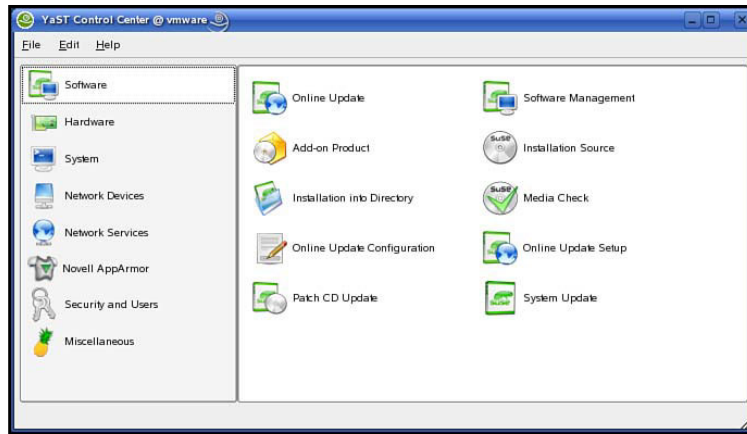


After entering your root password, you'll be brought to the main YaST window, with the Software section highlighted by default. Feel free to explore YaST a bit, but try not to change any settings just yet.

Configuring your computer with YaST.



## 3.2 Networking and Modems

### Skip Ahead

Most people use broadband Internet, such as cable or DSL services. For them, the Internet connection should work without any manual configuration. If you passed the Internet connection test during installation and do not have a wireless network card or dial-up modem, move down to the [“Installation Sources”](#) section.

### 3.2.1 Atheros Driver Installation

If you have a wireless network card based on the Atheros chip, you will have to add the drivers through YaST before you can connect to the Internet. Follow these directions if you have a wired connection to the Internet:

1. Start YaST as instructed earlier.
2. Click Installation Source in the right pane.
3. Click Add, and then select HTTP from the drop-down box.
4. Enter this address into the Server field: **madwifi.org/suse/**
5. Click OK.
6. A pop-up window will ask you about a GPG key. Click Import, and then click Finish.
7. You'll find yourself back in the main YaST Software screen. Click Software Management in the right pane.
8. In the search box, type in **madwifi** and press the Enter key.
9. Select the madwifi and madwifi-kmp-default (or madwifi-kmp-smp if you are on a dual-core or multi-CPU machine) packages in the right pane, and then click Accept.
10. Log out and restart your computer.

If you do not have a network connection, follow these directions:

1. Insert the Atheros driver CD that you made before you installed SUSE Linux.
2. When prompted, open the CD with Konqueror.

3. Right-click the madwifi RPM. Select Open With, and then click KPackage.
4. A KPackage window will open. Click the Install button at the bottom of the window.
5. Another window will open up; click Install in that window as well.
6. You'll be asked for your root password; type it in and press the Enter key.
7. Installation might take a few moments. If you see RESULT=0 in the pane on the right, the Atheros driver RPM was successfully installed. Click the Done button, and then close KPackage.
8. Repeat this process for the madwifi-kmp package.

The next time you restart your computer, it will automatically configure and enable your wireless card.

### Skip Ahead

Now that you have your wireless card working, move down to the [“Configuring a Wireless Network”](#) section.

## 3.2.2 Using NDISwrapper for Unsupported Wireless Network Cards

If you have a wireless network card that does not yet have a Linux driver, you might still be able to use it with SUSE Linux 10.1 if you have the Windows driver disc that came with the card. If you no longer have the disc, you might be able to download the driver from the card manufacturer's website. The magic software that makes this happen is NDISwrapper. Specifically, it allows Windows

wireless network drivers to work in Linux. However, not all wireless LAN cards will work, and if you don't have the Windows driver files (specifically the .INF and .SYS files), NDISwrapper won't do you any good. Before you consider taking this path, you should first consult the NDISwrapper device compatibility list:

<http://ndiswrapper.sourceforge.net/mediawiki/index.php/List>

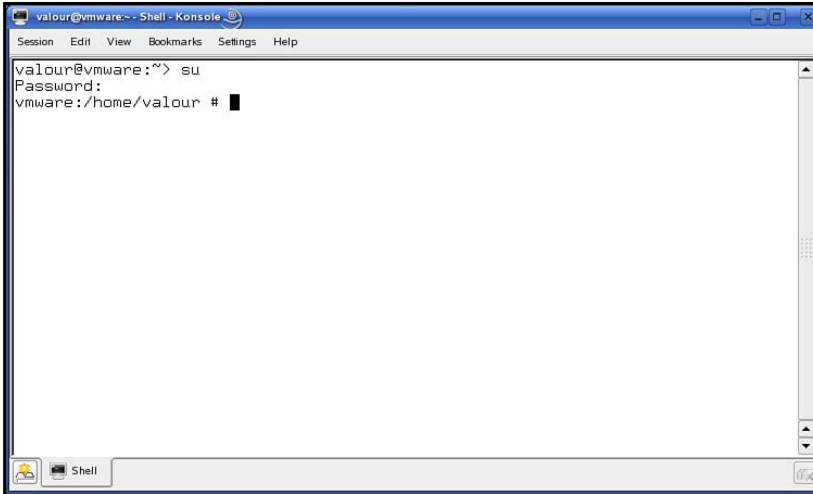
To try it out, follow these steps:

1. Insert your wireless driver CD into your CD or DVD drive, and choose to open it in a new window when Konqueror asks what you would like to do with it.
2. Navigate the CD until you locate a directory that has .INF and .SYS files in it. In some cases, there may be many such files. If you have a choice of directories on the CD, choose the one that has the highest Windows version in its name—driver CDs will often contain software for several different versions of Windows. You want Windows XP or, failing that, Windows 2000 or 98/Me. If you need more help with the filename, consult the NDISwrapper compatibility list above—the filename (without the .INF extension) is listed in the Driver line after the manufacturer's name.
3. Copy over the .INF and .SYS files to your home directory by selecting them and drag-and-dropping them onto the Home Folder icon in the left pane.
4. Open a terminal window, either by clicking the black monitor icon in the lower-left area of your screen in KDE, or by going to the Applications menu, selecting System, and then Terminal, and then Gnome Terminal in the GNOME desktop environment.
5. Type this in to switch to root permissions: **su**
6. Type in your root password when asked, and press the Enter key.

7. Type this to see the .INF filename: **ls \*.INF \*.inf**
8. Run the following command, using the .INF filename in place of —type the filename exactly as it appeared to you earlier, including the .INF or .inf extension: **ndiswrapper -i *drivername***
9. Lastly, run this: **ndiswrapper -m**

Now close all programs and reboot the computer. If it's going to work, it'll work, in which case you should proceed to the next section on configuring wireless networks. If it doesn't work, you might search the driver CD for other .INF files that you can try.

The terminal command prompt changes from > to # when you are logged in as root.



```
valour@vmware:~$ su
Password:
vmware:/home/valour #
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'valour@vmware:~ - Shell - Konsole'. The window contains the following text: 'valour@vmware:~\$ su', 'Password:', and 'vmware:/home/valour #'. The prompt has changed from '\$' to '#', indicating that the user has successfully switched to root.

### 3.2.3 Configuring a Wireless Network

To set up a wireless network, click the KNetworkManager icon in the lower-right corner of your screen. The icon changes its appearance depending on which device it is monitoring and the status of the network connection. If you can't immediately identify it, hover your mouse over each icon until you find KNetworkManager.

When you click the icon, a pop-up menu appears and shows you the availability of all the wired and wireless networks that SUSE Linux can find. If one exists, the wired network will connect first by default. Otherwise, you're shown a list of wireless networks within connection range. Click any of them to connect to them; if passwords are required, you are prompted for them.

If your wireless network does not broadcast the ESSID, follow these steps:

1. Click Connect to Other Wireless Network in the KNetworkManager pop-up menu.
2. In the pop-up window that follows, enter your access point's ESSID. Leave the Device selection as-is, unless you have multiple wireless LAN cards that you need to configure (this is rare). If your access point requires encryption, click the Use Encryption check box and enter the appropriate information. When you're done, click Connect.
3. KWallet will open and ask whether you want to go through its setup. Click the Next button and follow KWallet's directions. This will save your network login information so that you don't have to type in the WEP key or ESSID every time you connect to your access point.

A pop-up window with a progress bar will show you the connection status, and KNetworkManager's icon will change to show you the signal strength.

### 3.2.4 Dial-Up Modem Configuration

Dial-up users should have already completed this setup during installation. This information is added here in case you need to add a dial-up connection after SUSE Linux is already installed. To set up a dial-up Internet connection under those circumstances, follow these directions:

1. Right-click the KNetworkManager icon in the lower-right corner of your screen. If you are unsure which icon that is, hover the mouse cursor over each icon until you find KNetworkManager.
2. In the ensuing pop-up menu, click Dial-Up Connections. The menu will slide to the right, revealing a single option: Configure Dial-Up Connections. Click it.
3. You'll be prompted for your root password—type it in and press the Enter key.
4. A warning message about KNetworkManager and KInternet will pop up. Unless you use more than one dial-up Internet service provider, just click OK and ignore it. (If you do have more than one dial-up ISP, quit these instructions, go to YaST, install KInternet, run it, and configure your service from there.)
5. YaST will come up and show you a list of modems installed in your system. In all but the rarest of circumstances, you will have only one modem in your system and it will be highlighted by default. Click Edit.
6. The next screen will ask you for some basic modem configuration options. Generally, you already know what these settings should be. If you don't, leave them alone and click the Next button.

7. Select your ISP from the list on the right. If it isn't there, click New and enter your ISP information. When you're done, click the Next button.
8. In the next screen, you will see some connection settings. The only ones you will usually want to change are the Dial on Demand check box and the Idle Timeout. If you are confused as to what these settings do, read the text in the left pane. Some users who have specific DNS settings from their ISP will have to uncheck the Automatically Retrieve DNS check box and type in their name server information in the two fields in the center of the window. When you're done, click the Next button.
9. Click Finish to exit YaST.

If you have not yet configured your mail service, a pop-up window will ask you whether you want to set it up now. Click No—you should do that later, when you've decided which email client you want to use.

## 3.3 Installation Sources

### ▶ WARNING

This step is necessary to complete many of the sections that follow; you should not skip it.

Novell and the OpenSUSE project do not distribute all the software you need. You're going to need a few extra packages from a third-party source. It's also a little more convenient to be able to download new software packages from the Internet rather than the installation CDs. In this section, you'll add Internet software repositories to YaST.

1. In YaST, click the Software icon, and then click Installation Source.
2. Click the Enable or Disable button to disable the default selection—your CD or DVD media. If you want to re-add these sources later, all you have to do is click that button again.