a Startup Disk, see Chapter 5, “Advanced Topics.”

---

2. Restart your computer.

The Microsoft Windows 98 Startup menu appears.

3. Insert the Windows 98 CD into your CD-ROM drive.

4. Type the number **1** and press **ENTER**.

A series of scans is performed, and then the MS-DOS prompt appears.

5. At the MS-DOS prompt, type the word **setup** and press **ENTER**.

A message informs you that Setup is going to perform a check.

If this message doesn't appear, then your computer can't locate your CD-ROM drive. For information about installing the correct CD-ROM driver, consult your drive's documentation or contact your hardware manufacturer.

6. Press ENTER.  
Microsoft ScanDisk checks your disk drives for errors.
7. When ScanDisk finishes, press the X key.  
After Setup initializes, Windows 98 Setup begins.
8. Follow the instructions that appear.

---

**Note** If you're using the upgrade version of Windows 98, Setup may ask you to insert your original Windows 95 or Windows 3.1 disks.

---

- ▶ **To perform a new installation using the floppy disk version of Windows 98**
  1. Insert Setup Disk 1 into your floppy disk drive.
  2. Restart your computer.
  3. At the MS-DOS prompt, type the word **setup** and press ENTER.  
The Windows 98 Setup wizard starts.
  4. Follow the instructions that appear.

For information about specific screens and the information they request, see "Selecting Setup Options," later in this chapter.

## Selecting Setup Options

During Windows 98 installation, the Setup wizard may ask you to make some selections and provide certain information. The following sections describe some of the wizard screens and the information they request from you.

### Product Key screen

Type the Product Key in the spaces provided. The Product Key is located either on the Certificate of Authenticity or on the back of your Windows 98 CD container. If the number you type is not accepted, check the following:

- Make sure Caps Lock is not on.
- If you are using the keypad to the right of your keyboard, make sure Num Lock is on.
- Make sure you are not using the letter "l" for the number one.
- Make sure you are not using the letter "o" for the number zero.

### Select Directory screen

If you want to install Windows 98 files in a folder (directory) other than C:\Windows, click **Other Directory** and type the path to the folder you prefer. If you specify a folder that doesn't exist, the wizard creates the folder for you.

### Setup Options screen

You can customize your version of Windows by choosing the components that are installed on your hard disk. The Setup Options screen asks you to select the type of setup you prefer. You can choose from four setup options.

- **Typical** Click this button if you want all of the components that are usually installed with Windows 98. Most users should select this Setup option.
- **Portable** Click this button if you want to install the options generally required for laptop or other portable computers.
- **Compact** Click this button if you want the smallest possible installation of Windows 98. For example, you may want to perform a Compact installation if your hard disk doesn't have much free space. Setup then installs no optional components. If you later want to use an optional component, such as WebTV for Windows or Games, then you have to install it. To install an optional component after Setup is completed, use **Add/Remove Programs** in **Control Panel**.
- **Custom** Click this button if you want to choose which optional components are installed. If you don't select a Custom installation, then Setup installs only the optional components that are selected by *default*. If you know you're going to need certain Windows components, you may want to select a Custom installation and ensure that those components are included during Setup.

### Select Components screen

On this screen, you can choose the options installed with Windows 98. Most items in the Components list represent groups of options. For example, the **Accessories** component contains several options, including **Paint** and the **Windows 98 tour**. To view the options that are included with a component, click **Details**.

### Windows Components screen

On this screen, you choose whether or not to view a list of installation options.

If you select **Install the most common components**, Setup continues the installation. If you select **Show me the list of components so I can choose**, the **Select Components** screen appears. You then choose the individual options you want to be installed on your hard disk.

► **To select or deselect installation options**

- To view or change the individual options in a component, click the component, and then click **Details**.

A dialog box appears, showing you the options in the component you selected. Here you can select the specific options you want. In this dialog box and on the Select Components screen, you can compare the space available on your hard disk with the amount of space required by the options you select.

### Identification screen

On this screen, you enter a name and description for your computer. If your computer is connected to a network, this information identifies your computer to other users.

### Establishing Your Location screen

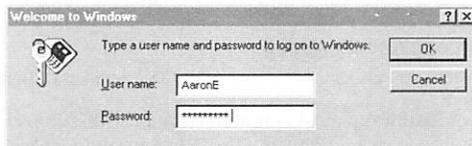
On this screen, you should probably select the country in which you live. Your selection here controls the *channels* available on your *Channel Bar*. That is, the Web content available on your Channel Bar will be of particular interest to people from the country you select.

For more information about the Channel Bar, see Chapter 4, “Customizing Your Desktop.”

## Logging On to Windows 98

If you forget your password, you can enter a new user name and still use Windows 98, but you may not be able to use your old settings.

Whenever you start Windows 98, the Welcome to Windows dialog box appears, asking you to log on. When you *log on*, you're identifying yourself to the computer. In addition to providing security, this identification allows Windows 98 to save your personal settings, such as the arrangement of your *desktop*, your recently used documents, and your Favorites. You're also asked to type a password. If you're upgrading from Windows 95 or Windows 3.1, Windows 98 uses your current logon information.



If you're on a computer network, you may also be asked for a *domain* name and network password. This request appears in a second, similar dialog box. If you don't know your domain name or network password, contact your network administrator.



For information about changing your Windows 98 and network passwords, see "passwords" on the Index tab in Windows Help.

► **To log on to Windows 98 for the first time**

1. In the **Welcome to Windows 98** dialog box, type your user name and password, and then click **OK**.

Your password appears as asterisks (\*) on the screen. If you don't want to use a password, you can leave the box blank and click **OK**.

2. In the **Set Windows Password** dialog box, type your password again in the **Confirm New Password** box, and then click **OK**.

The Windows 98 desktop appears. Installation is complete, and you can start using Windows 98.

## Registering Your Copy of Windows 98

After you've logged on, you should register your copy of Windows 98 to ensure that you receive product support and updated product information. If you have a modem, you can register by starting the Registration wizard in the Welcome to Windows 98 dialog box.



## CHAPTER 3

# Using Your Desktop



If you've used Windows before, you'll notice that the Microsoft Windows 98 desktop looks and works differently. The integration of Windows 98 and the Internet provides both dramatic changes and subtle enhancements—a new look and new ways to work. If you've used the World Wide Web before, you'll recognize the browser-like windows and toolbars in Windows 98. But even if you've never browsed the Web, you'll find the Windows 98 desktop easy and fun to use.

**Contents**

What Is the Desktop?

Welcome to Windows 98

Exploring Your Computer

The Taskbar and the Start Button

My Computer

Windows Explorer

Network Neighborhood

Getting Your Work Done

Working with Programs

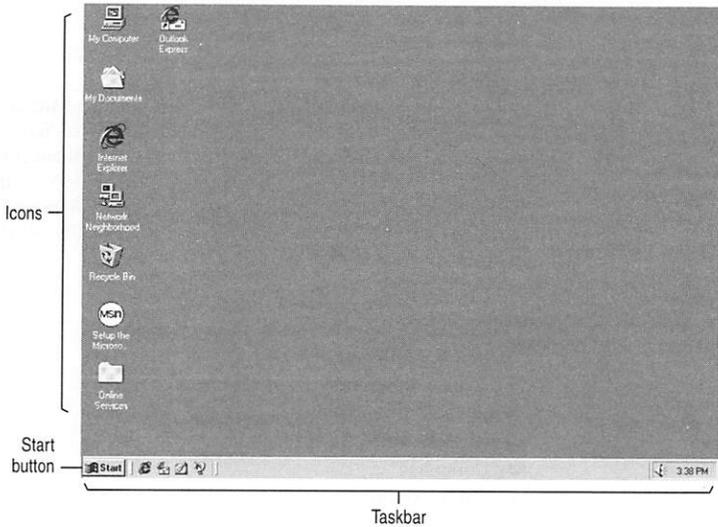
Managing Files and Folders

Shutting Down Your Computer

## What Is the Desktop?

After you start Windows 98, the first thing you see is the *desktop*, the area on the screen where you work. Think of the desktop as your personalized workspace.

Several *icons*, or small pictures, are located on the left side of your desktop. Each icon represents an object, such as a *folder* or a *program*. Depending on how your computer is set up, your icons may be different from those in the illustration.



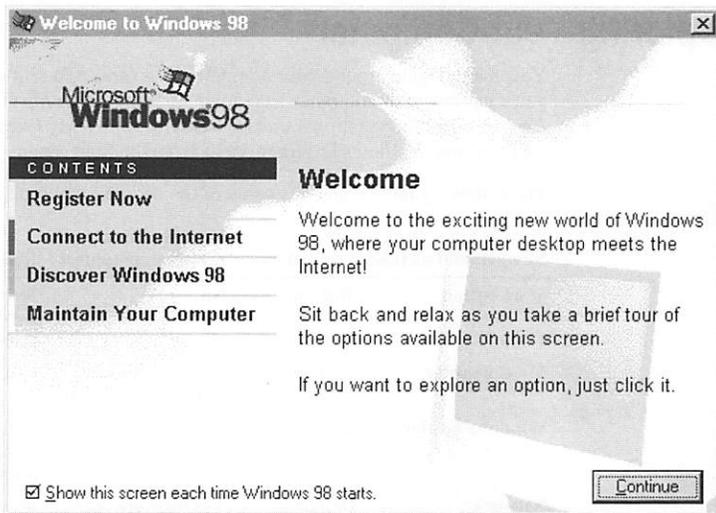
## Welcome to Windows 98

When Windows 98 starts for the first time, the Welcome to Windows 98 screen appears.

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**Note** You can also open Welcome to Windows 98 by clicking the **Start** button, pointing to **Programs**, pointing to **Accessories**, pointing to **System Tools**, and then clicking **Welcome To Windows**.

---



From this screen, you can:

- Register your copy of Windows 98. Click Register Now and ensure that you receive product support, free product updates, and tips and tricks.
- Connect to the World Wide Web and Internet right away. Click Connect to the Internet to get online quickly and easily.
- Take a tour. Whether or not you're new to Windows, you'll find the Discover Windows 98 tours informative. Click Discover Windows 98 to learn about essential computer skills, Windows 98 basics and features, and additional resources.
- Improve your computer's performance. Click Maintain Your Computer to make your programs run faster, check your hard disk for problems, free up hard disk space, and schedule regular maintenance tasks.

## Exploring Your Computer

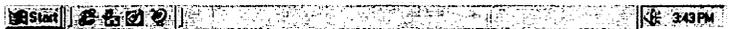
You can navigate around your computer in several different ways. For example, you can view your computer's contents by using either *My Computer* or *Windows Explorer*. Both navigational tools are easy to find—*My Computer* opens from the desktop, and *Windows Explorer* opens from the Start menu.

The following table compares some of the navigational tools you can use.

Navigational method	Located on	Displays drives and network computers	Best for
Start button	Taskbar	No	Starting programs, opening Favorites, getting Help, shutting down
My Computer	Desktop	Yes (network only if mapped to drive letter)	Exploring your disk drives and using system tools
Windows Explorer	Start menu	Yes	Seeing hierarchy of all computer contents and resources, in one window
Network Neighborhood	Desktop	Yes (network only)	Browsing the computers on your network

## The Taskbar and Start Button

You can use the taskbar and Start button to easily navigate through Windows 98. Both features are always available on your desktop, no matter how many windows you have open.

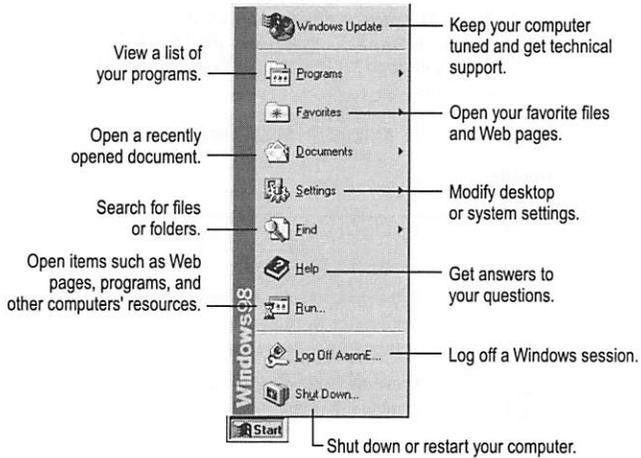


Buttons on the *taskbar* show you which windows are open, even if some windows are minimized or hidden beneath another window. You can easily switch to a different window by clicking its taskbar button.

To add a shortcut to the Start menu, drag the folder or program to the Start button.

Using the Start button, you can accomplish almost any task. You can start programs, open *documents*, customize your system, get Help, search for items on your computer, and more. Some commands on the Start menu have a right-facing arrow, which means additional choices are available on a secondary menu. If you place your pointer over an item with an arrow, another menu appears.

Depending on how your computer is set up, your Start menu may look slightly different from the following illustration.



► **To use the Start menu**

1. Click the **Start** button.  
The Start menu appears.
2. Click the item you want to open.  
Point to items with right-facing arrows to open secondary menus.

## My Computer

My Computer is helpful if you prefer viewing the contents of a single folder or *drive*. When you double-click My Computer on your desktop, available drives appear in a new window. When you double-click a drive icon, a window displays the folders contained on that drive. You can then double-click a folder to see the files it contains.

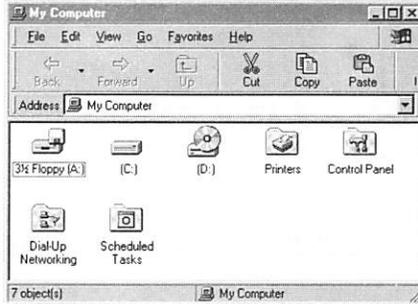
Some of the following icons may appear in your My Computer window.

<b>Double-click</b>	<b>To</b>
	View the contents of the hard disk, which is usually designated drive C.
	View the contents of a network drive, if your computer is connected to one.
	View the contents of a compact disc in the CD-ROM drive, if your computer has one.
	View tools you can use to modify your computer settings.
	Set up a printer and view information about available printers and print job status.
	Schedule or view tasks for computer maintenance.
	View shared information on another computer by using a modem.
	View the folder contents.

► **To use My Computer to view your hard disk**

1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer**.

The My Computer window appears.



2. Double-click the icon that represents your hard disk.

Your hard disk window appears, and the contents of your hard disk appear.

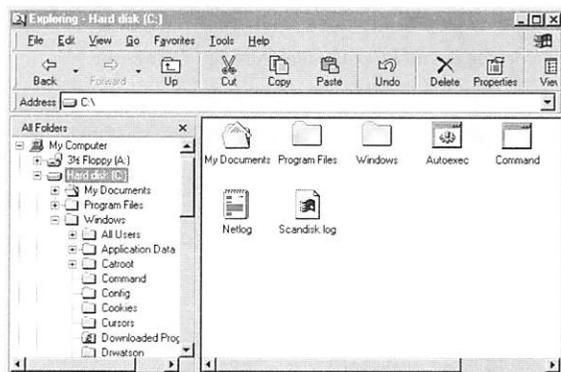
## Windows Explorer

If you prefer to look at your files in a hierarchical structure, you'll like using Windows Explorer. Instead of opening drives and folders in separate windows, you can browse through them in a single window. The left side of the Windows Explorer window contains a list of your drives and folders, and the right side displays the contents of a selected folder. You can use the View menu to change how the icons in the right half of the window appear.

► **To use Windows Explorer to view your hard disk**

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Programs**, and then click **Windows Explorer**.
2. In the left pane, click the letter that represents your hard disk.

The contents of your hard disk appear in the right pane.



## Network Neighborhood

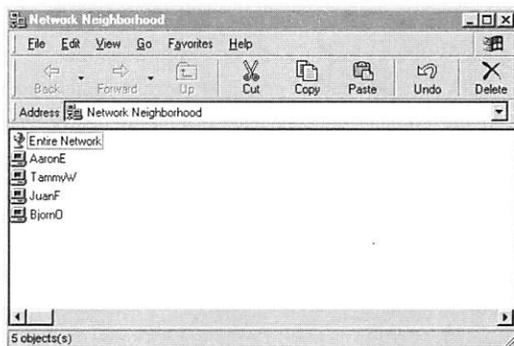
To display a network drive in My Computer, right-click **Network Neighborhood**, click **Map Network Drive**, and then select the drive letter and path. ▶

A *network* is a group of computers connected to one another so that they can share resources, such as files and printers. If your computer is connected to a network, you can use Network Neighborhood to *browse* network resources in the same way you browse the contents of your own computer.

### To open network resources

1. On the desktop, double-click **Network Neighborhood**.

The computers in your *workgroup* appear. If you want to view all of the resources available on the network, double-click **Entire Network**.



2. Double-click the servers and folders you want to open, just as you would open drives and folders on your own computer.

---

## Getting Your Work Done

Now that you're familiar with the Windows 98 desktop and the different methods of navigating, you're ready to learn how to perform everyday tasks, such as starting programs and managing your files.

---

**Note** The procedures in this book describe the double-click method of browsing. If you're using the single-click option, point to an icon to select a file and single-click the icon to open the file.

For more information about changing your browsing options, see "Choosing a Desktop Style" in Chapter 4, "Customizing Your Desktop."

---

## Working with Programs

Windows 98 makes it easy for you to install, start, and quit your favorite programs.

### Adding and Removing Programs

You can quickly install programs, such as a word processing program or a game, using the Add/Remove Programs feature in *Control Panel*.

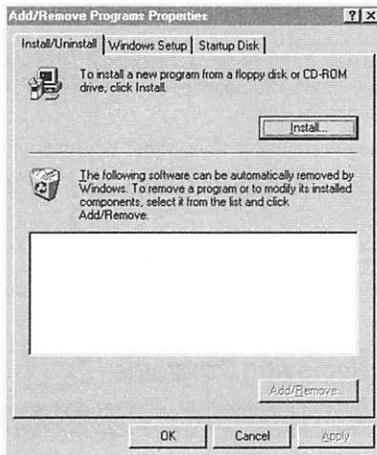
For more information about adding and removing programs, look up "programs" on the Index tab in Windows Help.



► **To install a program**

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.

The Add/Remove Programs Properties dialog box appears.



3. Follow the instructions that appear.

---

**Note** You can also add and remove Windows components by clicking the Windows Setup tab and following the instructions that appear on your screen.

---

## Starting and Quitting Programs

Most of the programs installed on your computer are available from one convenient location—the Programs section of the Start menu. Depending on how your computer is set up, what you see on the Start menu varies.

For more information about starting programs, look up “programs” on the Index tab in Windows Help.

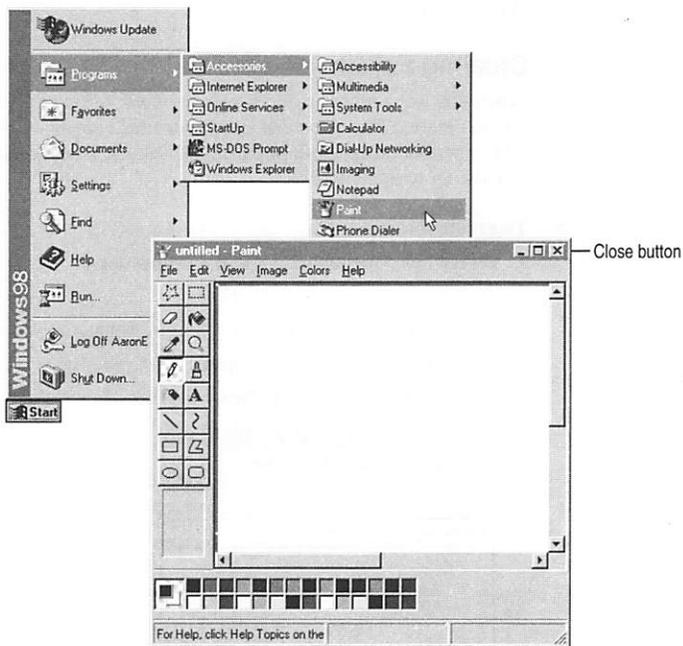


► **To start a program**

1. Click the **Start** button, and then point to **Programs**.

The Programs menu appears.

2. Point to the **group** (such as **Accessories**) that contains the program you want to start, and then click the program name.



---

**Note** You can also open a program by clicking Run on the Start menu, typing the *path* and name of the program, and then clicking **OK**.

---

► **To quit a program**

- Click the **Close** button in the upper-right corner of the program window.

## Managing Files and Folders

In Windows 98, you can organize your documents and programs to suit your preferences. You can store these files in folders, and you can move, copy, rename, and even search for files and folders.



For more information about folders, look up “folders” on the Index tab in Windows Help.

### Creating Folders

When you use a program and save your work, or when you install a program, you’re creating files. You can store your files in many locations—on the hard disk, a network drive, a floppy disk, and so on. To better organize your files, you can also store them in folders.

#### ► To create folders

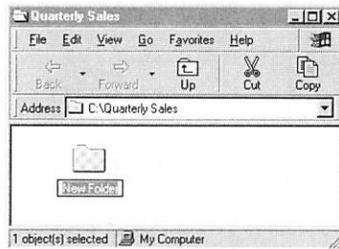
1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer**.

The My Computer window opens.

2. Double-click the disk drive or folder in which you want to create a folder.

The drive or folder window opens.

3. On the **File** menu, point to **New**, and then click **Folder**.



4. Type a folder name, and then press ENTER.

The new folder appears in the location you selected.

---

**Note** File names in Windows 98 can be up to 255 characters, including spaces. However, file names cannot contain any of the following characters:  
 \ / : \* ? " < > |

---

You can also search for computers, people, and Internet sites using the Find command on the Start menu.

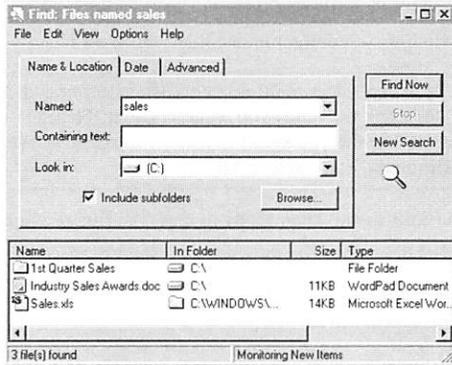
## Finding Files and Folders

When you're looking for a particular folder or *file*, you can use the Find command instead of opening numerous folders. The Find command lets you quickly search a specific drive or your entire computer.

### ► To find a file or folder

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Find**, and then click **Files or Folders**.  
The Find dialog box appears.
2. In **Named**, type the file or folder name you want to find.
3. Click the **Look in** down arrow, or click **Browse** to specify where to search.
4. Click **Find Now**.

After a moment, the results of the search appear.



To narrow your search, click the Date tab or the Advanced tab.

## Opening Files and Folders

After you've located the file you want, you can double-click to open it.

### ► To open a file or folder

1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer**.  
The My Computer window opens.
2. Double-click the drive that contains the file or folder you want to open.
3. Double-click the file or folder.

## Renaming Files and Folders

If you decide to change the name of a file or folder, you can quickly rename it.

► **To rename a file or folder**

1. In a window, select the file or folder you want to rename.
2. On the **File** menu, click **Rename**.
3. Type a name, and then press **ENTER**.

## Copying and Moving Files and Folders

When you create files and folders, you may want to copy or move them to another location. Unless you're an advanced user, you should avoid moving program and system files.

► **To copy or move a file or folder**

1. In a window, select the file or folder you want to copy or move.

---

**Note** You can select multiple items. To select nonadjacent items, hold down **CTRL** and click the items you want to select. To select adjacent items, hold down **SHIFT** while you select items. To select all of the items in a window, on the **Edit** menu, click **Select All**.

---

2. On the **Edit** menu, click **Copy** to copy the file, or click **Cut** to move the file.
3. Double-click the folder in which you want to place the file or folder.
4. On the **Edit** menu, click **Paste**.

The file appears in its new location.

## Working with Frequently Used Files

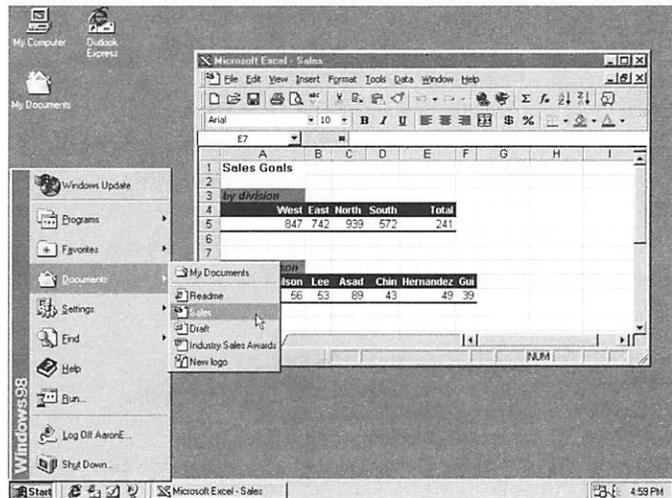
You can quickly open documents and programs that you use often. The **Start** menu lists the documents used most recently, so that you can quickly reopen them. The **My Documents** folder on your desktop is a convenient place for you to store frequently used files and folders.

And for easy access to a file that you use frequently, you can also create a *shortcut* to it. A shortcut doesn't change the location of a file—the shortcut is just a pointer that lets you open the file quickly. If you delete the shortcut, the original file isn't deleted.

► **To open recently used documents**

1. Click the **Start** button, and then point to **Documents**.

A list of your recently opened documents appears.



2. Click a document on the list.

The document opens.

► **To move a file to the My Documents folder**

- Drag the file to the **My Documents** folder on your desktop.

► **To create a shortcut to a file**

1. Use the right mouse button to drag the file to the desktop.
2. On the menu that appears, click **Create Shortcut(s) Here**.

The shortcut appears on the desktop. You can copy or move the shortcut to another location.

To restore a file that you deleted, double-click **Recycle Bin**, select the file, and then on the **File** menu, click **Restore**.



## Deleting Files and Folders

Whenever you delete a file, it's temporarily moved to the Recycle Bin on your desktop. If you change your mind, you can restore the file. However, when you empty the Recycle Bin, all of the items in it are permanently deleted from your computer.

### To delete files and folders

1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer**.  
The **My Computer** window appears.
2. Select the file or folder you want to delete.
3. On the **File** menu, click **Delete**.  
The **Confirm File Delete** dialog box appears.
4. Click **Yes**.  
The file is moved to the **Recycle Bin**.



### To permanently delete files

1. On the desktop, double-click **Recycle Bin**.  
The **Recycle Bin** opens.
2. On the **File** menu, click **Empty Recycle Bin**.

## Shutting Down Your Computer

When you're finished working in Windows 98, you use the Shut Down command on the Start menu to close windows and programs and prepare your computer for shutting down. If you haven't already saved your work, you're prompted to do so.



For more information about shutting down your computer, look up "shutting down" on the Index tab in Windows Help.

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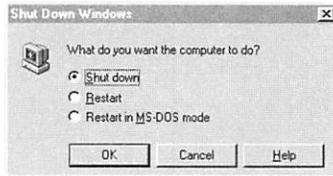
**Important** Don't turn off your computer until you see a message telling you that shutdown is complete. If you turn off your computer without shutting it down correctly, you risk losing information.

---

► **To shut down your computer**

1. Click the **Start** button, and then click **Shut Down**.

The Shut Down Windows dialog box appears.



2. Click **OK** if you want to turn off your computer.

If your computer doesn't turn off automatically, a message appears when you can safely turn off your computer.



# Customizing Your Desktop



Windows 98 provides endless possibilities for integrating your computer with the Internet. Even if you don't have an Internet connection or if you prefer the classic Windows look, you can still take advantage of the Web-like features. For example, now you can browse the World Wide Web or your hard drive from any window by using single-click navigation. Or you can use Web pages as backgrounds on your desktop and in individual windows.

Never before have so many choices for customizing Windows been available. Create your own toolbar, from which you can easily open your favorite applications or to which you can add your favorite links. Perform an Internet search while browsing your hard drive in the same window. Have news topics that interest you delivered automatically. View an electronic television program guide and watch live Internet broadcasts.

## Contents

### Choosing a Desktop Style

- Working in Web Style

- Working in Windows 95 Classic Style

- Choosing Custom Settings

### Adding Browsing Tools

- Using Toolbars

- Using Explorer Bars

### Delivering Web Content to Your Desktop

- Using the Active Desktop

- Displaying Web Content in Individual Windows

- Displaying Web Content Automatically

- Offline Reading

Watching TV on Your Computer  
Personalizing the Display Properties of Your Desktop  
Customizing the Desktop for Multiple Users  
Customizing the Start Menu and the Taskbar  
Using Multiple Monitors

## Choosing a Desktop Style

Windows 98 provides several ways to view your *desktop* and browse your files and folders. You can choose between three different views—the Web style, the classic Windows 95 look, or a combination of options. The view you choose determines how you browse in Windows 98, regardless of whether you start from the desktop, My Computer, Windows Explorer, or Internet Explorer.

- **Web style** In this view, you can browse the desktop and folders like you browse *Web pages*, by single-clicking items. In the Web-style view, files, folders, and applications open in a single *window*, instead of in separate windows.
- **Classic style** This desktop view is similar to the classic Windows 95 desktop. You double-click to open items, and a new window appears for each item you open.
- **Custom style** You can also pick and choose which options you want. Custom settings include options for browsing folders, creating window backgrounds, and selecting and opening items. For example, you can use options from both the Web style and the Classic style so that you double-click to open items and use Web pages as window backgrounds.



For more information about changing your desktop style, look up “customizing the desktop” on the Index tab in Windows Help.

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**Note** The procedures in this book describe the double-click method of browsing. Your computer manufacturer may have selected a different desktop style for your copy of Windows 98. If you’re using the single-click option, point to an icon to select a file and single-click the icon to open the file.

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## Working in Web Style

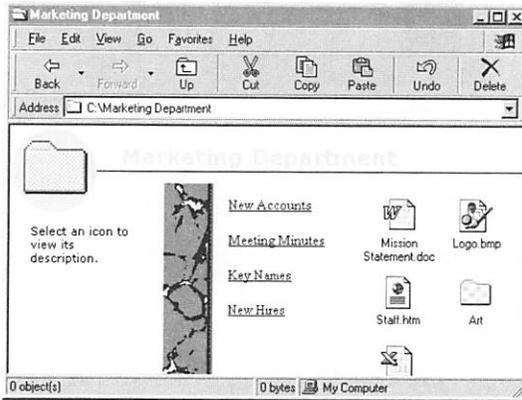
You can work in Web style if you prefer to organize and browse your computer contents using the following Web-like options.

- **Single-click to browse the desktop and folders.**

You click only once to open an item, just as you click a Web *link* to jump. Similarly, you simply point to items to select them.

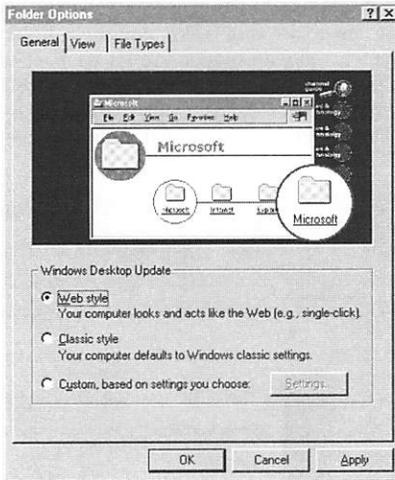
- **Show Web page backgrounds in individual windows.**

You can display Web pages, or any *HTML* page, as background in a window. In Web style, any folder with HTML content is displayed as a Web page, as shown in the following illustration. An HTML page can include artwork, Microsoft Office documents, *multimedia*, interactive forms, and so on. Some windows—such as My Computer and Control Panel—come with a background that displays a description of each feature when you point to its *icon*.



For more information about using Web content within a window, see “Displaying Web Content in Individual Windows,” later in this chapter.

- ▶ **To select the Web-style browsing option**
  1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer**.  
The My Computer window appears.
  2. On the **View** menu, click **Folder Options**.  
The Folder Options dialog box appears.
  3. Click the **Web style** option, and then click **OK**.  
The Single-click dialog box appears.

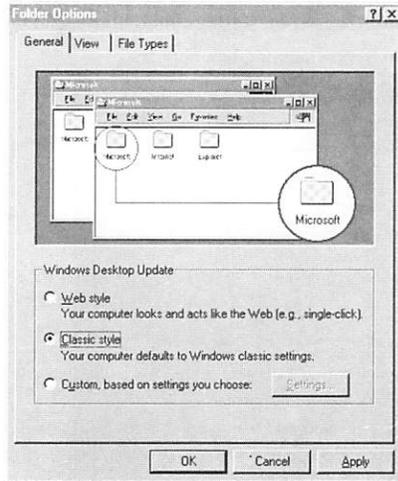


4. Verify that **Yes** is selected, and then click **OK**.

## Working in Windows 95 Classic Style

The Classic style resembles the Windows 95 desktop. Using this option, you double-click to open items, and each item opens in a separate window.

- ▶ **To select the Classic-style browsing option**
  1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer**.  
The My Computer window appears.
  2. On the **View** menu, click **Folder Options**.  
The Folder Options dialog box appears.
  3. Click **Classic style**, and then click **OK**.



## Choosing Custom Settings

If you want a combination of the Web style and the classic Windows 95 style, you can customize these settings. For example, you may want to customize your desktop by double-clicking to browse (Classic style) and displaying the *Active Desktop* (Web style).

► **To customize browsing options**

1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer**.

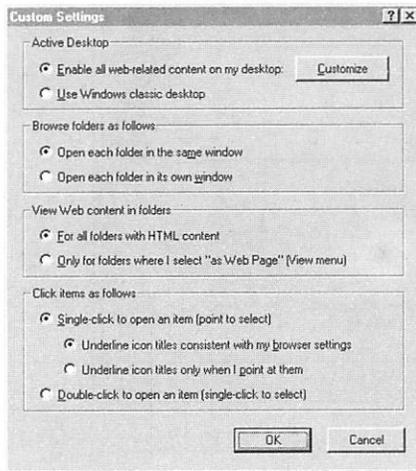
The My Computer window appears.

2. On the **View** menu, click **Folder Options**.

The Folder Options dialog box appears.

3. Select **Custom, based on settings you choose**, and then click **Settings**.

The Custom Settings dialog box appears.



4. Select the options you want, and then click **OK**.

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## Adding Browsing Tools

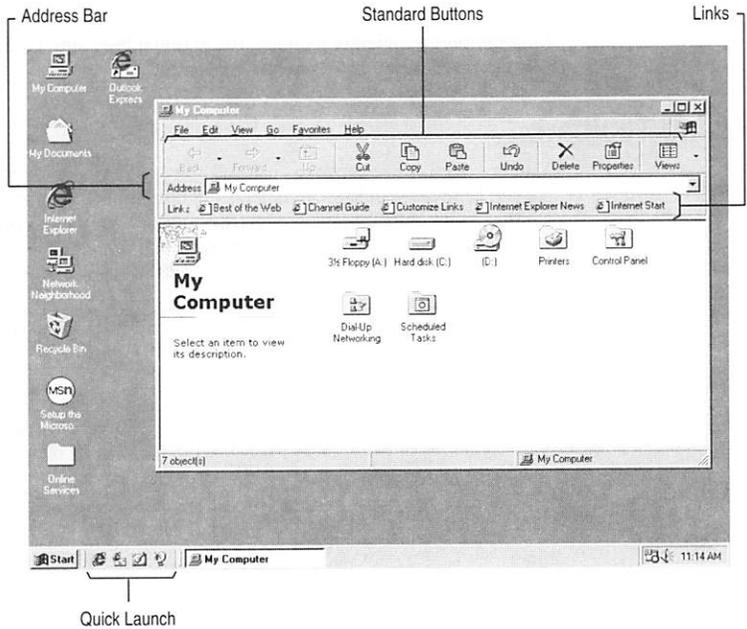
No matter what view you're using, you can browse your computer and the *Internet* more efficiently by using the optional browsing tools. You can add toolbars and Explorer Bars to many windows.

### Using Toolbars

You can display one or more customizable *toolbars* at the top of a window. As you browse, Windows 98 detects the kind of information presented in the window and automatically displays the appropriate toolbar buttons and *menus*. You can also add the following toolbars to the *taskbar*.

Toolbar	Use to
Standard Buttons	Display buttons for commonly used commands, such as copying, pasting, and deleting items; changing views; and browsing backward and forward.
Address Bar	Open Web pages, programs, folders, or documents. By default, the Address Bar shows your current location, whether it's a folder or a Web page. You can browse to another location by typing an address—a URL, a path, or even a program name.  If you start typing a previously typed address, the AutoComplete feature finishes the address for you.
Links	Go to featured pages such as the Best of the Web site, or create your own custom links.
Quick Launch	Open Web browsing software, read e-mail, view channels, or instantly bring your desktop to the front. You can easily add a new toolbar button by dragging the program icon to the Quick Launch toolbar.

The following illustration shows the various toolbars you can display.



► **To display a toolbar in a window**

1. On the desktop, click **My Computer**.

The My Computer window appears.

2. On the **View** menu, point to **Toolbars**, and then click the name of the toolbar you want to display.

The toolbar appears below the menu bar.

► **To display a toolbar on the taskbar**

1. Right-click a blank area on the taskbar.

A shortcut menu appears.

2. Point to **Toolbars**, and then click the name of the toolbar you want to display.

The toolbar appears on the taskbar.

You can enlarge your taskbar by dragging its inside edge.

► **To open a Web page or file by using the Address Bar**

To return to a recently visited site, right-click the **Back** or **Forward** button. On the list that appears, click the site you want to view.

1. On the desktop, click **My Computer**.  
The My Computer window appears.
2. On the **View** menu, point to **Toolbars**, and then click **Address Bar**.
3. In the Address Bar, type the Internet address or path, and then press ENTER.

-Or-

1. Right-click a blank area on the taskbar.  
A shortcut menu appears.
2. Point to **Toolbars**, and then click **Address**.
3. In the Address Bar, type the Internet address or path, and then press ENTER.

## Using Explorer Bars

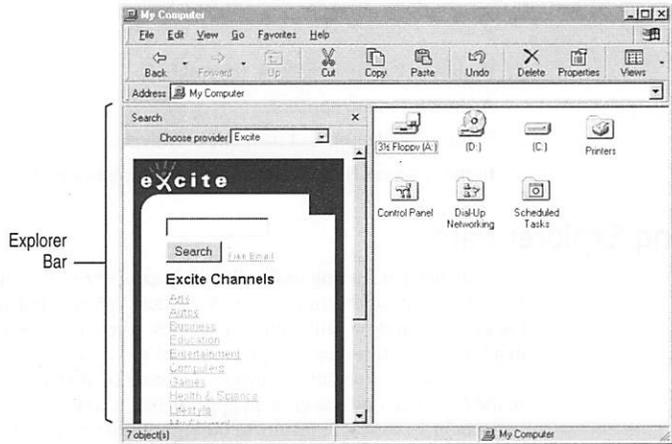
You can use a browsing tool called an *Explorer Bar* for quick and easy access to *search engines* and your favorite Web sites. When you display an Explorer Bar, the current window splits into two frames. The left frame is the Explorer Bar—it displays Favorites, search engines, or links such as *channels*. The right frame displays the contents of the current directory or Web page. When you click a link in the Explorer Bar, the content appears in the right frame. This way, for example, you can browse search results in the right frame while your search engine is still available in the left frame. The following Explorer Bars are available in most windows:

- **Search** Presents several popular Internet search engines. You can select a search engine, or you can use the Provider-of-the-day.
- **Favorites** Displays items you've specified as your favorite files, folders, channels, and Web sites.
- **History** Lists previously viewed Web sites and files, grouped by daily and weekly time periods.
- **Channels** Shows the *Channel Bar*, which contains links to a *content provider's* Web site. A channel is a special way of receiving Internet content. You can *subscribe* to specific channels that interest you—the channel provider updates the content and delivers it to you.
- **All Folders** Uses a tree structure to show the hierarchy of available drives and folders. This Explorer Bar is available only in Windows Explorer.

► **To display an Explorer Bar**

1. Open the window in which you want to use the Explorer Bar.
2. On the **View** menu, point to **Explorer Bar**, and then click the name of the Explorer Bar you want to display.

The Explorer Bar appears in the left frame of the window.



## Delivering Web Content to Your Desktop

Through the Internet, you have access to a wealth of information, from up-to-the-minute international news and weather to research results. One of the most exciting capabilities of Windows 98 is its ability to integrate Web content. You can display Web content anywhere in Windows 98, such as on the desktop or in an open folder.

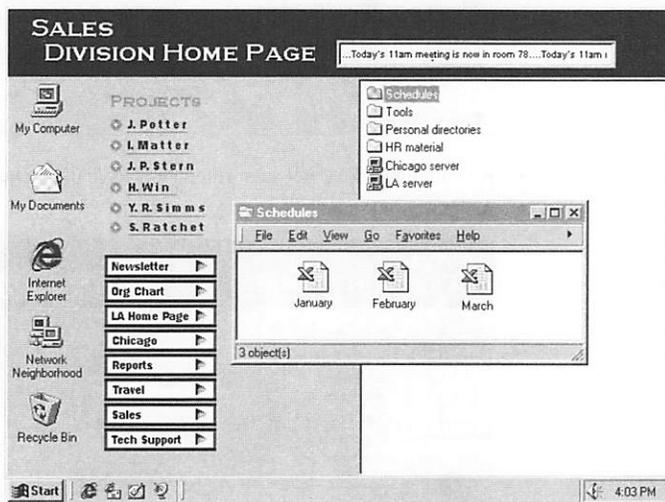
## Using the Active Desktop

To create your own Web pages, you can use HTML editing software such as Microsoft FrontPage Express.

By using the Active Desktop feature, you can display any Web page on your desktop without opening your Web browsing software. You can view one or more of your favorite World Wide Web sites, or you can even add Web pages that you create. Using the Active Desktop Gallery on the Microsoft *Web site*, you can also add live content, such as an MSN™ Investor Ticker and the MSNBC Weather page, to your desktop.

Either way, the Active Desktop makes your workspace far more functional, regardless of which desktop view you're using. On your Active Desktop you can display:

- Live, updated information, such as weather reports, stock ticker results, sports scores, or *server* status.
- A page on your company *intranet*.





Windows 98 comes with several items that you can try out on your Active Desktop. For example, if you add the Channel Bar to your Active Desktop, you can quickly access the Web contents provided by your favorite channels.



For more information about changing your Active Desktop, look up “Active Desktop” on the Index tab in Windows Help.

► **To show or hide Active Desktop**

1. Right-click a blank area on the desktop.

A shortcut menu appears.

2. Point to **Active Desktop**, and then click **View As Web Page**.

A check mark appears next to your selection if Web content can appear on the desktop.

---

**Note** What you see on your Active Desktop varies depending on how Windows 98 is set up—your computer manufacturer may have provided a unique Active Desktop.

---

► **To add an Active Desktop item**

1. Right-click a blank area on the desktop, and then click **Properties**.

The Display Properties dialog box appears.

2. Click the **Web** tab, and verify that the **View my Active Desktop as a web page** check box is selected.

3. Click **New**.

4. If you want to add live desktop items, such as a stock ticker or news headlines, click **Yes** to visit the Microsoft Active Desktop Gallery Web site; otherwise, click **No**.

The New Active Desktop Item dialog box appears.

5. Type the location in the **Location** box, or click **Browse** to locate the item, and then click **OK**.

The item is added to your Active Desktop.

► **To refresh Web content on the Active Desktop**

1. Right-click a blank area on the desktop.

A shortcut menu appears.

2. Point to **Active Desktop**, and then click **Update Now**.

## Displaying Web Content in Individual Windows

Just as you can display a Web page on your desktop, you can also display a Web page in an individual window. If you subscribe to the Web page, it can be automatically updated on a regular basis. For example, using this Web integration feature you can monitor weather, game scores, stock prices, or headlines—all in the window of your choice.

If you select art or a Web page as window background, you need to view that window as a Web page. That is, to display the background, you need to use Web style—or select the As Web Page option on the View menu.

► **To add a background to a window**

1. Double-click **My Computer**.

The My Computer window appears.

2. Open the folder you want to customize.
3. On the **View** menu, click **Customize this Folder**, and then follow the instructions in the Customize this Folder wizard.

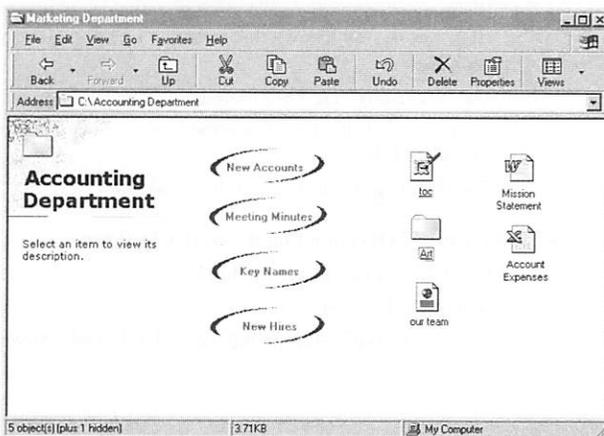
► **To display a folder as a Web page**

1. Double-click **My Computer**.

The My Computer window appears.

2. Open the folder you want to view as a Web page.
3. On the **View** menu, select **as Web Page**.

A window background appears.



## Displaying Web Content Automatically

You can automatically receive timely news and information from the World Wide Web. Content from Web pages can be delivered to your desktop through a subscription or a channel.

### Subscriptions

A subscription is invaluable if you frequently visit certain Web sites looking for new content. Web site subscriptions work much like magazine subscriptions—you are notified periodically of new content, according to a schedule that you set up. If you want, you can have Windows 98 automatically deliver the new content to your computer. For example, you can schedule the latest financial news to be automatically *downloaded* every night while you sleep, and it will be ready for you in the morning.

You can subscribe to any Web page that you visit. When you subscribe to a Web page, you'll need to decide if you want the new Web pages automatically downloaded to your computer. You can save connection time and expense by having your subscriptions downloaded so that you can read them *offline* later at your leisure. Or if you don't want the information downloaded to your computer, you can be notified in the following ways when new content is available:

- **Smart Favorites** Your subscription is automatically checked for updates—the icon changes if the page is updated. You can view the icons for your subscriptions in the Subscriptions folder.
- **E-mail notification** A copy of updated Web pages with live links to the World Wide Web can be automatically sent to you by *e-mail*.

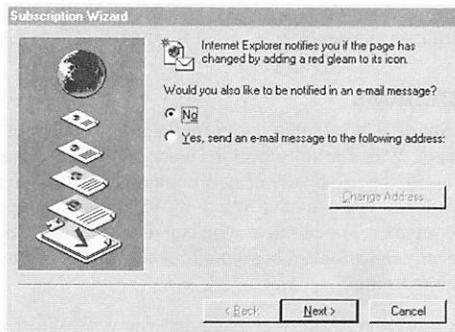
► **To subscribe to a Web site**

1. In the My Computer window, go to the Web page to which you want to subscribe.
2. On the **Favorites** menu, click **Add to Favorites**.  
The Add Favorite dialog box appears.
3. Select **Yes, but only tell me when this page is updated** or **Yes, notify me of updates and download the page for offline viewing**.



4. Click **Customize** to see subscription options.

The Subscription wizard starts.



5. Follow the instructions in the Subscription wizard.

► **To update subscriptions to all Web sites**

1. Double-click **My Computer**.

The My Computer window appears.

2. On the **Favorites** menu, click **Update All Subscriptions**.

► **To view your subscriptions**

1. Double-click **My Computer**.

The My Computer window appears.

2. On the **Favorites** menu, click **Manage Subscriptions**.

The Subscriptions window starts, with a list of your subscriptions. In this window, you can delete, update, or modify your subscriptions.

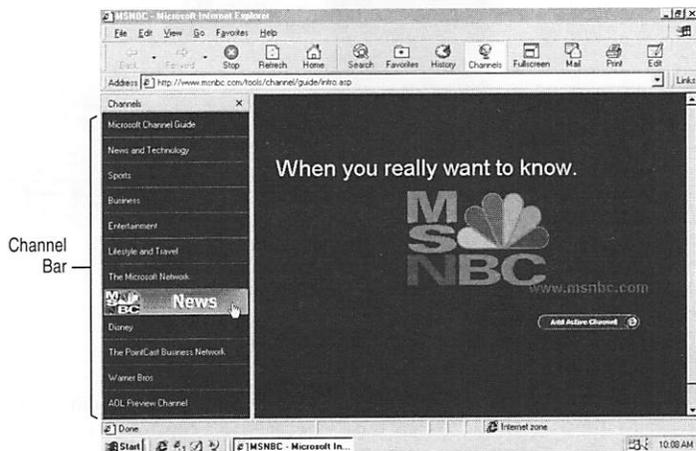
## Channels

If subscriptions work like magazine subscriptions, then channels are similar to TV channels. Instead of receiving periodic updates of Web sites, your computer has access to content that's always available. A channel is a Web site that's designed to deliver content to you—the content provider specifies what Web content is delivered and how often.

To view the content in a channel, you can click one of the channel buttons on the Channel Bar. The Channel Bar displays all channels installed on your computer. You don't have to subscribe to a channel to view it, but you'll add the channel button to the Channel Bar if you do subscribe, making the content readily available. Some content providers allow you to preview their entire Web site without a subscription, while other sites require that you first subscribe. You can view channels in many places—on the desktop, in windows, and even in a special screen saver.

► **To view channels**

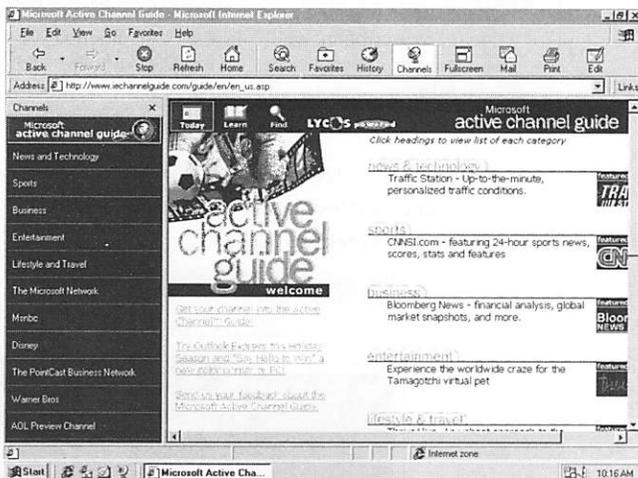
1. In the My Computer window, on the **Favorites** menu, point to **Channels**.  
A list of available channels appears.
2. Point to a channel, and then click a topic.



► **To add the Channel Bar to your desktop**

1. Right-click a blank area on the desktop, and then click **Properties**.  
The Display Properties dialog box appears.
2. Click the **Web** tab.
3. Select the **View my Active Desktop as a web page** check box.  
A check mark indicates that the check box is selected.
4. Select the **Internet Explorer Channel Bar** check box.
5. Click **OK**.  
The Channel Bar is added to your desktop.

- ▶ **To view the Channel Bar in a window**
    - In any Internet Explorer window, click the **Channels** button.
- You can also click the View Channels button on the taskbar.



View Channels  
button

## Reading Web Content Offline

You can cut down on your Internet connection time by reading Web content offline. At any time, you can save a copy of the current Web page for later reading—even after you're no longer connected to the Internet. If you're browsing Web pages while offline, the mouse pointer indicates that links are not available.

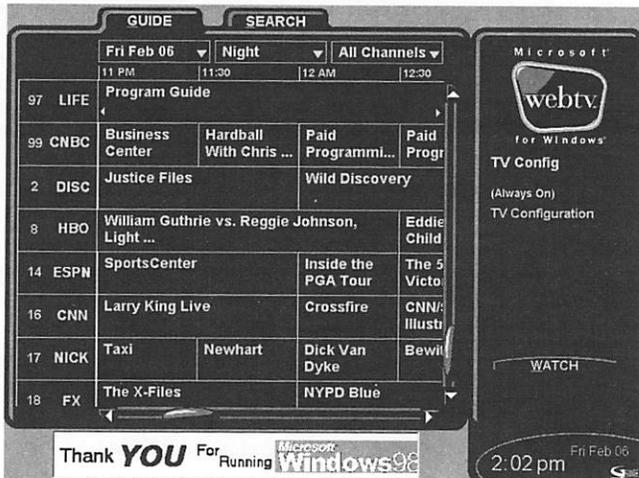


- ▶ **To browse a Web page offline**
  1. Go to the Web page you want to read offline.
  2. On the **File** menu, click **Work Offline**.

A check mark appears next to your selection, indicating that you're disconnected from the Internet, and the current Web page is stored on your computer. Repeat these steps to reconnect to the Internet and browse online.

## Watching TV on Your Computer

Windows 98 supports cable or broadcast TV. From your desktop, you can watch your favorite TV shows, search through program schedules, and be reminded when your favorite shows are on. You don't have to have an Internet connection to use WebTV for Windows, but your computer has to have a compatible TV tuner card. Using WebTV for Windows, you can view the online Program Guide, which offers TV channel listings, previews, interactive features, TV schedule searching, and one-click VCR programming.



WebTV for Windows is an optional feature, so you may first have to install it.

### ► To install WebTV for Windows

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.
3. Click the **Windows Setup** tab.
4. Select **WebTV for Windows**, and then click **OK**.
5. Follow the instructions that appear on your screen.

► **To start WebTV for Windows**

- Click the **Start** button, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, point to **Entertainment**, and then click **WebTV for Windows**.



For more information about using WebTV for Windows, start WebTV for Windows and press F1.

## Personalizing Your Desktop Display

In addition to customizing your computer by using the TV and Web-like options, you can personalize your desktop with pictures, patterns, and colors by using the Display control panel. You can display pictures, patterns, or even scanned photographs as your *wallpaper*, the background of your desktop. Using the different tabs in the Display Properties dialog box, you can also change items such as the icons on your desktop, the colors of individual windows, and the size of the objects on your screen. You can even add items to your Active Desktop or set up a screen saver.

► **To open the Display control panel**

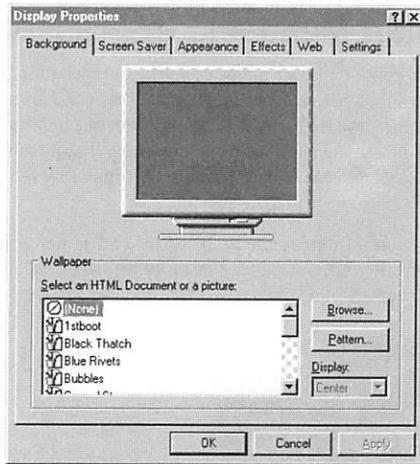
1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.

The Control Panel window appears.

2. Double-click **Display**.

The Display Properties dialog box appears. To set wallpaper, select an image or click the **Browse** button. Click the other tabs in the dialog box to set up a screen saver, change the desktop and window colors, add Active Desktop items, change your screen resolution, and so on.

To see a description of any item in the dialog box, click the question mark button, then click the item.



## Customizing the Desktop for Multiple Users

You can set up different desktop configurations, or *profiles*, if more than one person uses the same computer. Each person logs on to Windows and sees his or her own customized settings, including desktop settings, programs, Start menu, and Favorites. Because each user has a unique profile of settings, if one person makes changes, it doesn't affect another user's profile. Before you can use profiles, you must first set up a unique user name and password for each user.

### ► To set up a user profile

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.

The Control Panel window appears.

2. Double-click **Users**.

The Enable Multi-User Settings wizard starts.

3. Follow the instructions in the wizard.

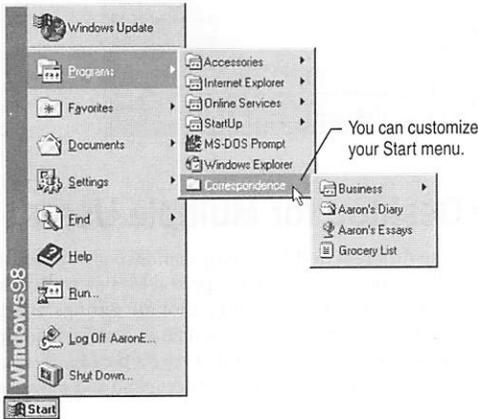
Repeat this process for each user's personalized settings.

## Customizing the Start Menu and the Taskbar

You can rearrange items on the Start menu by dragging items to another location on the Start menu.

You can customize the Start menu to help you work more efficiently. You can add folders or files that you open frequently, so that you can open them quickly from the Start menu at any time. Or you can create your own groups of files and *programs*. You can also add items to or remove them from the Start menu. For example, you can reduce the size of the Start menu by removing a program that you no longer use.

If you remove an item from the Start menu, you're not uninstalling the program or removing it from your computer. For more information, see "Adding and Removing Programs" in Chapter 3, "Using Your Desktop."



### ► To customize the Start menu

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Taskbar & Start Menu**.

The Taskbar Properties dialog box appears.

2. Click the **Start Menu Programs** tab.
3. Click **Add** or **Remove**, and then follow the instructions that appear on the screen.

To set the date and time, double-click the clock on the right end of the taskbar.

You can also customize the taskbar to suit your needs. The taskbar is located at the bottom of the desktop by *default*, but you can drag it to any side of the desktop. You can also hide the taskbar until you want to use it, or you can always display the taskbar on top of other windows.

► **To customize the taskbar**

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Taskbar & Start Menu**.

The Taskbar Properties dialog box appears.

2. Select the taskbar options you want.

► **To move the taskbar**

- Drag the taskbar to any edge of the desktop.

For information about adding toolbars to your taskbar, see “Using Toolbars,” earlier in this chapter.

## Using Multiple Monitors

With Windows 98, you can connect up to nine monitors to your computer. You can set up these monitors like one large desktop, or you can set them up to show a different program on each monitor. For example, you could have a financial report open in Word on one monitor, have a quarterly budget spreadsheet open in Microsoft Excel on another monitor, and refer to the budget while you write the report.

To set up multiple monitors, you must have a PCI graphics adapter for each monitor you want to connect to your computer. The multiple monitor feature supports only PCI graphics adapters at this time.

With your computer off, install the PCI graphics adapters in your computer, connect a monitor to each, and turn on your computer. Windows 98 detects the multiple graphics adapters and prompts you through their setup.

---

**Note** If you're unsure how to install a PCI graphics adapter, or if your warranty will be voided by installing your own hardware, you should contact an authorized service center to install it for you.

---

You can change the settings for each monitor in the Settings tab of the Display control panel. Your primary monitor will be the one connected to the graphics adapter in the first open PCI slot.

---

**Note** You don't need to install Windows 98 before you install the multiple graphics adapters. Windows 98 will detect them during the initial setup. However, if you have a graphics adapter built into your motherboard, you must install Windows 98 first, and then any additional graphics adapters. If you don't, Windows 98 might not detect the graphics adapter on your motherboard.

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For more information about multiple monitors, look up "multiple display support" on the Index tab in Windows Help.

## CHAPTER 5

# Advanced Issues



This chapter covers a wide variety of topics, ranging from using the online troubleshooters to connecting to printers and networks. You can read about backing up files, the FAT32 file system, disk defragmentation, and more. You'll also find a list of answers to some common questions, such as what Active Desktop and Channels are.

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- Maintaining Your Computer

- Backing Up Your Files

  - Backing Up Files Before Installing Windows 98

  - Backing Up Files After Installing Windows 98

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- Setting Up a Printer
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- Printing
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## Using Troubleshooters

If you're having a problem with your hardware or software, first check the troubleshooters available in Windows Help. The extensive troubleshooters help you diagnose common problems and determine how best to fix them.

Updated and additional troubleshooters are available on the Support Online Web site.

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**Note** To see the latest troubleshooting information, you can connect to Support Online by clicking the Web Help button in Windows Help or by connecting to <http://support.microsoft.com/support/>

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In the troubleshooters, you can find information about topics such as:

- Networking
- Modems
- Startup and Shutdown
- Printing
- DriveSpace 3
- Memory
- MS-DOS programs
- Display
- DirectX®
- Sound

- The Microsoft Network
  - Hardware Conflicts
  - Dial-Up Networking
  - Direct Cable Connections
  - PC Cards
- **To open a troubleshooter in Windows 98 Help**
1. Click **Start**, and then click **Help**.
  2. On the **Contents** tab, click **Troubleshooting**, click **Windows 98 Troubleshooters**, and then click the topic you want.

## Maintaining Your Computer

You can use the Maintenance wizard to check your hard disk for problems, manage hard disk space more efficiently, delete unnecessary files, and make your programs run faster. The Maintenance wizard combines the functions of ScanDisk, Disk Cleanup, Disk Defragmenter, Compression Agent, and other tools in one easy-to-use feature. You can even schedule these tasks to run on a regular basis.

---

**Note** You can use Compression Agent to compress files only on drives compressed using DriveSpace 3. For more information, see “DriveSpace 3” on the Index tab in Windows Help.

---

- **To start the Maintenance wizard**
- Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, point to **System Tools**, and then click **Maintenance wizard**.

The Maintenance wizard starts. Follow the instructions on your screen.

For more information about power management features, look up “power management” on the Index tab in Windows Help.



# Backing Up Your Files

How you back up your files depends on your current *operating system*.

## Backing Up Files Before Installing Windows 98

Before installing Windows 98, you should back up your current files. The following procedures describe how to back up your files from Windows 3.1 and Windows 95. If you're currently using another operating system, you should see its documentation for information about backing up files.

### Backing up your files in Windows 3.1

Before backing up your files, be sure the Windows Backup tool is installed on your computer. To do this, open the Microsoft Tools program group. If the Backup icon is present, Windows Backup is already installed.

If there is no Microsoft Tools program group, or if it doesn't include the Backup icon, you need to install the Backup tool. Because the Windows Backup tool is installed during MS-DOS Setup, reinstall MS-DOS and select Windows Backup when prompted.

► **To back up files in Windows 3.1**

1. In the **Microsoft Tools** program group, double-click **Backup**.

If this is the first time you've used Microsoft Backup, you're prompted to configure it before performing your first backup. Click **Yes**. During the configuration process, Backup automatically creates a test backup of your MS-DOS folder. Follow the prompts to complete the test backup.

2. In the **Microsoft Backup** dialog box, click **Backup**.
3. In **Backup From**, select the source drive (the drive you want to copy from).
4. In **Backup To**, select the destination drive (the drive you want to copy to).
5. To select all files on the drive, double-click the drive letter in **Backup From**.

To select specific files or folders for backup, click **Select Files**.

- Double-click any folder you want to back up.

-Or-

- To back up individual files in a folder, click the folder once, and then right-click each file you want to back up.

6. Click **OK** when you're finished.

7. In **Backup Type**, select a backup type. Click **Help**, and then click **Backup** for an explanation of each backup type.
8. Click **Start Backup** to begin the backup process, click **OK**, and then follow the instructions that appear on your screen.



For more information about Backup, see Windows 3.1 online Help.

### **Backing up your files by using Windows 95**

Before backing up your files, be sure that the Windows 95 Backup tool is installed. If Backup appears in Add/Remove Programs in Control Panel, you can skip this procedure and begin backing up.

- ▶ **To install the Backup program in Windows 95**
  1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
  2. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**, click the **Windows Setup** tab, and then select **Disk Tools**.
  3. Click **Details**, select **Backup**, click **OK**, and then click **OK** again.
  4. Insert your Windows 95 Setup disk or CD when prompted, and then click **OK**.
- ▶ **To back up files in Windows 95**
  1. Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, point to **System Tools**, and then click **Backup**.
  2. Read the information in the Welcome to Microsoft Backup dialog box, and then click **OK**.  
Microsoft Backup starts.
  3. Read the **Full System Backup** information, and then click **OK**.
  4. Select each item you want to back up. To see folder contents, click the plus (+) sign to the left of each folder.
  5. Click **Next Step**.
  6. Select the device on which you want to store the backup files. For example, if you have a tape drive, click the tape drive icon.
  7. Make sure you have a tape or disk in the backup drive, and then click **Start Backup**.
  8. When prompted for a **Backup Set Label**, type a name for the backup. You can also set a password. Click **OK**.

A message indicates when Backup is complete. If any errors occur during Backup, they're noted in the lower left of the Backup dialog box.

## Backing Up Files After Installing Windows 98

In Windows 98, you can use Microsoft Backup to back up your files to floppy disks, a tape drive, a removable storage device, or another computer on your network. If the data on your hard disk is damaged, you can restore copies of your files from your backup.

You can back up all of the files on your computer, or you can select specific folders and files to back up. It's recommended that you back up your files on a regular basis. If your hard disk is damaged, you'll be able to retrieve information you backed up.



For more information about the Backup program, look up "Backup" on the Index tab in Windows Help.

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**Note** For a list of hardware that's compatible with the Backup feature, visit the Microsoft Hardware Compatibility List Web page at <http://www.microsoft.com/hwtest/hcl>

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► **To install the Backup program in Windows 98**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Control Panel**, and then double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.

The Add/Remove Programs Properties dialog box appears.

2. Click the **Windows Setup** tab, and then select **System Tools**.
3. Click **Details**, select **Backup**, click **OK**, and then click **OK** again.
4. Insert your Windows 98 Setup disk or CD when prompted, and then click **OK**.

► **To back up files in Windows 98**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, point to **System Tools**, and then click **Backup**.

The Microsoft Backup dialog box appears.

2. Follow the instructions on your screen.

## Using the Startup Disk

If you have problems with Setup or have trouble starting Windows 98, you can use a Startup Disk to start your computer and run Setup or to gain access to your system files. If you have problems with your hard disk, for example, you can use a Startup Disk to start your computer and troubleshoot your hard disk.

You're prompted to create a Startup Disk during Setup. If you want to create another Startup Disk after you install Windows 98, you easily can. You can even save a specific startup configuration on a disk. For example, you can save the specific drivers for your computer on a Startup Disk.

The Startup Disk contains generic CD-ROM drivers, which you can use if your computer has difficulty communicating with your CD-ROM drive. To use these drivers, select the CD-ROM drive option.

---

**Important** Startup disks created with previous versions of Windows aren't compatible with Windows 98.

---

► **To create a Startup Disk from within Windows 98**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Control Panel**, and then double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.

The Add/Remove Programs Properties dialog box appears.

2. Click the **Startup Disk** tab, and then click **Create Disk**.
3. Label a floppy disk "Windows 98 Startup Disk," insert it into your floppy disk drive, and then click **OK**.

► **To start your computer using a Startup Disk**

1. Insert the Startup Disk in the floppy disk drive.
2. Restart your computer.

The Microsoft Windows 98 Startup menu appears.
3. Type the number of the appropriate CD-ROM option, and then press **ENTER**.
4. Follow the instructions on your screen.

After a series of scans, the MS-DOS prompt appears. From this prompt, you can gain access to the system files on the Startup Disk. For information about running Setup from a Startup Disk, see Chapter 2, "Installing Windows 98."

---

**Note** If you normally use a CD-ROM drive and you start your computer with a Startup Disk, the drive letter designated to the CD-ROM may change for that session. For example, if your CD-ROM is normally drive D, it might be temporarily changed to drive E.

---

## Uninstalling Windows 98

During the upgrade from an earlier version of Windows to Windows 98, you have the option of saving your old system files. If you save your system files, you can uninstall Windows 98 and restore your earlier version of Windows.

---

**Important** This recovery capability is available only if you don't compress the hard disk on which Windows 98 is installed.

---

► **To uninstall Windows 98**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Control Panel**, and then double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.
2. On the **Install/Uninstall** tab, click **Uninstall Windows 98**, and then click **Add/Remove Programs**.
3. Click **Yes**, and then click **Yes** again.  
Your hard disk is checked for errors.
4. After the disk check is complete, click **Yes** to continue.  
Your computer restarts, and your previous version of Windows is restored.
5. Remove any floppy disks, and then press **ENTER** when prompted.  
Your previous version of Windows starts.

## Using the FAT32 File System

When you save files, your computer uses a *file system* to control how your files and folders are stored on your hard disk. Earlier versions of MS-DOS and Windows use the FAT16 file system exclusively. Windows 98 uses FAT16 by default, but you have the option of using FAT32, an enhanced file system that can improve disk performance and increase available disk space.

## Understanding How Information Is Stored

When you save a file or install a program, your computer stores the information on your hard disk in small areas called clusters. The smaller the cluster size you use, the more efficiently your disk stores information. Cluster size depends on the size of your partition, and partition size depends on the file system you use. By default, most computers use just one partition.

For information about dividing your disk into partitions, consult the *Windows 98 Resource Kit*.

The table below illustrates the larger partition size and smaller cluster size available through the FAT32 file system. Partitions larger than 2 gigabyte (GB) are not supported with FAT16, and partitions smaller than 512 MB are not supported with FAT32.

<b>Partition size</b>	<b>FAT16 cluster size</b>	<b>FAT32 cluster size</b>
32 MB (megabytes)	2 KB (kilobytes)	—
128 MB	2 KB	—
256 MB	4 KB	—
512 MB	8 KB	4 KB
1 GB (gigabyte)	16 KB	4 KB
2 GB	32 KB	4 KB
3 GB–7 GB	—	4 KB
8 GB– 16 GB	—	8 KB
16 GB– 32 GB	—	16 KB
Larger than 32 GB	—	32 KB

If your hard disk is smaller than 2 GB and your computer uses the FAT16 file system, you may not see much improvement if you convert to FAT32. But you may want to convert to FAT32 if your hard disk is between 2 GB and 2 terabytes (TB) and you want to improve its efficiency.

The FAT32 file system has the following advantages over FAT16:

- It allows programs to open more quickly, on average, 36% faster.
- It uses a smaller cluster size, resulting in more efficient use of disk space—on average, 28% more disk space.
- It allows a hard disk of up to 2 TB to be formatted as a single drive, eliminating the need to partition the hard disk.
- It can relocate the root directory and use backup copies of the FAT, making your computer less vulnerable to crashes.

## Converting to FAT32

You can use the FAT32 conversion tool to easily convert your hard disk to the FAT32 file system. However, before you convert file systems, you should read the following information carefully:

- If you didn't make a Windows 98 Startup Disk, you should create one by following the steps in the "Using the Startup Disk" section earlier in this chapter before you convert to FAT32.
- You shouldn't convert any drives on which you also want to run an operating system that doesn't support FAT32. Also, if you're running Windows 98 and another operating system in a dual-boot environment, converting your primary disk drive to FAT32 may cause the other operating system to be unusable. This is true even if the other operating system is installed on a different drive.
- If anti-virus software is running, it may detect the request to update the partition table and boot record and prompt you to allow the updates. If this occurs, instruct the anti-virus software to allow the updates.
- Once you convert to FAT32, you can't compress stored information or convert back to FAT16 unless you use a third-party partition management utility designed for that purpose.
- If you have a removable disk that you use with another operating system, don't convert to FAT32.
- Hibernate features may not work on a FAT32 drive. Hibernate features are those that allow some computers to enter a suspend state, with all power turned off.
- If you convert your hard drive to FAT32, you cannot uninstall Windows 98.
- Although most programs are not affected by the conversion from FAT16 to FAT32, some older disk utilities that depend on FAT16 don't work with FAT32 drives. Contact your disk utility manufacturer to see if there is an updated version that is compatible with FAT32.

A FAT32 drive can be shared across a network by MS-DOS, Windows 3.1, Windows 95, Windows NT® Workstation version 4.0, and Windows NT Server version 4.0. In addition, MS-DOS version 7.1 (the version that ships with Windows 98) also supports FAT32.

► **To convert your file system to FAT32**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, point to **System Tools**, and then click **Drive Converter (FAT32)**.
2. Click **Next** when you've finished reading the information.
3. In **Drives**, click the drive to be converted, and then click **Next**.

A message appears, reminding you that previous versions of MS-DOS, Windows, and Windows NT can't gain access to FAT32 drives.

4. Click **OK** to continue, or click **Cancel** to quit the Drive Converter wizard.  
The Drive Converter wizard searches for anti-virus programs or disk utilities that are incompatible with FAT32. If the wizard finds any incompatible programs, you can click **Details** to display a description of the problem. If no incompatible programs are found, click **Next**.
5. If you want to back up your files before converting to FAT32, click **Create Backup**. If you don't have the Windows 98 Backup program installed, you're prompted to install it.
6. When you're ready to continue, click **Next**, and then click **Next** again.

Your computer restarts, and the conversion begins. It may take an hour or more to complete the defragmentation and conversion processes on large or very full drives.

After the conversion completes, a message appears telling you whether the conversion was successful or unsuccessful.

---

**Caution** Your anti-virus software may detect that the partition table and boot record have changed and offer to "repair" them for you. Don't perform this repair. If you do, your computer boot record or partition table will be changed, and your drive and all of the data on it may become inaccessible.

---

7. If the conversion was successful, click **Finish**. The conversion is complete.  
If the conversion was unsuccessful, a message explains why the conversion failed.

## Defragmenting Your Hard Disk

The Disk Defragmenter utility rearranges the data on your disk so that each file is stored in contiguous blocks, rather than being scattered across different areas of the disk. This *defragmentation* of stored information helps to speed disk performance. The time required for defragmentation depends on the size of your hard disk and the amount of data on the disk.

- ▶ **To defragment your hard drive**
  1. Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, point to **System Tools**, and then click **Disk Defragmenter**.
  2. In the **Select Drive** dialog box, select the hard disk you want to defragment.
  3. Close any open programs, and then click **OK**.

Defragmentation begins.

## Using Your Computer on a Network

This section describes how to connect your computer to a network, share folders and printers, and use the *Dial-Up Networking* feature.

For information about connecting to the *Internet*, see “Internet Setup,” later in this chapter.

## Connecting to a Network

If the Network Neighborhood icon is on your Windows 98 desktop, your network connection is already set up, and you can skip this section.

A *network* is made up of client and server computers. A computer that connects to the network and uses shared resources is called a *client*. A central computer that contains shared information is called a *server*. This section explains setting up a client computer.

To connect to a network, you need the correct hardware installed in your computer. This includes a network adapter (network card or other device) and cables.

Along with additional hardware, your computer must have certain software components to communicate with the network. Software needed to connect a computer to a network includes the following:

- Client software, which allows your computer to connect to servers.
- A *protocol*, which is essentially the language your computer uses to communicate over the network. Several protocols are available. Two computers must use the same protocol to communicate with each other.
- Service software, which allows such functions as file and print sharing.

Before proceeding, you need to know which types of software to use. Ask your network administrator about client software and configuration options. Windows 98 also automatically detects and installs the other components you need in order to connect to the network. Windows 98 also automatically detects and installs TCP/IP networks during setup.

If you're connecting to another type of network, or if you're not connecting during Windows 98 installation, use the following procedure. This procedure assumes that your computer is already physically connected to the network—for instance, by network cable. You can also connect computers by serial or parallel cable.

For more information about individual connections, look up “Direct Cable Connection” on the Index tab in Windows Help.

► **To connect your computer to a network**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Control Panel**, and then double-click **Network**.
  2. In the **Network** dialog box, click **Add**.
  3. Click **Client**, and then click **Add**.
- A list of client software appears.
4. In the **Manufacturers** list, click the name of the manufacturer of your network software.
  5. In the **Network Clients** list, select the client software you are using, and then click **OK**.

The client software is added to your computer.

6. On the **Configuration** tab, select your client, and then click **Properties**.
  7. Enter the configuration options for your network, and then click **OK**.
- If you don't know the options for your network, contact your network administrator.
8. Click **OK**, and then click **OK** again.

The client software is installed and your computer restarts.



## Sharing Folders and Printers

If you set up a Microsoft or Novell network client, you can share your documents—and any printers attached to your computer—with other people on the network. To use file and print sharing, you must first choose which of two types of access you want to give other users.

- **Share-level control** is the default access setting. It lets you require a password for each shared resource.
- **User-level control** lets you specify who has access to each shared resource, but it does not let you require a password.

▶ **To change from share-level control to user-level control**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Control Panel**, and then double-click **Network**.
2. Click the **Access Control** tab, and then click **User-level access control**.
3. In **Obtain list of users and groups from**, type the name of the domain or server you want to use, and then click **OK**.

You may be prompted to supply additional information about the domain or server you specified.

4. Restart your computer.

▶ **To set up file- and print-sharing services**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Control Panel**, and then double-click **Network**.
2. In the **Network** dialog box, click **File and Print Sharing**.
3. Select the check box(es) for the sharing options you want, click **OK**, and then click **OK** again.

A message prompts you to insert your Windows 98 CD or Setup disks so that File and Print Sharing can be installed. You must restart your computer before the new settings will take effect.

After you've set up file- and print-sharing services, you can share a folder or printer.

▶ **To share a folder with share-level access control**

1. In **My Computer**, right-click the folder you want to share, and then click **Sharing**.
2. In the **Properties** dialog box, click the **Sharing** tab, and then click **Shared As**.
3. In **Share Name**, type a name for the folder.

In **Comment**, you can type a brief comment or description of the folder.

You can also use this procedure to share an entire disk drive. Instead of selecting a folder, select a drive icon.

4. In **Access Type**, click **Read Only**, **Full**, or **Depends on Password**.  
Regardless of which type of access you select, you have the option of adding a password.
5. Type a password if you want to use one, and then click **OK**.
6. Retype the password, and then click **OK**.  
The folder or printer icon changes to a folder or a printer with a hand, indicating that the item is now shared.

► **To share a folder with user-level access control**

1. In **My Computer**, right-click the folder you want to share, and then click **Sharing**.
2. On the **Sharing** tab, click **Shared As**.
3. In **Share Name**, type a name for the folder.  
In **Comment**, you can type a brief comment or a description of the folder.
4. Click **Add**.
5. In the **Add Users** dialog box, click the name(s) of the person(s) to whom you want to grant permissions.  
You can scroll the list of users, or you can simply type the name and the list will scroll automatically. If you want to grant the same permissions to everyone connected to your network, leave **The World** selected.
6. Click the type of access permissions you want to give the selected user(s).  
**Read Only** means the user has the ability to read, but not change, files.  
**Full Access** means the user has the ability to read, delete, and change files.  
**Custom** means the user has a combination of privileges that you specify.
7. When you're finished adding users and permissions, click **OK**.

► **To share a printer with share-level access control**

1. In **My Computer**, double-click the **Printers** folder.
2. Right-click the printer you want to share, and then click **Sharing**.
3. On the **Sharing** tab, click **Shared As**.
4. In **Share Name**, type a name for the printer.  
In **Comment**, you can type a brief comment or a description of the printer.  
In **Password**, you can type a password that a user must type to use the printer.
5. Click **OK**.  
If you typed a password, retype the password to verify it. Click **OK**.

► **To share a printer with user-level access control**

1. In **My Computer**, double-click the **Printers** folder.
2. Right-click the printer you want to share, and then click **Sharing**.
3. On the **Sharing** tab, click **Shared As**.
4. In **Share Name**, type a name for the printer.  
In **Comment**, you can type a brief comment or a description of the printer.
5. Click **Add**.
6. In the **Add Users** dialog box, click the name(s) of the person(s) to whom you want to grant permissions.

You can scroll the list of users, or you can simply type the name and the list will scroll automatically. If you want to grant the same permissions to everyone connected to your network, leave **The World** selected.

7. Click **Full Access**.  
The name(s) of the person(s) you have chosen will be moved to the box on the right side of the screen.
8. When you're finished adding users and permissions, click **OK**.

**Using files and printers controlled by other computers**

If you have correct permissions, you can use files and printers that are shared on other computers.

► **To use a shared folder or printer**

1. Double-click **Network Neighborhood**.
2. Double-click the icon for the computer that controls the folder or printer you want to use.  
If the computer you are looking for is not in your workgroup or domain, first click **Entire Network**, and then double-click the appropriate workgroup or domain.
3. To use a shared folder or printer, double-click its icon.

## Using Dial-Up Networking

If the Dial-Up Networking icon doesn't appear in the My Computer window, you must install the component.

You can use a phone line and your modem to connect to your office network or an Internet service provider (ISP). By using Dial-Up Networking, you can use any shared resource (such as e-mail or a folder) to which you have access.

For you to connect two computers through Dial-Up Networking, both computers must have modems installed, both computers must have Dial-Up Networking set up, and the computer to which you want to connect must be set up as a server.

If there's no Dial-Up Networking icon in the My Computer window, you can use the following procedure to install it.

► **To install Dial-Up Networking**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Control Panel**, and then double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.
2. Click the **Windows Setup** tab, click **Communications**, and then click **Details**.
3. Select the **Dial-Up Networking** check box, and then click **OK**. Click **OK** again, and then follow the instructions that appear on your screen.

---

**Important** After you install Dial-Up Networking on the computer you want to dial into, be sure to share the folders you want to use.

---

With Dial-Up Networking you can create an individual icon for each phone number you call. For example, you could have an icon for your employer's server and one for MSN. When you set up a new connection, an icon is created in the Dial-Up Networking folder.

► **To create a connection**

1. Double-click **My Computer**, and then double-click **Dial-Up Networking**.
2. Double-click **Make New Connection**, and then follow the instructions in the Dial-Up Networking wizard.

The behavior of each connection is controlled by the properties of the icon. To view or modify these properties, right-click the icon, and then click **Properties**.

The Server Types tab should indicate the server this connection will dial, as specified by your network administrator. The following settings usually work:

- The default setting, PPP, is correct for most servers, including most Internet servers and newer Netware servers.
- If you're connecting to an older Netware server, select NRN.
- If you're connecting to a Unix network, select CSLIP or SLIP, as directed by the network administrator.
- If you're connecting to a Windows for Workgroups or Windows NT 3.51 server, select that server type.

For most connections, the default settings on the rest of the tab are correct.

For more information about networking, look up the following topics in Windows Help:

- "Dial-Up Networking" on the Index tab.
- "Dial-Up Networking" under Troubleshooting, Windows 98 Troubleshooters on the Contents tab.
- "Modem" under Troubleshooting, Windows 98 Troubleshooters on the Contents tab.



## Setting Up an Internet Connection

Using the Internet Connection wizard, you can quickly set up an Internet account and connection. After you set up a connection, you can also use the wizard to set up e-mail, newsgroups, and directory services.

To connect to the Internet, you need a modem or you need to have a *network card* installed in your computer. When you have a modem, you connect to the Internet through your phone line. When you have a network card, you connect through the network cable system.

If you're connecting via modem, you sign up with an Internet service provider or an *online service*. An *Internet service provider* (ISP) is a company that provides Internet connections. An online service—a subcategory of ISPs—provides the Internet connection and many additional services. Well-known online services include The Microsoft Network (MSN) and America Online® (AOL).

## Using the Internet Connection Wizard

If your computer isn't connected to the Internet, the Connect to the Internet icon appears on your desktop. You can start the wizard by simply double-clicking Connect to the Internet, or you can use the procedure below.

- ▶ **To start the Internet Connection wizard**
  - Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Internet Explorer**, and then click **Connection Wizard**.

The Internet Connection wizard starts.

The wizard's second screen offers three connection options. Read the section that applies to your situation and follow the instructions in the wizard.

### **Option 1: Setting up a new Internet account**

When you use the Internet Connection wizard to set up a new ISP, the wizard retrieves a list of providers from the Microsoft Internet Referral system. You can then click the name of an ISP, and you'll see a page with more information about that ISP.

### **Option 2: Connecting to an existing Internet account**

Use this option if you've already set up an account with an ISP, but you've never connected using this computer. This includes using a *local area network (LAN)*, such as your employer's network, for your Internet connection. If you want to set up a connection through a local area network, contact your network administrator.

### **Option 3: Don't show the Internet Connection wizard again**

Use this option if you've already set up an Internet connection on your computer.

## Setting Up E-mail, Newsgroups, and Internet Directory Services

The Internet Connection wizard may prompt you for information about e-mail or Internet Directory Services. These wizard screens appear when you create a new Internet connection or open Microsoft Outlook Express for the first time.

You can use Outlook Express to send and receive e-mail over the Internet. You can use Outlook Express to view Usenet newsgroups. And you can use the Internet Directory Service to record your address information in many phone book-like resources on the Internet.

Before using the wizard to set up these features, you need the following information from your ISP:

- Your e-mail address, for example:  
yourname@mycompany.com
- Identification requirements, such as a Secure Password Authentication or a user ID and password.
- The type and name of the server that processes your incoming mail.  
For example, your incoming mail might be processed by a POP3 type server named "SERVER99."
- The name of the server that processes your outgoing mail. For example, it may also be "SERVER99."
- The name of your Internet news (NNTP) server and its log-on requirements, if any. For example, it may also be "SERVER99."
- The name of your Internet directory (LDAP) server and its log-on requirements, if any.

## Configuring Your Internet Connection

When you set up Internet connections, an icon for each connection is created in the Dial-Up Networking folder, which you can find in My Computer. If you connect to multiple ISPs, you'll create multiple icons in this folder. Each connection may have different dialing properties, including different phone numbers, a different user name and password, or other settings. This section describes how to manually change three of those settings: protocols, IP addresses, and DNS addresses.

### Changing Your Internet Protocol

Essentially, a protocol is the language that two computers use to communicate. Most ISPs use the PPP protocol when connecting your computer to the Internet. Some ISPs use other protocols, such as SLIP or CSLIP. Your ISP should tell you what protocol to use or provide you with a setup program that selects a protocol automatically.

- ▶ **To change your Internet protocol**
  1. In the Dial-Up Networking folder, right-click the icon for the connection you want to change.
  2. In the shortcut menu that appears, click **Properties**.

3. Click the **Server Types** tab.
4. In **Type of Dial-Up Server**, select an Internet protocol from the list, and then click **OK**.

---

**Note** If you're using a modem to connect to the Internet, you can speed up the initial connection process by clearing the checkboxes for **Log on to a network**, **NetBEUI**, and **IPX/SPX Compatible**.

---

## Entering Your IP Address Manually

Every computer connected to the Internet has an IP address, a unique number that identifies one computer to the others. When you connect, your ISP usually grants your computer an IP address automatically. In some cases, though, you need to enter the IP address manually. Your ISP should tell you if this is the case and provide you with an IP address.

- ▶ **To enter an IP address manually**
  1. In the **Dial-Up Networking** folder, right-click the icon for the connection you want to change.
  2. In the shortcut menu that appears, click **Properties**.
  3. Click the **Server Types** tab.
  4. Click **TCP/IP Settings**, and then select **Specify an IP address**.
  5. In **IP address**, type the IP address provided by your ISP, and then click **OK**.

## Entering Your DNS Address Manually

To find addresses on the Internet, your computer needs to connect to a **Domain Name Server (DNS)**, which assigns IP addresses. In most cases, a DNS address is automatically assigned by your ISP. If your ISP requires that you set the DNS address on your computer, you need to enter the address manually.

- ▶ **To enter a DNS address manually**
  1. In the **Dial-Up Networking** folder, right-click the icon for the connection you want to change.
  2. In the shortcut menu that appears, click **Properties**.
  3. Click the **Server Types** tab.
  4. Click **TCP/IP Settings**, and then select **Specify name server addresses**.
  5. In **Primary DNS**, type the DNS address provided by your ISP. You can also enter a secondary DNS address, if needed. Click **OK** when finished.

## Logging On Manually to an ISP

After you've made a connection to an ISP, you log on to its network automatically in most cases. An ISP using an older server may require that you use a terminal window to log on manually. Your ISP will tell you if you need to do this.

- ▶ **To set a connection for opening a terminal window**
  1. In the Dial-Up Networking folder, right-click the icon for the connection you want to change.
  2. In the shortcut menu that appears, click **Properties**.
  3. On the **General** tab, click **Configure**.
  4. Click the **Options** tab, select an option in **Connection control**, and then click **OK**.

Every time you use this connection, the Terminal Screen appears. In this screen, the ISP prompts you for information (such as a pre-assigned user name and password). You'll type the appropriate information after each prompt. The ISP then connects you to the Internet. If you frequently use this connection, you can automate the logon process by using a script.



For information about using a script, look up “script files, Dial-Up Networking” on the Index tab in Windows Help.

## Printing

In Windows 98, you can use the Add Printer wizard to quickly set up printers, select default printers, and change printer settings. The wizard guides you step-by-step through printer setup.



For additional information about printing, look up “Printing” on the Contents tab in Windows Help. For step-by-step assistance with identifying and correcting a printing problem, see “Print” under Troubleshooting on the Contents tab in Windows Help.

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## Setting Up a Printer

Before you begin, make sure your printer is correctly connected to your computer, that the power is on, and that you know the make and model of the printer. If you're planning to use a printer shared over a network, you may also need to know the *path* (for example, \\accounting\printer1). You can also browse for the printer in Network Neighborhood and then double-click the printer icon to set it up.

---

**Note** If any printers are already set up, their icons appear in the Printers folder. To view the Printers folder, click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Printers**.

---

► **To set up a printer**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Printers**, and then double-click **Add Printer**.
2. Follow the instructions on your screen. The remaining steps vary depending on whether you choose to set up a local printer or a network printer.
  - In most cases, if you're setting up a printer that's attached to your computer, you should choose LPT1 as the port.
  - If you're setting up a network printer, you're prompted to type the network path or queue name. If you don't know this information, click **Browse** to locate the printer, or ask your network administrator.
3. When you finish, the icon for your printer appears in the **Printers** folder. Your printer is ready for use.

## Determining the Default Printer

Your print jobs are always sent to the default printer unless you specify otherwise. In the Printers dialog box, the default printer has a check mark beside its icon. You can change your default printer at any time.

► **To set a default printer**

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, and then click **Printers**.
2. Right-click the icon of the printer you want to set as the default.  
A shortcut menu appears.
3. Select **Set as Default**.

## Printing a Document

After you set up a printer, you can easily print your documents. In many programs, the Print command is available on the File menu.

- ▶ **To print an open document**
  - On the **File** menu, click **Print**.

## Frequently Asked Questions

The following list of frequently asked questions (FAQ) provides a quick way for you to find answers to common questions about Windows 98. For the latest information about these and other Windows 98 issues, visit the Support Online Web site at the following address:

<http://support.microsoft.com/support>

## Printing

### Do I have to add a printer during Setup?

If during Setup you're asked to add a printer, you can skip this step by clicking Cancel. You can add a printer later by using the Add Printer wizard.

For information about adding a printer after Windows is installed, see "Setting Up a Printer," earlier in this section.

### Why won't my document print?

For step-by-step assistance with identifying and correcting a printing problem, see "Print" under Troubleshooting on the Contents tab in Windows Help.

### How can I troubleshoot my network printing setup?

If you're having trouble printing to a network printer, you should perform the following checks:

- Make sure you have the appropriate permissions to access the network printer. You may need to ask your network administrator to give you the proper rights.
- Make sure you use the correct syntax when typing the printer name. You must use two backslashes to begin a printer share name. For example, a printer share name could look like this: \\accounting\printer1



## Desktop Options

### How can I change to the single-click option?

By default, you open files and folders by double-clicking their icons. If you prefer more Web-like navigation, you can easily change to single-click browsing. To change your browsing options, you change your desktop style. For more information about desktop styles, see “Choosing a Desktop Style” in Chapter 4, “Customizing Your Desktop.”

### What is the Active Desktop?

Using the Active Desktop, you can display Web content as your wallpaper. The content can include Web pages, documents, or *channels*. Whether you use a Web or Classic style desktop, you can use the Active Desktop feature. For more information, see “Using the Active Desktop” in Chapter 4, “Customizing Your Desktop.”

### Can I make my desktop look and act like Windows 95?

You can turn off any or all of the following features: single-clicking, the Active Desktop, *Channel Bar*, and Web-like folder view. For information about turning these features off, see Chapter 4, “Customizing Your Desktop.”

Next, you need to hide the Active Desktop, if it’s showing. To hide the Active Desktop, you right-click a blank area of the desktop, point to **Active Desktop**, and then click to clear the **View As Web Page** check mark.

Finally, you need to hide any toolbars displayed on the taskbar and in windows. To remove a toolbar from the taskbar, right-click a blank area on the taskbar, point to **Toolbars**, and then click the name of the toolbar.

## The Internet

### Why does the Internet Connection wizard open?

The Internet Connection wizard collects information required for you to use the Internet. The wizard may open the first time you open a Web page or HTML file. To read more about the wizard, see “Setting Up an Internet Connection,” earlier in this chapter.

### Why am I getting a “Navigation Canceled” message?

If you aren’t connected to the Internet, you might receive this message when you try to jump to a Web page or use the Search Explorer Bar. See “Why do I receive an error message when I’m connecting to a Web page?” for more solutions.

**Why do I receive an error message when I'm connecting to a Web page?**

Occasionally, the Web page you want to view won't open. When this happens, you receive an error message in a dialog box or on a Web page. For example, you may receive the error "HTTP/1.0 404 Object Not Found," which means that the Web page you're trying to view may not exist.

Often, the only alternative is to try connecting to the site at a later time, but there are other solutions you can try:

- Update the page by clicking **Refresh**.
- Click **Back** to return to the page you were just viewing, and then click the link to the page you want to view.
- If you typed an address for a Web site, check for errors.
- Display a different site. If you can connect to another site, the Web page you originally tried to visit either doesn't exist or is malfunctioning.
- If you can't connect to any Web site, then the problem is probably with your Internet connection. Make sure you're still connected to your ISP and that your modem is working.

**What's a channel?**

A channel is a Web site designed to deliver content from the Internet to your computer. A *content provider* determines when and what information is available for each channel. To view the content in a channel, you click one of the channel buttons on the Channel Bar.

The Channel Bar displays all of the channels installed on your computer. You don't have to subscribe to a channel to view it, but the channel is added to the Channel Bar if you do subscribe. When you first install Windows 98, the Channel Bar appears on your desktop. If you close the Channel Bar at any time, you need to add it back to your desktop.

For information about channels, see Chapter 4, "Customizing Your Desktop."

**What's a subscription?**

A *subscription* is a way to have Windows 98 automatically check your favorite Web pages for new content. You select how and when you are notified—Windows 98 automatically delivers the new content to your computer on a regular basis.

### **What's the difference between a subscription and a channel?**

A subscription is a tool for automatically *downloading* any Web page, including channels, to your computer according to a schedule that you set up. A channel is a kind of Web site specially designed to deliver content to your computer. You can follow a content delivery schedule suggested by the content provider, or you can set up your own schedule by subscribing to the channel.

For more information about using subscriptions and channels, see Chapter 4, "Customizing Your Desktop."

## **General Issues**

### **Why can't I find a certain feature?**

Many Windows 98 features—such as games, accessibility options, WebTV for Windows, Backup, and multimedia tools—are optional components. If you can't locate a feature, it may not have been installed during Windows installation. To install an option after Windows 98 is already installed, double-click the **Add/Remove Programs** icon in Control Panel, click the **Windows Setup** tab, select the item(s) to install, and click **OK**.

### **What's the Favorites folder?**

Favorites is a folder in which you can store shortcuts to Web pages, subscriptions, folders, and files that you frequently use. You can easily open Favorites from the Start menu.

For information about managing Favorites, look up "Favorites" on the Index tab in Internet Explorer Help.

### **How do I use My Documents?**

My Documents, which is new to your desktop for Windows 98, is the default storage location for documents you create. For example, if you create a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, Excel saves the spreadsheet in My Documents unless you specify another location.

To change the default storage location for a program's files, see the program's documentation.

### **What's the Users icon in Control Panel?**

The new Users icon in Control Panel allows you to view, modify, and delete the user profiles on your computer. User profiles are settings—desktop appearance, Start menu, passwords, and so on—unique to each person using your computer.



**How do I start Windows in troubleshooting mode?**

You can start your computer in *safe mode*, a minimal version of Windows useful for troubleshooting hardware and driver problems. If you press CTRL at startup (after power-on tests but before Windows 98 starts), a list of startup choices appears. Safe mode is one of the choices on this list.

In safe mode, Windows 98 uses default settings (VGA monitor, no network connection, a Microsoft Mouse driver, and the minimum device drivers required to start Windows). You won't have access to CD-ROM drives, printers, or other devices. Safe mode enables you to troubleshoot major problems by allowing you to start Windows, change settings, and then restart Windows to see if the problem has been corrected.

**What's IEEE 1394?**

IEEE 1394 is a connection standard to allow the control of various hardware—including VCRs, stereos, and so on—through your computer. It's not the same as the Universal Serial Bus (USB) standard.

For more information, look up "IEEE 1394 devices, ports" on the Index tab in Windows Help.



## APPENDIX A

## Using a Mouse



A mouse is a hand-held device that controls the movement of a pointer on your screen. You use your mouse to perform tasks on your computer.

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**Note** “Using Your Mouse,” an interactive tutorial, may be included in your copy of Windows 98. If it’s available, you can find it in the “Computer Essentials” section of the Discover Windows 98 online tutorial. For information about how to open Discover Windows 98, finish reading this appendix, and then see Chapter 1, “Welcome.”

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As you move the mouse, a *mouse pointer* moves on your screen. When you position the pointer over an object, you can press (click or double-click) the mouse button to perform different actions on the object. For example, you can double-click to open and work in files, click-and-drag to move files, and click to select files. In fact, you’ll probably use your mouse for most tasks. The pointer usually appears as an arrow, but it can change shape.

The following sections explain the other actions you can perform with your mouse.

## Pointing and Clicking

You perform most of the tasks on your computer by pointing at an object on your screen, and then clicking a mouse button. To point to an object, move the mouse until the tip of the mouse pointer is over the item or area you want.

The following table describes common click actions.

Action	Description
	<b>Click:</b> Press and release the left mouse button once.
	<b>Double-click:</b> Quickly press and release the left mouse button twice.
	<b>Right-click:</b> Press and release the right mouse button once. A shortcut menu appears.



You can switch left and right mouse buttons. For more information, look up “mouse” on the Index tab in Windows Help.

## Dragging

Moving objects on your screen is a lot like moving objects around your desk. For example, clicking and dragging an *icon* is a lot like physically picking up a pencil with your hand and dropping the pencil in a new location. Similarly, to move a screen object, you first position the mouse pointer on the object. Next, you “pick up” the object by pressing and holding down the left mouse button. While you’re still holding down the mouse button, move the mouse pointer to where you want to “drop” the object, and then release the mouse button. The following illustration demonstrates dragging a *document* to a *folder*.



You also drag to select text, such as words in a document or the name of a *file*. To select text, you first insert your *cursor* (a blinking vertical line) where you want to start the selection. Then you hold down the left mouse button, move the mouse pointer to where you want to end the selection, and release the mouse button.

For more information, look up “dragging files, folders” on the Index tab in Windows Help.





## APPENDIX B

# Internet Basics

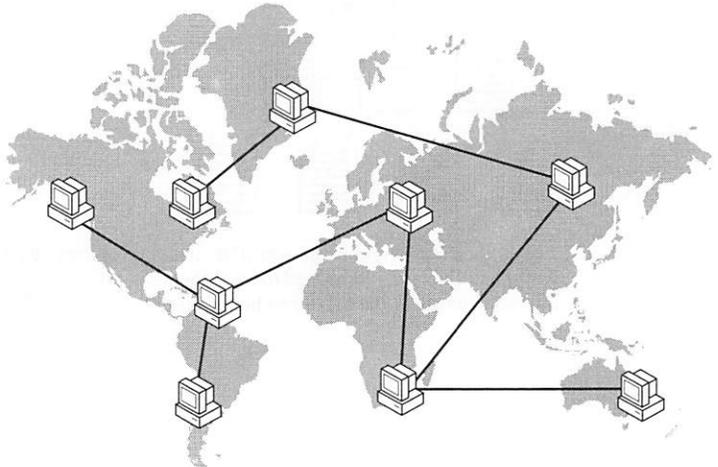


This appendix introduces the Internet and explains how you can explore its contents.

For information about connecting to the Internet using the Internet Configuration wizard, see “Internet Setup” in Chapter 5, “Advanced Issues.”

## Learning About the Internet and the Web

The *Internet* is essentially a large number of connected computers. A computer on the Internet can be located anywhere in the world, so you can communicate with someone over the Internet no matter where that person lives.

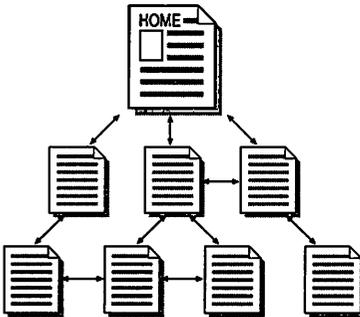


The Internet contains several different types of information, including *e-mail*, newsgroups, and the World Wide Web.

For information about advanced Internet features such as Microsoft Chat and Microsoft NetMeeting, see Internet Explorer Help.

Feature	Software needed (example)	What can I do with this program?
E-mail	E-mail software (Outlook Express, Microsoft Exchange)	Send messages and documents.
Newsgroups	News reader (Outlook Express, Internet News)	Read messages on various topics.
Web	Web browsing software	Read documents, listen to music, watch videos, make purchases, participate in surveys, advertise products, do research, share interests, and download files.

The *World Wide Web* is the graphical, multimedia portion of the Internet. To view files on the Web, you need Web browsing software. You use this software to view different locations on the Web, which are known as *Web pages*. A group of Web pages is a *Web site*. The first page of a Web site is often called the *home page*.



Just as each household in the world has a unique address, each Web page in the world has a unique Internet *address*, sometimes called a *URL*. For example, the Internet address of the Windows home page is

<http://www.microsoft.com/windows>

## Exploring the Internet

When you use Internet Explorer, you don't have to type `http://` before the beginning of a Web address.

To see all of the buttons on the toolbar, you may need to increase the size of the Internet Explorer window.

You can browse Web pages—or “surf the Net”—in several ways. You can open any Web page by typing its address in the Address box of your Web browsing software. And when you're viewing a Web page, you can navigate the Internet by clicking *links*—underlined text or special pictures that, when clicked, cause you to *jump* to another Web page. When you move the mouse pointer over a link, the mouse pointer changes to a hand. When you click a link, another Web page appears.

You can also use *toolbar* buttons to move between Web pages, search the Internet, or to *refresh* a Web page's content.

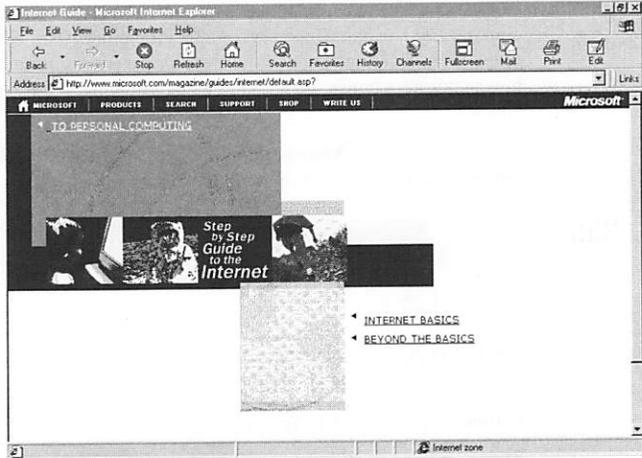


The following table describes the Internet Explorer toolbar buttons and how you can use them to navigate the Internet.

Button	Description
Back	Moves to a previously viewed Web page.
Forward	Moves to the next Web page.
Stop	Stops the downloading of a Web page.
Refresh	Updates the currently displayed Web page (reloads the currently displayed page).
Home	Jumps to your home page.
Search	Opens a Web page that lists the available search engines.
Favorites	Displays a list of Web pages you've designated as your favorites.
History	Displays a list of recently visited sites.
Channels	Displays a list of the channels you can select.
Fullscreen	Uses a smaller Standard toolbar and hides the Address bar so more of the screen is visible.
Mail	Opens Outlook Express or Internet News.
Print	Prints a Web page.
Edit	Opens FrontPage Express so you can edit a Web page.

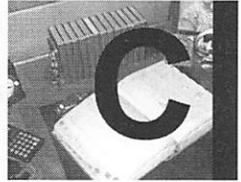
To learn more about the Internet and how to move around Web pages, take the Internet Explorer tutorial. To start the tutorial, use the following procedure or type [www.microsoft.com/magazine/guides/internet/](http://www.microsoft.com/magazine/guides/internet/) in the Address Bar.

- ▶ **To open the Internet Explorer Web Tutorial**
  1. On the desktop, double-click **Internet Explorer**.
  2. On the **Help** menu, click **Web Tutorial**.



## APPENDIX C

# Accessibility for People with Disabilities



Microsoft is committed to making its products and services easier for everyone to use. This appendix provides information about the following features, products, and services, which make Windows 98 more accessible for people with disabilities. It includes:

- Microsoft technical support for people who are deaf or hard-of-hearing
- Features in Windows 98 that make using Windows easier for people with motion or hearing disabilities
- Information about other products and services for people with disabilities

Windows 98 includes more features and customization for people with disabilities than ever before, including:

- **Accessibility wizard** Helps you set Windows options to meet your vision, hearing, and mobility needs.
- **Magnifier application** Allows you to enlarge a portion of your screen display for easier viewing.
- **New high-contrast desktop color schemes** Provide you with more ways to change the appearance of colors, font sizes, and styles on your screen.
- **New higher-visibility mouse pointer schemes** Give you more options to visually help you keep track of the pointer.

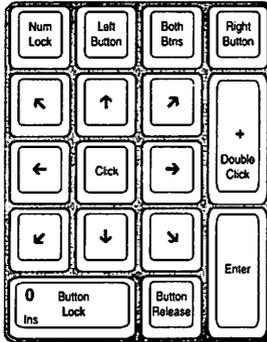
## Technical Support for Individuals Who Are Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing

Through a text telephone (TT or TDD) service, Microsoft offers complete access to product and customer support for users who are deaf or hard-of-hearing.

You can call the following numbers Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. You can contact Microsoft Sales Information Center on a text telephone by dialing (800) 892-5234 between 6:30 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. Pacific time. For technical assistance in the United States, you can contact Microsoft Technical Support on a text telephone at (425) 635-4948 between 6:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. Pacific time. In Canada, dial (905) 568-9641 between 8:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. Eastern time. Microsoft Technical Support is subject to Microsoft prices, terms, and conditions in place at the time the service is used.

## Windows Accessibility Features

Windows 98 includes several Accessibility features for your display, sound, mouse, and keyboard settings that provide users who have motion or hearing disabilities with better access to computers that run Windows. For example, if it's difficult for you to use a mouse, you can change the MouseKeys settings so that you can use the numeric keypad to move the *mouse pointer*. The following illustration shows which keys to use.



Before you can start using Accessibility features in Windows 98, you must first install Accessibility options. Use the following procedures to install Accessibility options, and then run the Accessibility wizard and Microsoft Magnifier.

► **To install Accessibility options**

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**, and then click the **Windows Setup** tab.
3. Select the **Accessibility Options** check box, click **OK**, and then follow the instructions that appear on your screen.

If you upgraded from a previous version of Windows and you had Accessibility options installed, you must update these options before you can use the Accessibility features unique to Windows 98.

► **To update Accessibility options**

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**, and then click the **Windows Setup** tab.
3. Clear the **Accessibility** check box, click **OK**, and then follow the instructions that appear on your screen.
4. Click the **Start** button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
5. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**, and then click the **Windows Setup** tab.
6. Select the **Accessibility** check box, click **OK**, and then follow the instructions that appear on your screen.

► **To use the Accessibility wizard**

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, point to **Accessibility**, and then click **Accessibility Wizard**.  
The Accessibility wizard starts.
2. Follow the instructions in the wizard.

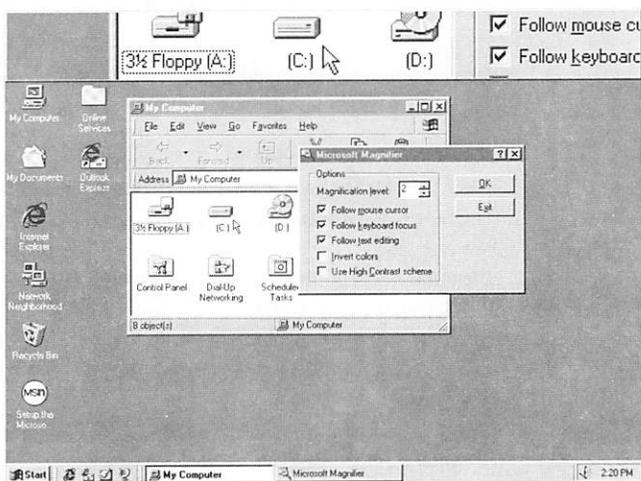
► **To use Microsoft Magnifier**

1. Click the **Start** button, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, point to **Accessibility**, and then click **Magnifier**.

The Microsoft Magnifier dialog box appears. A separate area at the top of the screen shows an enlarged view of the portion of your screen near your pointer.

2. Select a magnification level and options, and then click **OK**.

The magnified area remains on your screen until you close the Microsoft Magnifier dialog box. You can place your pointer over the horizontal line and drag up or down to resize the magnification area.



For more information, look up “accessibility” on the Index tab in Windows Help. For a listing of Accessibility shortcut keys, see “Keyboard Shortcuts” later in this appendix.

## Customizing Windows

You can adjust the performance of Windows 98, your mouse, and your keyboard to suit varying vision and motor abilities without adding any additional software or hardware. Application note WN1062 describes the specific methods. If you have a *modem*, you can *download* application notes from the following services:

- <http://www.microsoft.com/enable>
- Microsoft Download Service (MSDL), which you can call at (425) 936-6735 anytime except between 1:00 A.M. and 2:30 A.M. Pacific time. Use the following communications settings.

For this setting	Specify
Baud rate	1200, 2400, 9600, or 14400
Parity	None
Data bits	8
Stop bits	1

## Documentation in Alternative Formats

Most Microsoft publications are available from Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, Inc. Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic distributes these documents to registered, eligible members of its distribution service, either on audiocassettes or on floppy disks. More than 80,000 titles are available, including Microsoft product documentation and books from Microsoft Press. You can contact Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic at:

Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, Inc.  
20 Roszel Road  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Voice telephone: (609) 452-0606  
Fax: (609) 987-8116

## More Information for People with Disabilities

For more information about Microsoft products and services for people with disabilities, you can contact:

Microsoft Sales Information Center  
One Microsoft Way  
Redmond, WA 98052-6399

Voice telephone: (800) 426-9400

Text telephone: (800) 892-5234

To receive a fax: (800) 727-3351 or (425) 635-6100

You can visit the Microsoft Accessibility and Disabilities site on the World Wide Web at:

<http://www.microsoft.com/enable>

The Trace R&D Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison produces a book and a compact disc that describe products that help people with disabilities use computers. The Trace Resource Book provides descriptions and photographs of about 2000 products. The CO-NET CD provides a database that lists more than 18,000 products and provides other information for people with disabilities. The CO-NET CD is issued twice a year. To obtain these materials, contact:

Trace Research & Development Center  
University of Wisconsin-Madison  
S-151 Waisman Center  
1500 Highland Avenue  
Madison, WI 53705-2280

TTY: (608) 263-5408

Fax: (608) 262-8848

E-mail: [info@trace.wisc.edu](mailto:info@trace.wisc.edu)

You can visit the Trace Research & Development Center site on the World Wide Web at:

<http://trace.wisc.edu/>

For general information and recommendations about how computers can help in specific cases, consult a trained evaluator who can best match your individual needs with available solutions. An assistive technology program in your area can provide referrals to available programs and services. To locate the assistive technology program nearest you, you can contact:

National Information System (NIS)  
Center for Developmental Disabilities  
Benson Bldg.  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC 29208

Voice/text telephone: (803) 777-1782  
Fax: (803) 777-9557

## Keyboard Shortcuts

You can use keyboard shortcuts with Windows 98. For more information, look up "shortcut keys" on the Index tab in Windows Help.

## Accessibility Shortcut Keys

Before you can use any Accessibility shortcut key, you need to enable it within the Accessibility Options in Control Panel.

To	Press
Switch FilterKeys on and off	RIGHT SHIFT for eight seconds
Switch High Contrast on and off	LEFT ALT+LEFT SHIFT+PRINT SCREEN
Switch MouseKeys on and off	LEFT ALT+LEFT SHIFT+NUM LOCK
Switch StickyKeys on and off	SHIFT five times
Switch ToggleKeys on and off	NUM LOCK for five seconds

## General Windows Keys

To quickly open shortcut menus, you can use the APPLICATION key on a Microsoft Natural Keyboard or any other compatible keyboard that includes the APPLICATION key.



To	Press
Activate the menu bar in programs	F10
Carry out the corresponding command on the menu	ALT+underlined letter in menu
Close the current window in Multiple Document Interface (MDI) programs	CTRL+F4
Close the current window or quit a program	ALT+F4
Copy	CTRL+C
Cut	CTRL+X
Delete	DELETE
Display Help on the selected dialog box item	F1
Display the current window's system menu	ALT+SPACEBAR
Display the shortcut menu for the selected item	SHIFT+F10
Display the Start menu	CTRL+ESC
Display the system menu for MDI programs	ALT+HYPHEN (-)
Paste	CTRL+V
Switch to the window you last used	ALT+TAB
-Or-	
Switch to another window by holding down ALT while repeatedly pressing TAB	
Undo	CTRL+Z

## For the Desktop, My Computer, and Windows Explorer

When an item is selected, you can use the shortcut keys shown in the following table.

To	Press
Bypass AutoPlay when inserting a CD	SHIFT while inserting the CD
Copy a file	CTRL while dragging the file
Create a shortcut	CTRL+SHIFT while dragging the file
Delete an item immediately without placing it in the Recycle Bin	SHIFT+DELETE
Display Find: All Files	F3
Display the item's shortcut menu	APPLICATION KEY
Refresh the contents of a window	F5
Rename an item	F2
Select all items	CTRL+A
View an item's properties	ALT+ENTER or ALT+DOUBLE-CLICK

## For My Computer and Windows Explorer Only

To	Press
Close the selected folder and all of its parent folders	SHIFT while clicking the Close button
Move backward to a previous view	ALT+LEFT ARROW
Move forward to a previous view	ALT+RIGHT ARROW
View the folder one level up	BACKSPACE

## For Windows Explorer Only

To	Press
Collapse the current selection if it's expanded	LEFT ARROW
–Or–	
Select the parent folder	
Collapse the selected folder	NUM LOCK+MINUS SIGN (-)
Expand the current selection if it's collapsed,	RIGHT ARROW
–Or–	
Select the first subfolder	
Expand the selected folder	NUM LOCK+PLUS SIGN (+)

## For Dialog Boxes

To	Press
Cancel the current task	ESC
Click the corresponding command	ALT+underlined letter
Click the selected button	ENTER
Move forward through options	TAB
Move backward through options	SHIFT+TAB
Move forward through tabs	CTRL+TAB
Move backward through tabs	CTRL+SHIFT+TAB
Click a button if the current control is a button	SPACEBAR
-Or-	
Select or clear the check box if the current control is a check box	
-Or-	
Click the option if the current control is an option button	
Open a folder one level up if a folder is selected in the Save As or Open dialog box	BACKSPACE
Open Save In or Look In in the Save As or Open dialog box	F4
Refresh the Save As or Open dialog box	F5

## For Internet Explorer Only

To	Press
Activate a selected link	ENTER
Display a shortcut menu for a link	SHIFT+F10
Go to a new location	CTRL+O
Go to next page	ALT+RIGHT ARROW
Go to previous page	ALT+LEFT ARROW
Move back between frames	SHIFT+CTRL+TAB
Move back between links	SHIFT+TAB
Move forward between frames	CTRL+TAB
Move forward between links	TAB
Move to the beginning of a document	HOME
Move to the end of a document	END
Open a new window	CTRL+N
Print the current page or active frame	CTRL+P
Refresh the current page	F5
Scroll toward the beginning of a document	UP ARROW
Scroll toward the beginning of a document in larger increments	PAGE UP
Scroll toward the end of a document	DOWN ARROW
Scroll toward the end of a document in larger increments	PAGE DOWN
Stop downloading a page	ESC



# Glossary

This glossary defines technical terms and concepts. In each chapter, glossary terms are *italicized* at first mention.

## A

**Active Desktop** A feature that allows you to use Web pages or channels as your desktop wallpaper. *See also* channel, wallpaper.

**ActiveX** A Microsoft technology that provides interactive content on Web pages.

**address** The location of a file. You can use addresses to find files on the Internet and your computer. Internet addresses are also known as URLs. *See also* Address Bar.

**Address Bar** A method of opening files that are on the Internet or your computer. When you type an address in the Address Bar, you open the file at that address. *See also* AutoComplete.

**application** *See* program.

**arrow** *See* pointer.

**AutoComplete** A feature in the Address Bar. When you begin typing a previously used address, this feature finishes it as you type.

## B

**bitmap** A type of file used for pictures.

**browse** To navigate the Internet or the contents of your computer.

**browser** *See* Web browsing software.

## C

**cache** A folder that temporarily stores files on your computer.

**CD-ROM (compact disc read-only memory)** A high-capacity form of storage, also called a compact disc or CD. You must have a CD-ROM drive to use these discs. CD-ROMs don't allow users to store information.

**channel** A Web site that delivers content from the Internet to your computer. Channels automatically copy content from the Internet to your computer when you subscribe to a Web site. *See also* Channel Bar.

**Channel Bar** A desktop option that lists the channels available on your computer.

**Classic style** A desktop display option that resembles the Windows 95 desktop.

**client** A computer that connects to another, central computer called a server. A client computer uses files, printers, and other resources shared by the server. *See also* server.

**content provider** A business that uses the Internet to supply you with information such as news, weather, business reports, and entertainment.

**Control Panel** A group of tools you use to change hardware and software settings.

## D

**default** A predefined setting. For example, the double-click option is the default setting in Microsoft Windows 98.

**defragmentation** The process of rewriting a file to adjacent sections of a hard disk. Over time, parts of the same file can become fragmented—that is, spread over different areas on a hard disk.

Fragmentation causes slower disk speed. Windows 98 includes the Disk Defragmenter, which may help improve disk performance. *See also* file allocation table.

**desktop** Your workspace on the computer screen. *See also* Active Desktop.

**dialog box** A window in which you provide information to a program.

**Dial-Up Networking** A feature that allows you to use a phone line and modem to connect to another computer.

**disk drive** Hardware on which you can store files. Drives are assigned a letter. For example, most users store their files on their hard disk, which is typically labeled “C”.

**document** A file you create when you save your work in a program. Examples of documents include word-processing files, spreadsheets, and bitmaps.

**domain** A group of networked computers that share information and resources.

**download** To copy files from one computer to your own by using a modem or a network connection. For example, you download files from the Web to your hard disk.

**drive** *See* disk drive.

**driver** Software that the operating system uses to control a specific piece of hardware.

**DVD** A high-capacity compact disc. This disc can store enough data for a full-length movie. You must have a DVD disc drive or player to use DVD discs.

## E

**electronic mail** *See* e-mail.

**e-mail** Electronic messages sent from one person to another over the Internet or a network. E-mail can contain both text and files.

**Explorer Bar** A pane that opens on the left side of windows, such as when you click the Search button or Favorites button.

## F

**Favorite** A link to a favorite Web page.

**file** A program or document stored on a disk.

**file allocation table (FAT)** A method used by operating systems to keep track of where files are stored on a hard disk. *See also* defragmentation; file system.

**file system** The overall structure in which files are named, stored, and organized by the operating system. For example, MS-DOS and earlier versions of Windows use the FAT16 file system. Windows 98 can use the FAT16 or FAT32 file system.

**folder** A location in which you can store files and other folders.

## H

**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)**

The language used to create Web pages. You must use Web browsing software to view HTML documents. *See also* Web page.

**home page** The introductory page of a Web site. The home page typically contains links to other pages in the site.

**Hypertext Markup Language** *See* HTML.

**hyperlink** *See* link.

**I**

**icon** A picture representing a program, disk drive, file, folder, or other item.

**Internet** A worldwide network of computers. If you have access to the Internet, you can retrieve information from millions of sources, including schools, governments, businesses, and individuals. *See also* World Wide Web.

**Internet address** *See* address.

**Internet service provider (ISP)** A company or organization that provides Internet access, usually for a fee. Generally, you use your modem to connect to your ISP.

**intranet** A private network within an organization. An intranet can be connected to the Internet.

**J**

**jump** To move from one Web page to another.

**L**

**LAN** *See* local area network.

**link** Text or a picture that you click to jump from one location to another. The mouse pointer usually changes to a hand when positioned over a link.

**local area network (LAN)** A group of connected computers in the same location.

**log on** To identify yourself and gain access to a computer. To log on, you typically type a user name and a password.

**M**

**menu** A list of commands that appears at the top of most windows.

**modem** Hardware that transmits data from one computer to another, often across phone lines. *See also* Dial-Up Networking.

**mouse pointer** An icon, typically an arrow, that appears on your screen and is controlled by the movement of the mouse. You use the mouse pointer to work with menus, icons, links, and other screen objects.

**multimedia** Any combination of text, pictures, sound, and video.

**My Computer** A feature you can use to manage files stored on your computer or network drives. You can also gain access to system tools from My Computer. The My Computer icon appears on your desktop.

**N**

**network** Two or more connected computers. Networks are used for sharing resources such as documents, programs, and printers. *See also* workgroup.

**network card** Hardware that you insert in a computer to connect the computer to a network.

**O**

**offline** Not connected to a network or the Internet.

**offline reading** To view a Web page without being connected to the Internet. You can download the page to your hard disk, disconnect from a network or the Internet, and read the material later.

**online service** An Internet service that provides a wide range of content to its subscribers, including Internet access.

**operating system** Software, such as Windows 98, that runs your computer. An operating system controls programs and hardware.

**P**

**path** The means of navigating to a specific location on a computer or network. A path can include a computer name, disk drive label, folder names, and a file name.

**pointer** *See* mouse pointer.

**profile** A collection of Windows 98 settings for a specific user. Profile information includes user settings such as color schemes, screen savers, and desktop backgrounds, so that multiple users can retain their own preferences.

**program** A group of instructions your computer uses to perform specific tasks. For example, Microsoft Word is a word-processing program. Programs are also called applications.

**protocol** A set of rules computers use to communicate with each other over a network.

**R**

**refresh**

To redisplay the contents of a Web page or window.

**remote user**

A person who connects to a network by using a modem and Dial-Up Networking.

**right-click** To click an item by using the secondary mouse button, which is typically the right button. You can display a shortcut menu by right-clicking an item.

**S**

**search engine** A tool that searches the Web for information you want to find. You can click the Search button in any window to display a list of Web-based search engines.

**server** A computer that controls users' access to a network. A server stores and controls shared resources that can be used by other computers, called clients. *See also* client.

**shortcut** An icon that links to a file or folder. When you double-click a shortcut, the original item opens.

**shortcut menu** The menu that appears when you right-click an object.

**shut down** To use the Shut Down command, which prepares the computer to be turned off or restarted.

**subscribe** To set up Internet Explorer to check a Web page for new content. The program can then notify you about the new content or automatically download it to your computer.

**T**

**taskbar** A tool you use to open programs and navigate your computer. Usually found at the bottom of your screen, the taskbar contains the Start button, toolbars, a clock, and other features.

**toolbar** A set of buttons you click to perform common tasks.

**ToolTip** A brief description of a screen object. ToolTips appear when you position the mouse pointer over objects.

**U**

**Universal Serial Bus (USB)** A hardware standard for external device connections (such as a mouse, modems, game controllers, and keyboards). USB supports Plug and Play installation so that you can easily add new devices to your computer without having to add an adapter card or shut down.

**URL (Uniform Resource Locator)**  
*See* address.

## W

**wallpaper** The background on your desktop. You can select a background from bitmaps and HTML documents included in Windows 98, or you can choose from your own files.

**Web** *See* World Wide Web.

**Web browsing software** Software you use to explore the World Wide Web, HTML documents, and other information sources. Internet Explorer is the Web browsing software included with Windows 98.

**Web page** A location on the World Wide Web, usually a part of a Web site. The term "Web page" is sometimes used to describe any HTML document.

**Web site** A group of related Web pages.

**Web style** A desktop display option. In Web style, you can navigate your computer by using such Web conventions as single-clicking.

**window** The rectangular portion of your screen that displays an open program or the contents of a folder or disk. You can have multiple windows open at the same time.

**Windows Explorer** A feature you can use to view the contents of your computer and network drives in a hierarchical structure.

**wizard** A tool that walks you through the steps of a complex task.

**workgroup** A set of networked computers that typically share the same resources, such as printers. A network can be comprised of many workgroups. *See also* network.

**World Wide Web (the Web)** The graphical, multimedia portion of the Internet. The Web is comprised of millions of Web pages. To explore the Web, you use Web browsing software. *See also* Internet, Web page.



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