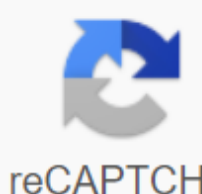


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Matt Skaggs You have a variety of options to use online on both your iPod Touch and your Android phone. You can download custom apps, check emails, view news and even use video chat. In some cases, you may not be able to access the Internet with your iPod if there is no Wi-Fi network available. As long as you have a 3G or 4G signal and a data plan, most Android phones allow you to stream your own Wi-Fi network and you can link your iPod to that network and access the internet on it. Depending on your device, it will either label on your home screen, or you can find it by clicking on the All App option on the home screen and clicking on the Settings app. Click Wireless, Select More and Select Snap and Portable Access Points. Not all phones require you to click more; You can go ahead and click the Snap button and portable hotspot if you see it immediately after clicking wireless networks. Click the Portable Wi-Fi hotspot. This includes a Wi-Fi hotspot. Later, you can disable the hotspot by clicking again on this option. Click either setting up a Wi-Fi hotspot or setting up a Wi-Fi hotspot, depending on which one you see. Different phones have different terminology for this setting. Notice the name of the hotspot in the SSID Network section and make any configurations that you prefer. You can tap the name and change it if you like, and you can demand a password for the network in the security section. Without a password, anyone can connect to your hotspot, even without your permission, so you have to turn it on. The best security option is WPA2 PSK. By choosing this, you can enter any password that you prefer. Click Save when you've finished setting up the hotspot. Click Settings on iPod Touch. Click on the Android phone hotspot name. This is the same name you mentioned or typed in the SSID section. If necessary, with the necessary password network. If you leave your network unprotected, you won't need to print anything. In a minute your iPod will be online and you can browse the web. There are three ways to tie your Android phone and get sweet internet love, even where there is no Wi-Fi in sight: a risky but free rooting method, still geeky, but not so bad is a free route, and a \$30 easy way. Here are the pros and cons of each of them. Method 1: Snap Android with apps that need root (free, heavy configuration) Android Wi-Fi Tether app turns your phone into a Wi-Fi hotspot- essentially MiFi-in one tap. Catch? You have to get root access to your phone, process that uses unofficial Android add-ons that can brick your phone if applied incorrectly. The root of Android is doable for geeks and hackers with the experience of soft modding equipment, but that's not what most users can (or should!) do. If you're ready to get root access to Android, Android Android Me blog runs down how to do it. It's a multi-step process that involves unlocking your phone's loader, flashing image recovery, and flashing the add-on to the Nexus One firmware by default. Not for the faint of heart, but definitely doable if you've ever upgraded your router's firmware or hacked your Xbox. Here's a video process from Android and Me: The pros of this method: it's free, and it makes your phone act as a Wi-Fi hotspot that any computer can connect to without additional software or messing around with your computer's settings. Cons: You can seriously mess up your phone if something goes wrong and you may be donating over-the-air automatic Android updates in the future. (If the OTA updates stop, you can always flash the image of the recovery, but that just means that your root phone requires maintenance the non-root phone does not.) Method 2: Tether Android with Proxoid (free, no root required, some configuration) If you don't want to get root but know enough to bypass the command line and use proxies, the Proxoid Android app can tie your phone for free. Proxoid turns your android device into a proxy that your computer uses for internet queries. Proxoid is free in the Android market, but to make it work, you have to install Android SDK or device drivers on your computer, set up some settings, and then set up a browser to use a proxy when you want to snap. Here are the installation instructions. To connect to the Internet via Proxoid, you'll hit a button on your phone to start a proxy server. On your Mac you enter a command in the terminal and on Windows you run a batch file to start the tunnel and then set up a web browser to use that proxy. The upside of this method is that it's free and you don't need to get the root, so it's less risky. The downside is that you have to install an Android SDK (something really only developers have to do) and install a browser to use a proxy every time you want to snap. Note: Proxoid is the only method I haven't tested myself on the Nexus One. The Proxoid documentation is a bit rough - the instructions for installing the Mac are second-hand, since the author does not own a Mac, and there is no Nexus One-specific list. Let me know if you are successfully using Proxoid on your N1 and what OS you are using. Method 3: Tether Android with PDAnet (\$30, no root required, minimal configuration) Finally, the PDAnet Android app allows you to tie Android using an app on your phone plus simple software that you install on your computer. PDAnet costs \$30 if you want to get to the ports https (which is blocked by the free version). To connect to the Internet via your phone, you'll press a button to start PDAnet on the phone, and click Connect to PDAnet on your computer. The upside of PDAnet is that it is risk-free, easy to use and requires minimal customization. (You must turn on USB USB on your phone that is the geekiest step it involves, but it's just a check in the phone settings.) The downside of PDAnet is that it requires PDAnet software on your computer and that it costs \$30.What I'm DoingEither I'm getting old and worn out, or Jarvis is getting to me because right now I'm with Chris: rooting Android is not a process that I want to go through again or should support. In this spirit of laziness, I also don't want to mess with proxy servers or command lines when I tether; I want to click the Connect button and go online. So, I went with PDAnet, which was the easiest but not the free bunch option. How do you tie an Android device? How to Snap Your Android Phone Smarterware Smarterware is Lifehacker Editor Emeritus Gina Trapani's new home away from hacker. To get all the latest from Smarterwareware, be sure to subscribe to the Smarterware RSS feed. For more information, check out Gina's weekly Smarterware feature here at Lifehacker. Android phones are great at cloud computing, so you have to stay connected. Smartphone geeks like the slinging word tethering around, but what is it and how to do it? Follow along after the jump and we'll sort it out for you. Tying (at least the way we use the word) means using cell phone data to provide network services to another device. Your phone uses its 3G connection to send and receive data requested by another device, usually through a USB data connection. This is handy as a last resort if you're somewhere without a special WiFi or other means to get to the internet, and some people are using it as their day-to-day internet connection. It's not all wine and roses though. To begin with, this is not the fastest way to get into the network. Slow cable connection and even most DSL lines are a little faster than the average 3G connection. It's also the processor, and in turn battery-intensive. Even if you're probably your phone connected via USB, don't expect it to charge much (if at all) while tethering. And then there's the whole carrier corner. I'm not going to sit here and say: Your carrier doesn't care if you snap or you never get caught. What you need to do is call your cell phone service provider and ask them about their policies. Save yourself the grief that comes from listening to internet wisdom, then getting nailed with a multi-thousand dollar cell account, or get your service disconnected. I'm serious -- saying: It's a hillbilly dude from androidcentral.com said I could do it wouldn't If your carrier has a problem with you tethering. I promise, the shackles. How to snap there are three main ways to tie an Android phone to another device - WiFi, Bluetooth and USB USB We're going to skip past WiFi at the moment that the section comes later. We're also going to skip Bluetooth tethering completely. Why? Because to earn at work - it's a hit or a miss. If this is your only option, we will all work together (if we can) in the forums. We'll keep things basic here. USB tethering there are quite a few apps on the market you can use to snap. We will focus on PdaNet. The free version works great (the downside is that it blocks secure sites - upgrade to the full version if you need it), easy to set up and use, and everyone loves it for free. Get it here: Market Link AppBrain Once it's on your phone, run it. When you first launch the app, you'll see this: If you've used it before, you'll need to download an app that goes on your computer. You can do this directly through the app by selecting Yes. Let me download the button. Your browser will open and you'll see it: Choose a version for your computer OS. It will download, and save on your SD card in the download folder. Connect your phone and mount an SD card just as if you were transmitting photos or music, as well as copying the downloaded file to your computer and running the file. If you use Windows, you may see a warning about the driver software publisher. You can safely ignore it. You can also safely ignore HTC compatibility alerts, provided you have the latest version of HTC's synchronization. Now make sure your phone is connected via a USB cable to your computer, and is set to charge only, i.e. not as a removable disk. Open the PdaNet app and click the USB Tether turn on button. You will see a notification that PdaNet is working and you have to connect from your computer. Go to your computer and look for a PdaNet notification icon. If you use Windows, it looks like something like the first image below. Click on the icon and select Connect from the context menu. You will see a couple of small dialog windows - don't worry, you won't need to interact with them. When it's finished, you'll see a pop-up telling you it's connected. You can open the network settings and check. You are looking for a record called PdaNet Modem. That's it. Now you have a moderately fast internet connection for your netbook or laptop or any device that can take a modem connection via USB. To stop the connection, simply click the PdaNet shutdown button on the PdaNet app and disconnect the cable from your phone. A quick word about sharing the SenseUI mobile network If you have a phone running Android 2.1 with HTC Sense, sharing a mobile network is built

into the operating system. Not too excited though, because The carrier decides whether it will work. If you want to try it for yourself, make sure you have the latest version of HTC Sync and connect your phone to your computer. In connection options Sharing the internet. If it connects and you see a dialogue on your computer, you're good to go. If you see any dialogues on your phone, especially about invalid credentials on the network, it won't work. Chances are, your operator will only allow this if you have a PAM (Phone As Modem) supplement to your account. By tying WiFi If you've rooted your phone and support iptables installed correctly, you can use a wireless tether for root users to easily snap your phone via WiFi. I can't provide a direct link because the version you need depends on your use. Ask the creator or other users which one is best for this particular drive. Any Gumbo ROM user for Sprint Hero needs to select version 1.6 for better results. Setting it up is easy. It's a matter of pressing the green button to start it. Check out the video for a quick demo: demo:

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[championship_pool_snes](#)
[faithful_alice_hoffman.pdf_free_down](#)
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