Sequence for setting up a desktop computer:

- Identify a location out of sun, near an outlet, with 12” of ventilation
- Connect the mouse and keyboard to the tower or system unit
- Connect the monitor to system unit with VGA cable and port
- Connect all power cords to each piece of equipment
- Turn the surge protector OFF; connect all power cords to the surge protector
- Turn the surge protector ON
- Turn ON the monitor using the button on the lower right of the monitor
- Turn ON the system unit using the POWER button
- Once the computer is running, connect peripherals such as printers. First, connect it to the computer; next, connect it to the power source; last, turn it on with the on/off switch (usually on the side of the printer).

An Internet Service Provider (ISP) allows you to connect your computer to the servers that will give you access to the Internet.

Modems are the devices that translate the signal coming into and leaving your computer. This allows the signal to be transmitted in the form of an electromagnetic wave, efficient for transmission, and be utilized as a digital signal, efficient for coded information, in the computer.

Broadband generally refers to a fast Internet signal. The term is used in contrast to dial-up, which delivers a very slow signal.

DSL stands for digital subscriber line. It refers to a specially augmented section of the phone line, different from the section used to transmit voice phone conversations, which can be used to transmit a high-speed, broadband signal using existing phone lines. Although this signal comes in over the phone wires, it is not the same as dial-up. DSL allows both phone and high speed Internet to run of separate sections of the same wiring infrastructure.

Cable Internet service allows a broadband signal to travel over the same cable that brings cable television service to homes. This broadband delivery option makes use of the unused bandwidth of the television signal to transmit Internet signals.

Wireless uses radio-frequency, high-speed electromagnetic waves to transmit an Internet signal. It requires proximity to a transmitting tower or satellite. Wireless that is set up in a home or business is created by using a router to change the signal entering the house via DSL or cable into a local wireless signal.

For information about broadband availability in New Mexico, visit the New Mexico Broadband Program website: http://www.doit.state.nm.us/broadband/