

Note 1

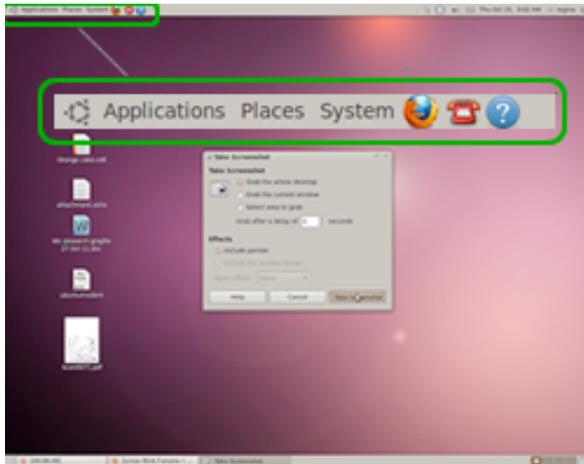
Make Top Panel

On a fresh install of LM13 I created a menu panel on the top of the screen and put the Main Menu there, so it is similar to the older Ubuntu drop-down menu system. I find this the most useful setup for me. The reason is that, same as conventional book, I work from the top down. Screenshots below will show this 'classic' arrangement in Ubuntu 10.04, and how to reproduce this in LM13.

I've added Note 1 here because screenshots and instructions may be different from the default LM13 installation because of this little tweak, and, for the first-time installer, this may be confounding. If you make the same menu style adjustment that I have done here, you can always change it back with the same steps.

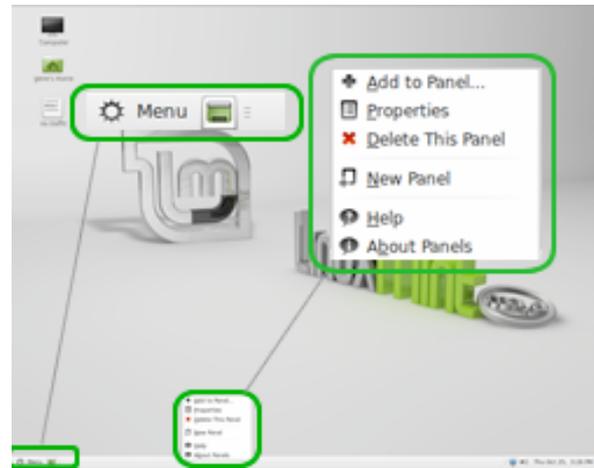
Note1 : IMG1

Picture of classic Ubuntu 10.04 desktop with top menu panel and **Applications | Places | System** drop-down menus.



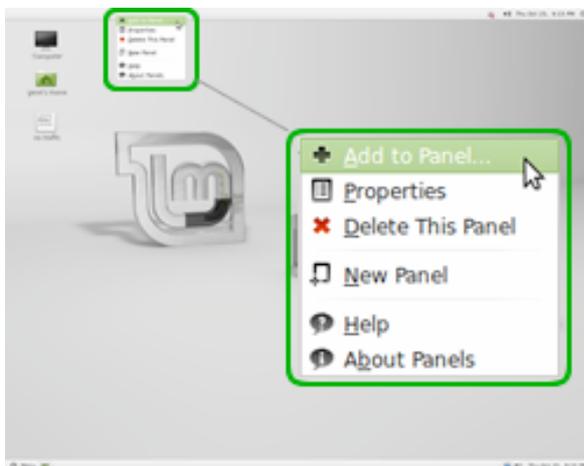
Note1 : IMG2

Picture of default LM13 desktop with single menu panel at bottom. **Right-click** on the rhs away from the menu items, but still in the bottom menu panel, to get panel-edit menu. Select **New Panel** to make top menu panel.



Note1 : IMG3

Picture of LM13 desktop, now with empty top menu panel. **Right-click** anywhere on the top menu panel to get the panel-edit menu, and select **Add to Panel**



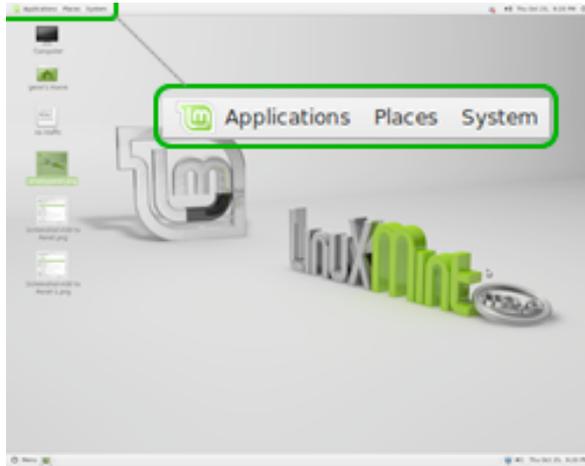
Note1 : IMG4

In the **Add to Panel** window, select **Menu Bar**, and **Network Monitor** and **+Add** these items to the top menu panel. **Network Monitor** will be useful when you finally get connected



Note1 : IMG5

Picture of LM13 desktop, now with top menu panel with **Applications | Places | System** drop-down menus. **Right-click** on a menu item *name* or *icon* within the top menu panel and select **Move**, to move the menu item where you want it. Menu item will follow your cursor. Click menu item to set location.



Note 2

Locate the Terminal

The **Terminal** is located via ...

[GUI] **Applications -> Accessories -> Terminal.**

Its icon is of a black computer screen.

This program is important. You will need to use it.

To use **Terminal**, type commands and then press enter.

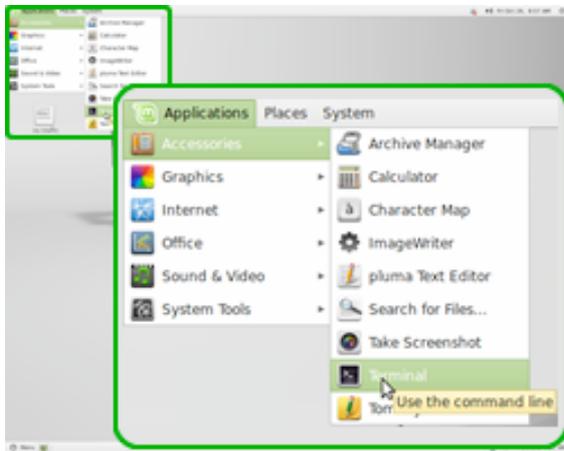
Terminal entries are indicated here by ...

```
$ ...insert this text
```

type+enter

Note 2 : IMG1

The **Terminal** is located via GUI : **Applications -> Accessories -> Terminal**



Step 2. Install the Dialup modem software

There are 5x .deb files containing apps which need to be installed.
These 5x .deb files are located at :

[Terminal] \$ /usr/share/local-repository/binary/ (or)

[GUI] Places -> Computer -> File System -> usr -> share -> local-repository -> binary

The 5x .deb files are :

- (1) libwvstreams4.6-base
- (2) libwvstreams4.6-extras
- (3) libuniconf4.6
- (4) wvdial_1.61
- (5) gnome-ppp-0.3.23

These 5x .deb files are in your LM13 installation, only, the applications they contain, are not installed from default. You have to do the installation yourself. Installation must be in the numbered order.

(You don't need to be online to do this.)

When navigating to the **binary** directory via the GUI (easiest way), then double-click a .deb file to begin the install process.

In a new screen, the **Package Installer (PI)** may tell you that the same application is also in a software channel (repository). The **PI** prefers to download from a repository because these files are 'clean'. The **PI** can't be sure that a .deb file located on your system and not sourced from the repository, is clean, and this message is a subtle way of reminding you of this. You can't download from a repository at this point, because you are not online, so disregard this message.

The **PI** will also ask you for your administrator password for each .deb file, so it has permission to install.

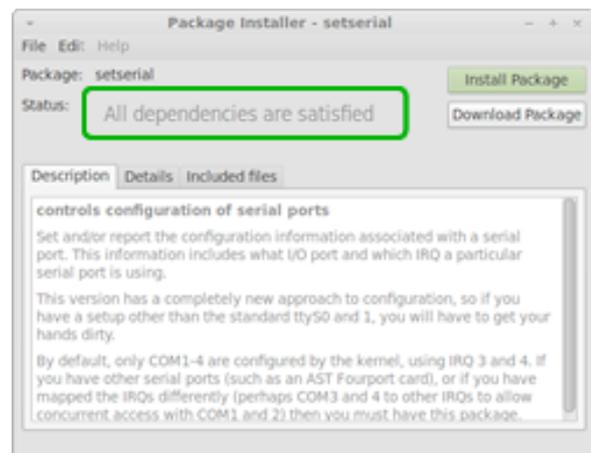
Step 2 : IMG1

The **binary** folder / directory containing the 5x .deb packages you need to install.



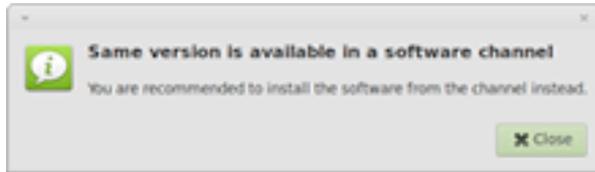
Step 2 : IMG2

The **Package Installer** will tell you if all dependencies are satisfied for each installation. A .deb package will only install if its dependencies are present. It is for this reason that installation order is important.



Step 3 : IMG3

The **Package Installer** asks you to install from a software channel. You can't do this because you are not online. Ignore this message.

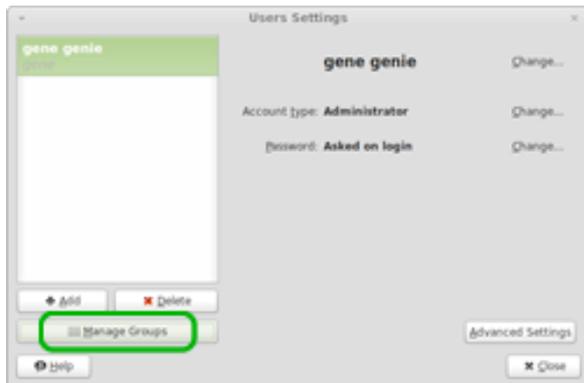


- Step 3.** (a) Put yourself (user) into dialout, and dip and root groups.
 (b) Give yourself permissions to all activities on your machine.

(a) Put yourself into the **dialout**, **dip** and **root** groups.

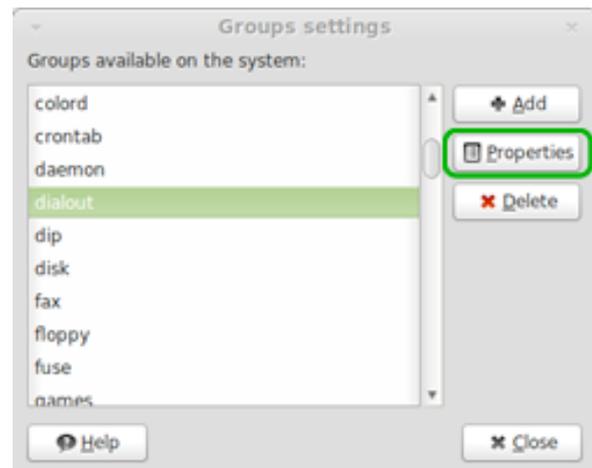
Step 3 : IMG1

Go to **System -> Administration -> Users and Groups -> User settings**. Select **Manage Groups**



Step 3 : IMG2

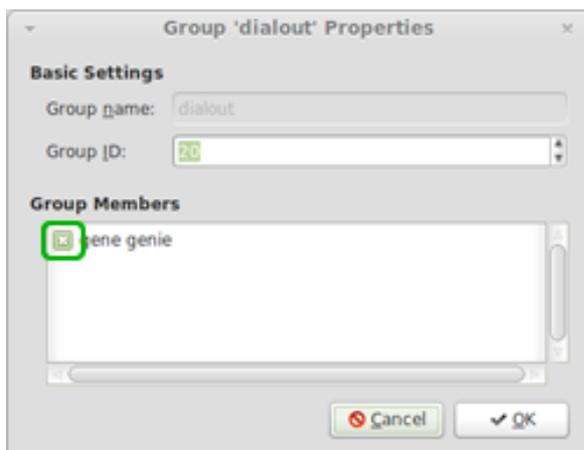
In the **Group Settings** window, select the **dialout** group and then select **Properties**.



Step 3 : IMG3

In the **Group Properties** window, make sure the current user (you) is checked, [X] for the **dialout** group.

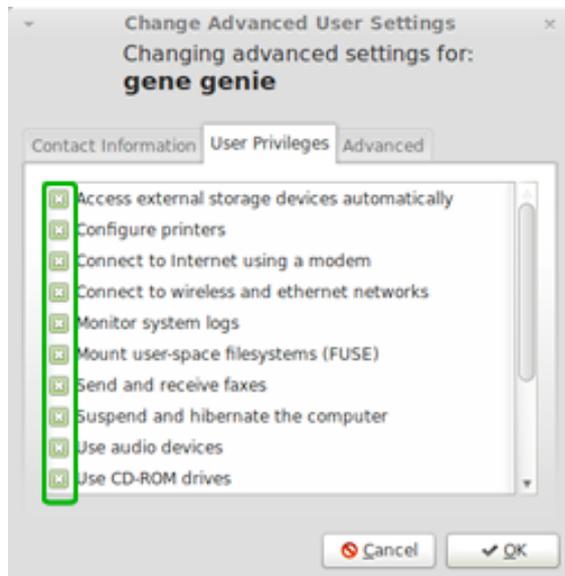
Now repeat Step 3 : IMG2 and IMG3 for each of the **dip** and also **root** groups.



(b) Give yourself permissions for all items/activities on your machine. One of the selections is to be able to modem or dialout. This is very important to be checked on.

Step 3 : IMG4

Under **Users Settings** select **Advanced Settings**. Then select **User Privileges**. Make sure all items/activities are selected [X] for the current user (you).



Note 3

Important files/apps to be aware of.

You may visit these files more than once via the Terminal.

The following files/apps and locations are relevant to successful dialup, so I have listed them here. You will probably refer back to them.

There is some information floating around that 'there is a second wvdial.conf'. I have listed it here (file 7 in list), but I have not touched anything to do with file 7 in order to get dialup working.

1	wvdialconf	/usr/bin/wvdialconf
2	wvdial.conf	/etc/wvdial.conf (created by wvdial)
3	pap-secrets	/etc/ppp/pap-secrets
4	chap-secrets	/etc/ppp/chap-secrets
5	pppd	/usr/sbin/pppd
6	wvdial	/usr/bin/wvdial
7	wvdial.conf	/.wvdial.conf

Step 4. Check and then change permissions for items 1 through 5 of the list in Note 3 above

Each of the files numbered 1 to 5 in Note 3, need their permissions changed.

This change will give all users, all permissions to these files.

For each file I did a **3 step process**.

I always check the original permissions, so that I know what it was if I need to change it back.

- a) Check permissions using `ls -l`
- b) Change permissions using `sudo chmod go+rx` (or) `a+rx` (or) a variation of this as required
All users (a) or group (g) or others (o) get read (r), write (w), execute (x) privileges.
- c) Check permissions again using `ls -l`

This is all done via the **Terminal**.