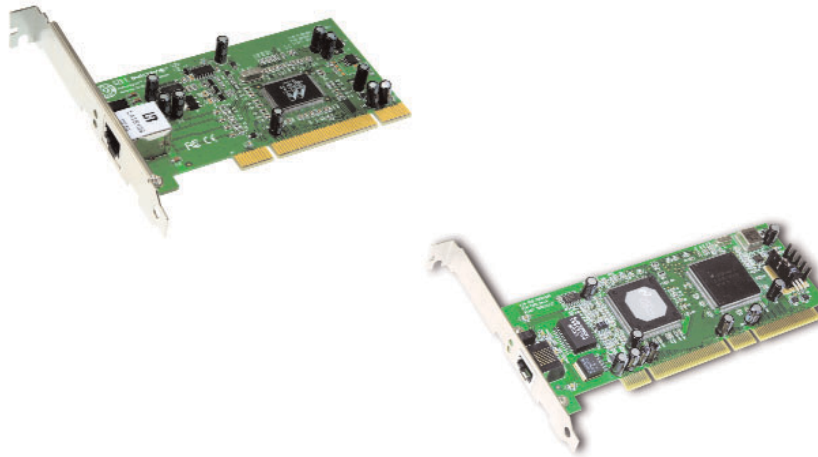


Instant Gigabit Series

Instant Gigabit Network Adapter



Use this guide to install the following products:

EG1032 ver. 2	Instant Gigabit Network Adapter (32-bit)
EG1064	Instant Gigabit Network Adapter (64-bit)

User Guide

LINKSYS®

EC Declaration of Conformity (Europe)

In compliance with the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC, Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC, and Amendment Directive 93/68/EEC, this product meets the requirements of the following standards:

- EN55022 Emission
- EN55024 Immunity

Industry Canada (Canada)

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe (B) est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

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LIMITED WARRANTY

Linksys guarantees that every Instant Gigabit Network Adapter will be free from physical defects in material and workmanship for one year from the date of purchase, when used within the limits set forth in the Specifications section of this User Guide.

This Warranty is valid and may be processed only in the country of purchase.

If the product proves defective during this warranty period, go to the Linksys website at www.linksys.com for complete RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization) assistance. You can also call Linksys Technical Support in order to obtain a RMA Number. BE SURE TO HAVE YOUR PROOF OF PURCHASE AND A BARCODE FROM THE PRODUCT'S PACKAGING ON HAND WHEN CALLING. RETURN REQUESTS CANNOT BE PROCESSED WITHOUT PROOF OF PURCHASE. When returning a product, mark the RMA Number clearly on the outside of the package and include a copy of your original proof of purchase. All customers located outside of the United States of America and Canada shall be held responsible for shipping and handling charges.

IN NO EVENT SHALL LINKSYS'S LIABILITY EXCEED THE PRICE PAID FOR THE PRODUCT FROM DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE PRODUCT, ITS ACCOMPANYING SOFTWARE, OR ITS DOCUMENTATION. LINKSYS DOES NOT OFFER REFUNDS FOR ANY PRODUCT. Linksys makes no warranty or representation, expressed, implied, or statutory, with respect to its products or the contents or use of this documentation and all accompanying software, and specifically disclaims its quality, performance, merchantability, or fitness for any particular purpose. Linksys reserves the right to revise or update its products, software, or documentation without obligation to notify any individual or entity. Please direct all inquiries to:

Linksys P.O. Box 18558, Irvine, CA 92623.

FCC STATEMENT

This Instant Gigabit Network Adapter has been tested and complies with the specifications for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used according to the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which is found by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment or devices
- Connect the equipment to an outlet other than the receiver's
- Consult a dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for assistance

EG1032_V2-EG1064-UG-30224NC JL

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Introduction

The Linksys Instant Gigabit Network Adapter

Unprecedented speed is now available over your existing network cabling! Built to run the fastest video, publishing, and database network applications, the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter is a high performance network adapter for 32 or 64-bit PCI-equipped local bus computers. Boasting an incredible maximum data throughput of 2000 megabits-per-second in full duplex mode, it includes a 10BaseT/100BaseTX/1000Base-T port, which means that you can begin integrating Gigabit now—even if you don't plan on upgrading to a 1000Mbps network right away.

The Instant Gigabit Network Adapter is Windows Plug-and-Play compatible. The card also runs on virtually all major operating systems. Wake-On-LAN support is built in—you can wake up your workstations from anywhere on the network! Built-in support for the widest range of PCI motherboards, networking hardware, and software means you don't have to worry about compatibility.

Features

- Easy to Use Plug-and-Play 10/100/1000 PCI Network Card
- Full Duplex Capability at Speeds Up To 2000Mbps
- Connects to 10Mbps, 100Mbps, and Gigabit Ethernet Networks
- Power On Your PC From Anywhere on the Network with Wake-On-Lan Management
- Works With Virtually All Major Operating Systems
- High-Speed Performance
- Automatically Adjusts to Full or Half Duplex at 10/100/1000 Mbps
- Wake-On-LAN and Plug-and-Play Compatible
- Runs with Virtually All Major Operating Systems
- Bus Mastering 64-bit Architecture Supports Gigabit Speeds
- Diagnostic LEDs For Easy Troubleshooting
- Easy to Install and Use
- IEEE 802.3x Flow Control Supported
- IEEE 802.1Q Priority Queuing Supported
- Supports 66 Mhz, 64-bit PCI v2.2
- Internal 8Kb Transfer and 32Kb Receive Data FIFOs

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Getting to Know the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter



The LEDs

- Link/Act** The Link LED will illuminate when the card has been successfully connected to a network and flicker when there is network activity.
- 1000** The 1000 LED will illuminate when the card is operating at 1000Mbps. If the 1000 LED is not illuminated and the PC is powered on, the card will have automatically determined that your network is operating at a slower speed and compensate accordingly.

The RJ-45 Port

The RJ-45 Port is where you will connect your network cabling.

Installing the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter

Overview

Each Instant Gigabit Network Adapter is equipped with an RJ-45 port that automatically adjusts to either 10Mbps, 100Mbps, or 1000Mbps speeds, allowing your PC to attach to either Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or regular Ethernet network segments without additional hardware or software.

The card should **only** be used with twisted-pair cabling, such as 10BaseT, 100BaseTX, or 1000Base-T cabling. For best results, we recommend using Category 5e or better unshielded twisted-pair cabling although category 3 can be used for 10BaseT segments. The cable that runs from your PC's Instant Gigabit Network Adapter card to your network should not exceed **100 meters** (328 feet).

Installing the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter

Each Instant Gigabit Network Adapter is equipped with an RJ-45 port that automatically adjusts to either 10Mbps, 100Mbps, or 1000Mbps speeds, allowing your PC to attach to either Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or regular Ethernet network segments without additional hardware or software.

The card should **only** be used with twisted-pair cabling, such as 10BaseT, 100BaseTX, or 1000Base-T cabling. For best results, we recommend using Category 5e or better unshielded twisted-pair cabling although category 3 can be used for 10BaseT segments. **Only Category 5e or better cable will work for Gigabit transfer.** In any case, the cable that runs from your PC's Instant Gigabit Network Adapter card to your network should not exceed **100 meters** (328 feet).

1. **Power off your PC** and any peripheral equipment attached to it. Unplug your PC's power cord. For suggestions on choosing the PC in which to install the Adapter, see the section called *Planning Your Network*.
2. **Remove your computer's outside cover.**

3. **Open your computer** and locate the PCI slot(s) on your motherboard. PCI slots are easily identified by their beige or white color, and by the fact that network cards fit snugly into them. Remove the metal slot cover on the back of the PC, then insert the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter into any available PCI card slot.
4. **If you are interested in Wake-On-LAN**, refer to the Appendix for instructions on Wake-on-Lan installation. Wake-On-LAN can be installed at any time, so there is no need to do it now.
5. **Once your Instant Gigabit Network Adapter is firmly in place**, secure its fastening tab to your PC's chassis with a mounting screw.
6. **Replace your PC's cover.**
7. **Connect one end of the twisted-pair cable** to your PC at the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter's RJ-45 port.
8. **Plug the other end of the cable** into your network's Gigabit hub or switch port.
9. **Reconnect your PC's power**, then power on your computer. Your computer will automatically recognize the card and assign it a unique IRQ ("interrupt") and I/O address.

The card installation is complete. Next, you must configure your PC's operating system to work with the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter.

Turn to the appropriate section for your PC's operating system for driver installation instructions.

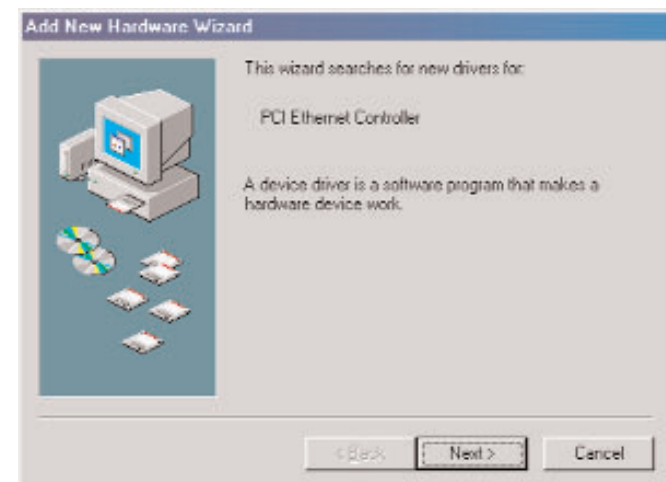
Installing the Drivers for Windows 98SE

Overview

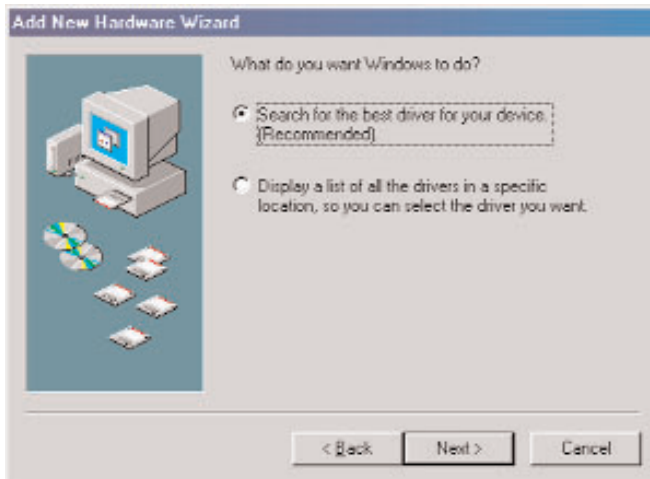
After physically installing the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter in your computer, follow these instructions to install the network driver. The installation procedure for the network driver will vary slightly depending on which version of Windows 98SE you are using, and on your current system configuration. If at any time during the installation you encounter problems, consult the Troubleshooting section.

Installing the Network Adapter's Driver

1. If you haven't already, **start up your computer.**
2. **Windows 98SE will automatically detect** the presence of the PCI Ethernet Controller hardware in your computer.
3. Insert the *Instant Gigabit Network Adapter Driver CD* into your CD-ROM drive while the *Add New Hardware Wizard* window is visible. Click **Next**.



4. Select **Search for the best driver for your device (Recommended)**. Click **Next**.



5. Select **Specify a location**. If you are installing the EG1032, enter **D:\EG1032V2\WIN98** in the drop-down box. If you are installing the EG1064, enter **D:\EG1064\WIN98** in the drop-down box. Click **Next** to continue.



Note: Windows 98SE may ask you for a **computer or workgroup name**. If so, see the next section, **Network Component Configuration**. Once you have established your computer and workgroup names, return to where you left off and continue with the installation.

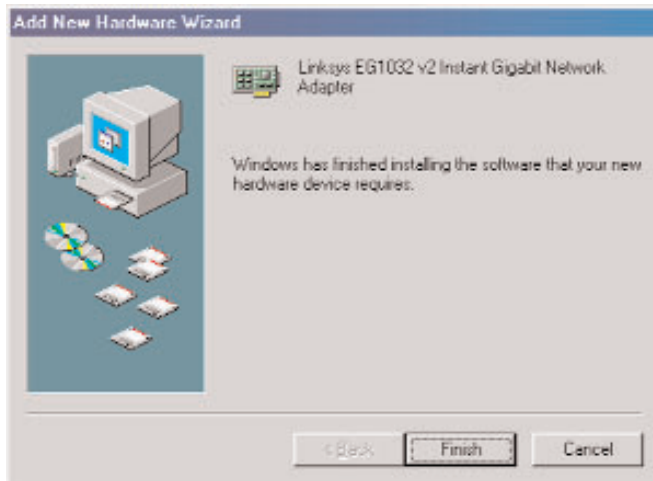
6. A window will open saying that Windows is now ready to install the driver. Click **Next**.



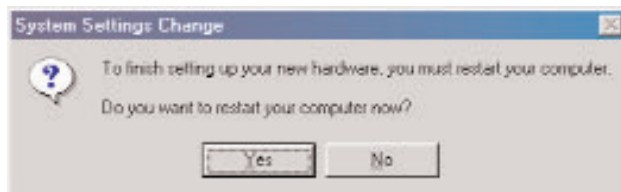
7. Windows will begin copying the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter's driver files to your PC.

At this point, the installation may require files from your Windows 98SE CD-ROM. If prompted, insert your Windows 98SE CD-ROM into your CD-ROM drive. If you were not supplied with a Windows 98SE CD-ROM, your Windows files may have been placed on your hard drive by your computer manufacturer. While the location of these files may vary, many manufacturers use **c:\windows\options\cabs** as the path. Try entering this path into the box. If no files are found, check your computer's documentation or contact your computer manufacturer for more information.

8. Once the driver is installed, the following screen will appear. Click the **Finish** button to continue.



9. When asked if you want to restart your PC, remove all disks and click **Yes**. If Windows does not ask you to restart your PC, click the **Start** button, choose **Shut Down**, choose **Restart**, then click **Yes**.



The Windows 98SE driver installation is complete. Refer to the section on *Configuring the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter for Windows 98SE and Millennium* for more information about the setup of the Adapter.



Note: From this point on, you must provide Windows with a User name and Password every time you are prompted to do so. Remember to click **OK** to properly log into Windows. If you click **Cancel** or hit the **Escape (ESC)** key, you will not log into the network.

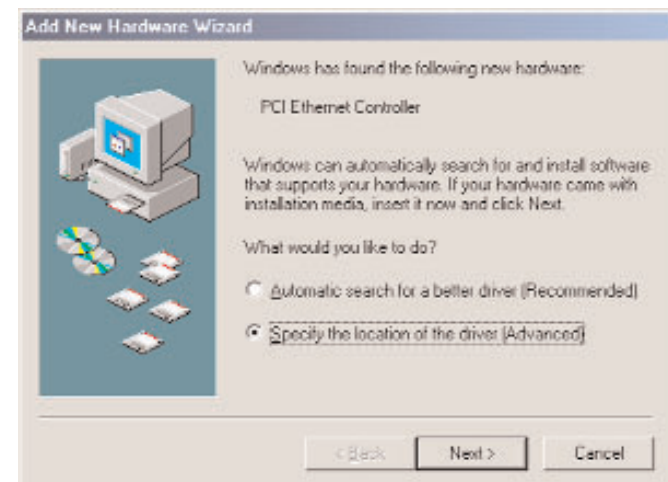
Installing the Drivers for Windows Millennium

Overview

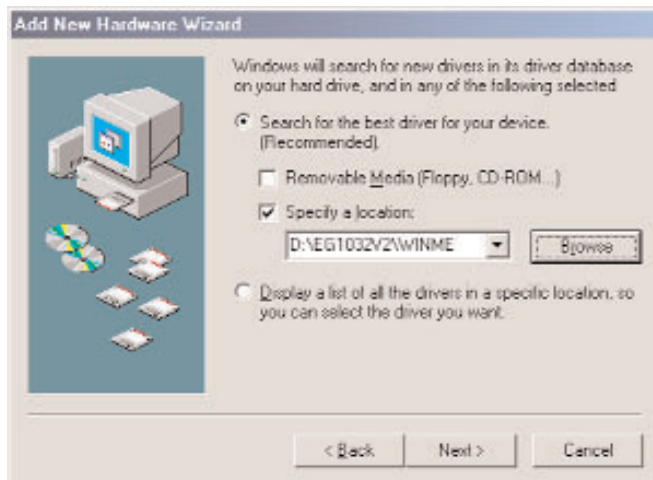
After physically installing the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter in your computer, follow these instructions to install the network driver. The installation procedure for the network driver will depend on your current system configuration. If at any time during the installation you encounter problems, consult the Troubleshooting section.

Installing the Network Adapter's Driver

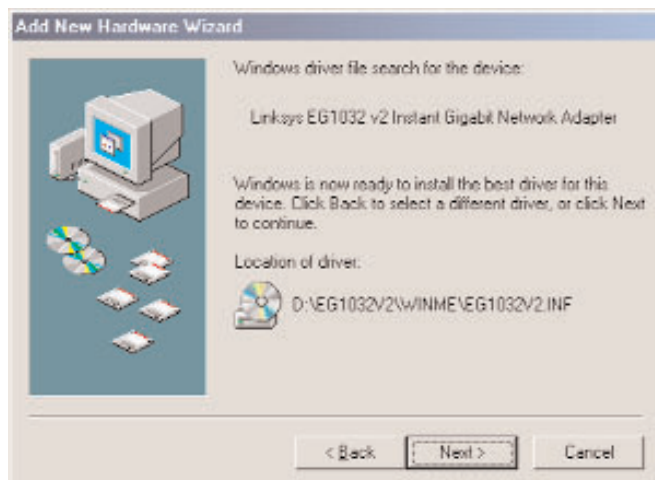
1. If you haven't already, **start up your computer**.
2. **Windows Millennium will automatically detect** the presence of the PCI Ethernet Controller hardware in your computer.
3. Insert the *Instant Gigabit Network Adapter Driver CD* into your CD-ROM drive while the *Add New Hardware Wizard* window is visible. Select **Specify the location of the driver (Advanced)** option. Click **Next**.



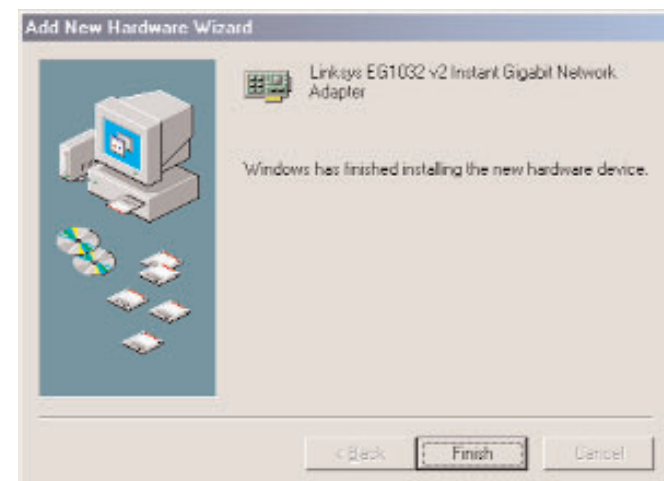
4. Make sure that **Search for the best driver for your device (Recommended)** is selected. Check the **Specify a location** option. If you are installing the EG1032, enter **D:\EG1032V2\WINME** in the drop-down box. If you are installing the EG1064, enter **D:\EG1064\WINME** in the drop-down box. Click **Next**.



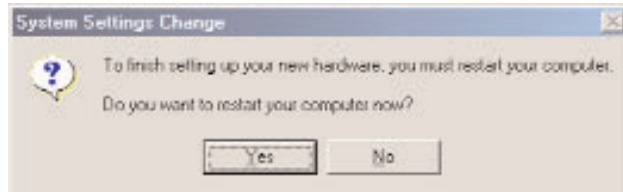
5. Once the driver has been located, the following screen will appear. Click the **Next** button.



6. At this point, the installation may require files from your Windows Millennium CD-ROM. If prompted, insert your Windows Millennium CD-ROM into your CD-ROM drive and enter **d:\win9x** in the box that appears (where "d" is the letter of your CD-ROM drive). If you were not supplied with a Windows Millennium CD-ROM, your Windows files may have been placed on your hard drive by your computer manufacturer. While the location of these files may vary, many manufacturers use **c:\windows\options\cabs** as the path. Try entering this path into the box. If no files are found, check your computer's documentation or contact your computer manufacturer for more information.
7. The following screen will appear next, indicating that the drivers have been installed successfully. Click the **Finish** button.



8. When asked if you want to restart your PC, remove all disks and click **Yes**. If Windows does not ask you to restart your PC, click the **Start** button, choose **Shut Down**, choose **Restart**, then click **Yes**.



The Windows Millennium driver installation is complete. Refer to the section on *Configuring the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter for Windows 98SE and Millennium* for more information about the setup of the Adapter.



Note: From this point on, you must provide Windows with a User name and Password every time you are prompted to do so. Remember to click **OK** to properly log into Windows. If you click **Cancel** or hit the **Escape (ESC)** key, you will not log into the network.

Windows 2000 Installation and Setup

Overview

After physically installing the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter in your computer, follow these instructions to install the network driver. The installation procedure for the network driver will vary slightly depending on which version of Windows 2000 you are using, and on your current system configuration. If at any time during the installation you encounter problems, consult the Troubleshooting section.



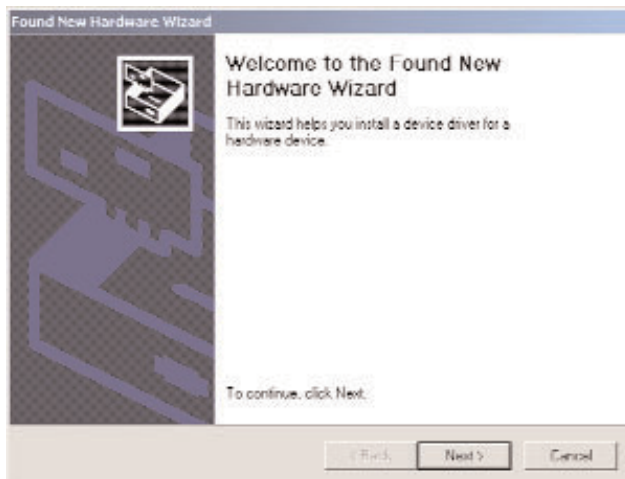
Note: Prior to proceeding, ensure that you are operating Windows 2000 with administrative rights. If you log into Windows 2000 without administrative rights, you may run into problems during the installation.

Installing the Network Adapter's Drivers

After physically installing the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter in your computer, follow these instructions to install the network driver.

1. **Start your computer if you haven't already done so**, and boot Windows 2000. Log in if you are asked to. **You must have administrative rights to complete this installation.**

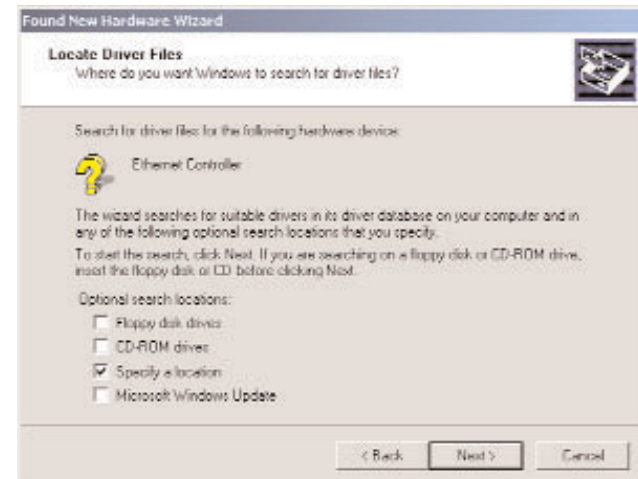
2. **Windows will display the *Welcome to the Found New Hardware Wizard* box. Click **Next**.**



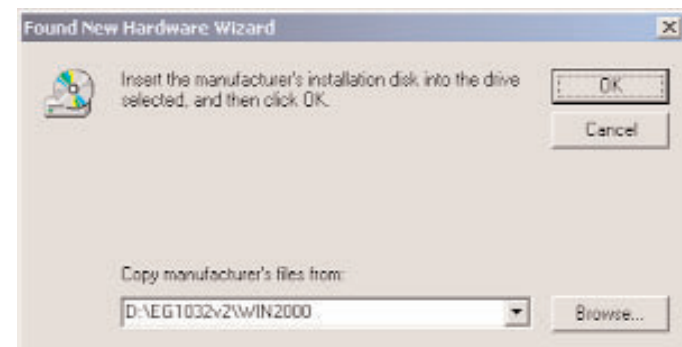
3. **The *Install Hardware Device Drivers* dialog box will appear. When *Ethernet Controller* is displayed, select “*Search for a suitable driver for my device (Recommended)*”. Click **Next**.**



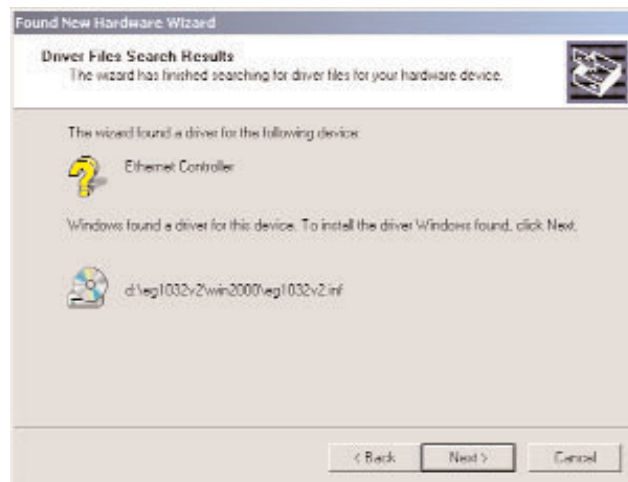
4. **The *Locate Driver Files* dialog box will appear. Select “*Specify a location*”. Click **Next**.**



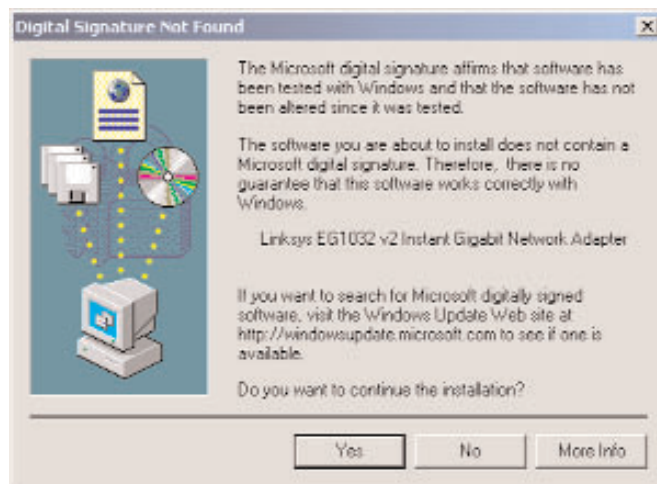
5. **When the *Found New Hardware Wizard* box appears, insert the *Linksys Instant Gigabit Network Adapter Driver CD* into your CD-ROM drive. If you are installing the EG1032, type “**D:\EG1032V2\WIN2000**” in the “*Copy manufacturer’s files from*” field. If you are installing the EG1064, type “**D:\EG1064\WIN2000**” in the “*Copy manufacturer’s files from*” field. Click **OK**.**



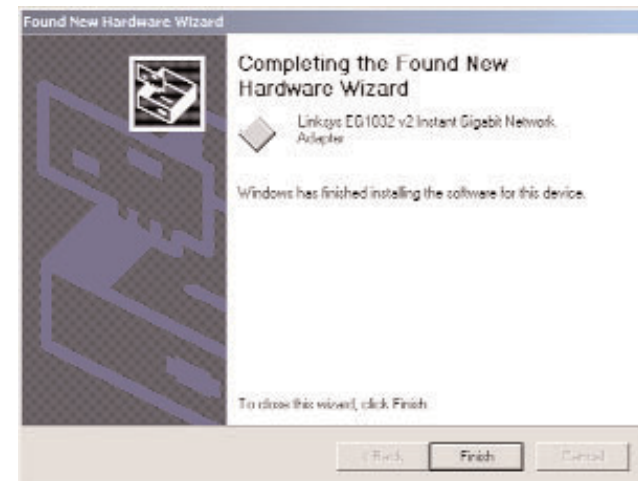
6. The **Driver File Search Results** dialog box will appear. Click **Next**.



7. You may be informed that a digital signature has not been found. This is normal, and it has been verified that the Adapter does work with Windows 2000. Click **Yes**.



8. The **Completing the Found New Hardware Wizard** dialog box will appear. The following adapter name will be shown: *Linksys EG1032/EG1064 Instant Gigabit Network Adapter*. Click **Finish**.



9. **Remove the Installation CD** from the CD-ROM drive.

The Windows 2000 driver installation is complete. If you want to share files or printers, refer to your Windows 2000 documentation or check with your system administrator.

Windows XP Installation and Setup

Overview

After physically installing the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter in your computer, follow these instructions to install the network driver. The installation procedure for the network driver will vary slightly depending on which version of Windows XP you are using, and on your current system configuration.

Installing the Network Adapter's Drivers

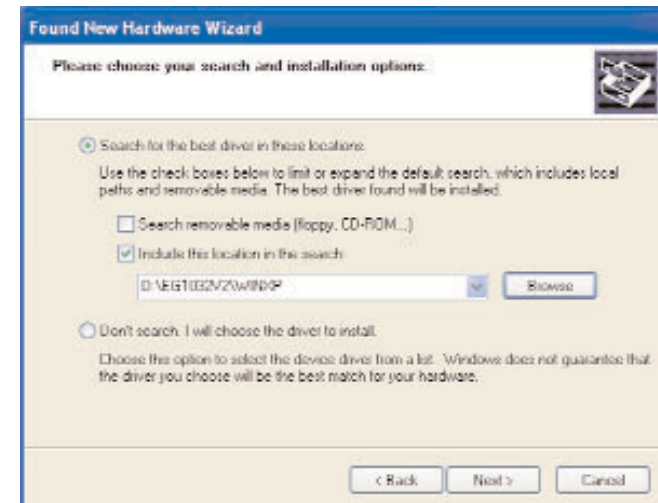
After physically installing the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter in your computer, follow these instructions to install the network driver.

1. If you haven't already, start up your computer.
2. Windows XP will automatically detect the presence of the Adapter in your computer. Select **Install from a list or specific location (Advanced)**, and click the **Next** button.

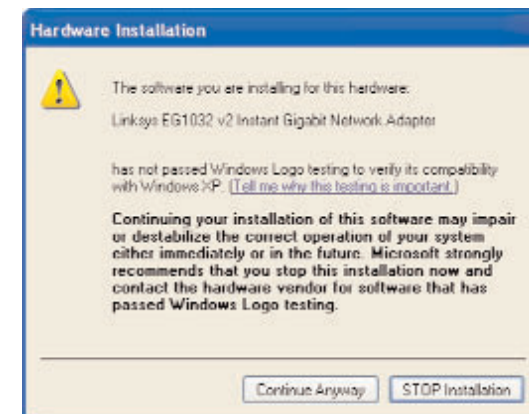


Instant Gigabit Network Adapter

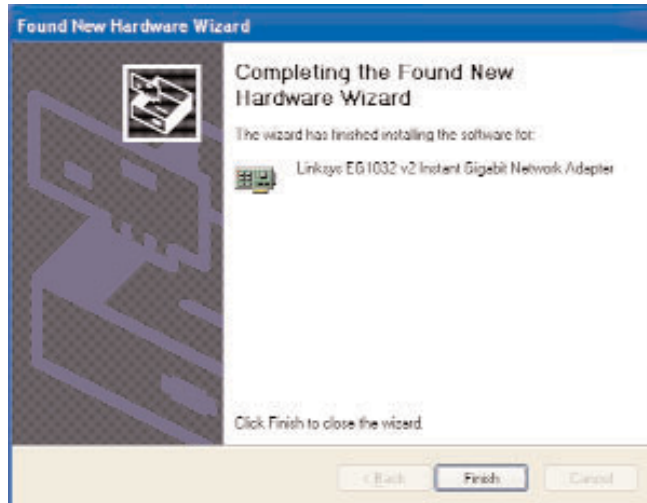
3. Select **Include this location in the search**. If you are installing the EG1032, enter **D:\EG1032V2\WINXP** in the field provided. If you are installing the EG1064, enter **D:\EG1064\WINXP** in the field provided. Then click the **Next** button.



4. Windows will notify you that the driver has not passed Windows XP testing. This is normal, and it has been verified that the Adapter does work with Windows XP. Click the **Continue Anyway** button.



5. When Windows has finished installing the driver, click the **Finish** button.

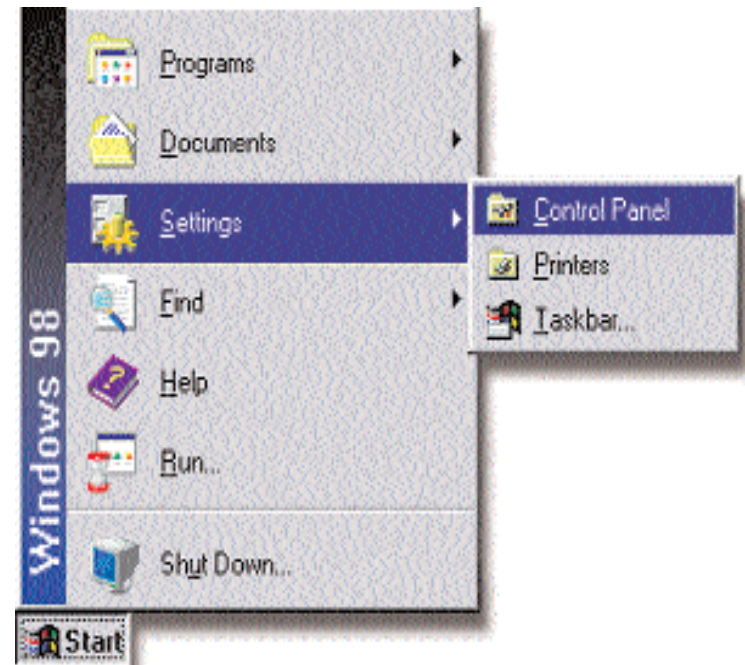


The Windows XP driver installation is complete. If you want to share files or printers, refer to your Windows XP documentation or check with your system administrator.

Configuring the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter

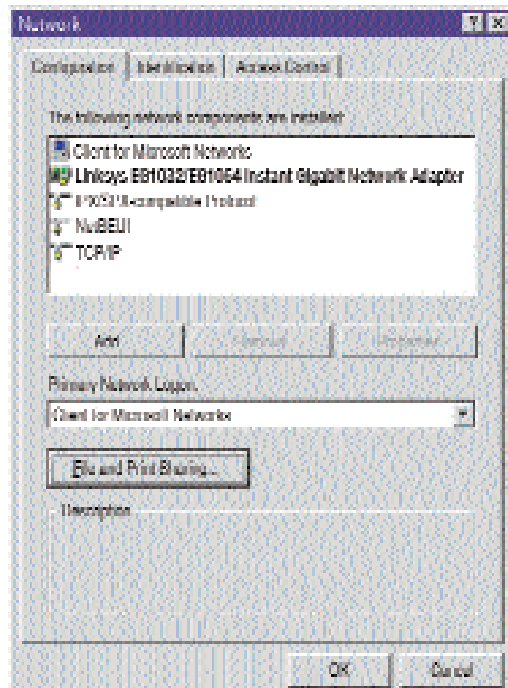
Configuring the Adapter for Windows 98SE and Millennium

1. Once you are back at the Windows desktop, click on your taskbar's **Start** button, then **Settings**, then **Control Panel**, and then double-click the **Network** icon.



- The Network window will appear (below). Click on the **Configuration** tab. A window similar to the one below will appear. There may be other components listed in addition to the ones shown below (for example, *Dial-up Adapter*), which is normal. If any of the components shown below are missing, however, you'll need to manually install them. If that's the case, refer to the *Manually Installing the Network Components* section.

- *Client for Microsoft Networks*
- *Linksys EG1032/EG1064 Instant Gigabit Network Adapter*
- *IPX/SPX-compatible Protocol*
- *NetBEUI*
- *TCP/IP*

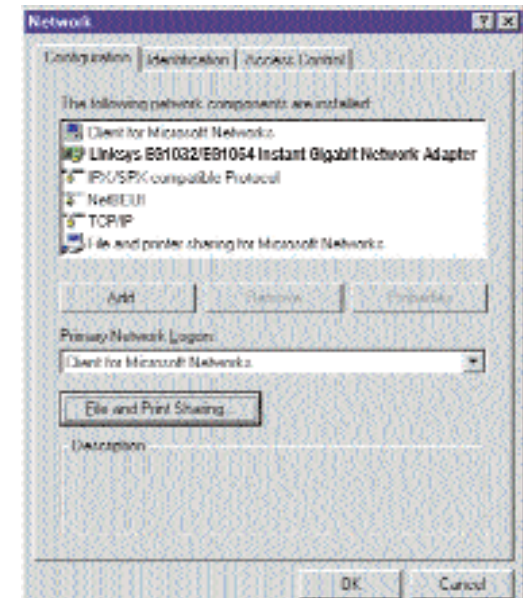


Note: If you do not enable File and Print Sharing, your PC will be invisible on the network and inaccessible to other users.

- If you would like others to be able to access the files on your PC's hard drive, select **I want to be able to give others access to my files**.
- If you would like to share your printer with other users on the network, select **I want to be able to allow others to print to my printer**.
- Click the **OK** button. File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks should now appear in the list of installed components.

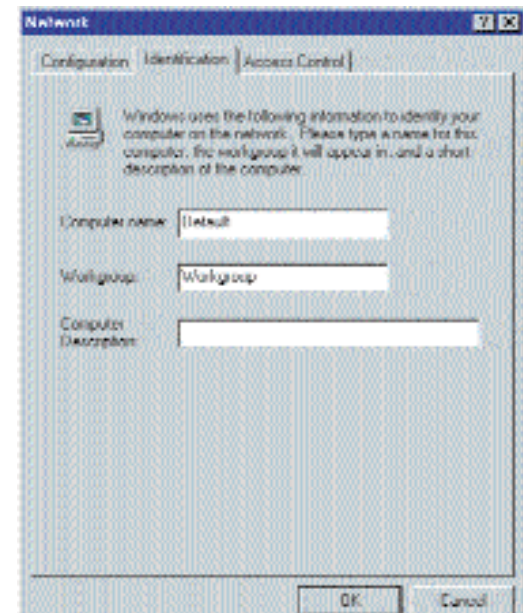
Note: If you need to install the TCP/IP Protocol, refer to the section on *Installing TCP/IP* of this manual.

- After ensuring that all of the listed network components are installed on your system, ensure that **Client for Microsoft Networks** is listed in the *Primary Network Logon* box.



- Click on the **Identification** tab. Type the **name of your computer** in the *Computer Name* box. Choose a name that is unique from the other computer names on the network.

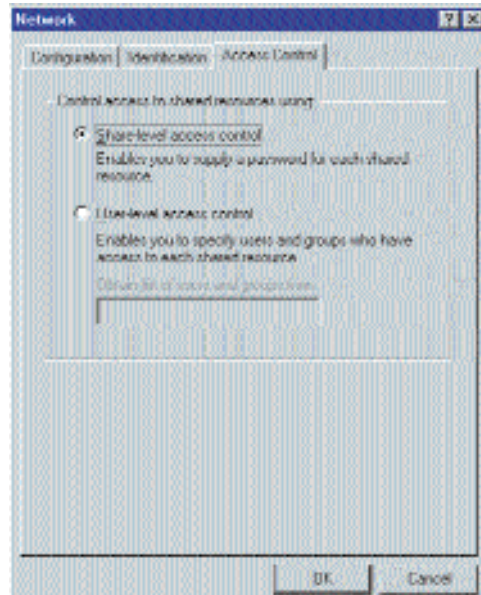
- Type the **name of your workgroup** in the *Workgroup* box. The Workgroup name should be the same Workgroup Name in use by all of the other PCs on the network. Use the same Workgroup Name that is in use on your other computers. Do not click **OK** when you have completed these fields.



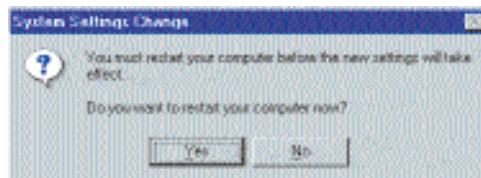
- Enter a **description of your computer** in the *Computer Description* box. *This box is optional*. Do not click **OK** when you have completed these fields.

11. *Optional:* Choose the **Access Control** tab. Ensure that *Shared-level access control* is selected. If the setting is on User-Level access control and you can't change it, skip to the Troubleshooting section

Note: Your Computer and Workgroup Names must be fewer than 15 alphanumeric characters.



12. Click the **OK** button. Your system may or may not ask you for your Windows CD-ROM or the location of the Windows installation files. Direct Windows to D:\win95 (win98 for Windows 98SE, win9x for Windows Millennium where D: is your CD-ROM Drive) if you have your Windows CD-ROM, or to C:\windows\options\cabs if you don't.
13. Once Windows has copied the necessary files, the System Settings Change window appears. Remove all disks from your PC and click on **Yes** to restart your PC. If you don't see this window, simply shut down Windows and restart your PC. Remember to remove the installation disk and CD-ROM, if necessary, prior to rebooting.



14. A Logon window will appear, requiring you to enter a username and password. Make up a username and password and click **OK**. Do not click the **ESC** or **Cancel** buttons, or you won't be able to log onto the network. If the logon does not appear or if it does not allow you to log on, refer to the Troubleshooting section.

15. Once you are at the Windows desktop, double-click on the **Network Neighborhood** icon. You should see an icon for the entire network and the names of the other PCs on the network. Open the **Entire Network** icon.

- If you can see your computer along with all the other computers on the network in Network Neighborhood, then the Windows network configuration is complete. Continue on the *Sharing Your Files and Printers* section if you want data from your PC to be available to others on the network. You may stop here, however, if you wish to configure File and Printer Sharing at a later time.
- If you don't see anything at all in Network Neighborhood, press the **F5** key on your keyboard a few times to refresh the screen. If that doesn't work, go to the Troubleshooting section.
- If you only see your own computer in Network Neighborhood, skip to the Troubleshooting section.
- If you see all computers on the network except yours, press the **F5** key a few times. If, after a minute or so, you still can't see your own PC, see the Troubleshooting section.
- If you only see computers that are running the same operating system as you and you don't see any others, go to the Troubleshooting section.

Appendix

Sharing Your Files and Printers

Overview

By sharing your files and printers, other PCs on your network will be able to access the resources on your PC.

Before sharing your files and printers, you should prepare your computer to be used with any file servers that may be on the network. If you are **not** using Windows 98SE with an NT or NetWare file server, or if you are not sure if you have a file server, continue below.

Enabling File Sharing

1. Double-click your **My Computer** icon. A window of available disk drives will appear.
2. Using your right mouse button, click once on the drive or folder that you want to make available to other users.
3. Click on **Sharing**, followed by the **Sharing** tab. Click on **Share As**.
4. In the Share Name box, enter a name for the drive or folder you are sharing. This can be any drive on your PC—floppy drive, hard drive, CD drive, zip drive, etc.
5. Decide on the type of access that you want to give other users.
 - **Read-Only access** allows other users to view the files on the selected drive.
 - **Full access** allows other users to create, change, or delete files on the selected drive.
 - **Depends on Password** allows other users to have Read-Only and/or Full access to the selected drive, depending on the password that you decide to give them.

***Note:** If you are only using your PC to access the Internet, it is highly recommended that you create passwords for your shares.*

6. If you want to assign access passwords, type the passwords into the Password boxes.
7. When you're done, click on the **Apply** button, followed by **OK**. Repeat steps 1-7 for any drive or folder you desire to share on the network.

You have successfully enabled File Sharing on your PC. Your selected drives or folders can now be accessed by other network users. If a user tries to access one of your password-protected drives or folders, he or she will be asked for the appropriate Read-Only or Full-Access password. Continue on if you wish to share your PC's printer over the network.

Enabling Printer Sharing

1. Double-click on the **My Computer** icon.
2. Double-click the **Printers** folder. A window of available printers will appear.
3. Using your right mouse button, click once on the printer that you want to share with other users. Click on **Sharing**, followed by the **Sharing** tab.
4. Click on **Share As**. In the Share Name box, give a name to the printer you want to share. If you want to assign a password to the printer so that only certain users can access it, type a password in the Password box.
5. Click on the **Apply** button, followed by **OK**. Your printer(s) are now shared.

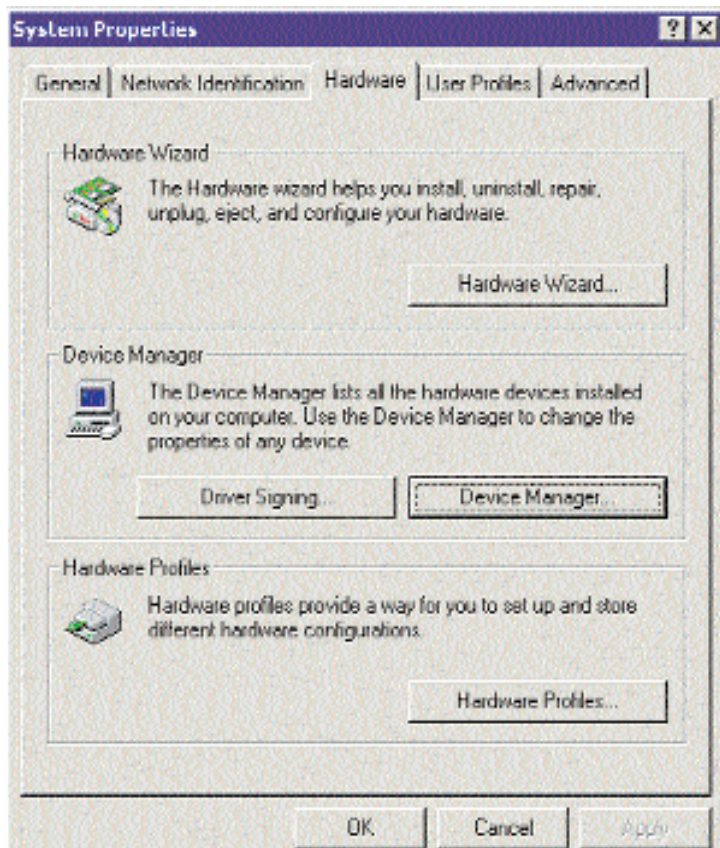
***Note:** Any printer you wish to share from your PC must be physically connected to your PC.*

***Note:** Not all printers may be shared on the network. Others may require special instructions. Refer to your printer's user guide or contact your printer manufacturer if you think this may be the case with your printer.*

The Printer Sharing setup and installation is complete. Your printer can now be accessed by other network users. The printer's driver may have to be installed on other PCs. Consult your printer's documentation.

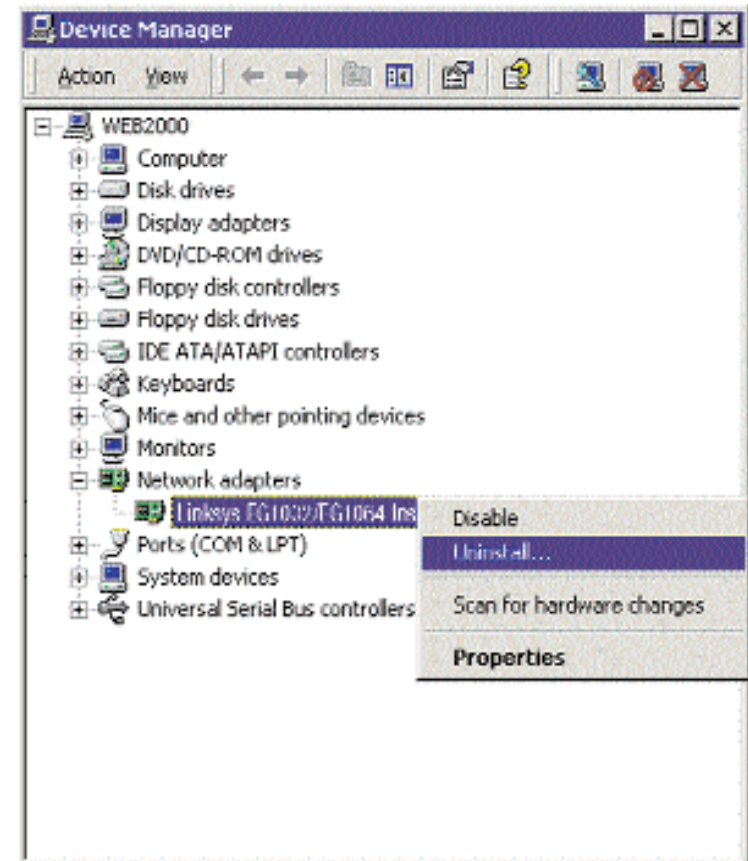
Starting Over in Windows 2000

1. Click the **Start** button, choose Settings, choose Control Panel, then double-click the System icon. The System Properties window will open.
2. Choose the Hardware tab.

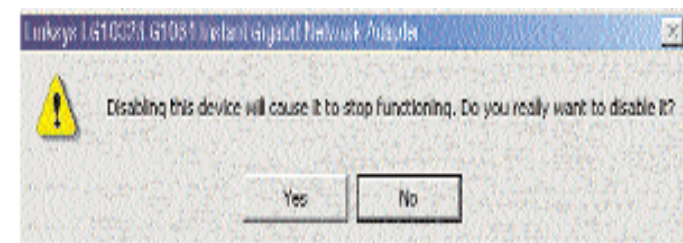


3. Click the Device Manager button. The Device Manager window will open.
4. Click the plus sign (+) beside Network Adapters. The EG1032 or EG1064 Instant Gigabit Network Adapter listing should appear.

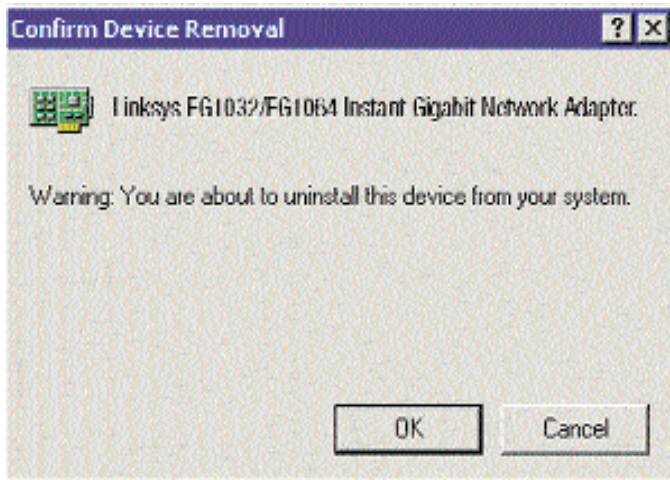
5. Right-click on **Linksys EG1032/EG1064 Instant Gigabit Network Adapter**. A menu box should open (below).



6. First, choose Disable.
7. When asked if you want to Disable the device, click Yes.



8. Right-click on **Linksys EG1032/EG1064 Instant Gigabit Network Adapter** again. This time, select **Uninstall**. Click **OK**.




9. The Network Adapters category should be removed from the Device Manager listing.
10. Click the **OK** button, and restart your computer.

Manually Installing the Network Components in Windows 98SE or Millennium

There may be times when you will need to manually install missing Windows networking components.

1. Click on **Start, Settings**, then **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the **Network** icon. The Network window appears.
3. Click the **Configuration** tab. Make sure that the following network components are installed.

- *Client for Microsoft Networks*
- *Linksys EG1032/EG1064 Instant Gigabit Network Adapter*
- *IPX/SPX-compatible Protocol*
- *NetBEUI*
- *TCP/IP*

 **Note:** You will most likely need your Windows CD-ROM to install network components. If your CD-ROM isn't available, try directing Windows to "c:\windows\options\cabs" when asked for a file location.

There may be other components listed in addition to the ones shown above. If any of the above components are missing, add them as follows.

Client for Microsoft Networks

If you plan on connecting to an NT file server or peer-to-peer network, click the **Add** button. Highlight *Client* and click **Add**. Choose **Microsoft** as the manufacturer in the *Network Client* box. Highlight *Client for Microsoft Networks*. If you are done installing components, click **OK**. Otherwise, choose the next component you want to install. When you have chosen all the components you wish to install, click **OK** and the computer will begin copying files to your system. When the installation is complete, you will be asked if you want to reboot. Click **Yes**.

Client for NetWare Networks

If you plan on connecting to a Novell NetWare server (3.x), click the **Add** button. Highlight *Client* and click **Add**. In the Network Client window, select *Manufacturer* and choose **Microsoft**. Highlight *Client for Microsoft Networks*. If you are done installing components, click **OK**. Otherwise, choose the next component you want to install. When you have chosen all the components you wish to install, click **OK** and the computer will begin copying files to your system. When the installation is complete, you will be asked if you want to reboot. Click **Yes**.

IPX/SPX-compatible Protocol

Click the **Add** button. Choose *Protocol* and click the **Add** button. Select *Manufacturer* and choose **Microsoft**. Under the *Network Protocol* box, highlight *IPX/SPX-compatible protocol*. If you are done installing components, click **OK**. Otherwise, choose the next component you want to install. When you have chosen all the components you wish to install, click **OK** and the computer will begin copying files to your system. When the installation is complete, you will be asked if you want to reboot. Click **Yes**.

NetBEUI

Click the **Add** button. Select *Protocol*, then click **Add**. Under *Manufacturer*, highlight **Microsoft**. Under *Network Protocol*, highlight **NetBEUI**. If you are done installing components, click **OK**. Otherwise, choose the next component you want to install. When you have chosen all the components you wish to install, click **OK** and the computer will begin copying files to your system. When the installation is complete, you will be asked if you want to reboot. Click **Yes**.

TCP/IP

Click the **Add** button. Select *Protocol*, then click **Add**. Under *Manufacturer*, highlight **Microsoft**. Under *Network Protocol*, highlight **TCP/IP**. If you are done installing components, click **OK**. Otherwise, choose the next component you want to install. When you have chosen all the components you wish to install, click **OK** and the computer will begin copying files to your system. When the installation is complete, you will be asked if you want to reboot. Click **Yes**.

Installing and Configuring Wake-On-LAN**Overview**

The Instant Gigabit Network Adapter supports both *Magic Packet* and *Link Change* remote wake-up events.

Magic Packet An administrator can send a “wake-up” packet to a specific PC on the network. That computer then boots up, allowing the administrator to access the PC’s drives. After the work is done, the PC goes into a sleep mode (using about 10% of the normal amount of power) or shuts off completely, depending on the management software being used.

Link Change is a remote wake up event that is triggered by any change in the Network Adapter’s link state. If you have Wake-On-LAN networking set up on the PC, plugging an active network cable into the LAN Card will cause the PC to automatically turn itself on.

Motherboard Support

WOL-compatible motherboards can offer support for a number of different Wake-On-LAN interfaces. The Instant Gigabit Network Adapter is compatible with PME and RWU-high. Consult the motherboard documentation that came with your PC to find out which type of WOL interface your computer will use to communicate with the network card. In some cases, you may need to enable the WOL support in your PC’s BIOS.

***Note:** Some PME-supporting motherboards may not require the WOL wire to be connected. Check your PC’s documentation for more information.*

About Plug-and-Play PCI Technology

The Instant Gigabit Network Adapter is designed to run in a 32-bit desktop computer equipped with PCI expansion slots. The EG1032 is built to the PCI 2.2 standard.

Short for **Peripheral Components Interconnect**, PCI is a technology that allows special Plug-and-Play expansion cards to be automatically configured by a computer’s **BIOS** (Basic Input/Output System) once they have been installed. (Refer to your computer’s user guide for more information about its BIOS.)

When a PCI card is used in a computer that supports Plug-and-Play, the card is automatically configured each time the computer is booted. The card's IRQ, I/O address, and other operating parameters are automatically assigned.

There is no easy way to change a Plug-and-Play card's IRQ and other settings outside of the BIOS menu(s) that your computer provides. If the resources that are assigned to your Network Adapter seem to conflict with other devices in your computer, you will need to use your system's BIOS to resolve the conflicts. If you have problems configuring your BIOS or resolving IRQ or other hardware conflicts, consult your computer's manual or contact your PC's manufacturer for BIOS setup and configuration directions.

Here are some general guidelines to follow when installing a PCI card (such as the Network Adapter) into your computer:

1. The Instant Gigabit Network Adapter should be used in a 32-bit PCI slot that supports PCI Bus Mastering. It cannot be plugged into a PCI Bus Slave slot. Consult your motherboard's documentation for more information on master and slave slots.
2. When using NT, set your system's PNP OS option in the BIOS settings to MANUAL or DISABLE. NT is not a Plug-and-Play OS, and will not usually recognize LAN cards if they are set to be automatically detected and configured. If you need to configure your PC's BIOS in order to resolve an IRQ or other conflict with the EtherFast card, there are a few possibilities:

No Changes Allowed Your PC may not allow you to change the IRQ value(s) of the PCI slot(s). In this case, you will ONLY be able to use the IRQ and I/O values that have been pre-assigned to each slot. The popular BIOS from Phoenix, for example, does not generally allow you to modify BIOS-assigned IRQ settings.

Jumper Changes You may be able to change the IRQ & I/O values for a given PCI slot by setting jumpers on your PC motherboard. Please refer to your PC's motherboard user guide for specific instructions.

Menu Changes Your PC may allow you to change the IRQ & I/O values for a given PCI slot by accessing the PC's BIOS setup menu. Please refer to your PC's user guide for specific details. The BIOSes from companies like AMI and Award are fully customizable from their BIOS menus, for example.

Linux, Open Source and Beta Operating Systems

Linksys does not provide technical support for **Linux**, **BSD**, or other freeware and open source operating systems. Although many Linksys products have been proven to perform well under Linux and other freeware OSes, technical support for setup and troubleshooting is not provided. For information on where to find device drivers and setup instructions for Linux and other freeware OSes, visit the support pages and FAQ files on the Linksys website at www.linksys.com.

Linksys does not provide technical support for Beta operating systems.

Twisted-Pair Cabling

There are different grades, or categories, of twisted-pair cabling. Category 5e is the most reliable and is highly recommended (and is required for Gigabit connections). Category 5 is a good second choice. Straight-through cables are used for connecting computers to a hub. Crossover cables are used for connecting a hub to another hub (there is an exception: some hubs have a built-in uplink port that is crossed internally, which allows you to link or connect hubs together with a straight-through cable instead).

Troubleshooting

This section provides possible solutions to problems regarding the installation and operation of the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter. If you can't find an answer here, check the Linksys website at www.linksys.com.

1. Windows does not detect the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter installed, or it attempts to reinstall the Network Adapter each time you restart your PC.

- You might not have inserted the PCI card correctly or securely into the appropriate slot of your computer. Make sure that the card is securely inserted in the appropriate slot.
- Insert your card into an alternate PCI slot.
- You may have previously aborted a new hardware setup. Go to your Windows documentation to learn how to re-install all of your Windows networking components.
- The motherboard in your system might not be Plug-and-Play compatible, or your PC's Plug-and-Play settings may not be enabled, or the motherboard may have Plug-and-Play options not supported by Windows 98SE. If you are not sure, contact your PC's manufacturer.

2. Windows can't locate the driver for the Instant Gigabit Network Adapter.

- You may have inserted the wrong diskette into your PC's drive.
- The diskette may be defective or files may be missing. Make sure the disk has a few files in **a:** starting with EG10 or a folder called Win95 or Win98.

3. The Windows Logon screen doesn't appear after you restart your computer.

- Click on Start, Shut Down, then Close All Programs and Logon as a Different User, (in Windows 98SE, select Log Off). If this doesn't solve the problem, your PC's manufacturer may have disabled Windows' networking. Contact your computer's manufacturer for help.

4. After entering a username and password, a window appears that reads, "No Domain Server could be found to validate your Username and Password."

- Click on Start, Settings, Control Panel. Double-click on Network. Click on the Configuration tab. Under The Following Network Components are Installed box, highlight Client for Microsoft Networks and click on the Properties button. Once you are in the Client For Microsoft Networks Properties window, make sure that Log on to Windows NT Domain is unchecked. Once you have made sure that it is unchecked, click on the OK button and restart your computer.

5. On the Access Control Tab, User Level Access is selected, but Shared Level Access is grayed out and not accessible.

- You previously had your primary network logon set to *Client for NetWare Networks*. On the **Configuration** tab of the *Network Properties* window, ensure that your primary network logon is set to *Client for Microsoft Networks*.
- Your personal web server PC or Microsoft Front Page may require you to choose a user level for security reasons.

6. In Network Neighborhood you can only see yourself and no other computers on the network.

- Make sure that the cables are connected correctly. Make sure you are getting Link or Activity lights on both the EtherFast Card and your hub. Try changing to a new cable that you know is working.
- Your workgroup name may be different from other computers on your network. Make sure each PC on the network is using the same workgroup name and protocol.
- Try using the Find Computer function.

7. In Network Neighborhood, you can see all other computers on the network but not yourself, and all other computers can see each other and not your computer.

- You may not have enabled File and Printer Sharing.
- The network card might not be setup properly. Try reinstalling the card's drivers. To clean your system of the old installation, go to your Windows documentation to learn how to re-install all of your Windows networking components.

8. Network Neighborhood is Empty.

- Verify that your Microsoft Client is installed. See the Windows 98SE setup instructions in this guide for directions. Verify that you have logged in correctly. Refresh the screen by pressing **F5** several times.

9. You receive DHCP Errors in Windows.

- If you are connecting to a DHCP server, check your cabling connection. If your network requires TCP/IP, check with your network administrator or your Windows documentation for proper settings.
- If you don't have a DHCP server on your network and your network does not require TCP/IP, you may remove the TCP/IP Protocol from Windows' networking. To do this, click on **Start, Settings, Control Panel**, then double-click on **Network**. Click once on the **component entry** with the words TCP/IP and Linksys or TCP/IP, then click on the Remove button. Click **OK** when finished and restart your PC.

10. In Network Neighborhood you can only see computers running the same operating system as your computer (i.e., your PC is running Windows 98SE and it can only see other Windows 98SE computers and not any computer running Windows Me).

- Choose **Start, Find, Computer** and type the name of the computer in the Network Neighborhood window that appears and click **Find Now**.
- Next, make sure that you are using the same protocol(s) and workgroup name on the Windows 98SE computers. To do this, click **Start, Settings, Control Panel** on two computers running different Windows operating systems. Click on the **Network** icon, choose the **Configuration** tab, then click on the **Identification** tab for Workgroup name. Compare the protocols on both computers and make sure that they are the same. If any protocols are missing, refer to page 60 to install any needed protocol(s).
- If all computers are using the same protocol(s) and Workgroup name, and Windows 98SE computers can't see Windows Me computers, enable NetBIOS on all the computers using Windows 98SE and Windows Me. Follow these instructions:
- The IPX/SPX-compatible protocol should be installed on all Windows computers (see the **Manually Installing the Network Components in Windows 98SE and Millennium** section if you need to add this protocol). Bring up the properties of the IPX/SPX-compatible protocol by clicking on **Start, Settings, Control Panel**, then double-click the **Network** icon. Choose the **Configuration** tab and highlight **IPX/SPX-compatible Protocol**. Click on **Properties**. Now, to install NetBIOS, click on the **NetBIOS** tab. Put a check next to **I want to enable NetBIOS over IPX/SPX**. Click **OK**, then **OK** again. Windows will copy the appropriate files to your computer. When asked to restart your PC, remove any floppy disks or CDs and click **OK**. Be sure to do this on all of your computers that are having trouble seeing your entire network.

11. The workgroup, protocols, cabling and driver are all working properly, but the PC uses an AMD processor and it can only see itself in network neighborhood.

- In some instances with PCs using AMD processors, the IRQ assigned to the card by the BIOS (as it gets listed on the boot-up screens of most PCs) doesn't correspond to the IRQ assigned by Windows. This can be fixed by disabling the IRQ holder for PCI Steering in the Windows Device Manager. Refer to your PC's documentation for instructions or you can follow the suggested instructions below. Keep in mind that this procedure will vary depending on your computer's configuration.
- Click on **Start, Settings, Control Panel**, then double click the **System** icon. Click on the **Device Manager** tab. Open **System Devices**, then open **PCI Bus**.

- Click on the **IRQ Steering** tab. Remove the check from **Use IRQ Holder** and click **OK**. Windows will ask you to restart the PC (if it doesn't ask you, then reboot the PC manually).
- After the computer boots up, Windows will try to re-detect the PCI Steering. Continue rebooting the PC until Windows stops detecting new hardware and settings for PCI Steering. This normally takes a total of four reboots.

Glossary

10BaseT - An Ethernet standard that uses twisted wire pairs.

100BaseTX - IEEE physical layer specification for 100 Mbps over two pairs of Category 5 UTP or STP wire.

1000BASE-T - provides half-duplex (CSMA/CD) and full-duplex 1000Mbps Ethernet service over Category 5 links as defined by ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A. Topology rules for 1000BASE-T are the same as those used for 100BASE-TX. Category 5 link lengths are limited to 100 meters by the ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A cabling standard. Only one CSMA/CD repeater will be allowed in a collision domain.

Adapter - Printed circuit board that plugs into a PC to add to capabilities or connectivity to a PC. In a networked environment, a network interface card (NIC) is the typical adapter that allows the PC or server to connect to the intranet and/or Internet.

Auto-negotiate - To automatically determine the correct settings. The term is often used with communications and networking. For example, Ethernet 10/100 cards, hubs and switches can determine the highest speed of the node they are connected to and adjust their transmission rate accordingly.

Backbone - The part of a network that connects most of the systems and networks together and handles the most data.

Bandwidth - The transmission capacity of a given facility, in terms of how much data the facility can transmit in a fixed amount of time; expressed in bits per second (bps).

Bit - A binary digit. The value - 0 or 1-used in the binary numbering system. Also, the smallest form of data.

Boot - To cause the computer to start executing instructions. Personal computers contain built-in instructions in a ROM chip that are automatically executed on startup. These instructions search for the operating system, load it and pass control to it.

CAT 3 - ANSI/EIA (American National Standards Institute/Electronic Industries Association) Standard 568 is one of several standards that specify "categories" (the singular is commonly referred to as "CAT") of twisted pair cabling systems (wires, junctions, and connectors) in terms of the data rates that they can sustain. CAT 3 cable has a maximum throughput of 16 Mbps and is usually utilized for 10BaseT networks.

CAT 5 - ANSI/EIA (American National Standards Institute/Electronic Industries Association) Standard 568 is one of several standards that specify "categories" (the singular is commonly referred to as "CAT") of twisted pair cabling systems (wires, junctions, and connectors) in terms of the data rates that they can sustain. CAT 5 cable has a maximum throughput of 100 Mbps and is usually utilized for 100BaseTX networks.

CAT 5e - The additional cabling performance parameters of return loss and far-end crosstalk (FEXT) specified for 1000BASE-T and not specified for 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX are related to differences in the signaling implementation. 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX signaling is unidirectional-signals are transmitted in one direction on a single wire pair. In contrast, Gigabit Ethernet is bi-directional-signals are transmitted simultaneously in both directions on the same wire pair; that is, both the transmit and receive pair occupy the same wire pair.

CPU (Central Processing Unit) - The computing part of the computer. Also called the "processor," it is made up of the control unit and ALU.

Data Packet - One frame in a packet-switched message. Most data communications is based on dividing the transmitted message into packets. For example, an Ethernet packet can be from 64 to 1518 bytes in length.

Default Gateway - The routing device used to forward all traffic that is not addressed to a station within the local subnet.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) - A protocol that lets network administrators centrally manage and automate the assignment of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in an organization's network. Using the Internet's set of protocol (TCP/IP), each machine that can connect to the Internet needs a unique IP address. When an organization sets up its computer users with a connection to the Internet, an IP address must be assigned to each machine. Without DHCP, the IP address must be entered manually at each computer and, if computers move to another location in another part of the network, a new IP address must be entered. DHCP lets a network administrator supervise and distribute IP addresses from a central point and automatically sends a new IP address when a computer is plugged into a different place in the network.

DHCP uses the concept of a “lease” or amount of time that a given IP address will be valid for a computer. The lease time can vary depending on how long a user is likely to require the Internet connection at a particular location. It’s especially useful in education and other environments where users change frequently. Using very short leases, DHCP can dynamically reconfigure networks in which there are more computers than there are available IP addresses.

DHCP supports static addresses for computers containing Web servers that need a permanent IP address.

Dynamic IP Address - An IP address that is automatically assigned to a client station in a TCP/IP network, typically by a DHCP server. Network devices that serve multiple users, such as servers and printers, are usually assigned static IP addresses.

Dynamic Routing - The ability for a router to forward data via a different route based on the current conditions of the communications circuits. For example, it can adjust for overloaded traffic or failing lines and is much more flexible than static routing, which uses a fixed forwarding path.

Ethernet - IEEE standard network protocol that specifies how data is placed on and retrieved from a common transmission medium. Has a transfer rate of 10 Mbps. Forms the underlying transport vehicle used by several upper-level protocols, including TCP/IP and XNS.

Fast Ethernet - A 100 Mbps technology based on the 10Base-T Ethernet CSMA/CD network access method.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) - A protocol used to transfer files over a TCP/IP network (Internet, UNIX, etc.). For example, after developing the HTML pages for a website on a local machine, they are typically uploaded to the Web server using FTP.

FTP includes functions to log onto the network, list directories, and copy files. It can also convert between the ASCII and EBCDIC character codes. FTP operations can be performed by typing commands at a command prompt or via an FTP utility running under a graphical interface such as Windows. FTP transfers can also be initiated from within a Web browser by entering the URL preceded with ftp://.

Unlike e-mail programs in which graphics and program files have to be “attached,” FTP is designed to handle binary files directly and does not add the overhead of encoding and decoding the data.

Full Duplex - The ability of a device or line to transmit data simultaneously in both directions.

Gateway - A device that interconnects networks with different, incompatible communications protocols.

Half Duplex - Data transmission that can occur in two directions over a single line, but only one direction at a time.

Hardware - Hardware is the physical aspect of computers, telecommunications, and other information technology devices. The term arose as a way to distinguish the “box” and the electronic circuitry and components of a computer from the program you put in it to make it do things. The program came to be known as the software.

Hub - The device that serves as the central location for attaching wires from workstations. Can be passive, where there is no amplification of the signals; or active, where the hubs are used like repeaters to provide an extension of the cable that connects to a workstation.

IEEE - The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. The IEEE describes itself as “the world’s largest technical professional society -- promoting the development and application of electrotechnology and allied sciences for the benefit of humanity, the advancement of the profession, and the well-being of our members.”

The IEEE fosters the development of standards that often become national and international standards. The organization publishes a number of journals, has many local chapters, and several large societies in special areas, such as the IEEE Computer Society.

IP Address - In the most widely installed level of the Internet Protocol (IP) today, an IP address is a 32-binary digit number that identifies each sender or receiver of information that is sent in packet across the Internet. When you request an HTML page or send e-mail, the Internet Protocol part of TCP/IP includes your IP address in the message (actually, in each of the packets if more than one is required) and sends it to the IP address that is obtained by looking up the domain name in the Uniform Resource Locator you requested or in the e-mail address you’re sending a note to. At the other end, the recipient can see the IP address of the Web page requestor or the e-mail sender and can respond by sending another message using the IP address it received.

IPCONFIG - A Windows NT or 2000 utility that provides for querying, defining and managing IP addresses within a network. A commonly used utility for configuring networks with static IP addresses.

IPSec - IPSec (Internet Protocol Security) is a developing standard for security at the network or packet processing layer of network communication. A big advantage of IPSec is that security arrangements can be handled without requiring changes to individual user computers.

LAN - A local area network (LAN) is a group of computers and associated devices that share a common communications line and typically share the resources of a single processor or server within a small geographic area (for example, within an office building).

Latency - The time delay between when the first bit of a packet is received and the last bit is forwarded.

MAC Address - The MAC (Media Access Control) address is your computer's unique hardware number.

Mbps (MegaBits Per Second) - One million bits per second; unit of measurement for data transmission.

mIRC - mIRC runs under Windows and provides a graphical interface for logging onto IRC servers and listing, joining and leaving channels.

Motherboard - A motherboard is the physical arrangement in a computer that contains the computer's basic circuitry and components.

Network - A system that transmits any combination of voice, video and/or data between users.

Network Mask - Also known as the "Subnet Mask".

NIC (Network Interface Card) - A board installed in a computer system, usually a PC, to provide network communication capabilities to and from that computer system. Also called an adapter.

PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) - A peripheral bus commonly used in PCs, Macintoshes and workstations. It was designed primarily by Intel and first appeared on PCs in late 1993. PCI provides a high-speed data path between the CPU and peripheral devices (video, disk, network, etc.). There are typically

three or four PCI slots on the motherboard. In a Pentium PC, there is generally a mix of PCI and ISA slots or PCI and EISA slots. Early on, the PCI bus was known as a "local bus."

PCI provides "plug and play" capability, automatically configuring the PCI cards at startup. When PCI is used with the ISA bus, the only thing that is generally required is to indicate in the CMOS memory which IRQs are already in use by ISA cards. PCI takes care of the rest.

PCI allows IRQs to be shared, which helps to solve the problem of limited IRQs available on a PC. For example, if there were only one IRQ left over after ISA devices were given their required IRQs, all PCI devices could share it. In a PCI-only machine, there cannot be insufficient IRQs, as all can be shared.

Port - A pathway into and out of the computer or a network device such as a switch or router. For example, the serial and parallel ports on a personal computer are external sockets for plugging in communications lines, modems and printers.

PPPoE (Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet) - A method used mostly by DSL providers for connecting personal computers to a broadband modem for Internet access. It is similar to how a dial-up connection works but at higher speeds and quicker access.

RJ-11 (Registered Jack-11) - A telephone connector that holds up to six wires. The RJ-11 is the common connector used to plug a telephone into a wall.

RJ-45 - A connector similar to a telephone connector that holds up to eight wires, used for connecting Ethernet devices.

Static IP Address - A permanent IP address that is assigned to a node in an IP or a TCP/IP network.

Static Routing - Forwarding data in a network via a fixed path. Static routing cannot adjust to changing line conditions as can dynamic routing.

Storage - The semi-permanent or permanent holding place for digital data.

STP (Shielded Twisted Pair) - Telephone wire that is wrapped in a metal sheath to eliminate external interference.

Subnet Mask - The method used for splitting IP networks into a series of subgroups, or subnets. The mask is a binary pattern that is matched up with the IP address to turn part of the host ID address field into a field for subnets.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) - A method (protocol) used along with the Internet Protocol (Internet Protocol) to send data in the form of message units between computers over the Internet. While IP takes care of handling the actual delivery of the data, TCP takes care of keeping track of the individual units of data (called packets) that a message is divided into for efficient routing through the Internet.

TCP/IP - Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) is the basic communication language or protocol of the Internet. It can also be used as a communications protocol in a private network (either an intranet or an extranet). When you are set up with direct access to the Internet, your computer is provided with a copy of the TCP/IP program just as every other computer that you may send messages to or get information from also has a copy of TCP/IP.

TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) - A version of the TCP/IP FTP protocol that has no directory or password capability.

Throughput - The amount of data moved successfully from one place to another in a given time period.

TX Rate - Transmission Rate.

UDP (User Datagram Protocol) - A communications method (protocol) that offers a limited amount of service when messages are exchanged between computers in a network that uses the Internet Protocol (IP). UDP is an alternative to the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and, together with IP, is sometimes referred to as UDP/IP. Like the Transmission Control Protocol, UDP uses the Internet Protocol to actually get a data unit (called a datagram) from one computer to another. Unlike TCP, however, UDP does not provide the service of dividing a message into packets (datagrams) and reassembling it at the other end. Specifically, UDP doesn't provide sequencing of the packets that the data arrives in. This means that the application program that uses UDP must be able to make sure that the entire message has arrived and is in the right order. Network applications that want to save processing time because they have very small data units to exchange (and therefore very little message reassembling to do) may prefer UDP to TCP.

Upgrade - To replace existing software or firmware with a newer version.

Upload - To receive a file transmitted over a network. In a communications session, upload means transmit, download means receive.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator) - The address that defines the route to a file on the Web or any other Internet facility. URLs are typed into the browser to access Web pages, and URLs are embedded within the pages themselves to provide the hypertext links to other pages.

UTP - Unshielded twisted pair is the most common kind of copper telephone wiring. Twisted pair is the ordinary copper wire that connects home and many business computers to the telephone company. To reduce crosstalk or electromagnetic induction between pairs of wires, two insulated copper wires are twisted around each other. Each signal on twisted pair requires both wires. Since some telephone sets or desktop locations require multiple connections, twisted pair is sometimes installed in two or more pairs, all within a single cable.

VLAN (Virtual LAN) - A logical association that allows users to communicate as if they were physically connected to a single LAN, independent of the actual physical configuration of the network.

Wake-on-LAN - Wake on LAN is a technology that allows a network professional to remotely power on a computer or to wake it up from sleep mode.

WAN - A communications network that covers a wide geographic area, such as state or country.

WINIPCFG - Configuration utility based on the Win32 API for querying, defining and managing IP addresses within a network. A commonly used utility for configuring networks with static IP addresses.

Workgroup - Two or more individuals that share files and databases.

Specifications

Specifications for EG1032

Model	EG1032 ver. 2
Standards	IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.3u, IEEE 802.3ab, IEEE 802.3ad, IEEE 802.1p, IEEE802.1Q, PCI 2.1, PCI 2.2, ACPI
Protocol	CSMA/CD
Ports	1 Straight-Through 10BaseT/100BaseTX/ 1000BaseT RJ-45 Port
Interface	PCI Local Bus Version 2.1 or better
Cabling Type	10BaseT: UTP/STP Category 3 or better 100BaseTX: UTP/STP Category 5 or better 1000BaseT: UTP/STP Category 5e or better
Topology	Star
Speed	Full Duplex: 20Mbps, 200Mbps or 2000Mbps Half Duplex: 10Mbps, 100Mbps or 1000Mbps
WOL Support	Remote Wake-Up Power Management Event (PME)
Bus Type	32-Bit PCI
LEDs	Link/Activity, 1000Mbps

Specifications for EG1064

Model	EG1064
Standards	IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.3u, IEEE 802.3ab, IEEE 802.3ad, IEEE 802.1p, IEEE802.1Q, PCI 2.1, PCI 2.2, ACPI
Protocol	CSMA/CD
Ports:	1 Straight-Through 10BaseT/100BaseTX/ 1000BaseT RJ-45 Port
Cabling Type	10BaseT: UTP/STP Category 3 or better 100BaseTX: UTP/STP Category 5 or better 1000BaseT: UTP/STP Category 5e or better
Topology	Star
Speed	Full Duplex: 20Mbps, 200Mbps or 2000Mbps Half Duplex: 10Mbps, 100Mbps or 1000Mbps
WOL Support	Remote Wake-Up Power Management Event (PME)
Bus Type	32 or 64-Bit PCI
LEDs	Link/Activity, 1000Mbps

Environmental for EG1032

Dimensions	4.7" x 2.5" x 0.71" (120 mm x 64 mm x 18 mm)
Unit Weight	3.2 oz. (0.06 kg)
Power	5W Maximum
Certifications	FCC Class B CE Mark
Operating Temp.	32°F to 122°F (0°C to 49°C)
Storage Temp.	-4°F to 158°F (-20°C to 70°C)
Operating Humidity	10% to 85%, Non-Condensing
Storage Humidity	5% to 90%, Non-Condensing

Environmental for EG1064

Dimensions	5" x 6.8" x 0.75" (127mm x 173mm x 19mm)
Unit Weight	3.2 oz. (0.09 kg)
Power	5W Maximum
Certifications	FCC Class B CE Mark
Operating Temp.	32°F to 122°F (0°C to 49°C)
Storage Temp.	-4°F to 158°F (-20°C to 70°C)
Operating Humidity	10% to 85%, Non-Condensing
Storage Humidity	5% to 90%, Non-Condensing

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