Using System Security

This section describes the security options provided with your computer.

System Passwords

The computer provides two levels of password security: administrative-level (supervisor) and user-level (user). Either password prevents unauthorized access to the computer. The supervisor password enables full access to all System Setup fields. The user password enables full access to only the **Set User Password** and **Password on boot** security fields and read access to all other System Setup fields.

If multiple users have access to the computer (such as in a network environment), a supervisor password can prevent unauthorized access to certain security options.

If You Forget Your Password

It is very important that you do not forget your password. If you do, you cannot access your system. Write your password down and keep it in a safe place. If you do forget and cannot find the written note, you will have to contact the reseller of your computer and possibly take or send it in to them so that you can access the computer again.

Creating a Password

To create a password follow the instructions below:

1. At startup, press F2 Sys Rq to open **System Setup**.
2. Use ▶ to select the **Security** menu.

Precautions for Password Entry:
You can enter letters or numbers, but you cannot use the function keys, such as the Shift key. Your computer does not distinguish between capitalized and lowercase letters in your password. As you type the password, the cursor moves but your password does not appear on the screen. Choose the type of password security that is appropriate for your work. If you want to set a user password, you must set a supervisor password first.

3. Use PgDn ▼ to select **Set Supervisor Password** or **Set User Password**.
4. Press **Enter**. The **Set Password** dialog box appears.
5. Type a password from four to eight characters.

6. Press **Enter** after you have typed your password. The computer prompts you to reenter your password for verification.
7. Type your password again and press **Enter**. A message appears telling you that the changes have been saved.
8. Press **Enter** again to return to the **Security** menu.
9. Press Esc to go to the Exit menu.
10. Press **Enter** or **<F10>** to exit and save your changes.
11. Press **Enter** again to restart the computer.

Deleting a Password

To delete the password follow the steps below:

1. At startup, press F2 Sys Rq to open **System Setup**.
2. Type your **password** when prompted and press **Enter**.
3. Use ▶ to select the **Security menu**.
4. Use PgDn ▼ to select **Set Supervisor Password** or **Set User Password**.
5. Press **Enter**. The computer prompts you to enter the current password.
6. Press **Enter**. The computer prompts you to enter a password. *Do not type anything*.
7. Press **Enter**. The computer prompts you to re-enter the password. *Do not type anything*.
8. Press **Enter**. A message appears telling you that the changes have been saved.
9. Press **Enter** again to return to the Security menu.
10. Press Esc to go to the Exit menu.
11. Press **Enter** or **<F10>** to exit and save your changes.
12. Press **Enter** again to restart the computer.

To enable the prompt, select the option *Enabled* in the *Password on boot* field in System Setup.

Using Power Management Options

Your computer includes **Power Management** options that can help the battery charge last longer and extend the life of the battery. Power-management options will slow down or shut off system components when the components are not being used.

Power management may slow down system performance. Your computer runs fastest with the power cord attached, when power management is disabled.

In the next sections, basic and advanced methods of power management will be discussed.

Basic Power Management Schemes

This section discusses the basic schemes of power management when the computer is operating on battery power or using AC power.

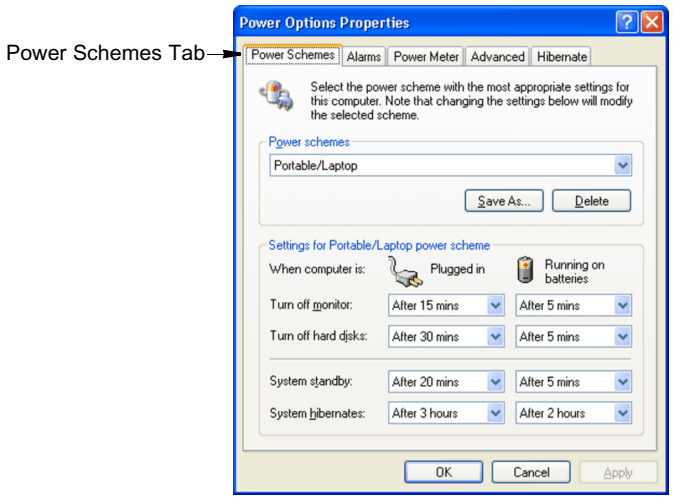
Standby vs. Hibernation
Standby unlike hibernation mode does not store unsaved information on your hard disk; it's stored only in the computer memory. If there is an interruption in power, the information is lost. So before putting your computer on standby, you should save your files.

Changing Devices:
Do not change PC Cards while in standby or hibernate modes.

To enter the power management window complete the following:

1. Click **Start** > **Control Panel** > **Performance and Maintenance**.
2. Click  icon to display the **Power Options Properties** window.

3. Click the **Power Schemes** tab to display the basic power management options.



4. Select the time that you wish each of the following actions to occur in **Battery** and **AC power** mode.
   - Turn off monitor:
   - Turn off hard disks:
   - System standby:
   - System hibernates:

Turning off the monitor and HDDs will save a substantial battery power, therefore when in battery only mode select the shortest time practical.

a **Hibernate Mode** (*Power Management or Manual Method*)

When hibernation is used, your computer turns off and when you power up again, everything is restored exactly as you left it—including programs and documents you may not have saved or closed. Everything in memory gets saved to the HDD, and the monitor and hard disk get turned off.

Frequent Interruptions:
If you experience frequent interruptions, you might also consider putting your computer into automatic hibernation after a specified number of minutes using the power management options.

a **Standby Mode** (*Power Management or Manual Method*)

Standby is used mainly for conserving battery power in your notebook computer. It also gives you the benefit of getting right back to your work without waiting for the computer to restart. Standby turns off your monitor and hard disks, placing your entire system in a low-power state. When you return to your computer, restores your desktop exactly as you left it. It is recommended that you do not enter standby mode with less than 20% battery power.

5. Click **OK** to set your power management options and close the window.

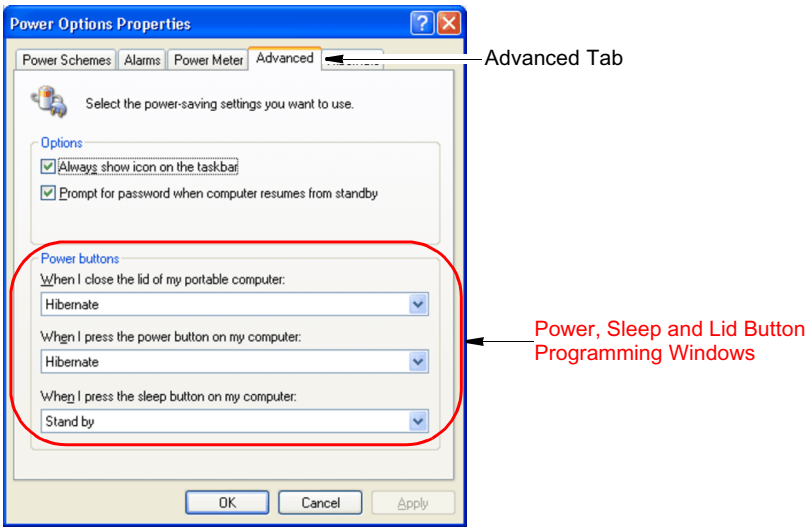
Rest Key:
The manual Fn + F9 Rest key combination will not activate Standby or Hibernate modes whilst you are playing a multimedia program or have an active USB device connected.

Advanced Power Management Schemes

This section discusses the advanced power management schemes. There are three methods that you can use to conserve power.

To enter the power management window complete the following:

1. Click **Start** > **Control Panel** > **Performance and Maintenance**.
2. Click  icon to display the **Power Options Properties** window.
3. Click the **Advanced** tab to display the advanced power management options.



4. Select the mode (**Do nothing/Ask me what to do/Standby/Hibernate/Shut down**) assigned to the Power button and/or Rest 

key. Also select the action (**Do nothing/Standby/Hibernate**) associated with closing the computer lid.

The "Rest" key is assigned to the 

key combination. See "Basic Power Management Schemes" on page 53 for a better understanding of Standby and Hibernate modes.

5. Click **OK** to set your power management options and close the window.

   You can return to normal operation after you have used one of the "Power Management" buttons by quickly pushing and releasing the Power button.

Installing a New HDD

This section discusses installing a new HDD and other basic HDD operations.

Installing/Reinstalling a HDD

To install a new HDD you must contact your local service representative. He will do the physical change of the drive. You should complete the instructions below before you go to the service center.

See the information below before you install your HDD:

- Back up data files of your old hard drive.
- For system boot with CD-ROM, under the Boot menu in System setup, set Bootable CD Check to Enabled and set Boot Device Priority is ordered starting from the [DVD/CD-ROM].

When you are ready to install the new HDD use the Recovery CD-ROM to install the device driver.

(Re)Installing Windows and Device Drivers

Use the **System Recovery CD** to (re)install the **Operating System** and **System Software CD** to (re)install the device drivers.

The System Recovery CD is used to (re)install the OS and *System Software to a new HDD* or recover from a system crash.

Video Features and Configuration

Your computer includes a TFT LCD or active-matrix display. The capabilities of the screen plus the video drivers installed on the computer determine the quality of the image your LCD can display.

The following sections describe the display capabilities of your computer.

Resolution and Colour Depth

The resolution of the LCD is the sharpness of the image it can display. Resolution is measured by the number of pixels (individual dots) displayed on the entire screen. In general, the more pixels the LCD can display, the better the image.

Your LCD screen is XGA. In XGA, the screen has a maximum display of 1024x768, about 786,432 pixels.

The number of colours the LCD can display is measured by how many bits the LCD uses to represent each pixel:

- 16-bit colour can support 64 K (65,536) colours.
- 32-bit colour can support 16 M (16.8 million) colours.

All these video modes can be displayed on an external monitor. However, if you disconnect an external monitor that was attached to your computer and then start the computer, the LCD may revert to a different resolution than the one you chose for the external monitor.

Configuring Display Features

The following sections describe how to configure the display settings on your computer.

Display Resolution Notes:
When Windows XP is initially installed it will automatically adjust the resolution to maximum available.

Changing Colour Depth and Resolution

To change the colour depth and resolution of your LCD or external monitor:

1. Click **Start** > **Control Panel** > **Appearance and Themes**.
2. Click  icon . The Display Properties window appears.
3. Click the **Settings** tab. The Settings screen appears.
4. Click the ***Advanced*** tab.
5. Click the ***Intel(R)*** *Graphics Technology* tab.
6. Click the ***Graphics Properties Button***.
7. To change "Colors" and "Screen Area", select one from the appropriate drop down menu in the Settings box.
8. Click Apply
9. Click OK if satisfied with the changes.

Using Dual View Mode

Single View mode is the basic display mode which displays same view on all the display devices connected to a system.

Dual View mode is the “Extended screen mode” supported in Windows, which displays separate views on each display devices connected to a system.

The default setting on your system is Single View mode.

Setting Dual View Mode

To set Dual View mode on your system:

1. Connect peripheral display device such as monitor or TV to your system and start the system.
2. Select **Start** > **Control Panel** > **Appearance and Themes**.
3. Click  icon. The Display Properties window appears.
4. Click the **Settings** tab. The Settings screen appears.
5. Click the ***Advanced*** tab.
6. Click the ***Intel(R)*** *Graphics Technology* tab.
7. Click the ***Graphics Properties Button***.

8. If the external monitor is correctly attached it will be displayed as an icon in the left hand side of the Devices tab.

To change the Primary device or configuration on your system:

1. Click on the icon for the device or configuration you wish to change to.
2. Click Apply
3. Click OK if satisfied with the changes otherwise they will return to previous selection in 15 seconds.

Return to Stand Alone Mode

To reset the system to Stand Alone mode:

1. Click on the Notebook icon in the left hand side of the Devices tab.
2. Click Apply.
3. Click OK.

Adjusting the LCD Display

You may wish to adjust the LCD (Liquid-Crystal Display) when you begin using your computer. A TFT (Thin-Film Transistor) LCD does not require adjustment for contrast because the contrast is set to remain at maximum.

To adjust the LCD:

- Press 

to decrease the display brightness.
- Press 

to increase the display brightness.