1. An AllStarLink (ASL) node is a digital radio which allows operating a distant radio. These are Maker projects.
   a. Our objective is to make the projects buildable by anyone, even those without strong technical skills.
   b. We have prepared instructions that are straightforward, detailed, and with minimum construction.
   c. Several steps are involved. Follow the sequence of articles.
   d. Ham is about experimenting. No two hams do the same thing.
   e. <u>Do the parts of interest to you</u>.

2. *THREE FOR ALL*: The first three articles are necessary for anyone accessing ASL.
   a. The next three are required for building a node with minimum technical.
   b. The remaining are for those that want to get in the mix.
3. **Ham 45A – ASL Firmware: Register.** Obtain ASL account and node number set-up. You need at least this part if you are going to set-up a cellphone.
4. **Ham 47H – ASL User: Cell-Phone & Testing**. Set-up your cellphone for accessing repeaters. Later, it will be used for testing your link node.
5. **Ham 47B – ASL User: Ops with DTMF**. The basic connections and how to tells which tones do what.

6. *MINIMUM CONSTRUCTION*: With guidance and Elmer,we have proven anyone can build a physical node.

7. **Ham 46G – ASL Radio: Parts List**. Decide if you want a wireless node or a simplex node. The incremental cost for both is about $30. Order the parts.

8. **Ham 46F – ASL Radio: Cables Made Simple**. The adapter cable allows either a simplex or a wireless node.

9. **Ham 45J – ASL Firmware: Elmer Card**. A microUSB card is used for the firmware. Obtain a file from Elmer. Alternately follow other instructions from Scratch. The article directs you to set-up your node using your callsign and other information from AllStarLink gathered earlier.

10. *ALL IN*: Make your own card without Elmer consider these articles.
11. **Ham 45H – ASL Firmware: Pi from Scratch**. Download the original ASL image and configure the files.
12. **Ham 45B – ASL Firmware: Pi Headless** illustrates the connections between your computer and the node.
13. **Ham 45D – ASL Firmware: Configure COS LED** is the set-up for the LED used in troubleshooting.
14. **Ham 45G – ASL Firmware: simpleusb & rpt.conf** is configuration files. Set CTCSS=off in simpleusb.conf.
15. **Ham 45E – ASL Firmware: Audio Adjust** has details about audio configuration.

16. *OVERVIEW*: A non-technical explanation of nets, options and how to use ASL.
17. **Ham 46E – ASL Radio: Three Node Types** compares repeater, simplex, and local wireless elements.
18. **Ham 47A – ASL User: Start to Finish** gives the variety of terms used in communications.
19. **Ham 47C – ASL User: Perspective** discusses ham is alive and well using modern vehicles.
20. **Ham 47E – ASL User: Made Simple** is what its title says with a discussion of nets.
21. **Ham 46G – Where a Synopsis** looks back, then looks forward to the next communication method.

22. *OVER THE TOP*: For those interested, numerous other articles and details are available.
23. **Ham 45C – ASL Firmware: Concharty Node** is a template for all the passwords, node numbers, and names.
24. **Ham 45F – ASL Firmware: Router** directs setting up and clearing a router for port forwarding.
25. **Ham 45I – ASL Firmware: WPA _Supplicant** is WiFi directions.
26. **Ham 46A – ASL Radio: Interface** explains the circuitry of the interface.
27. **Ham 46B – ASL Radio: Link, No Solder** gives details for building a simplex link node.
28. **Ham 46C – ASL Radio: Repeater Connections** gives details for connecting the BridgeComm repeater.
29. **Ham 46D – ASL Radio: Local Node Wireless Solderless** gives details for building a mic node.
30. **Ham 46H – ASL Radio: Mic Issues** is miscellaneous notes deciphering different mics.
31. **Ham 47D – ASL User: Tones** is reserved for repeater manager. It lists all available control tones.