1. Function Keys   2. Control Keys
3. Windows Start Menu Key   4. Control Keys
5. Windows Shortcut Key   6. Cursor Control Keys
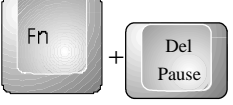
Keyboard

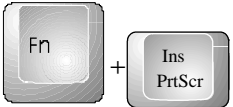Key features and operations are described below:

- **Function Keys**

  Function keys are application-driven, like **F1** through **F12** can be found on the keyboard. These keys work together with the **Fn** key to activate special functions. Some keys (printed in blue on keypad) are preprogrammed with dual functions.

- **Control keys** — **Ctrl**, **Alt**, **Fn**, and **Shift** are controls used in conjunction with other keys to change their functions. To use control keys, press and hold the control key while pressing another key. For example, "Press **Ctrl-C**" means to hold down the **Ctrl** key and type the letter **C**. Key combinations work especially to the application you are running.

- **Windows keys**
  Use the following two keys to facilitate your work:

  ➡ Start Menu key
     Displays the Start menu.

  ➡ Shortcut/Application key
     Provides quick access to shortcut menus. This key acts like a right mouse button.

- **Cursor Control keys**
  Cursor control keys let you position the cursor on the screen where you want. In the screen, the cursor is a blinking underline, block, or vertical bar depending on the application. The cursor indicates where the next text typed is inserted.

- **Typewriter keys**
  Typewriter keys (also called *alphanumeric* keys) are used to enter text and characters. Keys with blue print on them behave differently when combined with control keys.

BASIC KEYBOARD FUNCTIONS

Keypad	Function Description
Enter	<Enter> key. Execute a command. Within many text editing application programs, the <Enter> key inserts a hard carriage return, just like what ordinary typewriter does.
Esc	<Esc> key. Press this key to cancel or escape from a command or function.
Ins PrtScr	<Ins> key. Known as the Insert key. Press this key to toggle the keyboard data entry from insert to type over mode.
Fn + Ins PrtScr	Fn+<PrtSc> key. Known as the Print Screen key. Press this key to map the whole screen to share memory for your specific usage.
Del Pause	<Del> key. Known as the Delete key. Press this key to delete the character to the right of the cursor, or delete marked texts or items.
Fn + Del Pause	Fn+<Pause> key. Press this key to temporarily halt execution of a command. Pressing any other key to resume execution of a command.
Backspace	<Backspace> key. Press this key to delete the character to the left of the cursor.
Shift	<Shift> key. Press this key in combination with alphabet letters to produce uppercase letters in typing. Use this key in combination with those two-character keys (found on the second row of the keyboard) to produce the upper marked keys.
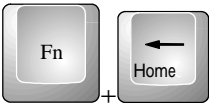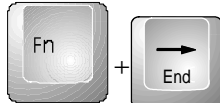
Keypad	Function Description
	Also used in most application program in combination with other keys to execute a certain command.
Tab	<Tab> key. Press this key to move the cursor to the next tab stop on the right. This key works much the same as in ordinary typewriter.
Ctrl	<Ctrl> key. Known as the Control key. Used in most application program in combination with other keys to execute a certain command.
Alt	<Alt> key. Known as the Alternate key. Used in most application program in combination with other keys to execute a certain command.
Num LocK	<Num Lock> key. Activates the embedded 15-key numeric keypad. The keys are color coded blue.
Caps Lock	<Caps Lock> key. Used in most application program to always activate uppercase alphabet characters.
ScrLocK	<Scroll Lock> key. Used in most application program to scroll the screen without having to move the cursor.

CURSOR CONTROL KEYS

Keypad	Function Description
↑	**Up arrow key.** Moves the cursor up one line at a time.

Keypad	Function Description
↓	**Down arrow key.** Moves the cursor down one line at a time.
← Home	**Left arrow key.** Moves the cursor to the left one space at a time.
→ End	**Right arrow key.** Moves the cursor to the right one space at a time.

SCREEN CONTROL KEYS
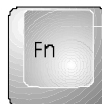
Keypad	Function Description
Fn + ← Home	<Home> key. Moves the cursor to the beginning of a screen or line.
PgUp	<PgUp> key. Moves the cursor up one screen at a time
PgDn	<PgDn> key. Moves the cursor down one screen at a time
Fn + → End	<End> key. Moves the cursor to the end of a screen or line.
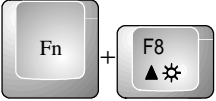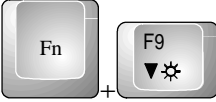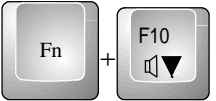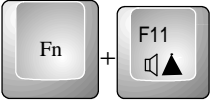
WINDOWS HOT KEYS

Keypad	Function Description
田	<Start> key. Pulls up the Windows Start menu.
🗐	<Right Click> key. Performs a mouse right-click function for Windows system.

SPECIAL FUNCTION KEYS

The notebook has special system function keys that activate key serving dual functions. When pressed in conjunction with the <**Fn**> key, these keys set specific system parameters and are sometimes referred to as "hot keys".

Keypad	Function Description
Fn + F2	Enable or Disables the built-in wireless LAN.
Fn + F3	Switches display between LCD, CRT, or LCD and CRT simultaneously.
Fn + F6	Enable or Disables the built-in system speaker.

Keypad	Function Description
Fn + F8 ▲☼	Increases the brightness of LCD display incrementally.
Fn + F9 ▼☼	Decreases the brightness of LCD display incrementally.
Fn + F10 ◁▼	Decreases the audio volume of the notebook incrementally.
Fn + F11 ◁▲	Increases the audio volume of the notebook incrementally.

3.3   Using the Glide Pad Pointing Device

Your computer comes with a built-in Glide Pad pointing device that is found on the center of the palm-rest surface.

The Glide Pad offers a number of options that let you customize how it functions. To access these options, locate the **Control Panel** and double click on the **Mouse** icon. The options let you control the size and color of the cursor, cursor speed, the accepted double-click speed, and selection button orientation.

The Glide Pad works a mouse pointing device replacement that is used under Windows-based operating system. You can use the standard Microsoft driver that is compatible with the Glide Pad device and is normally used under

Windows-based operating system. However, if you want to utilize the added features of the Glide Pad, you may want to try installing its own device driver that comes with added utilities for enhancing the function of the device.
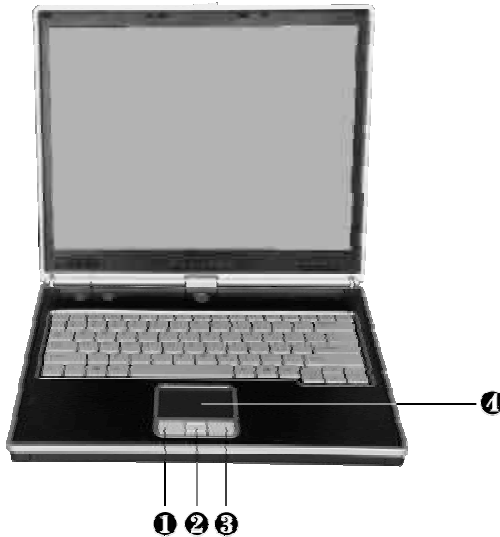
1. Left Selection Button   2. Scroll Button
3. Right Selection Button   4. Glide Pad

Glide Pad Features

Here how to use the Glide Pad pointing device:

1. The rectangular surface acts like a miniature duplicate of your display screen. To move the mouse cursor, place the finger lightly on the sensor pad and move in the desired direction. If you reach the end of the pad, lift your finger and place it back down on the other side of the pad.

2. To select an item, click on the item by pressing the left button control or by simply tapping on the surface once. A light, quick tap always works best. To execute an item, click the left button twice or do a quick double tap on the surface.

3. To simulate holding the mouse button down (dragging an icon or selection), use the tap-and-drag gesture. This feels much like a double-click, except that the finger remains on the pad after the second tap: Tap, lift, tap, hold and move. The simulated button remains held as long as the finger remains on the pad.

4. To scroll up or down the screen, just slide up or down the scroll button to move the screen up or down.

☞ *Avoid spilling any liquid on the Glide pad surface and always keep the Glide pad surface and pointing finger dry from sweat built-up. Also do not expose Glide pad to any magnetic source object.*

3.4   Configuring Your Screen Display

The VGA display function of your notebook is based on a high performance AGP local bus controller and is fully IBM VGA compatible. This controller offers a large set of extended functions and higher resolutions especially useful when you are connecting an external high-resolution and high-frequency CRT or LCD.

Please Refer to Section 5 "Installing the Notebook Device Drivers" of Chapter 2 in this manual for the procedures on how to install the VGA device driver under Windows. After installing the VGA driver, you would then configure the display resolution or screen size to match your LCD display panel. This notebook computer model provides 1024x768 as well as 1400x1050 LVDS

panels. You would also probably want to set the amount of color output to display sharper images and photos.

POSSIBLE DISPLAY CONFIGURATIONS

The table below shows you the possible display resolution you can set when using either the LCD display or the external monitor (CRT):

Display	Possible Resolution	Maximum Colors
1024x768 XGA LCD	640x480	16 million colors
	800x600	16 million colors
	1024x768	16 million colors
1400x1050 SXGA+ LCD	640x480	16 million colors
	800x600	16 million colors
	1024x768	16 million colors
	1400x1050	16 million colors
CRT Only	640x480	16 million colors
	800x600	16 million colors
	1024x768	16 million colors
	1152 x 768	16 million colors
	1280x1024	16 million colors
	1400x1050	16 million colors

☞ *65,536 or 64K colors is also equivalent to 16-bit high color while 16 million or 16M colors is equivalent to 32-bit true color.*

☞ *You can use the <Fn> + <F3> hot-key to switch the display between LCD only, CRT only, or both LCD and CRT display.*

CHANGING THE DISPLAY PROPERTIES UNDER WINDOWS

To change the display properties of your screen under Windows system, just right-click on the desktop area and select Properties or go to the Control Panel and click on the Display icon. The Display Properties dialog box will appear on your screen. Click on the Settings tab to set your desired configuration. Make sure to follow the configuration table above.

☞   *If you cannot configure the display properties, change the display driver first as mentioned on Section 5 "Installing the Notebook Device Drivers" of Chapter 2 in this manual. Consult your dealer for the latest Windows VGA driver.*

3.5   Knowing the Power Saving Features

One of the great features in your notebook computer aside from its superior performance is the ability to save energy power. Your computer is designed to incorporate intelligent and advanced power management functions that turn off power of most components when system is idle or not in use. This does not affect the performance of your system as it monitors the activity of your computer and resumes power and operating speed when activity is detected. This feature not only gives you longer battery hours but cooler systems and components as well. For more information on how to control the power management features of your computer, refer to Power Management function in Control Panel of Windows.

The definitions of power management mode are depicted as follows:

Full-On Mode

No device in the system is executed in power management, the system can respond to all applications at maximum performance.

Suspend to RAM mode

All devices are powered off except the other supporting components and system memory where your working files are stored. You can activate this either pressing the power button or setting the Suspend timer on the Power Management function of the Control Panel in Windows. To resume full-on state, press the power button.

Suspend to Disk mode

When this mode is activated, the context of the entire system is saved to disk and all components and devices are powered off, while all clocks are also stopped (except Real Time Clock or RTC). You can activate this by setting the Hibernate (Windows Me/2000/XP) mode on the Power Management function of the Control Panel in Windows. To resume full-on state, you can press the power button.

Mechanical off Mode

All power, except the RTC (real time clock), has been turned off from the system. This includes external AC power source and battery power source.

3.6   Working with the Built-in HDD

Your notebook computer is equipped with a built-in large capacity 2.5 inch IDE hard disk drive where you store or install your computer operating system and

all application software programs. You need to format the hard disk before using. The internal hard disk is normally assigned as Drive C after formatting. Sometimes divided into two partitions, adding a Drive D. Since your computer supports different hard disk capacities (up to 60 GB), you also need to setup the disk type first on your computer's BIOS SETUP program before formatting the disk drive. Your computer supports Auto-detect hard disk type, so you do not need to set it manually. Your dealer should already have done all of this for you. You can refer to **Chapter 6** on how to run the BIOS SETUP program.

You can increase the system's storage capacity by replacing the standard hard disk drive with a drive of greater storage capacity.

☞ *If you wish to replace your hard disk, contact your local dealer for more information about this dealer-installable device.*

☞ *Always turn off your computer first before removing the hard disk drive. Failure to do so will damage the computer and the hard disk. Avoid jarring or moving the computer while the hard disk is still being accessed.*

3.7 How to Access the Combo Drive

Your system ships with either a CD-RW/DVD combo drive installed on the right side of your computer. You would normally use the drive for installing operating system and software application programs.

To insert and remove a disc on the drive:

1. Make sure the computer is turned on. Press the eject button found on the door cover of the combo drive. The CD tray mechanism will pop-out slightly and slowly pull out the whole length of the tray.

2. Place the disc on top of the CD tray with the label side facing up. Gently press the compact disc onto the center spindle to secure the disc.

3. To remove the disc, press on the center spindle and pull up the disc from the side until the disc snaps out of the spindle lock.

☞ *If the eject function is disabled by software or a power failure occurs, the Emergency Eject Hole allows you to manually remove a CD from the reader.*

4. To close the combo drive, simply push the CD tray inside. The combo drive LED will activate when the disc is detected. Wait until the LED has turned off and then start to read the disc.

How to care the CD

When you handle CDs, pay attention to the following guidelines:

- Always pick up the CD by its edges.
- Avoid scratching or soiling either side of the CD.
- Do not write with the hard ball-point pen or apply labels on either side of the CD.

- Keep the CD away from direct sunlight or high temperatures.
- Clean fingerprints or dust from the CD by wiping it with a soft cloth.

The above points also apply to other optical storage media.

☞ *The Combo drive is a Class 1 Laser Product.*

3.8   Using PCMCIA Cards

WHAT IS PCMCIA?

PCMCIA or Personal Computer Memory Card International Association is a non-profit trade association that defines the industry standard for the PC Card technology. The goal of PCMCIA is to ensure that any PC Card can work in any mobile computer built with a PCMCIA slot.

A PC Card is a peripheral device that can add a wide variety of capabilities to your computer including memory, mass-storage, LAN, fax/modem, wireless communications, and multimedia. The PCMCIA standardized PC Card is roughly the dimension of a credit card, and has a standardized 68-pin connector at one end. The main benefits of the PC Card are its low-power consumption, small size and ruggedness.

To allow manufacturers to add functions and technologies in the PC Card form factor, PCMCIA has defined two PC Card types:

Type	Thickness	Sample Devices
Type II	5.0 mm	Fax/Modem & Network Cards
Type III	10.5 mm	Hard Disks (ATA Cards)

Type II Cards

Type II card has a thickness of 5.0 millimeters (mm). Type II cards are often storage or communications devices such as Flash Memory, LAN, and Small Computer System Interface (SCSI). Typical Type II cards include input/output (I/O) features such as modems and LANs. The features for Type II Cards include following characters:

- Type II Extended Cards
  Many PC cards are Type II extended cards. The extended card has an additional physical component that protrudes beyond the traditional card size. The extension can be as large as 40 mm deep by 9.65 mm high. This extension provides room for additional electronics as well as a location for external connectors. The GPRS card is an example. The extended part is for additional electronics and antenna.

- Communication Cards
  Both network PC cards and fax/modem cards can use with your notebook computer. However, if you use built-in LAN/Modem options of this computer, it is not necessary to use those cards. If you start the LAN/Modem application without inserting the fax/modem card or had the built-in LAN/Modem options installed, the application typically does not find the card.

- Storage Cards
  When you insert a storage PC card, PC card Adapter for other memory card (i.e. Compact Flash card, Smart Media card...) or small hard drive card in the notebook computer, it appears as a unique drive depending on the type of card you are using.

  The following table provides sample drive designations.

Sample Drive Designations

Drive letter	Location/Device
C:	Internal hard disk
D:	Internal hard disk, 2nd partition
E:	CD/DVD/RW/Combo drive
F:	Slot 0, high-speed memory card

Type III Cards

Type III cards are thicker (10.5 mm) than Type II cards and allow no extensions. This notebook does not support Type III Card.

WHAT IS CARDBUS?

CardBus is the high-performance 32-bit PCI bus master interface from PCMCIA. It runs up to 33MHz clock speed and operates at only 3.3V. Your notebook computer incorporates the CardBus inside the PC card slot. Aside from 3.3V CardBus PC cards, you can also insert 5V 16-bit PC cards that can also be detected and used by your computer.

INSERTING AND REMOVING A PCMCIA CARD

Your computer includes hot swapping capability, that allows you to exchange cards while the computer is turn on and start using it immediately.

Inserting PC Cards

To insert a PC card into the PCMCIA slot:

1. Locate the PC card slot cover on the left side of the computer.

2. Insert the side of PC card with the 68-pin socket into the PC slot. The face label of the card should also be facing up.

3.   When the full length of the card is almost inside the slot, push firmly but slowly, to ensure full connection with the computer. The PC card will be detected and once the needed driver is installed, it will generate a beep sound to indicate that the card is detected.
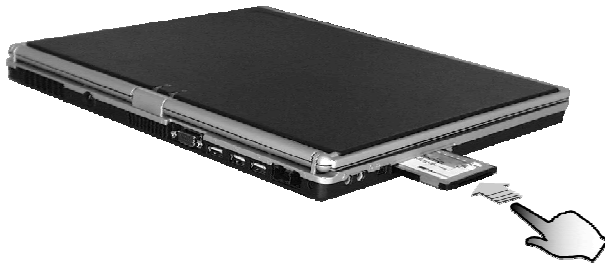
Removing PC Cards

To remove a PC card from the PCMCIA slot, you should first disable the PCMCIA card setting in the system as described followings:

1.   Double click the **PC card** icon on the right bottom side of the task bar.

2.   Select the socket from the list that you want to remove, and click **Stop** button. The system then disables the function of PCMCIA card.

3.   Then you can remove the inserted PC card, push the button found on the right side of the PC slot to release the eject button. Then push it again to release the PC card.

4.   When the PC card has moved out a space out of the slot, hold the edges of the card and slowly slide it out.