Setting Up IntragyAccess for Windows 3.1

Ascend Communications, Inc.

Part Number: 7820-0344-001

1.0

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Obtaining Technical Assistance

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Information you will need

Before contacting Ascend Customer Service, gather the following information:

- Software and hardware options
- Software version
- Type of computer you are using
- Description of the problem

How to contact Ascend Customer Service

Ascend's Advantage Online Support (AOS) is available free of charge for access to technical information on IntragyAccess.

Web

Please visit Ascend AOS on the web at:

http://www.ascend.com/aos/

Email

Send an Email to Ascend technical support describing your system and the problem using this address:

Intragyhelp@ascend.com

Phone

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Contents

About this guide

How to use this guide

This manual is organized into the following sections:

Section	Description
Installation	How to install IntragyAccess and choose the various installation options
Terminal Emulation	Terminal emulation including telnet and serial connections
Electronic Messaging	Sending and receiving mail messages and mail management
File Transfer and Sharing	File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server and client as well as Network File sharing (NFS)
Miscellaneous Services	Using various network utilities included with IntragyAccess. These utilities include, Ping, Finger, Whois, HostLookup, and TraceRoute.
Network Printing	How to use IntragyAccess in the Windows 95 environment as an LPR Client and LPD Server
Web	How to use the IntragyAccess hotlist viewer and Microsoft Internet Explorer.
Appendixes	How to use DeskDial How to set up the 3.1 Stack

This manual also includes a glossary and an index.

What you should know

IntragyAccess includes networking software to perform basic business tasks such as terminal emulation, file sharing, sending and receiving mail, and printing via networks. You should have a basic knowledge of net etiquette and also the basic uses of each of IntragyAccess components.

Documentation conventions

This manual use the following special characters and typographical conventions:

Convention	Meaning
`Monospace text`	Represents text that appears on your computer's screen, or that could appear on your computer's screen.
`Boldface monospace text`	Represents characters that you enter exactly as shown (unless the characters are also in **`italics`**–see *Italics*, below). If you could enter the characters, but are not specifically instructed to, they do not appear in boldface.
Italics	Represent variable information. Do not enter the words themselves in the command. Enter the information they represent. In ordinary text, italics are used for titles of publications, for some terms that would otherwise be in quotation marks, and to show emphasis.
[ ]	Square brackets indicate an optional argument you might add to a command. To include such an argument, type only the information inside the brackets. Do not type the brackets unless they appear in bold type.
|	Separates command choices that are mutually exclusive.
>	Points to the next level in the path to an option. The option that follows the angle bracket is one of the choices that appears when you select the option that precedes the angle bracket.

Convention	Meaning
Key1-Key2	Represents a combination keystroke. To enter a combination keystroke, press the first key and hold it down while you press one or more other keys. Release all the keys at the same time. (For example, Ctrl-H means hold down the Control key and press the H key.)
Press Enter	Means press the Enter, or Return, key or its equivalent on your computer.
Note:	Introduces important additional information.
 **Caution:**	Warns that a failure to follow the recommended procedure could result in loss of data or damage to equipment.
 **Warning:**	Warns that a failure to take appropriate safety precautions could result in physical injury.

Manual set

The documentation set for IntragyAccess includes three manuals.

Setting Up IntragyAccess for Windows 3.1 (this manual). Provides installation and setup information for IntragyAccess in the Windows 3.1 and 3.11 environments. Also includes basic conceptual and task-oriented information.

Setting Up IntragyAccess for Windows 95 and Windows NT. Provides installation and setup information for IntragyAccess in the Windows 95 and NT environments. Also includes basic conceptual and task-oriented information.

Setting Up IntragyAccess for Macintosh. Provides installation and setup information for IntragyAccess in the Macintosh environment. Also includes basic conceptual and task-oriented information.

Installing IntragyAccess

1

IntragyAccess is distributed on CD-ROM. Follow the instructions in each dialog as you step through the installation process. You can perform a typical, compact or custom installation. When finished you can launch any of the IntragyAccess programs.

Information you will need

Before you install IntragyAccess, obtain the following information from your network administrator:

- Name of your incoming-mail server.
- Username you will enter for logging in to access your incoming mail.
- Name of your outgoing-mail server.
- Whether your computer is connected to a network via ISDN or LAN, or dialing in to a network using a modem.
- Whether or not you are running Windows for Workgroups

Performing a typical or compact installation

To install IntragyAccess:

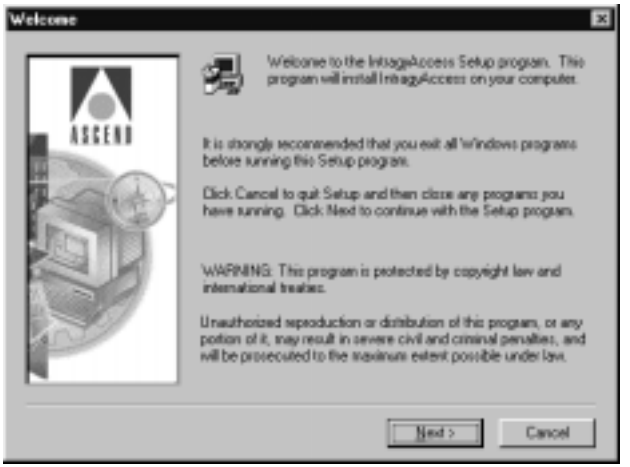
1 Exit from any Windows programs that you have running.

2 Put the CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive.

3 In the main directory, open the Win 16 folder, open the Intragy folder.

4 Double-click Setup.exe.

The Welcome to IntragyAccess dialog appears:



5 At the Setup Type and Destination dialog, select Typical or Compact, depending on how much disk space you have available. (For a custom installation, see “Performing a custom installation” on page 1-2.) At the bottom of this dialog, you can either accept the suggested folder to hold the IntragyAccess program files or click Browse to select a different folder.

6 Follow the instructions that appear on your screen. When you are finished with a dialog, click Next to display the next dialog. If you want to return to the previous dialog, click Back. To cancel the setup and not install IntragyAccess, click Cancel. The last dialog prompts you to click Finish to complete the installation.

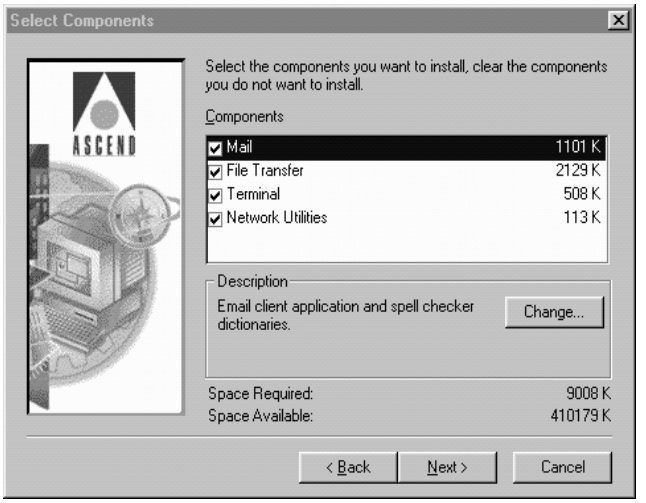
Performing a custom installation

Performing a custom install is similar to performing a typical or compact install, except you have the option of selecting the components that best fit your personal needs. To perform a custom install:

To perform a custom installation, follow the procedure described in “Performing a typical or compact installation” on page 1-1, but at the Setup Type and Destination dialog:

1 Select Custom.

The Select Components dialog appears:



2 Choose which program groups you want to install by clicking in the checkbox to the left of the component group name.

3 To select only certain subcomponents of the Mail, FTP or Network Utilities group, highlight the group and click Change.

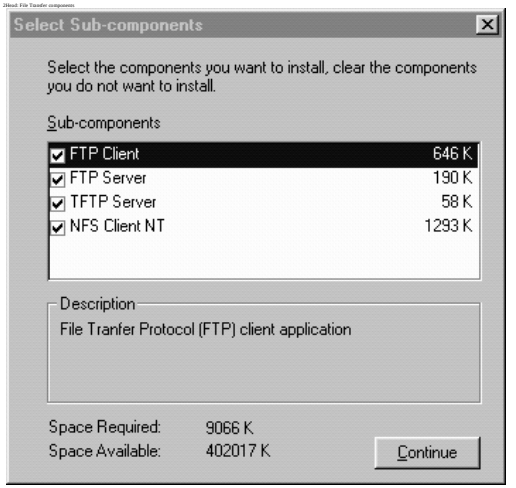
Mail components

If you select the Mail program group and click Change, the following Select Subcomponents dialog appears:

Select the desired mail subcomponents and click Continue.

File Transfer components

If you select the File Transfer program group and click Change, the following Select Sub-components dialog appears:



Select the desired FTP subcomponents and click Continue.

Terminal components

If you select the Terminal program group the Terminal components are installed. Since there are no subcomponents for terminal, either you install the whole program or don't install it at all.

Network Utilities components

If you select the Network Utilities program group and click Change, the following Select Sub-components dialog appears:

Select the desired Network Utilities sub-components and click Continue.

Launching IntragyAccess components

When installation is complete, you can launch any of the IntragyAccess programs. In the IntragyAccess program group double-click the icon of the program you want to launch. For information about the program, see the chapter describing its use.

Installing other software

IntragyAccess also includes Microsoft Internet Explorer for browsing the Internet, and DeskDial.

To install Internet Explorer or DeskDial:

1. Exit from any Windows programs that you have running.
2. Put the CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive.
   The CD-ROM's browser window appears on your screen:
3. In the Win 16 folder, select the folder for the software you want to install.
4. Double-click the setup application for the software you have chosen.
5. Follow the instructions the installer.

Using Terminal emulators

2

The procedure for establishing a Telnet session is virtually identical for all types of emulation supported in IntragyAccess.

The default configuration for terminal emulation should be fine for most users.

To establish a connection:

1 Begin a terminal session by launching the Terminal module.

The Open a Terminal Session dialog (Figure 2-1) appears.

Figure 2-1. Establishing a Terminal connection

2 In the Session Name field, enter the host or session to connect to.

OR

From the Session Name pop-up menu, choose a host.

If you want to establish a connection to a port other than the default (port 23), enter the host name followed by the port number in the Session Name field. For example: ascend.com, 25.

3 In the Window Name field, enter a name for your session window.

You can leave this field blank if you want the name of the session window to be the session name.

4 Click Connect.

A terminal window similar to the one shown in Figure 2-2 opens, with the Terminal menu contained within the window.

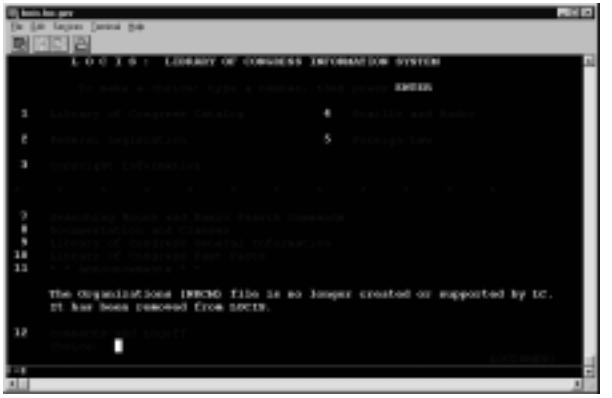


Figure 2-2. A Telnet window

If you entered a name in the Window Name field in the Terminal Connect dialog, that name appears in the title bar of your window. If you left the Window Name field blank, the title bar displays the text you entered in the Session Name field.

5 Enter your login name and password in the Telnet window when you are prompted.

Your Telnet session begins.

If you are connected to a host that does not use passwords, Step 5 may not be necessary.

Setting up Terminal

This section provides an overview of the terminal emulators which use the Telnet protocol and general configuration information for these processes.

Telnet is the virtual terminal protocol in the Internet suite of protocols. Telnet allows you to log in to a remote host from your local computer and interact as a local user of that remote host.

This section provides the procedures for setting parameters in the Terminal configuration panel of IntragyAccess. You should not need to change the default settings in this panel, but if you want to customize your configuration, you can.

There are six tabs in the Terminal configuration panel:

- Connection
- Emulation
- Keyboard
- Telnet
- Macros
- More Macros

To open the Terminal configuration panel:

1 From the File menu, choose Configure.
The Configuration window appears.

2 From the scrolling icon list on the left side of the window, select (the Terminal icon).
The Terminal configuration panel appears. The Connection tab is frontmost, by default, when you open the Terminal configuration panel.

After you configure the necessary parameters, you'll want to save your preferences. To save the configuration, click OK. Your configuration is saved.

Setting your connection type

The Connection tab is the first of six tabs you can use to specify your Telnet preferences. Use the Connection tab to specify the remote host and type of connection.

To set connection options:

1 In the Terminal configuration panel, click the Connection tab.
Connection options appear (Figure 2-3).

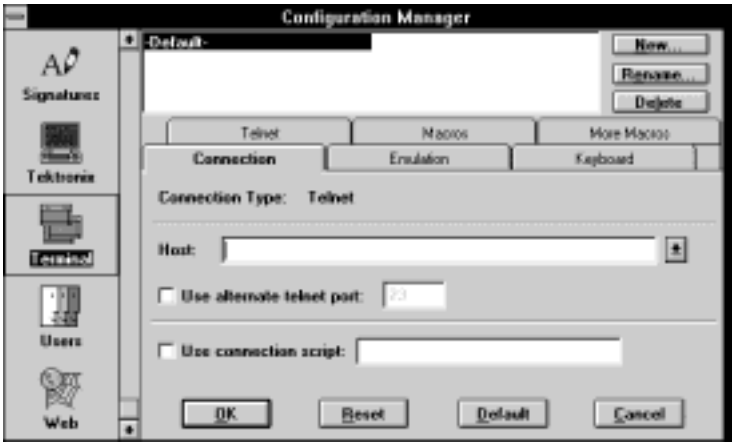


Figure 2-3. The Windows Terminal Configuration Panel with Connection Options Displayed

2 From the scrolling list at the top of the window, select the session you are setting options for.

3 In the Host field, specify the host you are connecting to, or, From the Host pop-up menu, choose a previously defined host.

4 To specify a port other than the default (Port 23, the Telnet port), click Use Alternate Telnet Port and enter a port number in the field next to the option.

5 To use a connection script, click Use connection script and in the field, type the full path to the connection script you want to use.

6 To continue configuring Telnet related items, click another tab in the Terminal configuration panel.

7 Click OK.

Your changes are saved.

Setting Emulation options

The Emulation tab is the second of six tabs you can use to specify your Telnet preferences. Use the Emulation tab to configure such parameters as terminal type.

To set emulation options:

1 In the Terminal configuration panel, click the Emulation tab.

Emulation options appear (Figure 2-4).

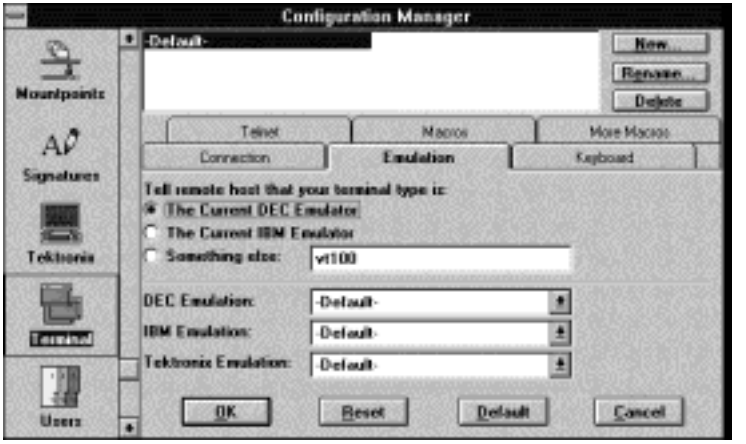


Figure 2-4. The Terminal Configuration Panel with Emulation Options Displayed

2 From the scrolling list at the top of the window, select the session you are setting options for.

3 From the Tell the remote host that your terminal type is area, select an option.

To tell the remote host that your computer is acting as a DEC terminal, click The current DEC emulator.

To tell the remote host that your computer is acting as an IBM terminal, click The current IBM emulator.

To tell the remote host that your computer is acting as a different kind of terminal, click Something else, and enter the type of terminal your computer should be recognized as in the field provided.

This information is used when you have the Terminal Type option selected (either WILL or DO) in the Initial telnet options area of the Telnet tab.

4 From each of the DEC Emulation, IBM Emulation, and Tektronix Emulation pop-up menus, choose a previously defined terminal configuration name to have those sessions use the attributes defined in this configuration panel.

5 Click OK.

Your changes are saved.

Setting Keyboard options

The Keyboard tab is the third of six tabs you can use to specify your Telnet preferences. You can set custom emulation attributes for specific sessions as defined in the DEC VTxxx, IBM 327x, or Tektronix configuration panels for a specific session.

To set keyboard options:

1 In the Terminal configuration panel, click the Keyboard tab.

Keyboard options appear (Figure 2-5).

Figure 2-5. The Terminal Configuration Panel with Keyboard Options Displayed

2 From the scrolling list at the top of the window, select the session you are setting options for.

3 Select a value for your Return key.

- To send a line feed character, click CR-LF.
- To send a carriage return character, click CR.
- If you are connecting to a host that is running BSD 4.2 UNIX, click CR-NUL.

4 Select a value for your Backspace key.

   – To have it act as a normal backspace key, click Backspace.

   – To have it send the delete character when you press it, click DEL.

5 To have characters written back to the screen of your computer immediately, click Local echo. If this option is not enabled, the remote host sends the character you type back across the network, and then IntragyAccess displays it on your screen.

6 To display control codes and allow backspacing over control codes in local edit mode, click Show control characters.

   Character exceptions are the backspace (BS), delete (DEL), and carriage return (CR) characters. Control characters appear as two characters. The first is a caret (^), and the second is the character typed (for example, ^I for Control-I).

7 In the Copy Table Threshold field, enter the number of spaces required to convert to a tab when the Copy Table option is used in IntragyAccess. The default is 3 spaces.

   For example, a value of 4 causes IntragyAccess to replace four or more consecutive spaces with a delimiting tab when placing copied text onto the Clipboard with the Copy Table command.

8 To have IntragyAccess intercept the characters specified in the Stop and Start fields, and perform the appropriate actions, click Local flow control.

   The Stop and Start fields appear only if this option is enabled.

   – In the Stop field, enter a value to be used to stop local flow control with a keyboard command. The default value is Control-S (^S).

   – In the Start field, enter a value to be used to resume local flow with a keyboard command. The default value is Control-Q (^Q).

9 Click OK.

   Your changes are saved.

Setting Telnet options

The Telnet tab is the fourth of six tabs you can use to specify Telnet preferences. When you open a terminal session, a series of Telnet negotiations takes place. You can configure WILL and DO options for these negotiations. It is not usually necessary to change your Telnet options from their default settings.

To set Telnet options:

1 In the Terminal configuration panel, click the Telnet tab.

Telnet options appear (Figure 2-6).

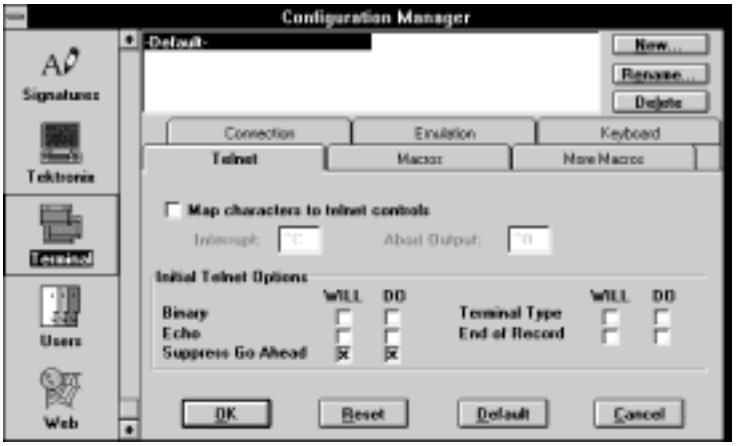


Figure 2-6. The Terminal Configuration Panel with Telnet Options

2 From the scrolling list at the top of the window, select the session you are setting options for.

3 To intercept the characters specified in the Interrupt and Abort Output fields, click Map characters to telnet controls. The special Telnet control codes are sent in their place.

The Interrupt and Abort Output fields appear only when the Map characters to telnet controls option is enabled.

In the Interrupt field, enter a key value. The default is Control-C (^C).

During a terminal session, pressing the key combination in this field is the same as choosing Send “Interrupt Process” from the Terminal menu.

In the Abort Output field, enter a key value. The default is Control-O (^O).

During a terminal session, pressing the key combination that you enter during a terminal session in this field is the same as choosing Send “Abort Output” from the Terminal menu.

4 From the Initial telnet options area, select options. For information on the options available in this area, see Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Initial Telnet Options

Negotiation	WILL	DO
Binary	Sender requests permission to begin transmitting 8 bit binary characters.	Sender requests that the recipient begin transmitting 8 bit binary characters.
Echo	Sender requests to begin echoing data characters it receives over the Telnet connection.	Sender requests that the recipient begin echoing data characters it receives over the Telnet connection.
Suppress Go Ahead	Sender requests permission to begin suppressing transmission of the Telnet Go Ahead character when transmitting data characters.	Sender requests that the recipient start suppressing the Telnet Go Ahead character when transmitting data.
Terminal Type	Sender is willing to send terminal type information in a later subnegotiation.	Sender is willing to receive terminal type information in a later subnegotiation.
End of Record	Sender requests permission to begin transmission of the Telnet End-of-Record code when transmitting data characters.	Sender requests that the recipient start transmitting the Telnet End-of-Record code when transmitting data characters.

5 Click OK.
Your changes are saved.

Setting up Macros

The Macros and More Macros tabs are the fifth and sixth tabs of six you can use to specify Telnet options. You can create up to twenty macros per session. The macros created in the Terminal configuration panel are stored in your IntragyAccess Settings file, along with other session information, on a per-session basis. When you switch between session windows, the macros associated with that window become active. Special characters such as tabs and carriage returns can be used via special key sequences. For a list of these special sequences, see Table 2-2.

A macro is a series of keystrokes and/or commands that have been recorded and assigned a name or key combination. When the name is called or the key combination is pressed, the macro is executed. Macros can store up to 255 characters.

Table 2-2. Special Key Sequences for Macros

Sequence	Result
\nnn (where nnn is a 3-digit octal number)	Sends that octal value For example, \011 sends a tab (octal 011=decimal 9=^I=tab)
\i	Sends your IP address For example, 123.4.54.321
\#	Sends the number of lines on your terminal screen
\t	Sends a tab character
\n	Sends a CRLF (carriage return + line feed) character
\m	Sends a CR character (^M)
\j	Sends a LF character (^J)

Table 2-2. Special Key Sequences for Macros

Sequence	Result
\\	Sends a \ character
^<x> (where x is a character)	Sends the specified control character For example, ^X for Control-X

To define a macro:

1 Open the Terminal configuration panel.

2 Click either the Macros or More Macros tab.

Introduced in: Macros fields appear (Figure 2-7).

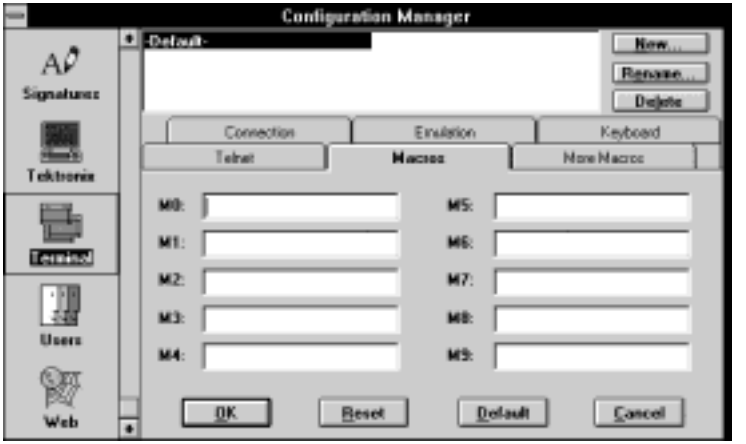


Figure 2-7. The Terminal Configuration Panel with Macros Options Displayed

3 From the scrolling list at the top of the window, select the session you are setting options for.

4 In the appropriate field, enter the keystroke sequence that you want to assign. The keystrokes entered in a field will be sent when the number to the left of the field is pressed in combination with the Alt key.

5 Click OK.

Your changes are saved.

Resetting Terminal values

If, during a terminal session, you change some of the parameters of your session and you want to reset the values to what they were at the beginning of the session, you can. To reset your parameters:

Make sure the terminal session window that you want to reset variables for is frontmost. From the Terminal menu, choose Reset Terminal. The variables for the current terminal session are reset. Although the screen is cleared, this command does not clear the scroll back buffer.

Sending commands to the remote host

While in a terminal emulation session, you can send certain commands to the remote system you are connected to. This section describes the commands you can send. From the Terminal menu choose the command you want to send.

Table 2-3. Commands and their functions

Command	Function
Backspace sends DEL	Causes the Backspace key on your keyboard to send the Delete character to the terminal instead of the Backspace character. A checkmark appears to the left of this menu item when it is enabled.
Local Echo	Causes IntragyAccess to immediately display characters that you type, instead of waiting for the host to send a copy of the character back to your screen. A checkmark appears to the left of this menu item when it is enabled.
Clear Screen Saves Lines	Saves a page of text to the scroll back buffer when the host issues a clear screen command. A checkmark appears to the left of this menu item when it is enabled.

Table 2-3. Commands and their functions

Command	Function
Send IP Number	Sends the IP address of your computer.
Send “Are You There?”	Checks for the presence of the host computer.
Send FTP Command	Sends the text ftp followed by the IP address of your computer. This command is useful when you want to transfer files back to your computer via FTP during a Telnet session.
Send “Abort Output”	Stops sending data to the terminal display.
Send “Interrupt Process”	Interrupts the program that is currently running.
Send “Erase Character”	Removes the last character you typed.
Send “Erase Line”	Erases the last line you typed before you pressed the Return key.
Send Break	Sends the standard break command on the communications line

Configuring frequently- accessed hosts

This section contains information on setting up configuration for hosts that you access often. The procedures in this chapter can also be used to add, edit, rename, and remove session configurations in the Terminal, DEC VTxxx, IBM 327x, and Tektronix configuration panels.

Setting up a host configuration

To set up a new host:

1 In the Hosts configuration panel, click New.

A dialog (Figure 2-8) appears, prompting you to name the new host.

Figure 2-8. Naming a Configuration

2 In the field provided, enter the name for the configuration.

The name you enter does not have to be the host name, but using the host name is suggested so you can remember which host you are connecting to.

3 Click OK.

The Configuration window reappears, and the name for the host server appears in the scrolling list at the top of the window (Figure 2-9).

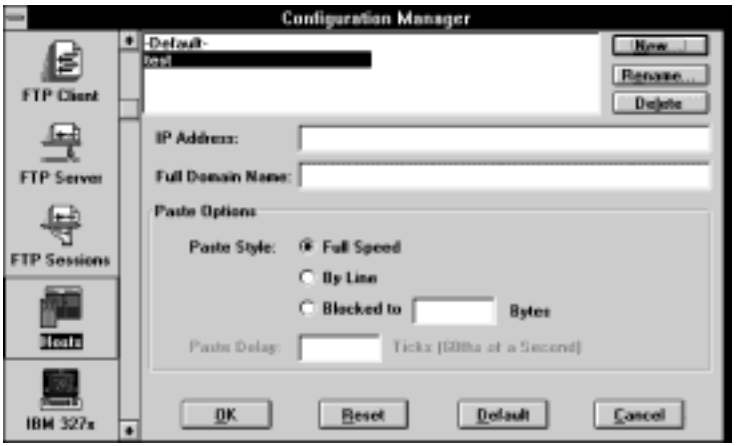


Figure 2-9. Host Server Name Displayed in Hosts Configuration Panel

4 In the Full Domain Name field, enter the full domain name of the host server.

The Full Domain Name contains the fully qualified domain name of the computer that the host entry is referencing. If you do not fill in this field, you must fill in the IP Address field.

5 If you did not fill in the Full Domain Name field, enter the IP address of the host in the IP Address field.

You can fill in both the Full Domain Name and IP Address fields.

The IP Address field contains the IP address of the host that you want to connect to. If you do not know the IP address, you can leave it blank, but you must enter a host name in the Full Domain Name field. If you want to use only the host name, your computer must have access to a Domain Name server on the network. It is suggested that you use a domain name instead of an IP address.

Paste Style and Paste Delay provide a throttle control for characters that are pasted into Telnet. The size of a file to be pasted determines the paste style. Paste delay is the time between sending lines or blocks of data.

6 In the Paste Options area, select a paste style.

- To send a smaller file in its entirety, as fast as the network can send it, click Full Speed.
- To limit the amount of data sent at one time, and send it line by line, click By Line.
- To send data in blocks of a specified size, click Blocked to and type a value in the Bytes field. The default is 50 bytes.

7 If you enabled either By Line or Blocked to, type a value in the Delay field. The default is 30 ticks.

8 Click OK.

Your configuration changes are saved.

Editing a host configuration

To edit a host configuration:

1 In the Hosts configuration panel, from the scrolling list at the top of the window, select the configuration you want to rename.

The information for that host configuration appears.

2 Edit the information as necessary.

3 Click OK.

Your changes are saved.

Renaming a host configuration

To rename a host configuration:

1. In the Hosts configuration panel, from the scrolling list at the top of the window, select the configuration you want to rename.
2. Click Rename.
   The dialog shown in Figure 2-10 appears.

Figure 2-10. Renaming a Host Configuration

3. In the field provided, type a new name for the configuration.
4. Click OK.
   The configuration is renamed and the Configuration window appears.

Removing a host configuration

To delete a host configuration:

1. In the Hosts configuration panel, from the scrolling list at the top of the window, select the configuration you want to remove.
2. Click Delete.
3. Click OK.
   Your host configuration is deleted and the Configuration window appears.

Keyboard Maps and Floating Palettes

This section provides information about creating and using keyboard maps and floating palettes with terminal emulation. A keyboard map allows your keyboard to generate keys that exist on other kinds of terminals, but not on your computer keyboard. A floating palette is a small movable window that “floats” by a terminal session window. Each key on a floating palette represents a function key, or other key, that is present on the terminal keyboard, but not necessarily on your computer keyboard.

Keyboard maps and floating palettes are available only in the DEC VTxxx and IBM 327x emulations. Maps and palettes are accessed through the configuration panel that corresponds to the type of terminal you are emulating.

Mapping your keyboard

Keyboard mapping is available for the DEC and IBM emulations. This section explains how to create and use keyboard maps for both types of emulation.

Accessing a Keyboard Map

After you access the Keyboard Maps dialog, the process for viewing and manipulating keyboard maps is the same for both types of emulation.

To access DEC keyboard maps:

1 From the File menu, choose Configure.
The Configuration window Figure 2-11 appears.

Figure 2-11. The Configuration Window

The DEC VTxx configuration panel appears automatically when you open the Configuration window.

2 Click the Keyboard tab.

Keyboard options appear (Figure 2-12).

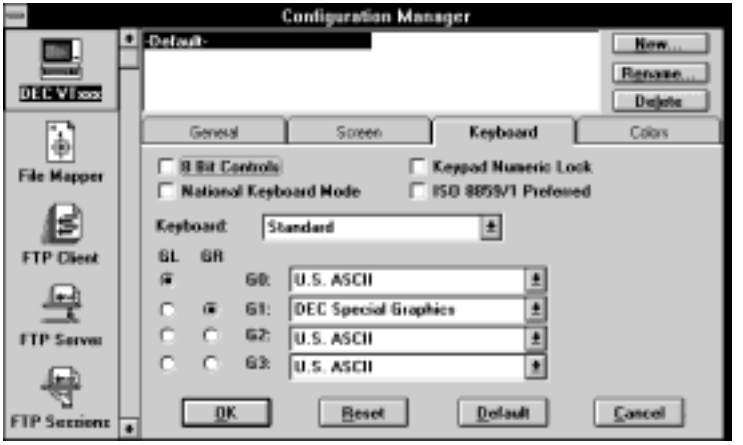


Figure 2-12. The DEC VTxxx Configuration Panel with Keyboard Options Displayed

3 From the Keyboard pop-up menu, choose Edit Keyboard Maps.

The Keyboard Maps dialog (Figure 2-13) appears.

Figure 2-13. The DEC Keyboard Maps Dialog

To access IBM keyboard maps:

1 In the Configuration window, from the scrolling list on the left side of the window, select  (the IBM 327x icon).
The IBM 327x configuration panel (Figure 2-14) appears.

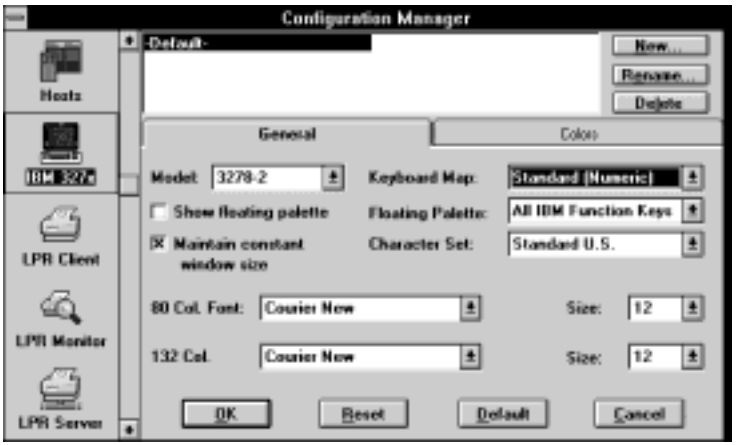


Figure 2-14. The IBM 327x Configuration Panel

2 From the Keyboard Map pop-up menu, choose Edit Keyboard Maps.
The Keyboard Maps dialog (Figure 2-15) appears.

Figure 2-15. The IBM Keyboard Maps Dialog

Viewing a Keyboard Map

You can open saved keyboard maps, or any of the maps that were installed with IntragyAccess, at any time.

To view a previously defined keyboard map:

1 In the Keyboard Maps dialog, from the scrolling list, select the map you want to view.

2 Click View.

The keyboard map you selected appears (Figure 2-16). In this case, it is the Standard (Function) keyboard map for IBM emulation.

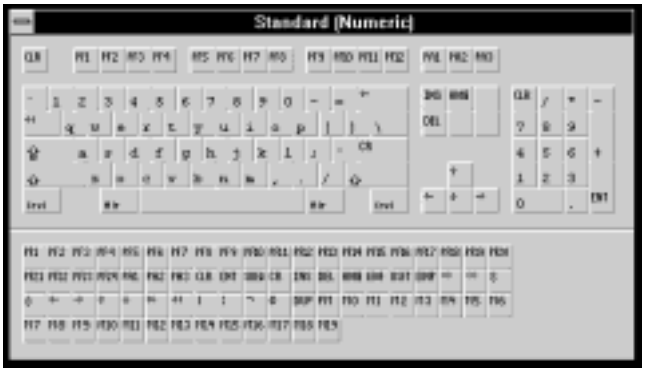


Figure 2-16. A Keyboard Map

3 From the Keyboard pop-up menu, choose your keyboard type.

The keyboard you select appears.

When you press a key on your keyboard, the corresponding key on the keyboard map is highlighted. If you press the Command, Shift, Control, or Option keys, the rest of the keys change to reflect the characters they represent when used in that particular combination.

Creating a Keyboard Map

You can create your own custom maps for DEC and IBM emulation sessions. The procedure for creating a keyboard map is the same for both DEC and IBM emulation after you access their respective Keyboard Maps dialogs.

To create a keyboard map:

1 In the Keyboard Maps dialog, click New.

A dialog (Figure 2-17) appears prompting you to enter a name for the new keyboard map.

Figure 2-17. Naming a New Keyboard Map

2 In the field provided, enter the name of the new keyboard map.

3 Click OK.

The new map is created and its name is added to the scrolling list in the Keyboard Maps dialog.

Editing a Keyboard Map

You can edit any keyboard map that you create. The procedure for editing a keyboard map is the same for both DEC and IBM emulation after you access their respective Keyboard Maps dialogs.

Keyboard maps that are automatically installed with the software cannot be edited.

To edit a keyboard map:

1 In the Keyboard Maps dialog, from the scrolling list, select the map that you want to edit.

View changes to Edit (Figure 2-18) if the map you selected is able to be edited.

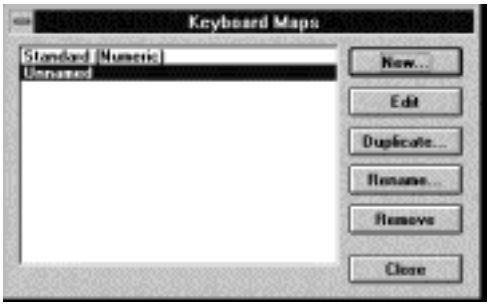


Figure 2-18. Editing a Keyboard Map

1. Click Edit.

   3 The selected map appears. For example Figure 2-19.

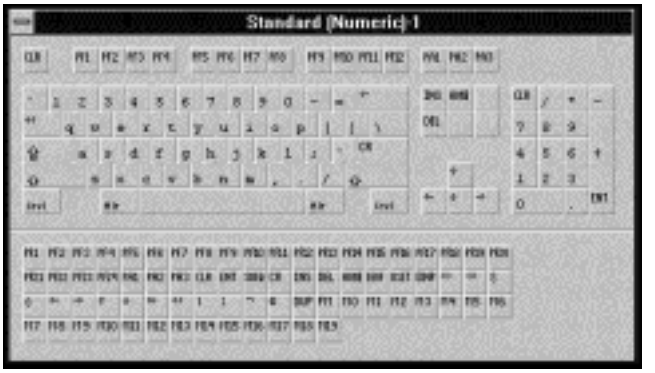


Figure 2-19. A Keyboard Map

2 From the Keyboard pop-up menu, choose your keyboard type.

3 Drag a special key from the key palette display at the bottom of the dialog to the key you want to map it to.

The key changes to reflect the special key you dropped on it.

4 Close the map dialog when you are finished mapping or remapping keys.

Your changes are saved.

Duplicating a Keyboard Map

Duplicating is useful if you want a keyboard map that is similar, but not identical, to another keyboard map. It is often easier to begin with an already configured map, and make the changes from there.

The procedure for duplicating a keyboard map is the same for both DEC and IBM emulation after you access their respective Keyboard Maps dialogs.

To duplicate a keyboard map:

1 Open the Keyboard Maps dialog.

2 From the scrolling list, select the map that you want to duplicate.

3 Click Duplicate.

A dialog (Figure 2-20) appears prompting you to enter a name for the duplicated keyboard map.

Figure 2-20. Duplicating a Keyboard Map

4 In the field provided, enter the name of the duplicated map.

5 Click OK.

The selected map is duplicated and its name is added to the scrolling list in the Keyboard Maps dialog.

Renaming a Keyboard Map

You can change the name of a keyboard map that you create at any time. The procedure for renaming a keyboard map is the same for both DEC and IBM emulation after you access their respective Keyboard Maps dialogs.

Keyboard maps that are automatically installed with the software cannot be renamed.

To rename a keyboard map:

6 Open the Keyboard Maps dialog.

7 From the scrolling list, select the map that you want to rename.

Rename is enabled if the map you selected is able to be renamed.

8 Click Rename.

A dialog (Figure 2-21) appears prompting you for the name of the new keyboard map.

Figure 2-21. Renaming a Keyboard Map

9 In the field provided, enter the new name for the map.

10 Click OK.

The keyboard map is renamed, and the name is changed in the scrolling list in the Keyboard Maps dialog.

Removing a Keyboard Map

You can delete any keyboard map that you create. The procedure for deleting a keyboard map is the same for both DEC and IBM emulation after you access their respective Keyboard Maps dialogs. Keyboard maps that are automatically installed with the software cannot be removed.

To remove a keyboard map:

1 In the Keyboard Maps dialog, from the scrolling list, select the keyboard map that you want to remove.

Remove is enabled if the map you selected is able to be deleted.

2 Click Remove.

3 Click OK.

The keyboard map is deleted, and its name is removed from the list in the Keyboard Maps dialog.

Printing a Keyboard Map

If your computer is connected to a printer, you can print a keyboard map so you have a hard copy of the map for reference. The process for printing a keyboard map is the same for both DEC and IBM emulation.

To print a keyboard map:

1 Open the Keyboard Maps dialog.

2 Select the map you want to print and click View.

3 From the File menu, choose Print.

A standard Print dialog for your operating system appears.

4 Click Print.

The selected map is printed to the printer you have selected.

To print keyboard maps for Command or Option key combinations, click the key in the <Keyboard Map> window before selecting Print.

Using Floating Palettes

Floating palettes are available for DEC and IBM emulation sessions. This section explains how to create and use floating palettes for both types of emulation. The floating palettes you create in the DEC VTxxx and IBM 327x configuration panels are customized to your needs.

Floating palettes are associated with emulations, not with keyboard maps.

Accessing a Floating Palette

After you access the Floating Palettes dialog, the process for viewing and manipulating floating palettes is the same for both DEC and IBM emulation.

To access DEC floating palettes:

1 In the Configuration window, the Configuration window (Figure 2-22) appears.

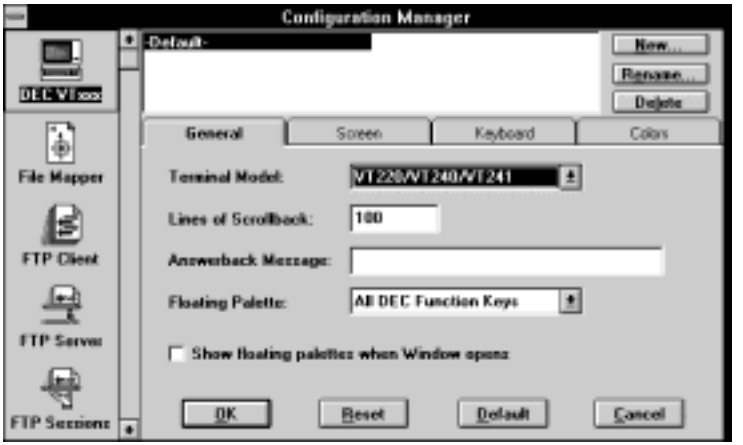


Figure 2-22. The Configuration Window

The DEC VTxxx configuration panel appears automatically when you open the Configuration window.

2 From the Floating Palette pop-up menu, choose Edit Floating Palettes.

The Floating Palettes dialog (Figure 2-23) appears.

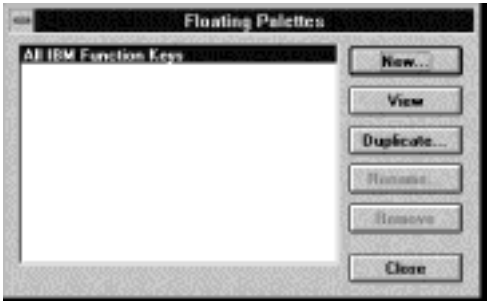


Figure 2-23. The DEC Floating Palettes Dialog

To access IBM floating palettes:

1 In the Configuration window, from the scrolling icon list on the left side of the window, select  (IBM 327x icon).

The IBM 327x configuration panel (Figure 2-24) appears.

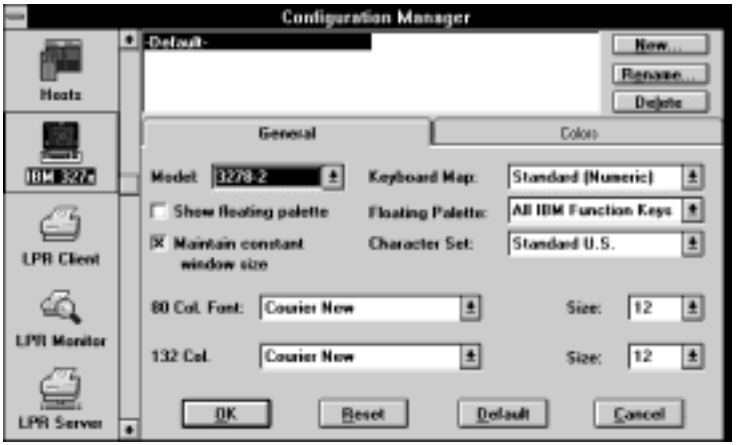


Figure 2-24. The IBM 327x Configuration Panel

2 From the Floating Palette pop-up menu, choose Edit Floating Palettes. The Floating Palettes dialog (Figure 2-25) appears.

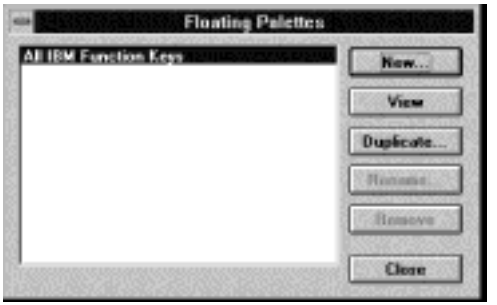


Figure 2-25. The IBM Floating Palettes Dialog

Viewing a Floating Palette

You can open saved floating palettes that were installed with IntragyAccess, at any time.

To view a previously defined floating palette:

1 In the Floating Palettes dialog, from the scrolling list, select the floating palette you want to view.

2 Click View.

The floating palette you selected appears (Figure 2-26). In this case, it is the All IBM Function Keys palette for IBM emulation.

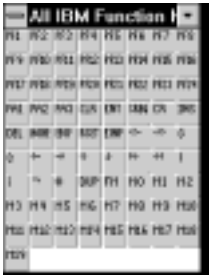


Figure 2-26. A Floating Palette

Creating a Floating Palette

You can create your own custom palettes for DEC and IBM emulation sessions. The procedure for creating a floating palette is the same for both DEC and IBM emulations after you access their respective Floating Palettes dialogs.

To create a floating palette:

1 In the Floating Palettes dialog, click New.

A dialog (Figure 2-27) appears prompting you to enter a name for the new floating palette.

Figure 2-27. Naming a New Floating Palette

2 In the field provided, enter the name of the new floating palette.

3 Click OK.

The new palette is created, and its name is added to the list in the Floating Palettes dialog.

Editing a Floating Palette

You can edit any floating palette that you create. The procedure for editing a floating palette is the same for both DEC and IBM emulations after you access their respective Floating Palettes dialogs. Floating palettes that are automatically installed with the software cannot be edited.

To edit a floating palette:

1 Open the Floating Palettes dialog.

2 From the scrolling list, select the palette to edit.

View changes to Edit (Figure 2-28) if the palette you selected can be edited.

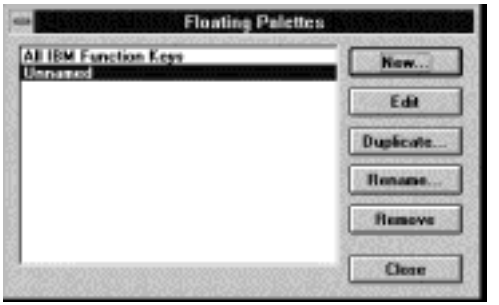


Figure 2-28. The Floating Palettes Dialog

3 Click Edit.

The selected palette appears.

4 In the Floating Palettes dialog, select the palette that contains the source keys you want to use.

5 Click View if the source keys are in a palette that was automatically installed with IntragyAccess, or click Edit if the source keys are in a palette that you created.

The palette that contains the source keys appears.

6 Click the source key that you want to include in your new palette, and drag it to the new palette. Repeat this process until the palette is complete.

7 When you finish adding all the keys to your customized palette, click the lock in the upper right corner of the palette to lock it so you don't accidentally modify it during use.

You can remove a key from any palette that you created by dragging it out of the palette. You can replace a key by dragging another key on top of it.

8 Close the open palettes by clicking their close boxes.

Your edited palette is saved.

Duplicating a Floating Palette

Duplication is useful if you want a floating palette that is similar, but not identical, to another floating palette. It is often easier to begin with an already configured palette, and make the changes from there.

The procedure for duplicating a floating palette is the same for both DEC and IBM emulations after you access their respective Floating Palettes dialogs.

To duplicate a floating palette:

1 In the Floating Palettes dialog, from the scrolling list, select the floating palette to duplicate.

2 Click Duplicate.

A dialog (Figure 2-29) appears prompting you to enter a name for the duplicated floating palette.

Figure 2-29. Duplicating a Floating Palette

3 In the field provided, enter a new name for the floating palette.

4 Click OK.

The selected palette is duplicated, and its name is added to the scrolling list in the Floating Palettes dialog.

Renaming a Floating Palette

You can change the name of a floating palette at any time. The procedure for renaming a floating palette is the same for both DEC and IBM emulation after you access their respective Floating Palettes dialogs.

Floating palettes that are automatically installed with the software cannot be renamed.

To rename a floating palette:

1 Open the Floating Palettes dialog.

2 From the scrolling list, select the floating palette to rename.

Rename is enabled if the palette you selected is able to be renamed.

3 Click Rename.

A dialog (Figure 2-30) appears prompting you for the new name of the floating palette.

Figure 2-30. Renaming a Floating Palette

4 In the field provided, enter the new name.

5 Click OK.

The floating palette is renamed, and the name is changed in the scrolling list in the Floating Palettes dialog.

Using Email

3

This chapter provides an overview of email tasks, email protocols, and addressing conventions.

Setting up Email

There are a few parameters you must set to use email. All other configuration is optional, and you should be fine with the installed defaults.

To configure necessary items in the Mail configuration panel:

1 Launch the Configuration module.

The Configuration window appears.

2 From the scrolling icon list on the left side of the window, select the Mail icon ( ).

The Mail configuration panel appears with setup options frontmost by default.

3 In the Full Name field, enter your full name. This is what appears in the From field in messages you send.

4 In the Email Address field, enter your email address in the form <your_username>@<mailserver>.

5 In the Username field, enter your login name for the mail server on your network. This is usually the part of your email address that precedes @ (the “at” symbol).

6 In the Incoming Mail Server (POP) field, enter the name of the mail server you are using for incoming mail messages. This is usually the part of your email address that follows @ (the “at” symbol).

7 In the Outgoing Mail Server (SMTP) field, enter the name of the mail server you are using for outgoing mail messages. This may be different from the server you receive incoming messages from.

8 Close the Configuration window by clicking OK.
Your changes are saved.

Sending Email messages

This section covers how to create new email messages.

Sending an email message requires four main steps, just as if sending an interoffice memo on paper:

1 Open a new message window to compose in. (Get stationary.)

2 Address the message for the intended recipients. (Place a header on the memo, including the subject and a list of recipients.)

3 Compose the message. (Write the memo.)

4 Send the message. (Distribute the memo to the recipients.)

Opening a new message window

This section describes how to open a blank message window to compose an email message.

To display a blank message window for composing a message:

1 From the Message menu, choose Create.
A blank message window (Figure 3-1) appears.

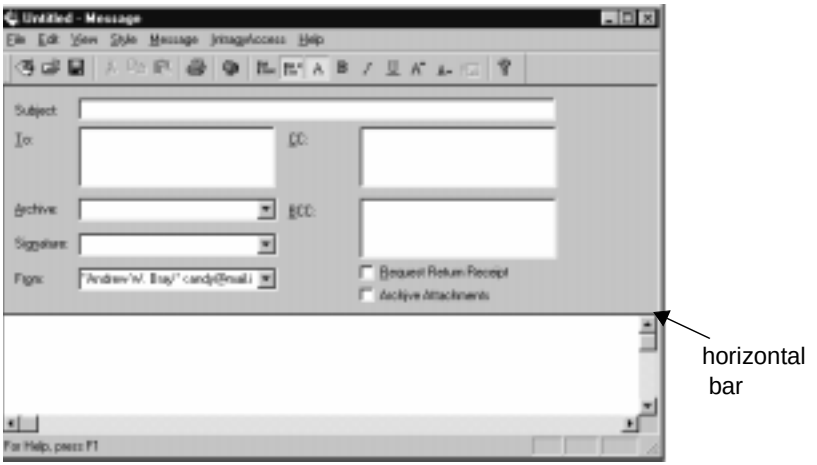


Figure 3-1. A new message window

Particular fields of the header can be hidden by using the horizontal bar.

The horizontal bar can be moved to any position. To show the entire header, place the cursor on the horizontal bar, and click and drag the cursor until the entire header appears. To show portions of the header, click and drag the bar until the header displays the fields you want.

Addressing, composing, and sending a message

This section describes how to address an outgoing email message, and discusses some of the IntragyAccess formatting capabilities you can use when you are composing a message.

To address and compose a message:

1 Open a blank message window (Figure 3-1).

2 In the Subject field, enter the subject of your message. The subject line should always describe the contents of your message.

3 In the To field, type the email address of the primary recipients of the message. Between recipients press Return or Enter.

4 In the Cc field, enter email addresses for recipients of carbon copies, if any. Between recipients press Return or Enter.

5 In the Bcc field, enter email addresses for recipients of blind carbon copies, if any. Between recipients press Return or Enter. When recipients get your message, Bcc recipients are not revealed in the header of the received message.

Entries in the To, Cc, and Bcc fields that are contained in an address book are preceded by a square ( ); entries that are not contained in an address book are preceded by a circle ( ).

6 To save a copy of your message in a IntragyAccess mailbox, choose a mailbox from the Archive pop-up menu.

Archived messages are saved as opened mail in the mailbox you choose. As an alternative to archiving your outgoing messages, you can Cc yourself on outgoing email. These messages are received in your inbox as unread mail.

7 To include a signature, choose one of your predefined signatures from the Signatures pop-up menu.

To set a default signature, press alt while choosing a signature from the Signatures pop-up menu. Until you set a default signature, the automatic setting is No Signature and none of your outgoing email messages will include a signature. For more information on creating a signature, see the Navigating the Network manual, included in your IntragyAccess package.

8 If want to receive notice that intended recipients of your message actually receive the message, click Request Return Receipt.

- when the message is received in the recipient's mailbox
- when the recipient opens the message
- when the message is sent through a gateway into another mail system, rather than when the user actually receives the message

9 Click Archive Attachments to include the attached file, if any, in the message you are archiving.

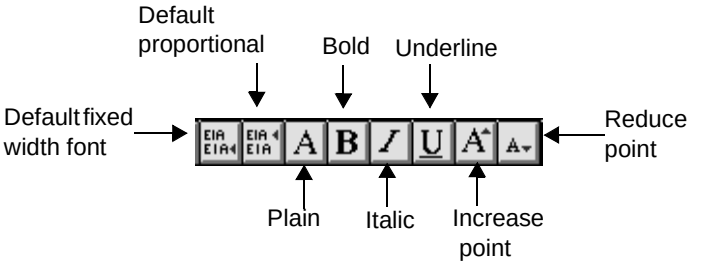
If you do not click Archive Attachments, the message you archive contains a note stating that the attachment was omitted from the archive. Use this feature if, for example, you attach a file to a message and send it. In most cases, you do not want to save the attachment in your archived message because it uses disk space. Only the text of the message is archived. If you have a large hard disk, and want to keep an accurate representation of exactly what you sent (for legal reasons, for instance), you might prefer to archive everything exactly as it was sent.

10 Type your message in the message window and attach any files you want to send with your message.

For more information about attaching files to be sent inside of a message, see the Navigating the Network manual, included in your IntragyAccess package.

11 Apply formatting and stylized text to the body of your message. Diacritical marks and international characters can also be included in the text of an email message.

- Use the items in the Style menu or any of the following buttons to apply formatting:



12 Send the message.

- From the Message menu, choose Send.

  A confirmation dialog appears.

13 Confirm that you want to send the message by clicking OK.

The message is sent.

Receiving mail messages

All incoming messages are deposited in mailboxes. An inbox is automatically created for you by IntragyAccess.

You can create any number of mailboxes for storing email messages. For any mailbox, you can also create actions, such as the automatic refiling of messages to another mailbox, or the highlighting of messages that meet particular criteria.

Using the Mailbox List

The Mailbox List allows you to open, create, and delete a mailbox. You can also view a list of all your mailboxes, along with the number of messages in each mailbox.

To open the Mailbox List:

1 From the Window menu, choose Show Mailbox List.

The Mailbox List appears. The number of unread messages and the total number of messages in each mailbox is shown.

The first time you open the Mailbox List, only your inbox appears. Other mailboxes appear after you create them. The closed envelope icon ( ) in front of the mailbox name indicates that there is at least one unread message in that mailbox.

To open a mailbox in the Mailbox List:

1 Select the mailbox to open, and click Open at the top of the dialog or just double-click the mailbox title.

The message browser window (Figure 3-2) for the selected mailbox appears.

The title of the message browser window is the same as the mailbox name.

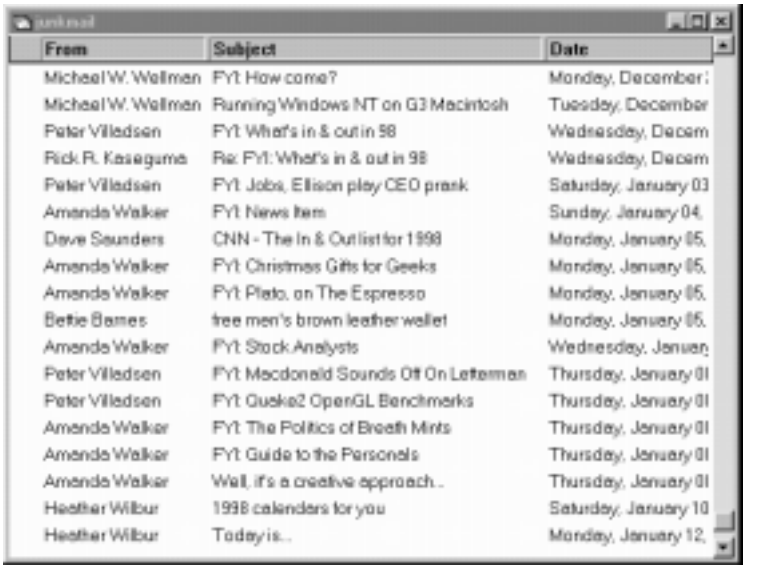


Figure 3-2. Message browser window

For more information on the message browser window, see “Using the message browser window” on page 3-9.

Creating a mailbox

This section describes how to create a new mailbox.

To create a new mailbox:

1 Open the Mailbox List.

For information about opening the mailbox list, see “Using the Mailbox List” on page 3-6.

2 Click New at the top of the dialog.

A dialog appears.

3 Create the mailbox by type a name in the field provided, and click OK.

4 Click Save.

The new mailbox is created in your mail folder, and appears on your screen. The name of your new mailbox appears in the Mailbox List.

Checking for new messages

This section describes how to manually check the mail server on your network for new messages addressed to you. Manual checking is an alternative to autochecking, which you can configure in the Mail configuration panel.

To check for new email messages:

1 Connect to the mail server and download messages by choosing Check Mail from the Tools menu.

The Mail Status window (Figure 3-3) appears and automatically closes after IntragyAccess is finished checking for new messages. If new messages are downloaded to your inbox, you should hear your mail notification sound, as set up in the Mail configuration panel.

If you configured IntragyAccess to automatically check for messages at a given interval, you are notified of new messages by the mail notification sound and a flashing mailbox icon in the upper right corner of your monitor. Choose Open <your username>'s in box from the Messages menu to display the message browser window.

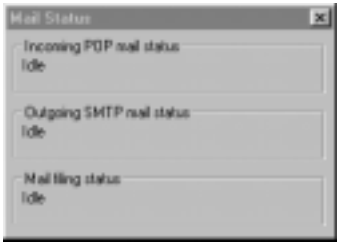


Figure 3-3. The Mail Status window

For information about reading messages received in your inbox, or any mailbox, see "Reading messages" on page 3-8.

Reading messages

To read messages, you must first select a mailbox to open a message browser window. The message browser window displays a one-line summary of all the messages contained in the selected mailbox. This section covers how to open a mailbox, how to use a message browser window, and how to open messages to read them.

To read a message:

Double-click a message in a message browser window, such as your inbox.

The message is opened for you to view.

If there are unread messages in a particular mailbox, a closed envelope icon ( ) appears.

Using the message browser window

In IntragyAccess, you can customize the message browser window. By default, it has three column headers, as in Figure 3-4.

- From shows the sender's name.
- Subject shows the subject of the message.
- Date shows the date and time the message arrived.

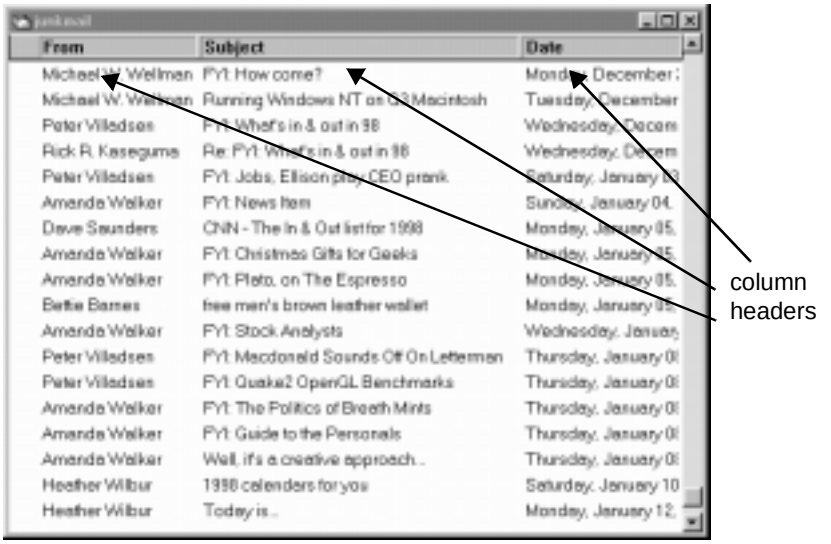


Figure 3-4. A sample message browser window

Working with messages

This section explains how to work with messages in a message browser window.

To select multiple continuous messages in an open mailbox (for example, to delete, resend, print, or refile them):

1 Select the first message in the group.

2 Press Shift while selecting the last message in the group.

3 All messages between the first message and the last message are highlighted.

3 To select multiple discontinuous messages in an open mailbox:

4 Select the first message.

5 Select the messages.

Press Control while selecting each message to be acted on.

All selected messages are highlighted.

Replying to a message

Many messages you receive require a response from you. This section describes how to reply to messages and how to change the default settings for your reply messages.

To reply to a message using the default settings:

1 In an open message browser window, select the message you want to reply to.

2 With the message selected in the message browser window, or with the selected message open, from the Message menu, choose Reply.

A message window with the title Re: <Title of Original Message> (Figure 3-5) appears.

Figure 3-5. Windows Reply to Message Window

If the topic of your reply message is different from the original message, netiquette suggests that you change the subject line to the appropriate topic, and add (was <Previous Subject Line>) as a courtesy to the recipients.

3 Add any additional recipients in the To, Cc, and Bcc fields in the header area of the message window.

4 Compose your reply in the text-editing window. You can insert your reply text before, after, or between parts of quoted text.

5 Click (the Send icon).

OR

From the Message menu, choose Send.

6 Click OK.

Your reply message is sent.

To change the default settings for your reply messages:

1 In an open message browser window, select the message you want to reply to.

2 With the message selected in the message browser window or with the selected message open, set reply options.

Click (the Reply icon).

OR

While pressing the Control key, choose Reply from the Message menu.

The Reply dialog (Figure 3-6) appears.

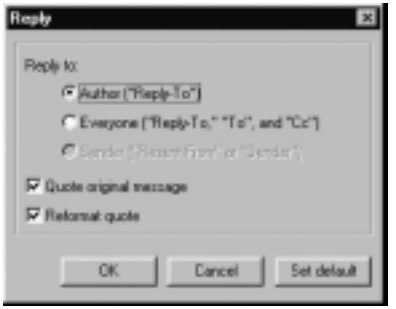


Figure 3-6. The Reply Dialog

3 In the Reply dialog, select one of the following options in the Reply To area for who your reply message should be sent to:

– To send your reply to the person who wrote the message you are responding to, click Author.

– To send your reply to the person who sent you the message you are responding to, plus any other people who received the original message, including Cc and Bcc recipients, click Everyone.

4 To use all or part of the text from the original message, click Quote Original Message. If you select text from the original message, only the selected text is quoted. Quoted text is editable. However, netiquette suggests that you

indicate where you have removed text by inserting a comment such as (Stuff deleted).

5 To properly reflow the quoted text from the original message, click Reformat Quote. Reformatting is primarily for aesthetic purposes, since the Internet email convention is to place hard returns after approximately 78 characters. Line breaks can appear in odd places if reformatting is not applied.

To maintain these settings for future replies, click Set Default. The default values are used when you choose Reply from the Message menu. The Reply dialog is skipped.

To change the default values again, access the Reply dialog (see Step 2 in this procedure).

6 Click OK.

A message window with the title Re: <Title of Original Message> appears. The message window displays information according to your new settings. If you opted to quote text, each line of quoted text is prefaced with > (the greater than symbol) and a space character.

To send your reply, follow Steps 3 through 5 of the previous procedure on page 11.

Forwarding a message

Forwarding is used to send a message or part of a message to another user. For example, if you receive an email message that contains a joke, you might want to pass along the joke to a friend or co-worker.

To forward a message to another email address using the default settings. With the message selected in the message browser window or with the selected message open:

1 Click  (the Forward icon).

OR

From the Message menu, choose Forward.

The Forwarded Messages dialog (Figure 3-7) appears.

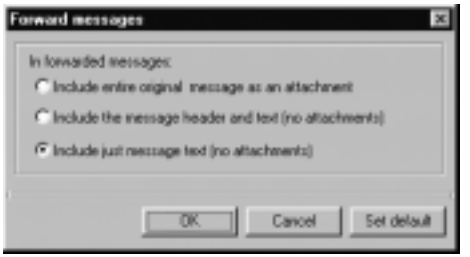


Figure 3-7. The Forwarded Messages Dialog

2 In the Forwarded Messages dialog (Figure 3-7), select one of the following options for forwarding messages:

- To include the entire message as one piece, select Include entire original message as an uneditable part you cannot intersperse comments into the message; comments must be added before or after the message.
- To include both the message header and text of the message, but no attachments to the message, select Include the message header and text (no attachments). You can intersperse comments into a message forwarded in this way.
- To include the message text, but not the message header or any attachments to the message, select Include just message text (no attachments). You can intersperse comments into a message forwarded in this way.

To maintain these settings for message you forward in the future, click Set Default. The default values are used when you choose Forward from the Message menu. The Forward Messages dialog is skipped.

To change the default values again, access the Forward Messages dialog (see Step 2 in this procedure).

A message window with the title FYI: <Title of Original Message> appears (Figure 3-8). If you are forwarding the message as an editable part, the window contains the original message bracketed by “Forwarded Message” and “End of Forwarded Message” as in Figure 3-8.

Figure 3-8. Windows Message Window for Forwarding

3 Address the forwarded message using the To, Cc, and Bcc fields in the header area of the message window.

4 You can insert your own comments in the message you are forwarding by typing them directly into the message window.

According to network etiquette, any text you add in the middle of the forwarded message should be placed between parentheses or square brackets ([ ]) so it is apparent to the recipient that your comments are not part of the original message.

5 Click (the Send icon).

OR

From the Message menu, choose Send.

6 Click OK.

Your reply message is sent.

Resending a message

You can use Resend to send a message or group of messages to another user without adding comments or otherwise modifying the original message. The originator's name, not your name, appears in the final recipient's mailbox as the sender.

To resend a message to another email address:

1 In your message browser window, select the message(s) you want to resend.

2 Click (the Resend icon).

OR

From the Message menu, choose Resend.

A resend message window (Figure 3-9) appears.

Figure 3-9. Windows Message Window for Resending

3 Address the message you are resending using the To, Cc, and Bcc fields in the header area of the message window.

4 Click (the Send icon).

OR

From the Message menu, choose Send.

5 Click OK.

Your reply message is sent.

If you have problems resending large messages or files, try forwarding them instead.

You can select several messages in a mailbox to resend to one address at the same time. This provides a convenient way to handle a request for every email message about widgets, for example. However, if you choose Forward, each message must be individually addressed and forwarded.

Refiling a message

If you have multiple mailboxes, you can refile email messages from any mailbox to any other mailbox.

To refile a message:

1. In a message browser window, select the message(s) you want to refile.
2. With the message(s) selected in the message browser window or with the selected message open, from the Message menu, choose Refile.

   The Refile Message dialog (Figure 3-10) appears.

Figure 3-10. Windows Refile Message Dialog

3. Double-click the mailbox where you want to refile the message.

   The message is saved to the mailbox you selected, and deleted from its original mailbox.

Printing a message

If a printer is connected to your computer running IntragyAccess, or is available on your network, you can print messages.

To print a message:

1. In your mailbox, select the message to print.
2. Print the message.

   Click  (the Print icon).

   OR

   From the File menu, choose Print.

   The message is spooled to the printer.

Saving a message as a text file

You might receive messages that you want to convert to and save as a file that can be used at a later time.

To save a message as a text file:

1 Select the message in the mailbox.

2 From the File menu, choose Save As Text File.

A standard File dialog for your operating system appears.

If you select multiple messages to save as a file, the File dialog appears for each message. It is easier, in this case, to use the append feature to create one text file from multiple messages. .

3 Navigate the dialog to select a location where the file should be saved.

By default, the subject of the message is used as the filename. You can change the filename by entering the new name in the Save as field.

4 Save the file.

Click OK.

The message is saved as a text file in the location you selected on your computer.

Appending a message to a file

Appending a message to a file means that you are adding the text of a message to the end of an existing file, or that you are creating a new file from the message text. For example, you might want to append all email messages about widgets to a text file that you already have on the same topic.

To append a message to a text file:

1 Select the message in the mailbox.

2 From the File menu, choose Append To Text File.

The dialog shown in Figure 3-11 appears.

If you select multiple messages, all the messages are appended to one file. For example, you can select all messages of the same subject, and append them to a file. To save each message as a separate file, use Save As Text File from the File menu.

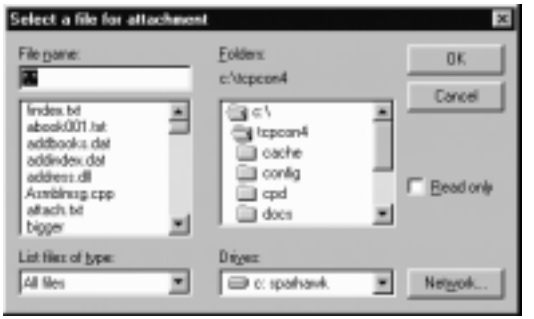


Figure 3-11. Appending Messages to a Text File

3 Select a file where the message should be appended, and click Open.

The message is appended to the selected file.

OR

To create a new file for the selected message, enter a filename in the Name for New text file field, and click Save New.

The file is created.

Deleting a message

This section covers deleting a message from the message browser window.

To delete a message:

1 Open the message browser window that contains the message to delete.

2 Select the message to delete.

3 Use one of the following methods to delete the message.

From the Message menu, choose Delete.

The selected message is deleted without confirmation.

Understanding Actions

IntragyAccess provides automated highlighting and filing of your incoming email messages. Using these features makes it easier for you to manage your messages.

An action consists of a test and an operation to be performed if the test succeeds. For example, you can search the header for the name of a particular originator or group name, or you can search the header and message for a key name or phrase. Messages that pass the test can have an action, such as refiling or highlighting, performed on them.

Highlighting actions colorize and stylize the subject line of certain email messages in the message browser window so they stand out. Filing actions file certain email messages to other mailboxes so they do not clutter your inbox. For example, if messages about lunches are not your primary concern, you might define an action to file incoming messages about lunch into a mailbox other than your inbox, and reserve your inbox for messages about more important items.

When IntragyAccess checks the server for new messages, and downloads then your computer, IntragyAccess checks to see if you have any message actions defined. If you do have actions defined, IntragyAccess uses the actions to either file or highlight messages that meet certain criteria that you provided in the message action.

For example, if you have defined an action that all messages whose subject lines mention widgets are highlighted in your inbox when they are delivered, then when IntragyAccess downloads messages from the server, any messages you receive with the word widget in the subject line are highlighted.

IntragyAccess actions fall into two basic categories:

Message Highlighting	Changes the style, color, or background color of a mail message when it is listed in a mailbox, and calls attention to important messages in your message browser window.
Message Operations	Selects messages by sender, recipient, or keywords, and allows you to delete a message, mark it as read, or to file the message or a copy of the message to another mailbox.

Message actions can be created on both local and global levels. That is, actions can be created for one mailbox (local) or for all mailboxes (global). Local and global actions are created, edited, and deleted in the same manner. The only difference is how you access each option.

Global actions require more processing than local actions, so define actions for individual mailboxes whenever possible, and confine global actions to highlighting to speed up the processing of actions.

Accessing the Mail Actions window

Actions aid in the overall efficiency of IntragyAccess. You can have actions for individual mailboxes or globally for all mailboxes.

To access the Global Mail Actions window:

From the Mailbox menu, choose Edit global actions.

The Global Mail Actions window (Figure 3-12) appears.

Figure 3-12. The Global Mail Actions Window in the Windows

To access a mail actions window for a particular mailbox (local actions):

4 Open the mailbox that you are accessing actions for.

5 With that mailbox frontmost, from the Mailbox menu, choose Edit mailbox actions.

The <Mailbox's> Mail Actions window (similar to the Global Mail Actions window (Figure 3-12) appears.

Creating message actions

A message action consists of two main components:

- test criteria
- an operation to file and/or highlight messages that pass the test

A message action can contain both highlighting and filing operations, but does not require both.

This section describes how to develop each of the component parts that comprise a message action.

Before you start creating a message action:

1 Open a Mail Actions window (either local or global).

2 Display the New Actions dialog.

From the Mailboxes window, choose Add an action.

The New Action dialog (Figure 3-13) appears with the options relating to rules frontmost.

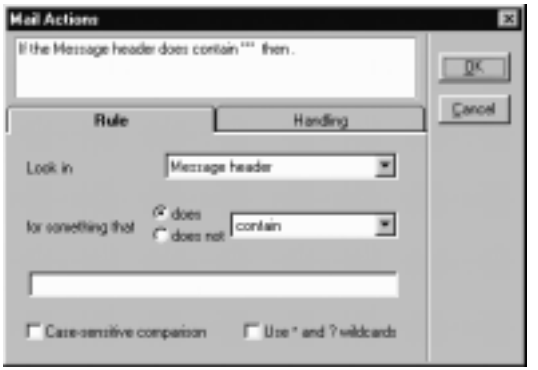


Figure 3-13. The New Action Dialog

To set the test criteria for messages to be acted on:

1 Make sure the Rule options appear in the New Action dialog.

2 From the Look In pop-up menu, choose a location where IntragyAccess should search for text you enter in Step 4.

The text at the top of the dialog changes to reflect your choice.

The content of the From field indicates the actual author of the message. The content of the Sender field indicates the user who actually sent the message.

The following example illustrates the difference between the From and Sender fields: If you compose a message and ask your secretary to address it and send it for you, your name would appear in the From field, and your secretary's name would appear in the Sender field.

Looking in Message Header and Body can cause significant delays in processing time. Limit the search to a single field, when possible, to speed up the process.

3 Use the For something that area to set additional test criteria:

- If the text you are searching for contains the text you enter in the following field, click does and choose contain from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you are searching for begins with the text you enter in the following field, click does and choose begin with from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you are searching for ends with the text you enter in the following field, click does and choose end with from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you are searching for matches the regular expression you enter in the following field, click does and choose reg exp match from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you enter in the following field is not contained in the field you chose in Step 2, click does and choose not contain from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you enter in the following field is not contained in the field you chose in Step 2, click does not and choose begin with from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you enter in the following field is not contained in the field you chose in Step 2, click does not and choose end with from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you enter in the following field does not regular expression match the text contained in the field you chose in Step 2, click does not and choose reg exp match from the pop-up menu.

A regular expression is a notation used to specify and match strings. You can use a regular expression when you are unsure of the exact string.

4 In the blank text field, enter the keywords or regular expression to search for. For a list of regular expressions and their functions, see Table 3-1 below.

The text in the top portion of the dialog changes to reflect your entry.

Table 3-1. Regular Expressions

Expression	Function
.	Matches any character
[ ]	Matches any character listed between the brackets
[^]	Matches any character not listed between the brackets
[a-z]	Matches any character in the range a through z
<expr>	Matches occurrences of <expr>
<expr>*	Matches 0 or more occurrences of <expr>
<expr>+	Matches 1 or more occurrences of <expr>
<expr>?	Matches 0 or 1 occurrences of <expr>
^<expr>	Matches <expr> at the beginning of the line
<expr>$	Matches <expr> at the end of the line
( )	Groups everything between the parentheses into a single sub-expression
<expr1> | <expr2>	Matches either <expr1> or <expr2>

5 To search for uppercase and lowercase letters exactly as you entered them in Step 4, click Case-sensitive comparisons.

6 To use UNIX-style simple pattern matching for searches, click Use * and ? wildcards.

* (asterisk) represents <any string>, and ? (question mark) represents a single character. For example, to find all occurrences of words ending in -ing, set the search for *ing. To find messages that include a four-letter string

beginning with abc, use abc? for your search. The question mark can also be embedded within the string (for example, ab?d or a?cd).

Once the rules, or test criteria, for the search have been determined, you can select the operations to be performed on messages that pass the test.

To set handling operations:

7 Click the Handling tab.

The Handling options (Figure 3-14) appear.

Figure 3-14. Handling Options

8 Click one or more options for the text style that should be used to display incoming messages that meet the test criteria. For example, click Bold if you want messages from your manager to be displayed in your mailbox as bold.

The text at the top of the dialog changes to reflect the style you selected.

9 Select the color that should be used to highlight messages that meet the test criteria by using the Foreground and Background pop-up menus.

The text at the top of the dialog changes to reflect your color selection.

10 Select an operation to perform on messages that meet the test criteria in the Operation pop-up menu.

- To perform no filing operation on messages that meet the criteria, click No marking, deleting, refiling, or copying. (That is, select this when you want only highlighting operations performed.)
- To display criteria-matching messages in the mailbox with an opened envelope icon, click Mark As Read.

- To delete mail messages that meet the criteria, click Delete. You will never see these messages.
- To file criteria-matching messages to another mailbox, click Refile to and choose a mailbox from the Copy to menu or the Refile to pop-up menu. These messages do not appear in your inbox.
- To place a copy of criteria-matching messages into another mailbox, click Copy to and choose a mailbox from the Copy To menu or to the Refile pop-up menu.

To create a new mailbox to refile or copy messages to, choose New Mailbox at the end of the Copy To menu or the Refile To pop-up menu.

Archiving slows the process of receiving mail. If you want to refile mail, define refiling actions for your inbox only. This speeds up the processing of actions for other mailboxes.

11 If you selected Refile To or Copy To and if the message should appear opened in the destination mailbox, click Mark As Read in destination of Refile or Copy.

12 Click Stop processing this message to have IntragyAccess disregard any following actions in the Mail Actions window if a match of the search criteria exists in any of the following actions.

To save the action you just created:

13 Click OK.

The Mail Actions window (Figure 3-15) reappears and includes the new action you defined.

Figure 3-15. Windows Mail Actions Dialog

Define as many actions as you like. Actions operate in top-to-bottom order in the Mail Actions window.

Editing Actions

This section describes how to modify an existing local or global action.

To edit an existing action:

1. Open the Mail Actions window.
2. Double-click the action to edit.
   OR
   Click (the Edit Action icon).
   The Mail Actions dialog appears.
3. Edit the action as necessary.
4. Click OK.
   The Mail Actions window reappears with the edited action.

Deleting Actions

This section describes how to delete an existing local or global action.

To delete an action:

1. Open the Mail Actions window.
2. Select the action to delete.

3 Remove the action.

Click (the Delete Action icon).

The action is removed without confirmation.

Annotating Message Actions

You can group actions together and create annotations to organize your actions within the Mail Actions window.

In IntragyAccess, annotations are used to logically categorize a group of message actions. For example, if you have a group of actions that are based on a particular subject (such as social events, which might include lunches, parties, weddings, and so on), you can create an annotation (such as Social Events) to group those actions together.

Creating Annotations for Actions

You can group actions together so you can organize your mail actions more effectively. Annotations are merely category separators within the actions list.

To group existing actions together and create annotations:

1 In the Mail Actions window, organize the order of your actions as needed, by dragging them to the correct locations.

2 Create the annotation.

From the Mailbox menu, choose Add a comment.

The dialog shown in Figure 3-16 appears.

Figure 3-16. Naming an Annotation

3 In the Annotation field, type the title you want to appear above the group of actions.

4 Click OK.

The Mail Actions window reappears, and the new annotation appears above the selected action.

Figure 3-17. The New Annotation appears

Create as many annotations as you need by repeating Steps 2 through 4 in this section.

While you are creating annotations, keep in mind that actions are performed in top to bottom order. Annotations can be dragged within the Mail Actions window for flexibility in organizing your actions.

Deleting Annotations for Actions

There may be a time when a particular annotation no longer has meaning or is an effective separator or entries. In this case you will want to remove the annotation.

To delete an annotation:

1 Select the annotation you want to remove.

2 Remove the annotation.

From the Mailbox menu, choose Delete Action/Comment.

The annotation is deleted without confirmation.

Searching and Selecting Messages

In a manner similar to defining actions, you can search and select messages at any time for the active mailbox.

To search a mailbox and select or refile particular messages:

1 Open the mailbox you want to search in.

2 From the Mailbox menu, choose Search Mailbox.

The Search Mailbox dialog (Figure 3-18) appears.

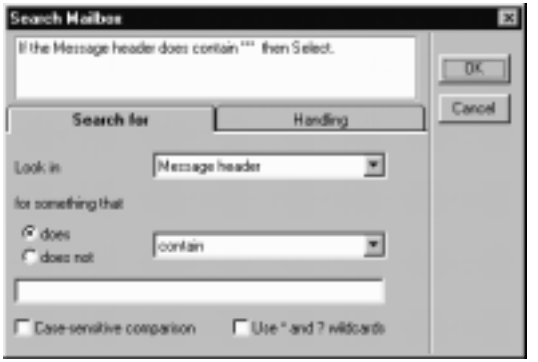


Figure 3-18. Search Mailbox Dialog

To set the test criteria for messages to be acted on:

1 Make sure rule options appear in the Search Mailbox dialog.

2 From the Look In pop-up menu, choose a location where IntragyAccess should search for text you enter in Step 4.

The text at the top of the dialog changes to reflect your choice.

The content of the From field indicates the actual author of the message. The content of the Sender field indicates the user who actually sent the message.

The following example illustrates the difference between the From and Sender fields: If you compose a message and ask your secretary to address it and send it for you, your name would appear in the From field, and your secretary's name would appear in the Sender field.

Looking in Message Header and Body can cause significant delays in processing time. Limit the search to a single field, when possible, to speed up the process.

3 Use the For something that area to set additional test criteria:

– If the text you are searching for contains the text you enter in the following field, click does and choose contain from the pop-up menu.

– If the text you are searching for begins with the text you enter in the following field, click does and choose begin with from the pop-up menu.

- If the text you are searching for ends with the text you enter in the following field, click does and choose end with from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you are searching for matches the regular expression you enter in the following field, click does and choose reg exp match from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you enter in the following field is not contained in the field you chose in Step 2, click does and choose not contain from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you enter in the following field is not contained in the field you chose in Step 2, click does not and choose begin with from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you enter in the following field is not contained in the field you chose in Step 2, click does not and choose end with from the pop-up menu.
- If the text you enter in the following field does not regular expression match the text contained in the field you chose in Step 2, click does not and choose reg exp match from the pop-up menu.

A regular expression is a notation used to specify and match strings. You can use a regular expression when you are unsure of the exact string.

4 In the blank text field, enter the keywords or regular expression to search for. For a list of regular expressions and their functions, see Table 3-1. .

The text in the top portion of the dialog changes to reflect your entry.

5 To search for uppercase and lowercase letters exactly as you entered them in Step 4, click Case-sensitive comparisons.

6 To use UNIX-style simple pattern matching for searches, click Use * and ? wildcards.

* (asterisk) represents <any string>, and ? (question mark) represents a single character. For example, to find all occurrences of words ending in -ing, set the search for *ing. To find messages that include a four-letter string beginning with abc, use abc? for your search. The question mark can also be embedded within the string (for example, ab?d or a?cd).

Once the rules, or test criteria, for the search have been determined, you can select the operations to be performed on messages that pass the test.

To set operations:

1 Click the Handling tab.

Handling options (Figure 3-19) appear.

Figure 3-19. Handling Options in the Search Messages Dialog

2 From the Operation pop-up menu, choose one of the following:

- To place a copy of criteria-matching messages into another mailbox, choose Copy To.
- To file criteria-matching messages to another mailbox, choose Refile To.
- To highlight criteria-matching messages in the active mailbox, click Select. Skip Step 3.
- To delete criteria-matching messages, click Delete. Skip Step 3.
- To display criteria-matching messages in the mailbox with an opened envelope icon, click Mark As Read. Skip Step 3.

3 Choose a mailbox from the Refile to menu or the Copy to pop-up menu. To create a new mailbox to refile or copy messages to, choose New Mailbox at the end of the pop-up menu.

4 Click OK.

The mailbox reappears, and the operation is performed.

If you chose Select in Step 2, you can print or resend the selected messages, among other actions.

Sorting Messages

Message sorting allows the contents of a mailbox to be sorted by any of the following criteria:

- the From, Subject, or Date header field
- the read/unread status of the message
- the color or text style assigned to the message by actions
- the order messages are received

Sorting can be used only on the frontmost mailbox.

Message sorting is done using the parameters you set in the Mailbox Browser Sorting dialog. This dialog has two pop-up menus for choosing primary and secondary sorting methods for the mailbox.

- Primary sorting defines the criterion that incoming messages are sorted by.
- Secondary sorting defines a subcriterion that messages with conflicting primary conditions are sorted by.

For example, if you choose By From as the primary sorting criterion, and you receive several messages from the same person, you might choose By Date as the secondary sorting criterion so that all messages from the same person are then subsorted by date.

To sort messages in a mailbox:

1 With a mailbox open, from the Mailbox menu, choose Sorting.
The Mailbox Browser Sorting dialog (Figure 3-20) appears.

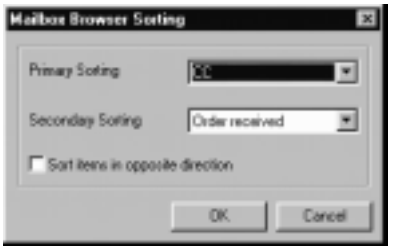


Figure 3-20. Mailbox Browser Sorting Dialog

2 Choose primary and secondary sorting criteria from the pop-up menus. Table 3-2. describes the sorting criteria.

Table 3-2. Sorting Criteria

Criteria	Explanations
By Order Received	Sorts in the order that messages are added to the mailbox.
By Date	Sorts by the date and time messages were sent. Time sorting is done after local time is converted to GMT. In other words, a message sent at 10:20 AM PST appears after a message sent at 11:20 AM EST because of the time zone difference.
By From	Sorts alphabetically by the name of the sender that appears in the **From** field. The sort is not case-sensitive.
By Subject	Sorts alphabetically by the subject. The sort is not case-sensitive. Any prefixes such as Re, FWD, or FYI, along with leading spaces, colons, dashes, or greater than signs (>) are disregarded for sorting.
By Sender	Sorts the messages according to whome the sender of each message is.

Table 3-2. Sorting Criteria

Criteria	Explanations
By To	Sorts the messages according to who the message was sent to.
By Cc	Sorts messages according to whose name appeared in the **Cc**: field.
By X-mailer	Sorts the message by their respective X-mailers.
By Color	Sorts by the foreground color of messages.
By Read/ Unread Status	Sorts by the message icon on the left edge of the message browser window.
By Text Style	Sorts by the style assigned to messages in a mailbox action.

The criteria By Color and By Read/Unread Status rely on the results of message actions. If you have no actions defined, these settings have no effect.

As a shortcut for setting your primary sorting criterion, double-click the From, Subject, or Date header above the messages in the mailbox to change the primary sort for that mailbox to the field you clicked. The header field you choose to sort by is underlined in the mailbox.

If you choose By Text Style as the sorting criterion, messages are sorted in the following order:

- Plain
- Bold
- Italic
- Bold Italic
- Underline
- Underline Bold
- Underline Italic

- Underline Bold Italic
- Outline
- Outline Bold
- Outline Italic
- Outline Bold Italic
- Outline Underline
- Outline Underline Bold
- Outline Underline Italic
- Outline Underline Bold Italic

3 To sort in reverse order, click Sort items in opposite direction.

4 Click OK.

The messages in the open message browser window are sorted to your specifications.

Additional Tools for Managing Messages

This section describes three tasks to help you keep track of and read messages. Catching up marks messages in a mailbox as read, leaving an opened envelope. Marking messages as unread reminds you to open the messages again. Encoding and decoding of message text can be performed with rot13.

Catching Up

IntragyAccess provides a tool, Mark All As Read, that allows you to mark all messages above and including the selected message in a message browser window as read (the closed message icon is replaced by the opened message icon).

This can be useful since IntragyAccess automatically selects the first unread message each time you open a message browser window. (Each unread message is preceded by a closed message icon in the browser window.) If you have unread messages at the top of a message browser window, you may have to scroll down the mailbox to view recent messages.

To catch up:

1. Select a message in the message browser window.
2. Choose Mark all As Read from the Mailbox menu.

   All messages above and including the selected one are automatically marked as read (the opened envelope icon).

Marking Messages as Unread

If you open a message and then decide you want to read it later, you can give yourself a visual reminder.

To mark messages as unread:

1. Select a message in a message browser window.
2. Choose Mark As Unread from the Message menu.

   The closed message icon replaces the open message icon.

File transfer and sharing

4

Transferring files using FTP

This section describes how to send files to, and receive files from, other computers using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

It is not necessary to configure IntragyAccess to use the FTP client. Default settings are sufficient for connecting to most servers. However, if you transfer files frequently using FTP, you should configure FTP sessions. It will save you time by preventing you from having to enter the same information each time you establish an FTP session.

Establishing an FTP connection

The most important part of an FTP transaction is the connection. Without the connection, other tasks are impossible.

To establish an FTP session:

1 Access the Open an FTP Session dialog by launching the FTP module. The Open an FTP session dialog (Figure 4-1) appears.

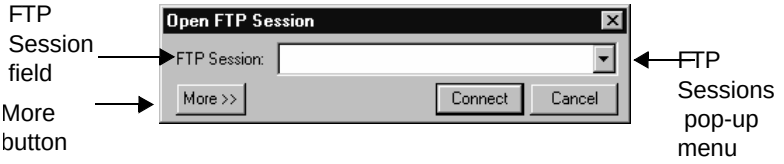


Figure 4-1. The Open FTP Session dialog

2 In the FTP Session field, enter an FTP session name to connect to the indicated host using the preconfigured FTP settings, or enter a fully- or partially-qualified host name, IP address, or the name of a host configuration. Proceed to Step 14.

OR

Choose a session from the FTP Session pop-up menu. Proceed to Step 14.

If you select an FTP session, the settings from that session are used for that session connection. If you do not select an FTP session, your default settings apply.

3 To enter account information now, rather than after you establish a connection click More>>.

The Open an FTP Session dialog expands (Figure 4-2), allowing you to enter the parameters for a particular FTP session. Proceed to St*ep 4*.

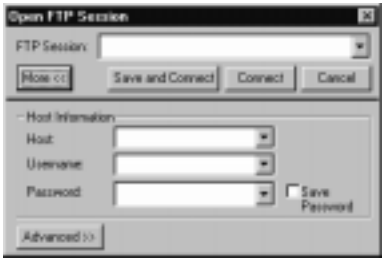


Figure 4-2. The More>> Open FTP Session dialog

4 In the Host field, enter a fully- or partially-qualified host name or IP address.

The Host field must be defined for Connect and Save and Connect to be activated in the expanded Open an FTP Session dialogs.

5 In the Username field, enter a username.

OR

From the Username pop-up menu, choose a username.

You can leave the Username and Password fields blank if you prefer to be prompted for this information when the FTP connection is made.

6 In the Password field, enter your password.

OR

From the Password pop-up menu, choose a password.

7 To bypass the prompt for your password during future connections to this host, click Save Password.

8 To specify further connection option, click Advanced.

The Open an FTP Session Dialog expands further (Figure 4-3) allowing you to enter more parameters for a particular FTP session. Proceed to Step 10.

OR

To establish your FTP session now, proceed to Step 14.

Figure 4-3. The Advanced>> Open FTP Session dialog

9 From the Local folder pop-up menu, choose a folder for the retrieved file to be saved to.

10 In the Remote folder field, type a folder name to access on the remote computer.

You can also leave the Local Folder and Remote Folder fields empty if you would rather choose the folders after the connection has been made.

11 In the Connection Retries field, type the number of times you want IntragyAccess to attempt to connect to the server.

12 In the Retry Delay field, type in the number of seconds you want IntragyAccess to wait between connection attempts.

13 Click Connect.

You are connected to the specified FTP site and the FTP window (Figure 4-4) appears.

OR

To create a new session or to modify an existing session, click Save and Connect. Otherwise, changes made in this dialog take effect only for the duration of this connection and do not affect the saved FTP session configuration.

IntragyAccess prompts you for your username and password (unless they have been defined through an FTP session).

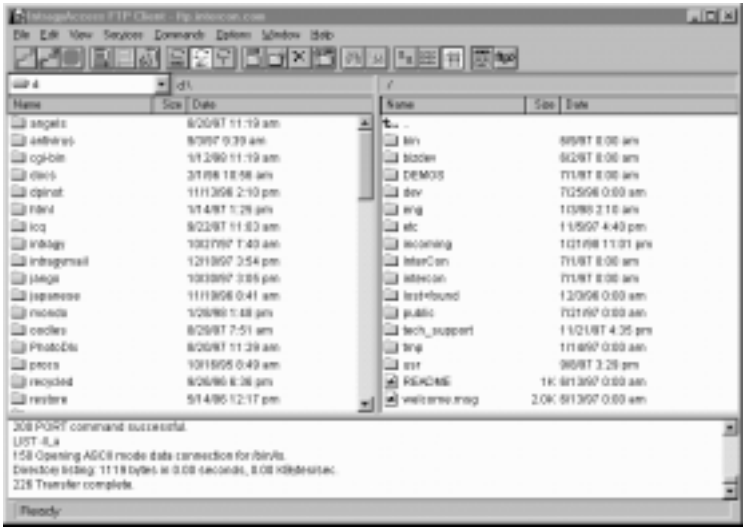


Figure 4-4. The FTP window

Depending on the view selected, your FTP window may be in single list view or double list view. (For information about toggling between list views, see “Changing the file list view” on page 4-5). When in a two list view, the directory on the left side of the FTP window is the local directory. The

directory on the right in the FTP window is the remote directory. The pop-up menu under each directory name represents the path to the respective current directory. Files and directories in the current directory are shown in the scrolling lists below each pop-up menu.

Establishing an Anonymous FTP connection

To use anonymous FTP, enter *anonymous* as the username and your email address as the password to log on to the anonymous FTP server. This allows the administrators of the anonymous FTP server to monitor who is accessing its files.

To automatically establish an anonymous FTP connection: Press the alt key while choosing FTP from the Service menu . A pre-filled dialog appears with anonymous as the username and your email address as the password.

Once the connection is established, it is the same as a regular FTP session. For information about using FTP, see “Transferring a file” on page 4-7.

Using the FTP window

Depending on the view selected, your FTP window may be in single list view or double list view. (For information about toggling between list views see “Changing the file list view” on page 4-5). When in double list view, the directory on the left side of the FTP window (Figure 4-4) is the local directory. The directory on the right in the FTP window is the remote directory. The pop-up menu under each directory name represents the path to the respective current directory. Files and directories in the current directory are shown in the scrolling lists below each pop-up menu.

Changing the file list view

By default, the FTP window consists of two file lists, a remote list and a local list; you can, however, change the window to display only one list, either a local listing or a remote listing.

Figure 4-5. The FTP window with labels (double-list view)

To change to a single list view:

1 Select the list you want as the current list, by clicking anywhere in it.

OR

Press the Tab key to toggle between the two lists.

The primary list is the highlighted list.

2 Maximize the view of the selected list by choosing Maximize local view from the Window menu.

Changing file transfer modes

On the icon bar in the FTP window, there are several file transfer modes. Files are retrieved or delivered in the mode you select.

To change the file transfer mode:

1 Open the FTP window.

For information on accessing the FTP window, “Using the FTP window” on page 4-5.

2 Select a file transfer mode:

– To transfer files in the appropriate mode based on the filename, click the Auto icon ().

– To transfer files in text format, click the ASCII icon ().

– To transfer files in Binary mode, click the Binary icon ().

If you know the format of the file and IntragyAccess displays the file type as unknown or displays it incorrectly, it is best to set the transfer mode to either ASCII or Binary, as appropriate.

Opening a file

You can open a file and view its contents within the FTP client. This is helpful for checking a file's contents before you download it.

To open a file within the FTP window:

1 Open the FTP window.
For information on accessing the FTP window, see "Using the FTP window" on page 4-5.

2 Highlight the file by clicking on it.

3 Open the file by choosing View from the Commands menu.
The contents of the selected file appear.

Transferring a file

This section covers the procedures to move files from one machine to another. It includes downloading and uploading files as well as tracking file transfers, and stopping file transfers in progress.

Downloading a file

This section covers basic file transfer from a remote host computer (an FTP server) to your local computer (the FTP client).

To download a file using drag and drop:

1 Establish an FTP session.

2 From remote directory in the FTP window, select the file or files to download from the remote host.

To select multiple continuous files from a list, press Shift while highlighting the first and last files in the list.

To select multiple discontinuous files, press Control while highlighting each file.

3 Drag the selected file(s) to the directory on the local computer.

4 Drop the file(s).

The selected file is copied into the specified directory.

Uploading a file

This section covers basic file transfer from your local computer (an FTP client) to a remote host computer (the FTP server).

To upload a file using drag and drop:

1 Establish an FTP session.

For information on establishing an FTP session, see “Establishing an FTP connection” on page 4-1.

2 From the local directory in the FTP window, select the file or files to upload to the remote host.

To select multiple continuous files from a list, press Shift while highlighting the first and last files in the list.

To select multiple discontinuous files, press Control while highlighting each file.

3 Drag the selected file(s) to the directory on the remote computer.

4 Drop the file(s).

The selected file is copied into the specified directory.

Setting up an FTP server

This chapter describes how to set up your computer as an FTP server.

For more detailed information about setting up an FTP server, see the Navigating the Network manual, included in your IntragyAccess package.

Setting general FTP server options

The FTP Server configuration panel is the first of two panels you can use to define your FTP server preferences. The options in the FTP Server panels allow you to set a security level and a default FTP folder.

To set general options:

1 Launch the Configuration Manager.
The Configuration window appears.

2 From the scrolling list, on the left side of the window select the FTP Server icon ( ).
The FTP Server configuration panel appears.

3 In the Background FTP Server Mode area, choose a security level.

- To completely disable your computer as a server, click Off.
  When Off is selected, no one can transfer files to or from your computer via FTP.
- To permit file transfers by users who have been given accounts on your computer (as set in the Users configuration panel), click Secure.
  For information on the Users configuration panel, “Configuring users for your server” on page 4-11.
- To permit file transfers by users with accounts on your computer, and by users who enter anonymous as their user names when they connect to your computer, click Secure + Anonymous.
  Anonymous FTP users are not permitted to transmit files to your computer or to delete files from your computer. They are able only to retrieve files. This can be useful if you want to allow the general public to download certain files from your computer without having to obtain prior authorization.

4 In the Maximum Number of Users field, type the maximum number of people that can be connected to your computer at one time.

5 In the Maximum Number of Anonymous Users field, type the maximum number of users that can be logged on to your computer as anonymous at one time.

6 To save this configuration to disk, click Save log file to disk.

7 Close the configuration window by clicking OK.

Your configuration is saved.

Selecting mountpoints for your FTP server

The Mountpoints configuration panel is the second of two configuration panels you use to define FTP server preferences.

A mountpoint is a name for a configuration containing permissions information and a link to a folder through which a user can access other nested files and folders.

To create a new mountpoint for users:

1 Launch the Configuration Manager.
The Configuration window appears.

2 From the scrolling list on the left side of the window select the Mountpoints icon ( ).

The Mountpoints configuration panel appears.

3 Click New to open the Mountpoint Permissions dialog.
The Mountpoint Permissions dialog (Figure 4-6) appears.

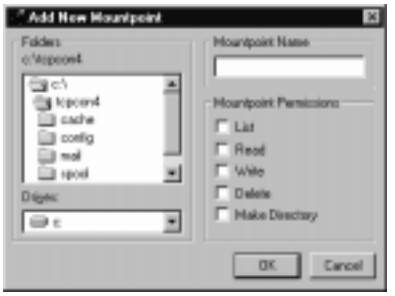


Figure 4-6. Setting mountpoint permissions

4 In the Directories area, choose a folder from the pop-up menu to act as the mountpoint for remote users connecting to your computer.

5 In the Mountpoint Name field, type a name for your mountpoint. You may want to name the mountpoint after the folder or user, or make up a name that you'll remember.

6 From the Mountpoint Permissions list, select options for this user.

- To allow the user to create new folders within the given folder, click Make Directory.
- To allow the user to alter existing files and create new files within the specified folder, click Write.
- To allow the user only to view a file's content, click Read.
- To allow the user to view lists of all the files in a given folder, click List.
- To allow the user to remove files from the folder, click Delete.

7 Click OK.

You are returned to the Mountpoints configuration panel.

8 Close the configuration window by clicking OK.

Your configuration is saved.

Configuring users for your server

Creating a user account

To create a new user account:

1 Launch the Configuration Manager.

The Configuration window appears.

2 From the scrolling icon list on the left side of the window, select the Users icon ().

The Users configuration panel appears.

3 Click New.

A dialog shown appears.

4 In the field provided, enter the user name for the new account.

This is the user name an FTP client uses to log on to your FTP server.

5 Click OK.

The new configuration appears in the scrolling list at the top of the Users configuration panel. The User configuration Panel reappears.

6 In the Password field, enter the password the user uses to log on to your FTP server. The password is masked by bullets (•) for security.

To give users access to specific mountpoints:

1. Open the Users configuration panel.
2. From the Accessible Mountpoints area, select the mountpoints where you want the specified user to have permissions by clicking the box to the left of the mountpoint name. To edit mountpoints or to create new mountpoints, “Selecting mountpoints for your FTP server” on page 4-10.

   To give certain users certain permissions for a given folder, and other users other permissions, you must create different mountpoints.
3. Close the configuration window by clicking OK.

   Your configuration is saved.

Sharing files over the network (NFS)

Your IntragyAccess NFS client for Windows provides transparent, shared access using the Network File System (NFS).

NFS is a protocol that allows a computer to access files on another computer as if the files were stored locally.

A client is a program or computer that requests services from a network or server. The client provides the user interface and performs some, or most, of the application processing.

A server is a computer or program designed to provide a service to a network used by multiple users. A server communicates with a client to handle the client’s input and output needs.

Functionally, NFS is composed of two parts: a client and a server. The NFS client enables your computer to access, manipulate, and print files on NFS servers as if the files were stored on your computer.

Your NFS client is accessible through File Manager. Configuration for your NFS client is performed through the Configuration module of IntragyAccess, and other options are set through the Connect Options dialog in Windows 3.1.

Accessing the NFS client configuration panel

The NFS client settings are located in the NFS Client configuration panel.All configuration panels are accessed through the Configuration module of IntragyAccess.

To access the NFS Client configuration panel:

1 Launch the configuration module by double-clicking the Configuration icon in the IntragyAccess group box in Windows 3.1.

The Configuration window (Figure 4-7) appears.

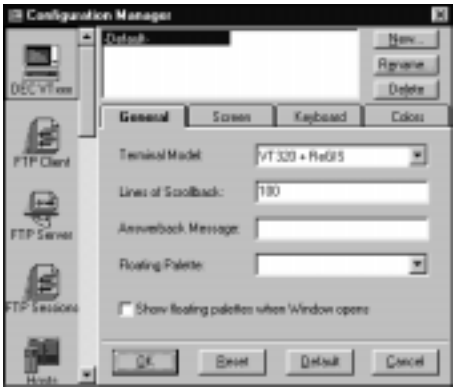


Figure 4-7. The Configuration window

2 From the scrolling icon list on the left side of the window, select the NFS Client icon ( ).

The NFS Client configuration panel (Figure 4-8) appears, and the Global Login settings are frontmost.

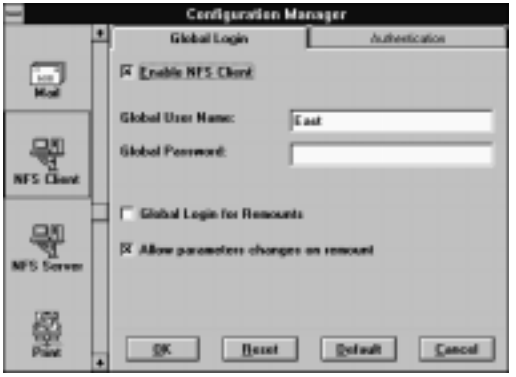


Figure 4-8. The NFS Client configuration panel

Enabling your NFS client and setting authentication information

Before you can use your NFS client, it must be enabled and you must enter the proper authentication information. Both of these tasks are performed through the NFS Client configuration panel.

For information on accessing the NFS Client configuration panel, see "Accessing the NFS client configuration panel" on page 4-13.

To enable your NFS client and set authentication information:

1 Open the NFS Client configuration panel.
Global login options are automatically displayed (Figure 4-9).

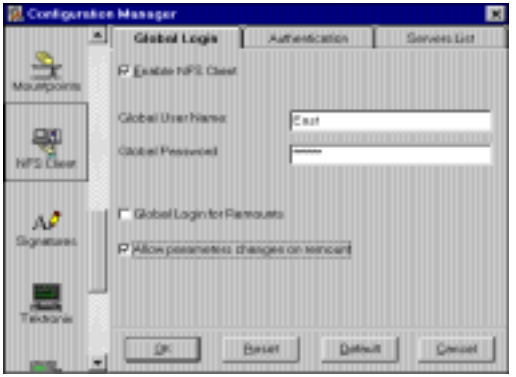


Figure 4-9. Enabling your NFS client

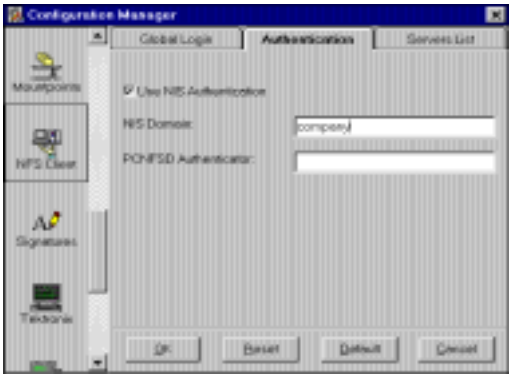
2 To enable your NFS client, click Enable NFS Client.

Your NFS client is available for use and can now be accessed through your Windows software.

To disable your NFS client, deselect Enable NFS Client. When the checkbox is empty ( ), your NFS client is disabled.

3 Click the Authentication tab.

Authentication options appear (Figure 4-10).



4-10. Setting authentication information

4 Select either NIS or PCNFSD as the authentication method for the NFS server you are connecting to.

- If the server you are connecting to uses NIS as its authentication method, click Use NIS Authentication, and type the domain name that your System Administrator has designated for NIS authentication on your network in the NIS Domain field.
- If the server you are connecting to uses PCNFSD as its authentication method, type the host name of the computer on your network that is responsible for all authentication in the PCNFSD Authenticator field.

  NIS (Network Information Service) is a user authentication and information service developed by Sun Microsystems.

  An NIS domain name is a unique name, assigned arbitrarily by a network administrator, that provides an administrative grouping of computers.

  PCNFSD (Personal Computer NFS Daemon) is a simple user authentication service for non-UNIX clients. There are currently two versions, PCNFSD version 1 and PCNFSD version 2.

5 Click OK.

Your changes are saved, and the Configuration window closes. You can now use your NFS client to make a connection to an NFS server. For information on connecting to an NFS server, see “Connecting to an NFS server in Windows 3.1” on page 4-16.

Your changes are also saved when you click another tab in the NFS Client configuration window or when you select another icon from the scrolling icon list.

Connecting to an NFS server in Windows 3.1

Your NFS client enables you to connect to an NFS server that you have access to on your network. You can use File Manager to set the direct path to the volume you want to mount or to browse and find a volume to mount.

A volume is a unit of storage, such as a folder or directory, that is located on the NFS server you are connecting to.

To mount a volume means to access the volume.

You must enable your NFS client and specify an authentication method for the server you are connecting to before you are able to connect to an NFS server. For

information on enabling your NFS client and setting an authentication method, see “Enabling your NFS client and setting authentication information” on page 4-14.

If you are unable to connect to a server, contact your System Administrator. The server may be down, or your System Administrator may not have given you proper access to that server.

To connect to an NFS server using File Manager:

1 In the Program Manager, open the Main group box.
The Main window appears.

2 Double-click the File Manager icon ( ).
The File Manager window (Figure 4-11) appears.

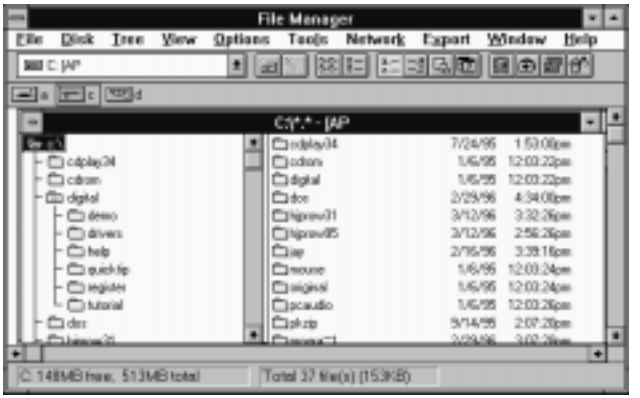


Figure 4-11. The File Manager window

3 From the Disk menu, choose Connect Network Drive.
The Network Connections dialog (Figure 4-12) appears with the next available drive displayed in the Drive field.

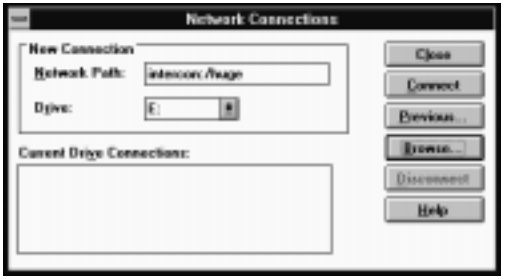


Figure 4-12. The Network Connections dialog

4 In the Network Path field, type the following:

```
<NFS server>:/<volume to mount>
```

If you do not know the path to the volume you want to mount, click Browse. In the resulting Browse dialog (Figure 4-13), type the name of the NFS server you want to mount in the Hostname field, and click Mount Info. Choose a volume from the Available File Systems scrolling list, and click Select. The path to the volume is automatically entered in the Network Path field of the Network Connections dialog. Proceed to Step 5.

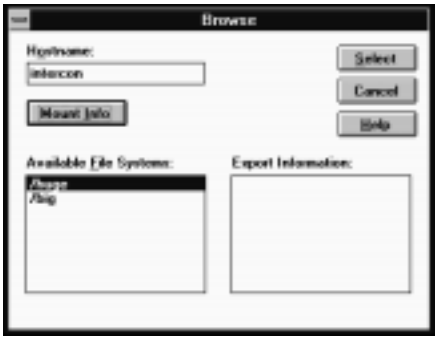


Figure 4-13. The Browse dialog

If you want to mount an NFS volume that you have previously mounted but do not remember the exact path, click Previous in the Network Connections dialog. In the resulting Previous Network Connections dialog (Figure 4-14), select the volume you want to mount from the Network Paths scrolling list,

and click Select. The path to the volume is automatically entered in the Network Path field of the Network Connections dialog. Proceed to Step 5.

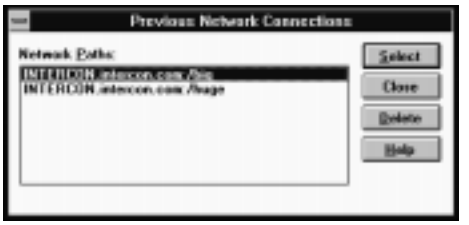


Figure 4-14. The Previous Network Connections dialog

5 In the Network Connections dialog (Figure 4-12), click Connect. The Connect Options dialog appears.

Figure 4-15. The Connect Options dialog

6 In the Username field, type the user name your System Administrator has assigned to you for accessing the NFS volume you want to mount.

7 In the Password field, type the password associated with your user name for the NFS volume you want to mount. Your password is masked by asterisks (*) as you type.

If you want your user name and password to automatically appear in the Username and Password fields, configure your global login settings in the NFS Client configuration panel. For information on the setting global login parameters, see "Setting global login options" on page 4-23.

8 In the Buffer Sizes area, type 4096 in both the Read and Write fields.

Note: The default for the Read and Write fields, 8192, is often too high for common networks. Lowering the buffer speed helps speed up the connection.

9 In the Default File Permissions area, define the types of access that the User (the owner of the file), the Group (specific users who have access to the file), and Others (anyone else who may encounter the file) can have to the files you put on the NFS volume you are mounting.

- To allow the contents of the file or directory to be viewed, click Read. No changes can be made to the contents of the file or directory under Read access.
- To allow the contents of the file or directory to be changed, click Write. The contents of the file or directory cannot be viewed under Write access.
- To allow a program to be run or a directory to be searched, click Exec.

10 To correctly view filenames that contain capital letters, click Enable Upper case as default file names.

Note: If Enable Upper case as default file names is not enabled, any capital letters that appear in a filename are represented by an escape sequence and are unintelligible to the user. If Enable Upper case as default file names is enabled, any lower case letters that appear in a filename are represented by an escape sequence and are unintelligible to the user.

11 If the NFS server you are connecting to has a Network Lock Manager daemon that supports DOS 3.1 file locking/sharing, click Enable DOS 3.1 Locking/Sharing.

Note: Contact your System Administrator for information on the file locking/sharing support for the NFS server you are connecting to.

12 If you are mounting an NFS volume that is a removable media on the server, for example a floppy disk or an external hard drive, click Connecting to removable media.

Enabling Connecting to removable media allows your NFS client to save directory and file information into a local cache file instead of having to rebuild the information each time you need it. This speeds up the display of information. If the removable media is disconnected or if the directory structure changes, then your cache information is invalid.

13 In the NIS Domain field, type the domain name that your System Administrator has designated for NIS authentication on your network.

14 In the Mount Type area, choose one of the following:

- If you are mounting this volume for immediate use, and do not want to have it automatically remounted each time Windows is started, click Temporary.
- If you want this volume automatically mounted each time Windows is started without having to type your user name and password each time, click Permanent (no Confirmation).
- If you want this volume automatically mounted each time Windows is started only after typing your user name and password, click Permanent (with Confirmation).

If you choose Permanent (with Confirmation) as your Mount Type and want the entire Connect Options dialog to be displayed each time the volume is automatically mounted (instead of typing only your user name and password) enable the Allow parameter changes on remounts option in the NFS Client configuration panel. For information on this option, see “Setting global login options” on page 4-23.

15 In the Maximum retransmissions field, type the maximum number of times you want your NFS client to resend information if the server does not respond to the initial request. The default value for this field is 3 times. Values for this field can range from 1 to 127.

16 In the Timeout for one transmission field, type the amount of time, in seconds, that you want your NFS client to wait before resending information if the server does not respond to the initial request. The default value for this field is 2 seconds. Values for this field can range from 1 to 14.

17 In the File Access area, define which type of access you have to the files on the NFS volume you want to mount.

– If you have been granted access both to view and to change the contents of files or directories on this NFS volume, click Read/Write.

– If you have been granted access only to view the contents of files or directories on this NFS volume, click Read Only.

18 Click OK.

The path to the volume appears in the Current Drive Connections scrolling list in the Network Connections dialog.

Figure 4-16. Mounting an NFS volume

19 Click Close.

The volume is identified by a network drive icon ( ), and its contents appear in the File Manager window.

Disconnecting from an NFS volume

Disconnect from an NFS volume when you no longer need to access the NFS server you are connected to.

To disconnect from a volume:

1 From the Disk menu, choose Disconnect Network Drive.

The Network Connections dialog appears.

2 From the Current Drive Connections scrolling list, select the volume you want to disconnect from, and click Disconnect.

3 You are disconnected from the NFS volume you selected.

Setting global login options

The Global Login options of the NFS Client configuration panel let you set default login preferences. These options directly affect the Connect Options dialog, and configuring them is not required to use your NFS client.

For information on the Connect Options dialog, see “Connecting to an NFS server in Windows 3.1” on page 4-16.

For information on accessing the NFS Client configuration panel, see “Accessing the NFS client configuration panel” on page 4-13.

To set global login preferences:

1 Open the NFS Client configuration panel.

Global login options are automatically displayed (Figure 4-17).

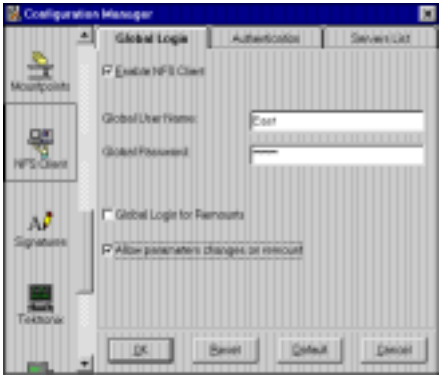


Figure 4-17. The NFS Client configuration panel

2 Make sure your NFS client is enabled.

3 In the Global Username field, type the name your System Administrator has assigned to you for the NFS servers you plan to connect to. This user name is entered as the default in the Connect Options dialog.

4 In the Global Password field, type the password associated with your user name for the NFS servers you plan to connect to. This password is entered as the default in the Connect Options dialog and is masked by asterisks (*).

Click Global Login for remounts if you want to automatically have your user name and password entered each time you remount a drive. This option affects your NFS client only if you choose Permanent (with Confirmation) in the Connect Options dialog.

Click Allow parameters changes on remount if you want to ensure that the entire Connect Options dialog appears each time Windows automatically mounts a drive at startup. If you do not enable Allow parameters changes on remount, only the user name and password dialogs appear on remounts. This option affects your NFS client only if you choose Permanent (with Confirmation) in the Connect Options dialog.

5 Click OK.

Your changes are saved, and the Configuration Manager window closes.

Your changes are also saved when you click another tab in the NFS Client configuration window or when you select another icon from the scrolling icon list.

Network Printing

5

LPR and NFS Print Client

Using your IntragyAccess LPR and NFS print client, you can print to any printer connected to a UNIX print server on your network, depending on what type of print server you are connecting to.

LPR (Line PRinter) is the protocol used to address a UNIX printer. It is also the UNIX command used to print a file to a printer.

NFS (Network File System) is a protocol that allows a computer to access files on another computer as if the files were stored locally.

Once your print client is enabled and your computer is connected to the network printer, printing to a network printer is as easy as choosing Print from the File menu of the application you are using.

A client is a program or computer that requests services from a network or server. The client provides the user interface and performs some, or most, of the application processing.

A server is a computer or program designed to provide a service to a network used by multiple users. A server communicates with a client to handle the client's input and output needs.

Accessing the Print Client configuration panel

The settings for your LPR print client are located in the LPR Client configuration panel. All configuration panels are accessed through the Configuration module of IntragyAccess.

There is no necessary configuration for NFS printing except enabling your NFS client.

To access the LPR Client configuration panel:

1 Double-click the Configuration icon in the IntragyAccess group box.
The Configuration window (Figure 5-1) appears.

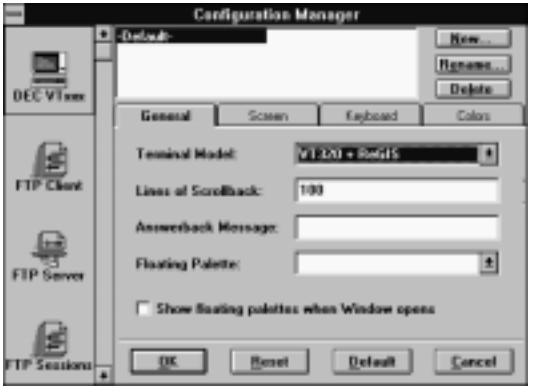


Figure 5-1. The Configuration window

2 From the scrolling icon list on the left side of the window, select the LPR Client icon ( ).

3 The LPR Client configuration panel (Figure 5-2) appears, and the Setup settings are frontmost by default.

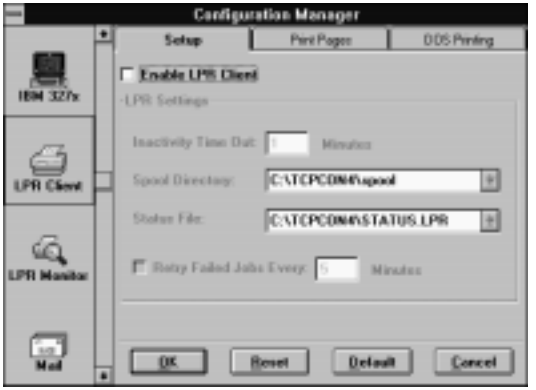


Figure 5-2. The LPR Client configuration panel

There are four buttons at the bottom of each configuration panel in the Configuration window. Table 5-1 lists these buttons and the actions they perform.

Table 5-1. The buttons in the configuration window

Button	Action
OK	Closes the window and saves your configuration changes
Reset	Reverts any settings you changed to the previously saved settings
Default	Changes the settings to the settings that were installed with IntragyAccess
Cancel	Displays a confirmation dialog if changes have not been saved, or closes the Configuration window if no changes have been made

Enabling print client and setting LPR options

Before you can use your LPR print client, it must be enabled. You also should check the preferences for the LPR settings.

To enable your LPR print client and check the LPR settings:

1 Open the LPR Client configuration panel.
LPR settings are automatically displayed (Figure 5-3).

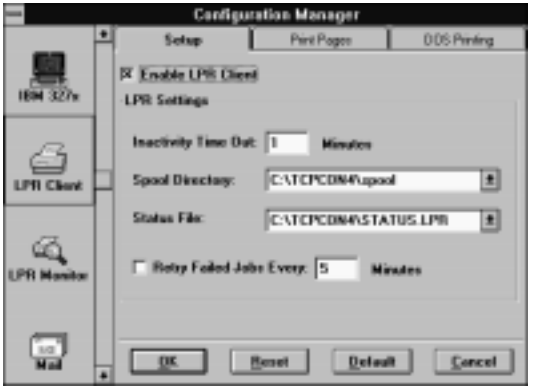


Figure 5-3. LPR settings in the print configuration panel

2 Click Enable LPR Client.
To disable your print client, deselect Enable LPR Client. When the checkbox is empty ( ), your print client is disabled.

3 In the Inactivity timeout field, type the amount of time, in minutes, that you want an active print connection to remain idle before it is automatically closed. The default setting for this field is 1 minute.

4 In the Spool Directory field, type the path to the directory you want used to store spool files created by your print client. The directory you installed your IntragyAccess software in is the default for this field.
A spool file is a temporary file that contains all the information necessary to send your print job to the printer.
If you are unsure of the path you want the file saved to, click the arrow to the right of the text field. In the pop-up menu that appears, choose Select a folder, then navigate though the Select a spool folder dialog (Figure 5-4) to

set the path for the spool file. You may click New to create an empty folder in which to save the file. Click OK in the Select a spool folder dialog when you have chosen the path you want.

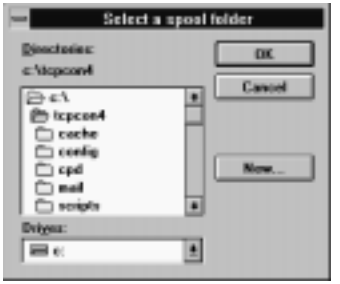


Figure 5-4. The Select a spool folder dialog

5 In the Status File field, type the path to the directory you want used to save the status file automatically created by your print client to show the status of network print jobs. The directory you installed your IntragyAccess software in is the default for this field.

If you are unsure of the path you want the file saved to, click the arrow to the right of the text field. In the pop-up menu that appears, choose Select a file, then navigate though the Select a status file dialog (Figure 5-5) to set the path for the spool file.Click OK in the Select a status file dialog when you have chosen the path you want.

Figure 5-5. The Select a status file dialog

6 If you want your print client to automatically resend print jobs that do not print, click Retry Failed Jobs Every, and type the amount of time, in minutes,

that you want your print client to wait before resending the job in the Minutes field. The default setting for this field is 5 minutes.

7 Click OK.

Your changes are saved, and the Configuration window closes.

Your changes are also saved when you click another tab in the LPR Client configuration panel or when you select another icon from the scrolling icon list.

Connecting printers on your network for LPR printing

After enabling your LPR print client in IntragyAccess, you need to connect your computer to printers on your network using Windows 3.1.

To connect printers for LPR printing:

1 In the Program Manager, open the Main group box.

The Main window appears.

2 Double-click the Control Panel icon ( ).

The Control Panel window appears.

3 Double-click the Printer icon ( ).

The Printers dialog (Figure 5-6) appears. Your default printer driver is listed in the Default Printer area, and other printer drivers that are installed on your computer are listed in the Installed Printers scrolling list.

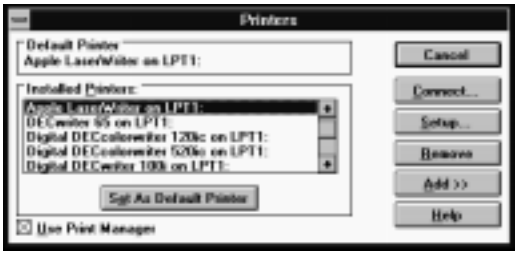


Figure 5-6. The Printers dialog

4 From the Installed Printers scrolling list, select the printer driver to be used with the printer you are connecting.

If the printer driver you need for the printer you are connecting is not listed in the Installed Printers scrolling list, click Add. The Printers dialog expands (Figure 5-7) to include a list of printer drivers you can install. Select a printer driver, click Install, and follow the necessary prompts for installation.

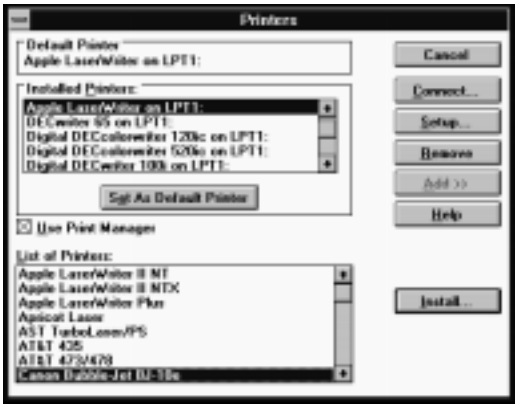


Figure 5-7. The expanded printers dialog

5 Click Connect.

The Connect dialog (Figure 5-8) appears.

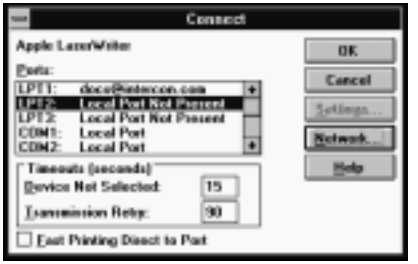


Figure 5-8. The Connect dialog

6 Click Network.

The Current Networks dialog appears.

7 From the Select Network scrolling list, select IntragyAccess LPR Driver.
The Printers-Network Connections dialog (Figure 5-9) appears.

Figure 5-9. The Printers-Network Connections dialog

8 To connect a new printer, click Add Printer.
The Network Printers dialog (Figure 5-10) appears.

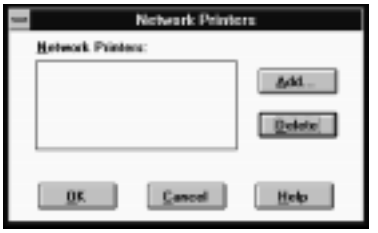


Figure 5-10. The Network Printers dialog

If you want to connect a printer that you have previously connected but do not remember the exact path, click Previous in the Printers-Network Connections dialog. In the Previous Network Connections dialog (Figure 5-11), select the printer you want to connect from the Network Paths scrolling list, and click Select. The path to the printer is automatically entered in the Network Path field of the Printers-Network Connections dialog (Figure 5-12). Proceed to Step 14.

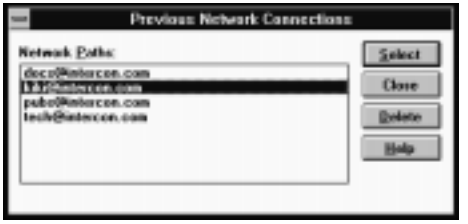


Figure 5-11. The Previous Network Connections dialog

Figure 5-12. The Printers-Network Connections dialog

9 In the Network Printers dialog (Figure 5-10), click Add.

The Network Printer dialog (Figure 5-13) appears.

Figure 5-13. The Network Printer dialog

10 In the Printer Name field, type the print queue for the printer you want to print to.

A print queue is a directory that holds output designated for the printer until the printer can receive it. It is also the name by which you access a printer.

The print queue for your printer can be found in the /etc/printcap file on the print server. If you do not know the name of the print queue for the printer

you want to add, ask your System Administrator for the official print queue name.

11 In the Hostname field, type the fully qualified domain name of the printer on your network. This is most commonly the host name of the computer acting as your print server.

12 Click OK.

The printer information entered appears in the Network Printers dialog, in the form of <printer name>@<host name>, as shown in Figure 5-14.

Figure 5-14. The Network Printers dialog

13 In the Network Printers dialog, click OK.

The printer information entered in the Network Printers dialog appears in the Network Path field of the Printers-Network Connections dialog (Figure 5-15).

Figure 5-15. The Printers-Network Connections dialog

14 From the Port pop-up menu, choose the port that you want this printer connected to. The default for this field is the next available port.

15 Click Connect.
The Configure LPT dialog (Figure 5-16) appears.

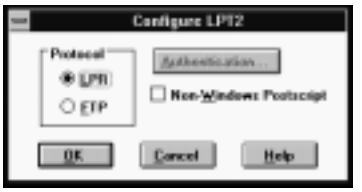


Figure 5-16. The Configure LPT dialog

16 In the Protocol area, click LPR.

17 If the printer you are connecting is not a Windows PostScript printer, click Non-Windows Postscript.

18 Click OK.
The printer you have connected is listed in the Current Printer Connections area of the Printers-Network Connections dialog (Figure 5-17).

Figure 5-17. The Printers-Network Connections dialog

19 In the Printers-Network Connections dialog, click Close.
The Connect dialog appears.

20 Click OK.
The Printers dialog (Figure 5-18) appears.

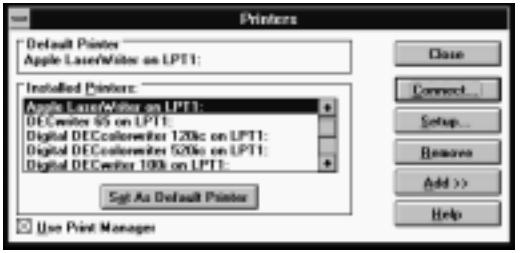


Figure 5-18. The Printers dialog

21 To set the selected printer as the default printer in your Windows applications, click Set As Default Printer.

22 To enable Windows Print Manager, click Use Print Manager.

When Print Manager is enabled, you can print several documents at a time. When Print Manager is disabled, you can print faster, but you have to wait until a document has finished printing before you can send another document to the printer.

23 Click Close.

The printer has been successfully connected. You can now use the Print option in any application in Windows 3.1 to print to this printer.

Disconnecting LPR printers

You may find it necessary to disconnect a printer that you have previously connected using Windows 3.1.

To disconnect an LPR printer:

1 In the Program Manager, open the Main group box.

The Main window appears.

2 Double-click the Control Panel icon ( ).

The Control Panel window appears.

3 Double-click the Printer icon ( ).

The Printers dialog appears.

4 Click Connect.

The Connect dialog appears.

5 Click Network.

The Current Networks dialog appears.

6 From the Select Network scrolling list, select IntragyAccess LPR Driver.

The Printers-Network Connections dialog appears.

7 From the Current Printer Connections scrolling list, select the printer and click Disconnect.

The printer is removed from the scrolling list and disconnected from the network with no confirmation.

Connecting printers on your network for NFS printing

After enabling your NFS print client in IntragyAccess, you need to connect your computer to printers on your network using Windows 3.1.

To connect printers for NFS printing:

1 In the Program Manager, open the Main group box.

The Main window appears.

2 Double-click the Control Panel icon ().

The Control Panel window appears.

3 Double-click the Printer icon ().

The Printers dialog (Figure 5-19) appears. Your default printer driver is listed in the Default Printer area, and other printer drivers that are installed on your computer are listed in the Installed Printers scrolling list.

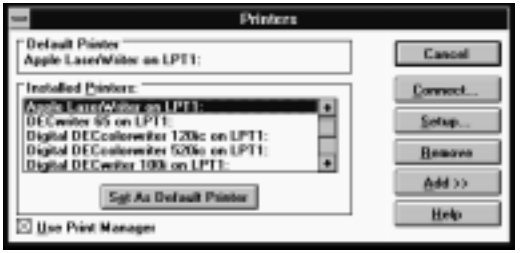


Figure 5-19. The Printers dialog

4 From the Installed Printers scrolling list, select the printer driver to be used with the printer you are connecting.

If the printer driver you need for the printer you are connecting is not listed in the Installed Printers scrolling list, click Add. The Printers dialog expands (Figure 5-20) to include a list of printer drivers you can install. Select a printer driver, click Install, and follow the necessary prompts for installation.

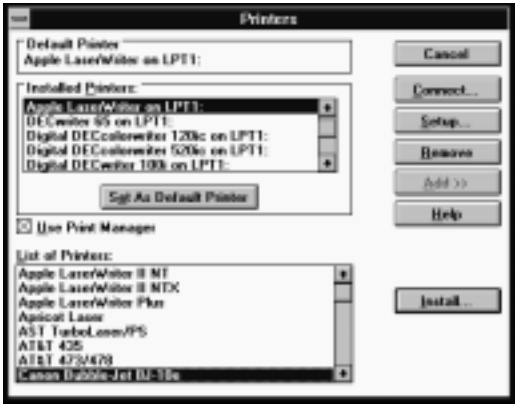


Figure 5-20. The expanded Printers dialog

5 Click Connect.

The Connect dialog (Figure 5-21) appears.

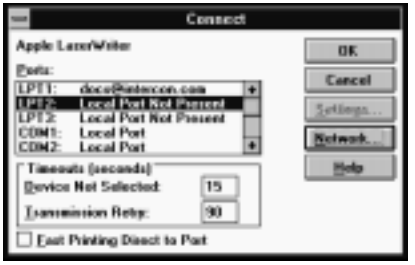


Figure 5-21. The Connect dialog

6 Click Network.

The Current Networks dialog appears.

7 From the Select Network scrolling list, select IntragyAccess For Windows NFS Driver.

The Printers-Network Connections dialog (Figure 5-22) appears.

If you want to use LPR as your print client, choose IntragyAccess For Windows Network Printer Driver, and see “Connecting printers on your network for LPR printing” on page 5-6 for information on this procedure for LPR print clients.

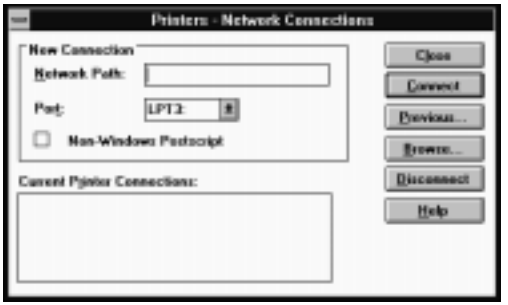


Figure 5-22. The Printers-Network Connections dialog

8 In the Network Path field, type the following:

```
<print queue for printer>@<host name of print
server>
```

A print queue is a directory that holds output designated for the printer until the printer can receive it. It is also the name by which you access a printer.

The print queue for your printer can be found in the /etc/printcap file on the server. If you do not know the name of the print queue for the printer you want to add, ask your System Administrator for the official print queue name.

If you do not know the path to the printer you want to connect, click Browse. In the Browse Printers dialog (Figure 5-23), type the name of the computer acting as your print server in the Hostname field, and click Printer Info. Select a printer from the Available Printers scrolling list, and click Select. The path to the printer is automatically entered in the Network Path field of the Printers-Network Connections dialog (Figure 5-25). Proceed to Step 9.

Figure 5-23. The Browse Printers dialog

If you want to connect a printer that you have previously connected but do not remember the exact path, click Previous in the Printers-Network Connections dialog. In the Previous Network Connections dialog (Figure 5-24), select the printer you want to connect from the Network Paths scrolling list, and click Select. The path to the printer is automatically entered in the Network Path field of the Printers-Network Connections dialog (Figure 5-25). Proceed to Step 9.

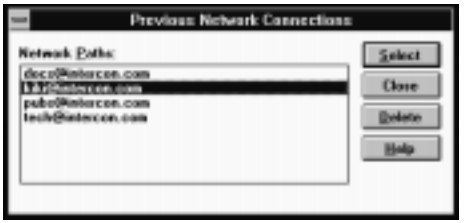


Figure 5-24. The Previous Network Connections dialog

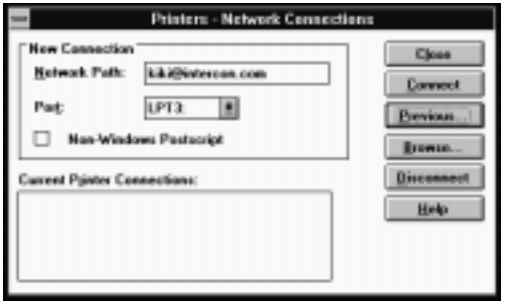


Figure 5-25. The Printers-Network Connections dialog

9 From the Port pop-up menu, choose the port that you want this printer connected to. The default for this field is the next available port.

10 If the printer you are connecting is not a Windows PostScript printer, click Non-Windows Postscript.

11 Click Connect.

The printer you have connected is listed in the Current Printer Connections area (Figure 5-26).

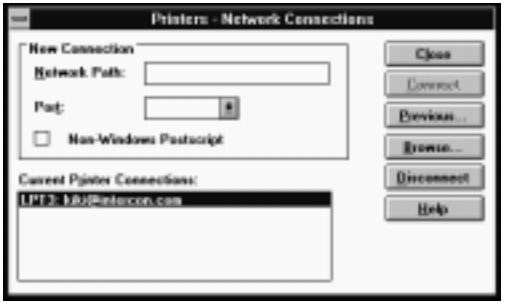


Figure 5-26. The Printer-Network Connections dialog

12 Click Close.

The Connect dialog appears.

13 In the Connect dialog, click OK.

The Printers dialog (Figure 5-27) appears.

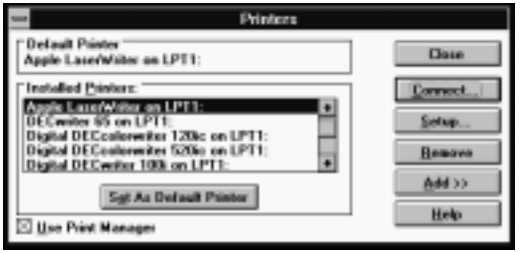


Figure 5-27. The Printers dialog

14 To set the selected printer as the default printer in your Windows applications, click Set As Default Printer.

15 To enable Windows Print Manager, click Use Print Manager.

When Print Manager is enabled, you can print several documents at a time. When Print Manager is disabled, you can print faster, but you have to wait until a document has finished printing before you can send another document to the printer.

16 Click Close.

The printer has been successfully connected. You can now use the Print option in any application in Windows 3.1 to print to this printer.

Disconnecting NFS printers

You may find it necessary to disconnect a printer you have previously connected using Windows 3.1.

To disconnect an NFS printer:

1 In the Program Manager, open the Main group box.

The Main window appears.

2 Double-click the Control Panel icon ( ).

The Control Panel window appears.

3 Double-click the Printer icon ( ).

The Printers dialog appears.

4 Click Connect.

The Connect dialog appears.

5 Click Network.

The Current Networks dialog appears.

6 From the Select Network scrolling list, select IntragyAccess For Windows NFS Driver.

The Printers-Network Connections dialog appears.

7 From the Current Printer Connections scrolling list, select a printer and click Disconnect.

The printer is removed from the scrolling list and disconnected from the network with no confirmation.

Configuring optional settings

Under Windows 3.1, you have many options that can be configured for your print client. The only required configuration is to enable your print client in the LPR Client configuration panel. All other configuration items discussed in this section do not have to be changed from their defaults for your print client to function.

Configuring your LPR print client to print multiple copies of a file

Through the LPR Client configuration panel, you can configure your print client to automatically print multiple copies of a file, even if the application you are printing from does not support printing more than one copy at a time.

To configure your print client to print multiple copies of a file:

1 Open the LPR Client configuration panel.

2 Click the Print Pages tab.

Printing options appear (Figure 5-28).

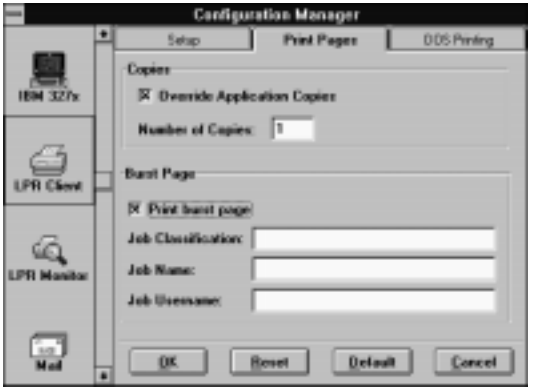


Figure 5-28. Configuring your print client to print multiple copies

3 Click Override Application Copies.

The Number of Copies field is enabled.

4 In the Number of Copies field, type the number of copies you want printed. The number entered in this field overrides the number of copies set in a Print dialog in any application you print from.

5 Click OK.

Your changes are saved, and the Configuration Manager window closes.

Your changes are also saved when you click another tab in the LPR Client configuration panel or when you select another icon from the scrolling icon list.

Configuring your LPR print client to print burst pages

Through the LPR Client configuration panel, you can configure your print client to automatically print a burst page before printing a file.

A burst page is a descriptive introductory page that is printed along with your document. The contents of this page depend on the server software installed on your print server.

For information on accessing the LPR Client configuration panel, see “Accessing the Print Client configuration panel” on page 5-1.

To configure your print client to print a burst page:

1. Open the LPR Client configuration panel.
2. Click the Print Pages tab.

   Printing options appear (Figure 5-28).
3. Click Print Burst Page.

   The Job Classification, Job Name, and Job Username fields are enabled.
4. In the Job Classification field, type a description that identifies the print job you are sending to the printer. If no information is entered in the Job Classification field, your user name is printed on the burst page by default.
5. In the Job Name field, type a name for the print job you are sending to the printer. If no information is entered in the Job Name field, the filename is printed on the burst page by default. If the application printing the file does not supply the filename, the job name is printed on the burst page as Untitled.
6. In the Job Username field, type your user name. If no information is entered in the Job Username field, LPR is printed on the burst page by default.
7. Click OK.

   Your changes are saved, and the Configuration Manager window closes.

   Your changes are also saved when you click another tab in the LPR Client configuration panel or when you select another icon from the scrolling icon list.

Configuring DOS printing options for your LPR print client and printing from DOS

You can use the LPR Client configuration panel to enable the DOS print redirector and configure DOS printing options. Printing is supported for DOS applications that run in a DOS window.

For information on accessing the LPR Client configuration panel, see “Accessing the Print Client configuration panel” on page 5-1.

To configure DOS printing preferences:

1. Open the LPR Client configuration panel.
2. Click the DOS Printing tab.

DOS printing options appear (Figure 5-29).

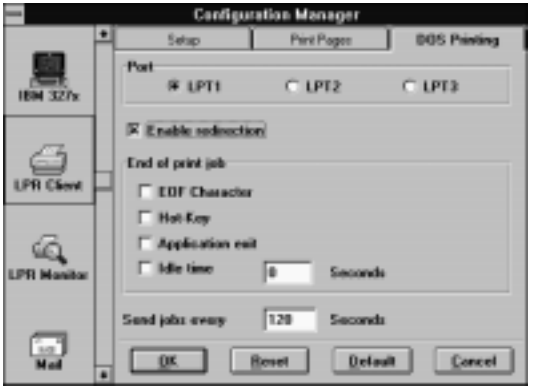


Figure 5-29. Configuring DOS printing options

3 In the Port area, select the port your printer is connected to by clicking LPT1, LPT2, or LPT3.

4 To enable DOS print redirection, click Enable Redirection.

The End of Print Job options are enabled.

5 In the End of Print Job area, specify your preference(s) for sending the end of print job signal to determine that a print job has ended.

- To have the end of the print job signal sent when the end of file character is encountered, click EOF Character.
- If you are printing binary files, do not click EOF Character since your file may contain end of file characters as part of its contents.
- To have the end of the print job signal sent when the application that sent the print job quits, click Application Exit.
- To have the end of the print job signal sent when no new information is received, click Idle Time and type the amount of time, in seconds, that you want to elapse with no new information before the end of print job signal is sent.
- In the Send Jobs Every field, type the amount of time, in seconds, that you want to elapse before a failed print job is automatically resent.

6 Click OK.

Your changes are saved, and the Configuration Manager window closes.

Your changes are also saved when you click another tab in the LPR Client configuration panel or when you select another icon from the scrolling icon list.

To print from a DOS box:

Type the following command at the DOS prompt:

```
copy <filename> lpt<port number>:
```

where filename is the name of the file you want printed, and lpt port number is the port you selected when configuring your DOS printing options in the LPR Client configuration panel.

The file is printed according to the specifications you configured.

LPD Print Server

Your network print server lets your computer act as an LPD print server and handle incoming print requests from LPR print clients.

LPD (Line PRinter Daemon) is a UNIX program that provides LPR services.

LPR (Line PRinter) is the UNIX command used to print a file to a printer.

Accessing the Print Server configuration panel

Print server settings are located in the Print Server configuration panel. All configuration panels are accessed through the Configuration module of IntragyAccess.

1 To access the Print Server configuration panel, double-click the Configuration icon in the IntragyAccess group box.

The Configuration window (Figure 5-1) appears.

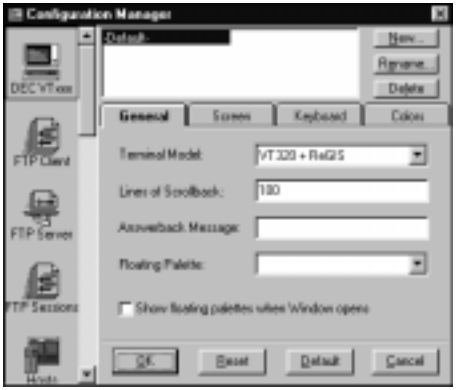


Figure 5-30. The Configuration window

2 From the scrolling icon list on the left side of the window, select  (the Print Server icon).

The Print Server configuration panel (Figure 5-31) appears, and the NetPrint Server settings are frontmost by default.

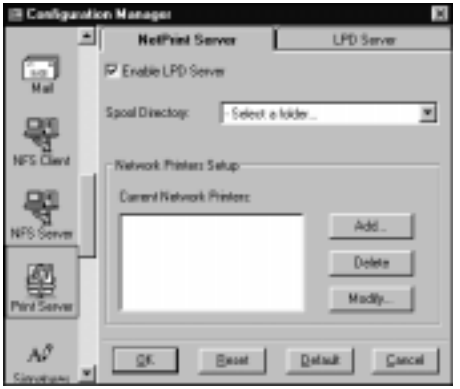


Figure 5-31. The Print Server configuration panel

Enabling your LPD print server and configuring printers

Your print server must be enabled and you must configure printers for your server before you can let users access your print server. Both of these tasks are performed through the Print Server configuration panel.

To enable your print server and configure printers for your server:

1 Open the Print Server configuration panel.

General print server settings are automatically displayed (Figure 5-32).

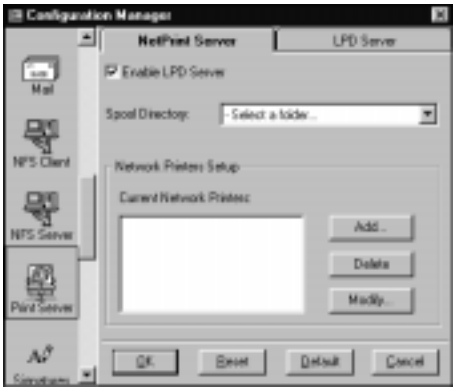


Figure 5-32. Enabling your print servers

2 To enable your LPD print server, click Enable LPD Server.

To disable your LPD print server, deselect Enable LPD Server. When the checkbox is empty ( ), your LPD print server is disabled.

3 In the Spool Directory field, type the path to the directory you want used to store spool files created by your print server. The directory you installed your IntragyAccess software in is the default for this field.

A spool file is a temporary file that contains all the information necessary to send your print job to the printer.

If you are unsure of the path you want the file saved to, click the arrow to the right of the Spool Directory field, and choose Select a spool folder. Navigate the Select a spool folder dialog (Figure 5-4) to set the path for the spool file. Click OK in this dialog to display the path you choose in the Spool Directory field.

Figure 5-33. The Select a spool folder dialog

4 To add a printer to the Current Network Printers scrolling list, click Add.

The New Network Printer dialog appears.

5 In the Network Printer Name field, type the official print queue name for the printer you are adding.

A print queue is a directory that holds output designated for the printer until the printer can receive it. It is also the name by which you access a printer.

The print queue for your printer can be found in the /etc/printcap file on the server. If you do not know the name of the print queue for the printer you want to add, ask your System Administrator for the official print queue name.

6 From the Windows Name pop-up menu, choose the printer driver that corresponds to the printer you are adding.

The printers listed in the Windows Name pop-up menu are the same as those listed in the Printers dialog in Windows 3.1. If the printer driver for the printer you are adding is not listed in the pop-up menu, you must install it on your computer using Windows 3.1. For information on installing a printer driver, see “LPR and NFS Print Client” on page 5-1.

7 If you want to add a form feed character to each print job, click Send Form Feed After Job. This option applies only to LPD printing and has no effect on NFS printing.

8 If you want to disable the printing of burst pages, click Never Print Burstpage. This option applies only to LPD printing and has no effect on NFS printing. If this item is selected, it overrides any preferences that the LPR client has configured regarding burst pages.

A burst page is a descriptive introductory page that is printed along with a document.

9 Click OK.

The printer you added is listed in the Current Network Printers scrolling list (Figure 5-34).

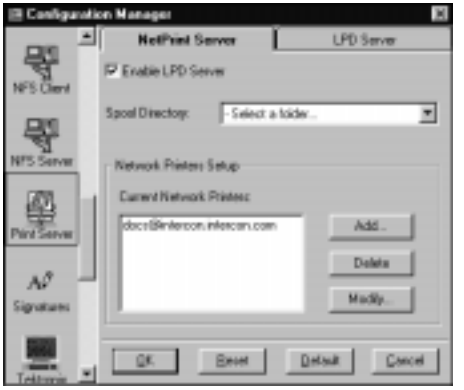


Figure 5-34. Adding a network printer

10 Click OK.

Your changes are saved, and the Configuration Manager window closes.

Your changes are also saved when you click another tab in the Print Server configuration panel or when you select another icon from the scrolling icon list.

Editing printer information

You may find it necessary to edit the information for a printer you have added to the Current Network Printers scrolling list.

To edit the information for a printer:

1 From the Current Network Printers scrolling list, select the printer you want to edit.

2 Click Modify.

The New Network Printer dialog appears with the information you configured for the selected printer.

3 Change the information as needed, and click OK.
Your changes are saved for the selected printer.

Deleting printers

You may find it necessary to remove a printer you have added to the Current Network Printers scrolling list.

To delete a printer:

1 From the Current Network Printers scrolling list, select the printer you want to delete.

2 Click Delete.
A confirmation dialog appears.

3 Click Yes.
The printer is removed from the Current Network Printers scrolling list.

Setting access restrictions for your LPD print server

You can set access restrictions to your LPD print server using the Print Server configuration panel after you have enabled your LPD print server.

To set access restrictions to your LPD print server:

1 Open the Print Server configuration panel.

2 Click the LPD Server tab.
LPD server options appear (Figure 5-35).

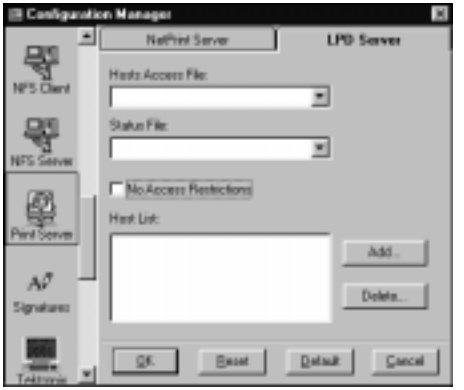


Figure 5-35. LPD server options

3 In the Hosts Access File field, type the path to the directory you want used to save the hosts.eqv file. The directory you installed your IntragyAccess software in is the default for this field.

The hosts.eqv file is a text file that contains the names of the hosts that can print to your print server.

If you are unsure of the path you want the file saved to, choose Select a file, and navigate the resulting dialog to set the path for the host access file. Click OK in the Directory Browse dialog to display the path you choose in the Host Access File field.

4 In the Status File field, type the path to the directory you want used to save the status file automatically created by your print server to show the status of network print jobs. The directory you installed your IntragyAccess software in is the default for this field.

If you are unsure of the path you want the file saved to, choose Select a file, and navigate the resulting dialog to set the path for the status file. Click OK in the Directory Browse dialog to display the path you choose in the Status File field.

5 Specify which LPR clients can access your print server to send print jobs.

- To allow any LPR client to connect to your computer and print to your LPD server, click No Access Restrictions.

  A + appears in the Host List scrolling list indicating that there are no access restrictions, and the Host List is disabled (Figure 5-36).

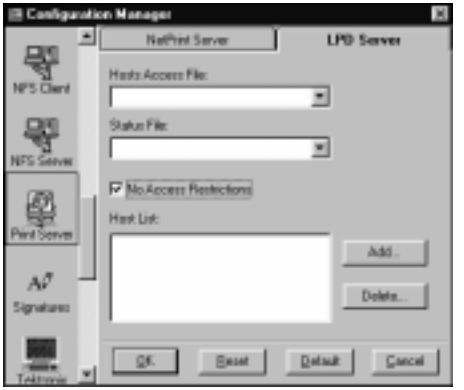


Figure 5-36. Allowing all LPR clients to access your server

If you decide that you want to restrict access, you need to deselect No Access Restrictions to enable the Host List scrolling list and to be able to define which users have access.

- To allow only specific LPR clients to connect to your computer and print to your LPD server, click Add. In the Hostname field of the Access Privilege dialog, type the fully qualified domain name of the computer you want to be able to send print jobs to your computer. Click OK.

  The name is added to the Host List scrolling list.

  Continue to add host names to the Host List until you have defined all the clients you want to be able to send print jobs to your computer.

6 In the Print Server configuration panel, click OK.

Your changes are saved, and the Configuration Manager window closes.

Your changes are also saved when you click another tab in the Print Server configuration panel or when you select another icon from the scrolling icon list.

Deleting host names from the host list

You may find it necessary to remove a host from the Host List scrolling list.

To delete a host name:

1 Select the name from the Host List scrolling list, and click Delete.

A confirmation dialog appears.

2 Click Yes.

The name is removed from the scrolling list and that host no longer has access to your print server.

3 Click OK.

Your changes are saved, and the Configuration Manager window closes.

Your changes are also saved when you click another tab in the Print Server configuration panel or when you select another icon from the scrolling icon list.

Using miscellaneous services

6

IntragyAccess includes the informational utilities Finger, Lookup Host, Lookup User, Ping, and Whois. This chapter explains how to obtain information about users logged on to remote hosts using those utilities.

Using Finger

This section discusses the Finger utility. Finger allows you to see the username on a particular host machine.

To use the Finger utility:

1 Access the Finger dialog by double-clicking the Finger icon in the IntragyAccess group box.

The Finger dialog (Figure 6-1) appears.

Figure 6-1. The Finger dialog

2 Complete the Finger dialog.

In the Hostname field, type the name of the host you want to obtain information about, and in the Username field, type the name of the specific user you want information about, if necessary.

Note: To send a continuous Finger request, click Finger Repetitively.

3 Click OK.

Information is displayed about the specified user or host.

Depending on the data entered in the Finger dialog, different information is displayed.

Using Ping

This section explains how to use the Ping utility to obtain information.

In Windows 3.1, the Finger utility is stack dependent. In other words, if you do not install the IntragyAccess stack during installation, you will not have access to the Finger utility.

To use the Ping utility:

1 Access the Ping dialog by double-click the Ping icon in the IntragyAccess group box.

The Ping dialog (Figure 6-2) appears

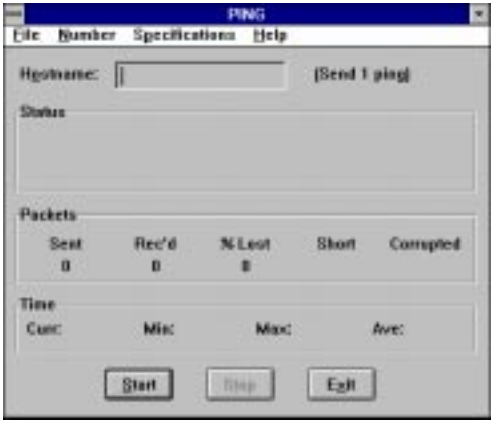


Figure 6-2. The Ping dialog

2 In the field provided, enter the name of the host you want to ping, or enter the IP address of the host you want to ping, and click Start.

Information about the specified host is displayed.

Using Whois

This section details how to use the Whois utility to obtain directory information.

For information about using Whois in Windows 95, see the documentation that came with your Windows software.

To use the Whois utility:

1 Access the Whois dialog by double-clicking the Whois icon in the IntragyAccess group box.

The Whois dialog (Figure 6-3) appears.

Figure 6-3. The Whois dialog

Complete the Whois dialog.

In the Whois Server field, type the hostname, or enter the IP address of a Whois server. In the Username field, type the name of the person or company you are seeking information about.

To use the default Whois server for your network, click Use Default Whois Server.

To send a continuous Whois request, click Do Repetitive Finds.

2 Click OK.

Information about the specified user is displayed.

Using Lookup utilities

This section describes how to use the Lookup Host and Lookup User utilities.

Using Lookup Host

This section explains how to use the Lookup Host utility to obtain information.

To use the Lookup Host utility:

1 Access the Lookup Host dialog by double-clicking the Lookup Host icon in the IntragyAccess group box.

The Lookup Host dialog (Figure 6-4) appears.

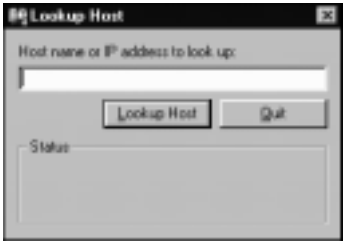


Figure 6-4. The Lookup Host dialog

2 In the field provided, enter the name of a host or an IP address.

3 Click Lookup Host.
The information is displayed in the Status area at the bottom of the window.

4 Click quit when you are done viewing the information.
The information window is closed.

Using the World-Wide Web

7

IntragyAccess Hotlist Viewer

IntragyAccess includes a Hotlist Viewer so you can save Web page shortcuts within IntragyAccess. IntragyAccess then passes the entry on to your Web browser to open the selection. To open the Hotlist Viewer, double-click the Hotlist Viewer icon in the IntragyAccess program group.

The Hotlist Viewer window appears (Figure 7-1).

Figure 7-1. The Hotlist viewer window

To add a Web page to the Hotlist:

1 In the Hotlist Viewer window, from the File menu, choose New.
The Hotlist item dialog appears (Figure 7-2).

Figure 7-2. The Hotlist Item dialog

2 In the Title field, type a name for the entry.

3 In the URL field, type the address of the Web page.

4 Click OK.

The Web page is saved to your Hotlist.

Opening a Web page using the Hotlist Viewer

To open a Web page using the Hotlist Viewer: Just double-click the name of the entry you want to open. A Web connection is made to the specified address.

Using Microsoft Internet Explorer

Microsoft Internet Explorer is a popular graphical Web browser that allows you to visit sites on the World-Wide Web (WWW). IntragyAccess provides an interface to Internet Explorer to allow you to save your favorite web sites in an IntragyAccess hotlist.

To start the Microsoft Internet Explorer, click (the Microsoft Internet Explorer icon) in the Internet Explorer program group.

Explorer starts and opens a connection to your home page. If Explorer fails to connect, there might be a problem with your Internet connection, or your home page server might be temporarily busy or unavailable.

Navigating Web Pages

This section describes how to move from Web page to Web page using the navigational features built in to the World-Wide Web.

Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks are clickable text or image items on a Web page. Clicking a hyperlink takes you to another Web page. Clicking and holding the mouse button down on a hyperlink gives you other menu options.

Text hyperlinks are highlighted and underlined. Some image hyperlinks might also be surrounded by a colored border. On a color monitor, Explorer displays hyperlinks as blue. After you click a hyperlink it becomes purple.

You can change hyperlink colors by choosing General Preferences from the Options menu, and then clicking the Colors tab.

URLs

Web pages and other items on the Internet have a unique (URL) Uniform Resource Locator. If you know the URL of a Web page you would like to visit, Explorer can connect directly to it.

To connect to a Web page by specifying its URL:

1 From the File menu, choose Open.
The Open Internet Address dialog (Figure 7-3) appears.

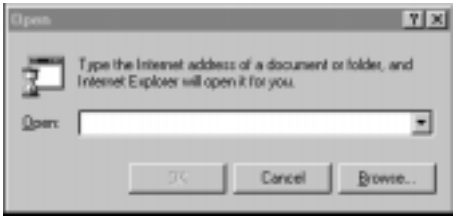


Figure 7-3. The Open Internet Address Dialog

2 Type the URL of the Web page, and click Open.

Explorer attempts to connect to the URL you have specified.

Using Explorer's Toolbar

The buttons at the top of the screen (Figure 7-4) are shortcuts for commands in Explorer's menus. You can choose not to see the toolbar by deselecting Show Button Bar in the View menu. Table 7-1 contains a description of each button on the toolbar.

Figure 7-4. Microsoft Internet Explorer's Toolbar

Table 7-1. Explorer toolbar buttons and descriptions

Toolbar button	Description
	Returns you to the page opened just before the page being viewed.
	Shows the page opened after the page being viewed.
	Stops the loading of a Page
	Refreshes the current page with a new downloaded copy.
	Returns you to your home page. To change your default home page

Table 7-1. Explorer toolbar buttons and descriptions

Toolbar button	Description
	Connects to a Microsoft Search page for searching the web for specific subjects.
	Opens the Favorites window, where you store links to your favorite pages.
	Prints the page to your selected printer.
	Makes text on the page appear larger or smaller.

Creating Favorites Lists

With Favorites lists, Explorer can remember the locations of your favorite Web pages.

To add the Web page being viewed to the Favorites menu, choose Add to Favorites from the Favorites menu. Explorer remembers the page and adds it to the Favorites menu.

To connect to a favorite Web page, select it from the Favorites menu.

To display the Favorites window, from the Favorites menu, choose Organize Favorites.

Renaming or deleting Favorites

You can make changes to favorites that you have added, and you can create favorites for pages you are not currently viewing.

To modify a favorite entry:

1 From the Favorites menu, choose Organize Favorites.
The Favorites window (Figure 7-5) appears.

Figure 7-5. The Organize Favorites window

2 Highlight the name or address you wish to change or remove from your Favorites list.

3 Click Rename to change the name of the Favorites entry.

4 Click Delete to remove the entry from your Favorites list.

5 Click Close.

To reorder favorites and folders and other items, drag and drop them into the desired order.

Changing Your Home Page

The Web page that Explorer opens at startup is your home page. You can change the home page to be your favorite starting point.

To change your home page:

1 From the View menu, choose Options.

The Options window (Figure 7-6) appears.

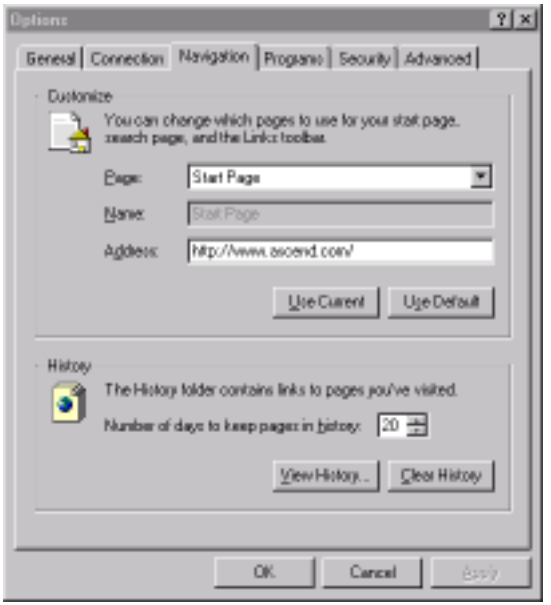


Figure 7-6. The Preferences Window

2 Click the Navigation tab.

3 In the Page area, choose Start Page from the pull-down menu.

4 In the Address area, type the URL for the page you want Explorer to open to each time you start it.

5 Click OK.

Explorer will use the URL you have chosen as the startup page.

DeskDial for Windows 3.1

A

DeskDial makes it possible for data-communications programs, such as terminal emulators and fax programs, to use a modem in a MAX as though it were a modem connected directly to the computer.

About DeskDial

Most products in the Ascend MAX family can include modems. These modems can accept incoming calls, such as calls from telecommuters connecting to a corporate network or calls from Internet users connecting to an Internet service provider. In addition, modems in a MAX 200 Plus, 1800, 2000, or 4000 series unit can make outgoing calls. DeskDial is software that lets terminal emulators, fax programs, and other data-communications programs use MAX modems for outgoing connections. It makes MAX modems look and work as though they were connected directly to a computer running a data-communications program.

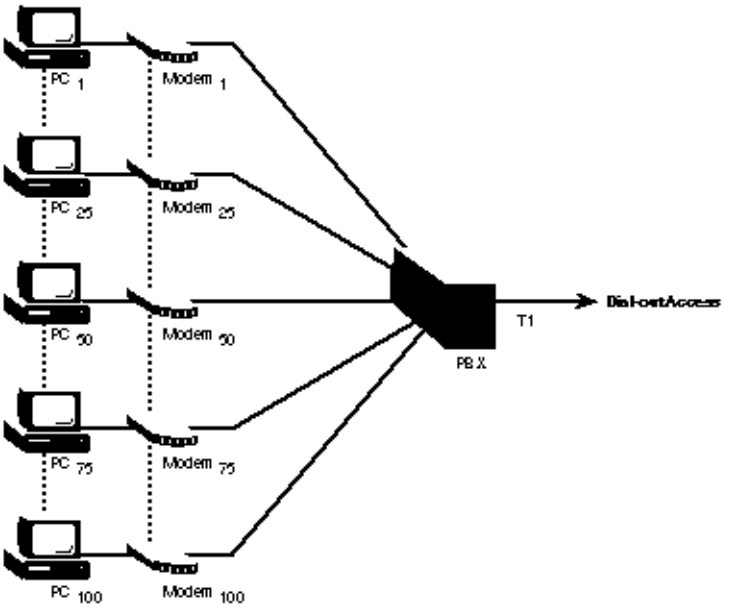
How DeskDial works

DeskDial creates a new COM port in Microsoft Windows that a data-communications program can connect to. For almost all of the operations the program performs, this COM port behaves just like one of the computer's built-in COM ports with a modem attached. When the program sends data to or gets data from this COM port, DeskDial uses a TCP/IP local-area network to transport the data to or from the MAX modem. The MAX and the computer running the program must be on the same local-area network.

Advantages of DeskDial

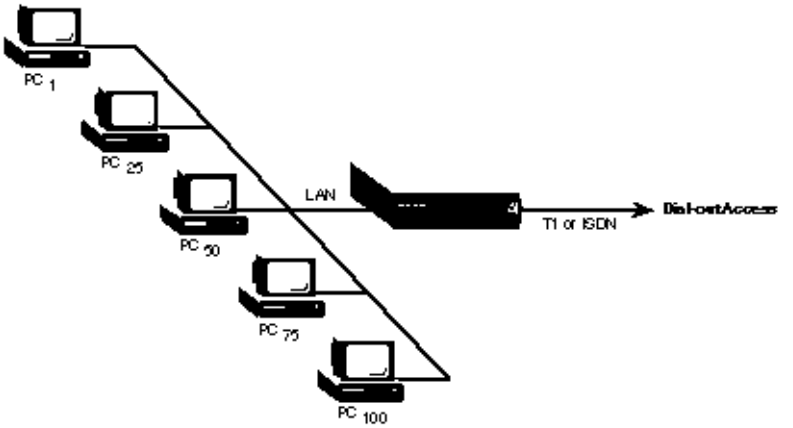
If many users in your organization need to make outgoing modem calls, one solution is to provide a modem and analog telephone line for each user, as shown in the following illustration. This, however, can be very expensive:

- You need to buy many individual modems.
- You need to pay monthly telephone bills for analog telephone lines that are frequently unused.
- Management of the lines is difficult.
- Support costs are typically high.



An alternative is to provide an analog modem pool that is shared by many users. Although this is normally much better than using individual modems, there is a better solution: using DeskDial with modems in a MAX, as shown in the next illustration. This solution has many advantages:

- Using digital modems in the MAX rather than analog modems eliminates problems with line noise and the slower throughput that results.
- You can use a single network connection to the MAX for outgoing calls rather than allocating an analog line from a PBX for each modem.
- You can centralize administration of modems using console-based management tools.
- Fewer wires and connections simplify troubleshooting.
- The MAX includes security features that let you control access to modems and your network.



Limitations of DeskDial

You can use DeskDial only for outgoing modem connections. You cannot use it for incoming connections to a data-communications program, such as incoming faxes.

You cannot use communications programs written for MS-DOS with DeskDial. You can, however, use MS-DOS communications programs with DeskDial (the earlier version of the software that works with IPX networks) if your local-area network supports Novell IPX network protocols.

Hardware requirements

Each computer that uses DeskDial requires an Ethernet connection to a local-area network. The network must use TCP/IP network protocols.

There must one or more of the following MAX units on the same local-area network:

- A MAX 1800, 2000, or 4000 series unit with a digital modem card and TCP/IP support.
- A MAX 200 Plus with one or more PC Card (PCMCIA) modems.

  Note: If a MAX 200 Plus has more than one modem, all the modems should be the same type. A data-communications program using DeskDial cannot specify which of the MAX 200 Plus modems to use, and using identical modems ensures that any modem initialization that is required will work for any of the modems.

See the Read Me file included with your version of DeskDial to find out what version of the MAX software is required.

To use fax software, the modems must have Class 2 fax capability. For a list of currently supported modems and their capabilities, see the Ascend World Wide Web site at

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http://www.ascend.com/
```

DeskDial works best when the computers and MAX are on the same segment of the local-area network (that is, with no bridges or routers between them) and when network traffic on the segment is not unusually high. The performance of DeskDial is often acceptable when there are one or more intervening bridges or routers, provided that the bridges or routers or heavy network traffic do not significantly delay the transmission of data. Delays in the transmission of data can reduce the maximum speed of a communications program. If the delays are severe, a communications program can lose its connection to the MAX modem.

Software requirements

You must use the correct version of DeskDial for your operating system. There are different versions for Windows NT, Windows 95, and Windows 3.1.

Caution: Using the wrong version of DeskDial for your operating system can cause serious problems, including damage to your system software.

To use DeskDial, a computer must have properly configured software for connecting to a TCP/IP network, such as the TCP/IP software included with Windows for Workgroups, NetManage Chameleon, or Ascend MAXLink Pro. The software must comply with the Windows Sockets 1.1 standard and use the Microsoft Transport Driver Interface (TDI).

The Windows 3.1 version of DeskDial supports 16-bit data-communications programs written for Microsoft Windows 3.1 or Windows for Workgroups (Windows 3.11). These programs must communicate with a COM port (such as COM1 or COM2) rather than directly with your computer's serial communications hardware. Nearly all communications programs written for Microsoft Windows communicate with a COM port; communications programs written for MS-DOS, which are not supported by DeskDial, do not.

Data-communications programs you use with DeskDial must also use hardware flow control (RTS/CTS) when communicating with a MAX modem. Most fax programs use software flow control (XON/XOFF) by default, and you must change this setting before using any of these programs with DeskDial. For information on configuring fax software for use with DeskDial, see Configuring a communications program to use DeskDial.

Fax programs you use with DeskDial must support Class 2 fax modems as well as hardware flow control. Fax programs that work with DeskDial for Windows 3.1 include:

- WinFax PRO from Symantec (formerly Delrina)
- QuickLink II from Smith Micro

If you are using DeskDial with a MAX 200 Plus, you can also use fax programs included with any PC Card (PCMCIA) modems that are supported by the MAX 200 Plus and that allow Class 2 fax operation. For a list of modems that are currently supported and to find out which ones support faxing, see

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http://www.ascend.com/products/max200plus/pcmcialist.html
```

on the Ascend Communications World Wide Web site.

Installing the software

To install the DeskDial software:

1. On the distribution disk or in the distribution directory, find and open the directory containing DeskDial for Windows 3.1.
2. In this directory, double-click the SETUP.EXE icon.
3. Follow the instructions that appear.

Configuring DeskDial

Getting information from your system administrator

Before configuring the DeskDial COM port or any communications programs, get the following information from your system administrator:

- The numbers of the COM ports on your computer and whether they are currently being used.

  Most computers have at least two COM ports, normally COM1 and COM2, and many have four. There is a COM port for each external serial connector that is currently enabled (most computers have two of these). There can also be COM ports for internal serial devices, such as an internal modem card or a bus mouse controller card.
- If there is more than one MAX on your local network, the name of the MAX to connect to.
- If the MAX is not in the same subnet as your computer, the IP address of the MAX.
- The immediate modem port to use on the MAX.
- Your user name, if a user name is required to use the MAX modem.
- A password, if one is required to use the MAX modem.
- If you are connecting to a MAX 200 Plus, the brand and model of the PC Card modems installed in it.

Configuring the DeskDial COM port

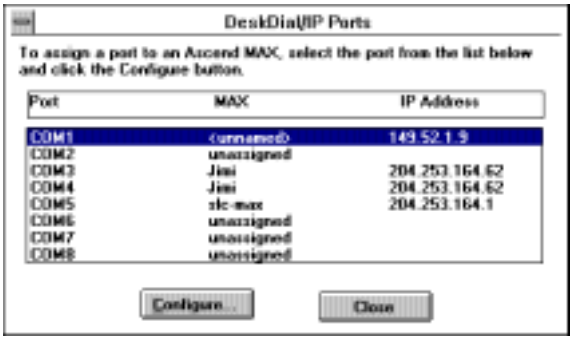
To configure the COM port DeskDial will use for MAX modems:

1 In the Program Manager, open the DeskDial program group if it is not already open.

The DeskDial program group window appears.

2 Double-click the Port Status and Setup icon.

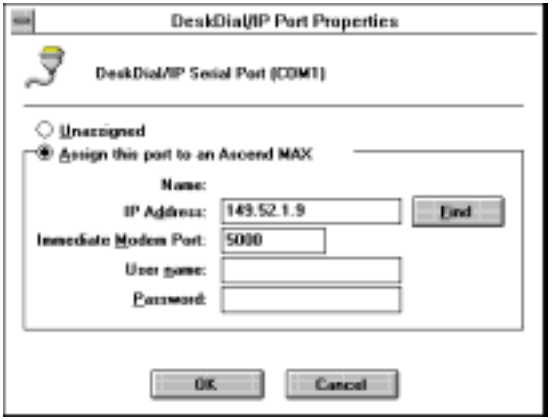
The DeskDial/IP Ports Window appears:



3 Select a COM port that is not currently used and then click Configure.

Note: Most computers have from two to four built-in COM ports. If you select one of the built-in ports, you cannot use the same port for a modem or other device. If you select a port that is not built in, DeskDial creates a new COM port for its own use, and the built-in ports remain available for other devices.

The DeskDial/IP Ports Properties window appears:



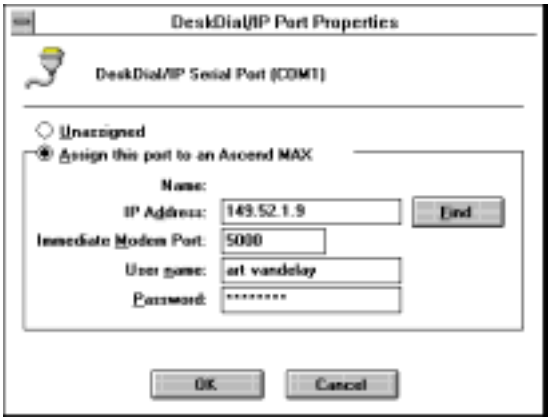
4 Click Assign this Port to an Ascend MAX.

5 Click the Find button to find a MAX on the local-area network.

6 When DeskDial finds the MAX, the Find MAXs window appears.

7 Click the name of the MAX you want to use name and click OK.

8 If it does not find the MAX you want to use, click Cancel to return to the DeskDial/IP Port Properties window.



9 Enter the unit's IP address in the IP address field.

10 Enter the number of the immediate modem port to use. In addition, enter a user name and password if they are required.

11 Click OK.

Configuring a communications program to use DeskDial

To configure a communications program to use DeskDial:

1 Where you specify the COM port for connecting the modem, enter the COM port number you specified earlier for DeskDial.

2 If you need to choose a modem type:

- If you are connecting to a MAX other than a MAX 200 Plus, choose Supra V.34, Zoom V.34, or Generic Rockwell Modem.
- If you are connecting to a MAX 200 Plus, choose the brand and model of the PC Card modems installed in the MAX 200 Plus.

Note: If the communications program does not include appropriate choices, you may need to enter a custom initialization string for your modem. To get this string, see the reference information for your modem or contact your system administrator or modem manufacturer.

3 Make sure that the initialization string for the modem includes a command to enable hardware flow control (RTS/CTS).

The modem string must include the command shown in the following table for the chipset used in the modem:

Chipset used in modem	Command to include in modem string
Rockwell (used in most inexpensive modems as well as the digital modems for any MAX other than the MAX 200 Plus)	`&K3`
AT&T	`\Q3`
US Robotics	`&H1&R2`

Enabling hardware flow control in WinFax PRO

To enable hardware flow control in WinFax PRO, include the following line in the [General] section of the file WINFAX.INI located in either the Windows directory or the WinFax directory:

```
HdwFlowControl=1
```

Configuring fax software for a Class 2 fax modem

You can use DeskDial to send faxes only if your fax software is configured to work with a Class 2 (or 2.0) fax modem. You cannot use fax software that supports only Class 1 fax operation. The following instructions explain how to configure QuickLink II from Smith Micro for Class 2 fax operation. To find out how to configure other fax programs for Class 2 fax operation, see the documentation for the program or contact the manufacturer.

Configuring QuickLink II for a Class 2 fax modem

To configure QuickLink II from Smith Micro for use with a Class 2 fax modem:

1 Install the program *but do not run it.*

Note: If you have already run the program, delete the SMSSETUP.DAT file in the QuickLink II directory before proceeding. Note, however, that this

deletes other information such as phone book entries and cover page settings.

2. Use EDIT or another text editor (not a word processor) to open the SMSSETUP.DAT file in the QuickLink II directory
3. Search for and delete all lines containing `ForceFaxClass`.
4. In the [Setup Options] section, find the following line:

   ```
   AvailableFaxClass=1
   ```

5. Change this line to

   ```
   AvailableFaxClass=7
   ```

Configuring a MAX for DeskDial

All MAX 200 Plus units support both DeskDial and DeskDial for IPX networks. To use DeskDial or DeskDial for IPX networks with any MAX other than a MAX 200 Plus, you must purchase the DeskDial option for the MAX if you haven't already. To obtain this option, contact your Ascend dealer.

To see if a MAX has the DeskDial option:

1. Use Telnet or the control port to connect to the MAX.
2. Press Command-L to display the configuration windows.
3. When the configuration windows appear, press the Tab key until the Sys Option window is highlighted.
4. Scroll down, either by pressing the Down arrow key or Command-N, until the Max Dial item appears.
5. If the value of the Max Dial item is Max Dial Inst, the MAX has the DeskDial option.

To make the modems in a MAX available to DeskDial:

1. In the Edit window of the VT100 interface, open the Ethernet > Mod Config > TServ Options menu.
2. Set Immediate Modem to Yes.
3. Set Imm. Modem Port to a value between 5000 and 65535 that is not already used to specify a TCP/IP port.

This can be any value in this range. When users configure DeskDial, this is the value they enter for Immediate Modem Port.

4 Set Imm. Modem Auth to the type of authentication required for using the modems.

Choose None if no authentication is needed, Global to use the same password for all users (no user name is required), or User to require both a user name and a password. If you choose User, DeskDial uses either a local connection profile or a RADIUS profile for authentication. If it uses a connection profile, it uses the value of the Recv PW parameter as the password rather than the Send PW parameter.

Note: Not all these authentication modes are available in MAX software earlier than version 4.6Ci17. See the Read Me file included with your version of DeskDial to find out what version of the MAX software is recommended.

5 If a password is required for either Global or User authentication, set Imm. Modem Pwd to Yes.

6 If you chose User as the value of Imm. Modem Access, you must enable modem dialout in the profile for each user to whom you grant modem access:

- In a Connection profile for the user, set Dialout OK to Yes.
- In a RADIUS profile for the user, set Ascend-Dialout-Allowed to Yes.

Configuring IntragyAccess Windows 3.1 stack

B

This chapter provides instructions for configuring the IntragyAccess stack to work in conjunction with Windows 3.1.

Enter the appropriate information in the table below as you go through the wizards that set up the Windows 3.1 TCP/IP stack. Writing this information in the table allows you to keep it for later reference.

Essential Information	Sample Information	Your Computer Information
Computer name	Patrick	
Domain name of computer	douglas.com	
IP address of computer, including: IP address subnet mask	 149.52.25.55 255.255.25.56	
IP address of DNS server	149.52.144.144 (optional)	
Subnet mask of network	255.255.254.0	

Essential Information	Sample Information	Your Computer Information
IP address of local gateway	149.52.25.255 (optional)	
Dynamic address	149.52.1.x	
Host name	laura	
DHCP (if necessary)	149.52.255.255	
BOOTP (if necessary)	149.52.255.255	

Table 7-2 shows four buttons that may be displayed at the bottom of the Stack Configuration window.

Table 7-2. Buttons in the stack configuration window

Button	Action
OK	Closes the window and saves your configuration changes.
Reset	Sets any parameters you have changed back to the settings that were last saved.
Default	Sets the parameters to the original settings that were installed with IntragyAccess.
Cancel	Displays a confirmation dialog if changes have been made and not saved, or closes the Stack Configuration window if no changes were made.

Choosing a driver

This section describes the available TCP/IP drivers necessary to configure the IntragyAccess stack.

NDIS Drivers

Ascend recommends the use of NDIS (Network Driver Interface Specification) drivers with v. NDIS driver parameters include an I/O address, software interrupts, and a driver name.

ODI Drivers

ODI is Novell's Open Data-Link Interface. To use an ODI driver, it must already be installed and configured with the correct hardware parameters specified in the NET.CFG file. If you have not yet installed and configured an ODI driver, refer to the documentation that accompanied your ODI driver.

ASI Drivers

ASI is IBM's Adapter Support Interface, also known as IBM LAN Support or IBM PC-LAN. To use an ASI driver, it must already be installed and configured with the correct hardware parameters specified. If you have not yet installed and configured an ASI driver, refer to the documentation that accompanied your hardware for instructions on setting up the ASI (or LAN Support) driver.

Packet Drivers

Packet driver parameters include an I/O address and software interrupts. Packet drivers must be installed and configured before creating an interface for them. If you have not yet installed and configured an ASI driver, refer to the documentation that accompanied your hardware.

Using the Interfaces configuration panel

You must create an interface for the driver you have chosen to use with the IntragyAccess stack. This section describes how to use the Stack Configuration

application to create the basic driver interface. After following these procedures, see the specific section on the driver you selected for further configuration.

An interface is a configured driver that is used by the TCP/IP stack. Some examples of drivers include NDIS, Packet, ODI, SLIP, and PPP drivers.

See the section of this chapter that corresponds to the driver you are configuring for information on those dialogs.

- To configure an NDIS interface, see “Setting up for an NDIS driver” on page B-8.
- To configure an ODI interface, see “Setting up for an ODI driver” on page B-11.
- To configure an ASI interface, see “Setting up for an ASI driver” on page B-12.
- To configure a Packet Driver interface, see “Setting up for a Packet driver” on page B-13.

To complete the Interfaces configuration panel:

1 In the IntragyAccess program window, double-click  (the Stack Configuration icon).
The Stack Configuration window (Figure 7-7) appears.

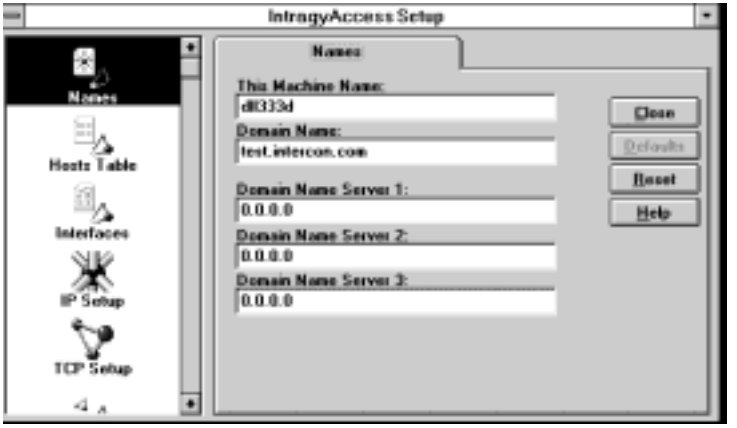


Figure 7-7. The stack configuration window

2 From the scrolling list on the left side of the Stack Configuration window, click  (the Interfaces icon).

The Interfaces configuration panel (Figure 7-8) appears, with interfaces options frontmost.

Figure 7-8. The Interfaces configuration panel

If you are configuring IntragyAccess for the first time, the Description and Driver Type fields will be empty.

3 To create a driver interface, click Add.

The New Interface dialog (Figure 7-9) appears.

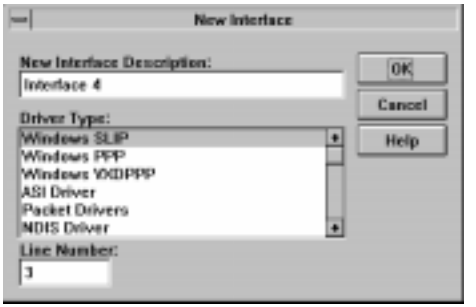


Figure 7-9. The New Interface dialog

4 In the New Interface Description field, type a name for the interface.

5 From the Driver Type scrolling list, select a driver type.

6 In the Line Number field, enter the number of timeouts you want the connection to establish.

A timeout is the amount of time software waits for a response from a local or remote host before giving up.

7 Click OK.

The Interfaces configuration panel reappears, and options are enabled for the driver selected in the Description field.

8 In the IP Address area, choose an IP address type by clicking one of the following:

– If the IP address of your PC is the constant specified in the IP Address field below, click Fixed.

– If the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway address are obtained from a BOOTP server's boot files, select BOOTP/DHCP. Specify the IP address of the BOOTP or DHCP server in the BOOTP Server Address field and the name of the BOOTP or DHCP server in the BOOTP Server

Name field. You can type 0.0.0.0 in these fields if you do not know the IP address or name of your BOOTP or DHCP server.

– If you do not specify a BOOTP or DHCP server name or IP address, requests are sent to the IP broadcast address 255.255.255.255

– If you want an IP address automatically assigned every time you access your server, click Dynamic.

9 In the IP Address field, enter your IP address.

If you chose Dynamic or BOOTP/DHCP, the IP Address field is grayed out.

A PC with more than one network connection may have more than one IP address. Be sure to type the address you want to use for this specific interface.

10 In the IP Address Mask field, define a subnetwork mask, or retain the default. The IP address mask is a four-part number, in the same format as the IP address.

If you chose BOOTP/DHCP, the IP Address field is grayed out.

11 From the Description pop-up menu, choose a pre-installed driver.

Only drivers that you installed appear in the Description pop-up menu.

For information on configuring for a SLIP or PPP connection, see "Configuring for a remote connection" on page B-15.

12 After selecting a driver from the Description pop-up menu, click the Advanced tab.

Advanced options appear.

13 To implement the currently displayed network interface, click Enable.

Note: This option is not available if the selected driver type does not support enabling/disabling.

14 To save your advanced changes, click the Interfaces tab.

The Interfaces configuration panel reappears.

15 Click Close.

Your configuration is saved, and Stack Configuration is closed.

To create an additional interface, click Add in the Interfaces configuration panel, and follow this procedure again. To edit an existing interface, select it from the Description pop-up menu and change its parameters to suit your needs. To delete a displayed interface, select the interface to be deleted, and click Remove.

Configuring for a local connection

This section outlines the procedures necessary to configure the IntragyAccess stack for use with an NDIS, ODI, ASI, or Packet driver.

If you are using a modem to connect to your network and need to configure a SLIP or PPP interface, see “Configuring for a remote connection” on page B-15.

Required

- Internet connection through your LAN
- Network adapter card successfully installed
- Successful installation of Windows 3.1 or Windows for Workgroups 3.11
- DHCP or similar server if you are using dynamic IP addresses

Strongly recommended

- A gateway computer that routes messages using the TCP/IP protocol
- A domain name server that translates between host names and IP addresses for your LAN
- A relay host used to transmit application-level messages, such as email over the Internet

A driver is software that links a standard operating system interface and a peripheral device, such as a printer or a modem.

Setting up for an NDIS driver

This section provides instructions for setting up an NDIS interface for use with the IntragyAccess stack.

To configure for an NDIS driver:

1 Open the Interfaces configuration panel (Figure 7-10).

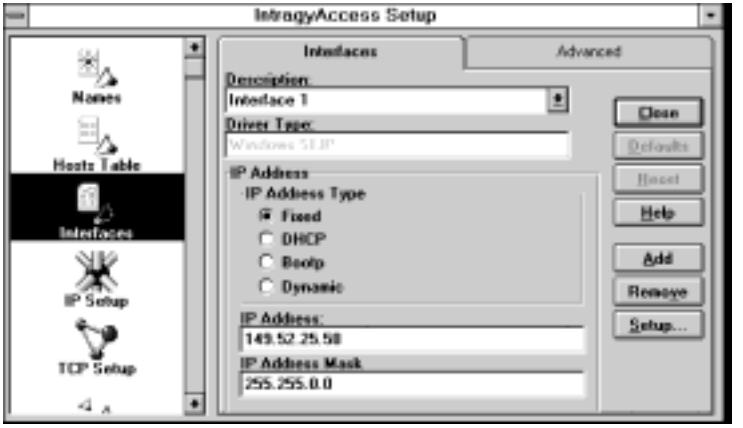


Figure 7-10. The Interfaces configuration panel

2 Click Add.

The New Interface dialog appears.

3 From the Driver Type scrolling list, select NDIS Driver.

A dialog appears, prompting you to specify where the NDIS driver can be copied from.

4 Insert the disk that accompanied your Ethernet card.

OR

Insert the IntragyAccess CD, and follow the prompts to copy the NDIS driver to your system.

Only use the IntragyAccess CD if you cannot locate the driver disk which accompanied your original Ethernet card.

If you are already loading an NDIS driver by another application, a dialog appears asking you if you want to use the existing driver.

5 After the NDIS driver is copied, a dialog (Figure 7-11) appears with the name of the driver listed in the DRIVERNAME field.

Figure 7-11. An Interface dialog

6 In the CHAINVEC field, enter a hexadecimal number in the range of 0x60 to 0x7f.

By default, the value `0x7e` is already entered. If you need more information, contact your System Administrator for assistance.

CHAINVEC is a software interrupt that enhances the performance of the TCP/IP Kernel. It is not hardware specific, and should not conflict with other software interrupts on your system.

7 To continue with your NDIS configuration, click Advanced.

The NDIS SETUP dialog (Figure 7-12) appears. The default settings for this dialog are Coexist with Novell deselected, and Use Netbind enabled.

Figure 7-12. The NDIS Setup dialog

8 To ensure coexistence between NetWare and IntragyAccess while using NDIS drivers, click Coexist with Novell.

Note: Only enable Coexist with Novell under directions from your System Administrator.

9 To bind the NDIS drivers together, click Use Netbind.

Netbind is a part of NDIS that joins the protocol and hardware drivers so they can work together. It should always be selected if IntragyAccess is

loading the NDIS driver as opposed to using an NDIS driver that is already being loaded by another application.

Note: If another application is already executing a Netbind, do not click Use Netbind.

10 Click OK.

The Interfaces configuration panel reappears with the NDIS driver configuration added.

Setting up for an ODI driver

This section provides instructions for setting up an ODI driver for use with the IntragyAccess stack.

To configure for an ODI driver:

1 Open the Interfaces configuration panel (Figure 7-13).

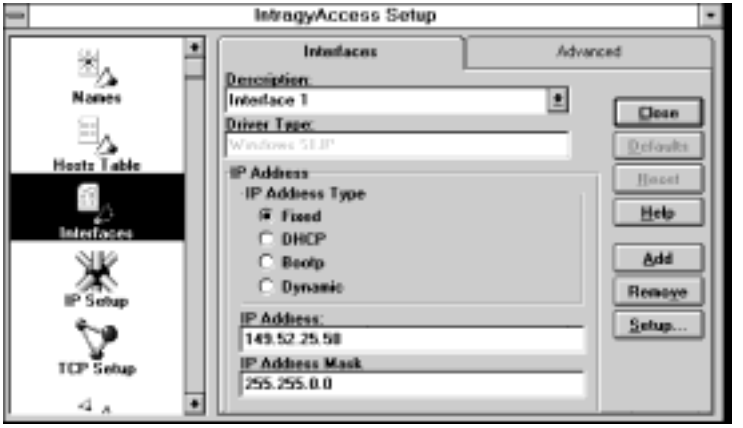


Figure 7-13. The Interfaces configuration panel

2 Click Add.

The New Interface dialog appears.

3 In the Driver Type scrolling list, select ODI.

4 Click OK.

The Interfaces configuration panel reappears.

5 Click Setup.

The Network Type dialog (Figure 7-14.) appears.

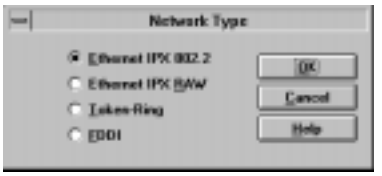


Figure 7-14. The Network Type dialog

6 Specify your local network type by clicking Ethernet IPX 802.2, Ethernet IPX RAW, Raw=802.3, or Token Ring.

Most networks use Raw=802.3. Contact your System Administrator if you are not sure which local network to specify.

7 Click OK.

The ODI Configuration dialog (Figure 7-15) appears.

Figure 7-15. The ODI Configuration dialog

8 In the text field, type the full path to your NET.CFG file.

9 Click OK.

The Interfaces configuration panel reappears with the ODI driver configuration added.

Setting up for an ASI driver

This section provides instructions for setting up an ASI interface for use with the IntragyAccess stack.

To configure for an ASI driver:

1 Open the Interfaces configuration panel (Figure 7-16).

Figure 7-16. The Interfaces configuration panel

2 Click Add.

The New Interface dialog appears.

3 From the Driver Type pop-up menu, choose ASI.

4 Click OK.

The Interfaces configuration panel reappears.

5 Click Setup.

A dialog appears, prompting you to specify the location of the driver you want to copy.

6 Locate the driver, and click OK.

The Interfaces dialog reappears with the ASI driver configuration added.

Setting up for a Packet driver

This section provides instructions for setting up a Packet driver interface for use with the IntragyAccess stack.

To configure for a Packet driver:

1 Open the Interfaces configuration panel (Figure 7-17).

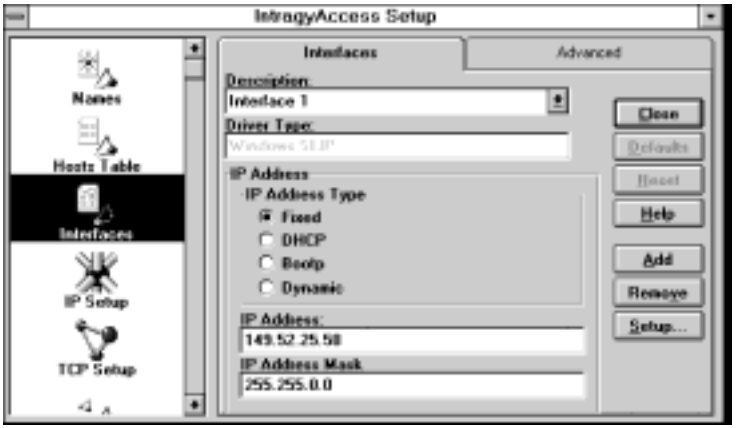


Figure 7-17. The Interfaces configuration panel

2 Click Add.

The New Interface dialog appears.

3 From the Driver Type pop-up menu, select Packet Drivers.

4 Click OK.

5 The Interfaces dialog reappears.

6 Click Setup.

A dialog appears, prompting you to specify the location of the driver you want to copy.

7 Insert the disk that accompanied your Ethernet card.

OR

Insert the IntragyAccess CD, and follow the prompts to copy the NDIS driver to your system.

Only use the IntragyAccess CD if you cannot locate the driver disk which accompanied your original Ethernet card.

8 Click OK.

The Interfaces dialog reappears with the Packet Driver configuration added.

Configuring for a remote connection

You must create an interface for SLIP or PPP drivers before using them with the IntragyAccess stack. You also need an existing SLIP or PPP account before using the SLIP or PPP modules.

If you connect to a local network and need to configure a network driver, see “Configuring for a local connection” on page B-8.

SLIP (Serial Line Internet Protocol) is a protocol that transports TCP/IP packets on serial lines. It is useful for networks that have PCs connected over modems or for networks that need inexpensive connections through serial ports. The SLIP protocol is also available on many UNIX systems that support TCP/IP.

PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) is a protocol that allows multiple local area network protocols to be used simultaneously over a modem line or other serial connection.

NFS cannot be used with SLIP or PPP. NetBIOS cannot be used with PPP.

As of the printing of this manual, IP is the only network protocol that is supported by IntragyAccess using PPP.

Required

- Internet connection through your Internet Service Provider (ISP)
- Modem successfully installed
- Successful installation of Windows 3.1 or Windows for Workgroups 3.11
- DHCP or similar server if you are using dynamic IP addresses

Strongly recommended

- A gateway computer that routes messages using the TCP/IP protocol
- A domain name server
- A relay host used to transmit application-level messages, such as email over the Internet

SLIP interface configuration

This section provides instructions for setting up a SLIP interface for use with the IntragyAccess stack.

For a description of the fields in the Interfaces configuration panel, follow the procedures in Section starting on page 3.

To configure for SLIP:

1 Open the Interfaces configuration panel (Figure 7-18).

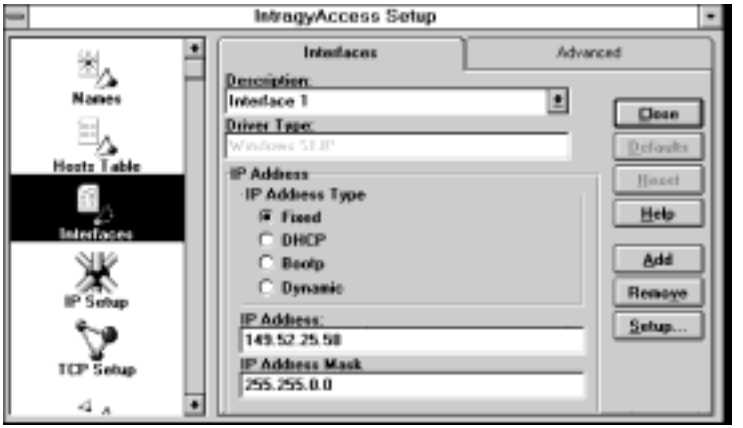


Figure 7-18. The Interfaces configuration panel

2 Click Add.
The New Interface dialog (Figure 7-19) appears.

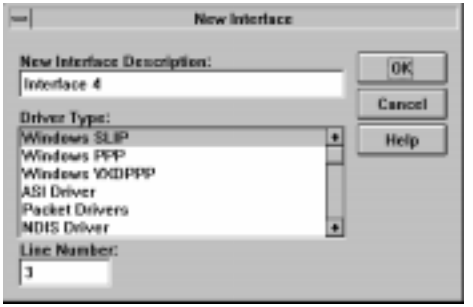


Figure 7-19. The New Interface dialog

3 In the Driver Type scrolling list, select Windows SLIP.

4 Click OK.

The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog (Figure 7-20) appears.

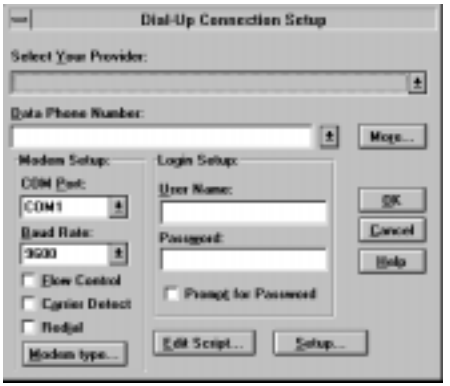


Figure 7-20. The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog

5 From the Select Your Provider scrolling list, choose a provider.

You are prompted for the location of the IntragyAccess script files. They are either on the IntragyAccess CD-ROM or on a separate disk that accompanied the IntragyAccess package. Proceed to *Step 7*.

Ascend pre-edits scripts for all ISPs listed in the Select Your Provider scrolling list. If you add a new ISP to the list, you have to manually create a script.

OR

At the top of the Select Your Provider pop-up menu, choose Add a New Provider.

The Define New Internet Service Provider dialog (Figure 7-21) appears.

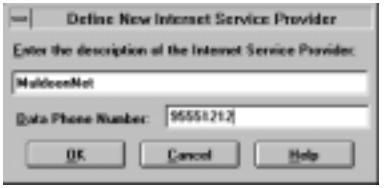


Figure 7-21. The Define New Internet Service Provider dialog

6 If you are adding a new ISP, enter the name and full telephone number of the ISP, and click OK.

The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog reappears, with the phone number automatically displayed in the Data Phone Number field.

7 From the COM Port pop-up menu, choose the appropriate COM port for the modem you will be using for this interface.

8 From the Baud Rate pop-up menu, choose the baud rate you want your modem to use.

9 In the Modem Setup area, choose from the following items:

- To specify hardware flow control, choose Flow Control.
- To request a confirmation of your remote connection, choose Carrier Detect.
- To have IntragyAccess redial if it receives a busy signal, choose Redial.

10 In the User Name field, enter your user name.

11 In the Password field, enter your password.

OR

In the Login Setup area, click Prompt for Password if you want IntragyAccess to prompt you for your password before establishing a remote connection.

12 To edit a dial-up script for use with your remote connection, click Edit Script.

The Script Editing dialog (Figure 7-22) appears.

Figure 7-22. The Script Editing dialog

13 From the Script Type area, choose from the following options:

- Initialize
- Disconnect

14 To edit a script, click Edit.
A script editing dialog (Figure 7-23) appears.

Figure 7-23. A sample script

For more information on scripts, see Appendix B, *Scripting Basics.*

15 Click OK.
The Script Editing dialog reappears.

16 Click OK.
The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog reappears.

17 To specify SLIP packet size, click Setup.
The SLIP Setup dialog (Figure 7-24) appears.

Figure 7-24. The SLIP Setup dialog

The default parameters in the Packet Size field should not need to be changed. For more information, contact your System Administrator.

18 In the Packet Size field, type the packet size you are sending.

19 If your ISP indicates it uses Compressed SLIP (CSLIP), click Compressed SLIP.

20 Click OK.
The Dial-Up Connection Script dialog appears.

21 To enter additional information about your ISP, click More.
The Factory Default Internet Service Provider Information dialog appears.

22 Enter the appropriate ISP information, and click Done.
The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog reappears.

23 Click OK.
The Interfaces dialog reappears with the SLIP configuration added.

PPP interface configuration

This section provides instructions for setting up a PPP interface for use with the IntragyAccess stack.

For a description of the fields in the Interfaces configuration panel, follow the procedures in Section starting on page 3.

To configure for PPP:

1 Open the Interfaces configuration panel (Figure 7-25).

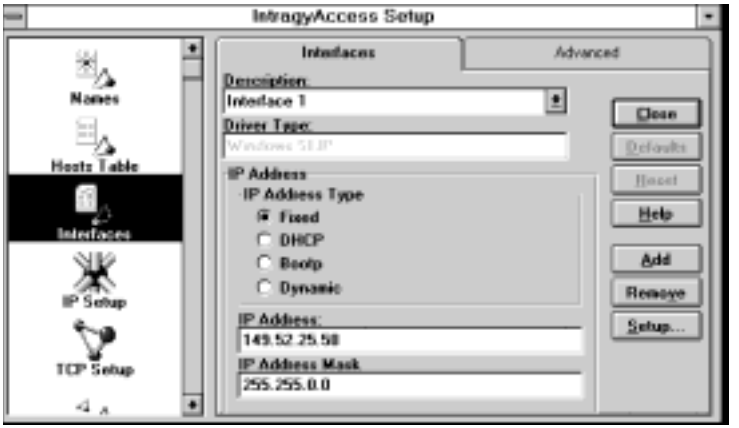


Figure 7-25. The Interfaces dialog

2 Click Add.
The New Interface dialog (Figure 7-26) appears.

Figure 7-26. The New Interface dialog

3 From the Driver Type scrolling list, select Windows PPP.

4 Click OK.
The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog (Figure 7-27) appears.

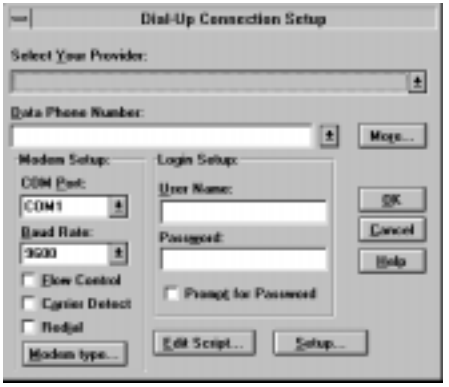


Figure 7-27. The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog

5 From the Select Your Provider scrolling list, choose a provider from the scrolling list.

You are prompted for the location of the IntragyAccess script files. They are either on the IntragyAccess CD-ROM or on a separate disk that accompanied the IntragyAccess package. Proceed to Step 7.

Ascend pre-edits scripts for all ISPs listed in the Select Your Provider scrolling list. If you add a new ISP to the list, you have to manually create a script.

OR

At the top of the Select Your Provider pop-up menu, choose Add a New Provider.

The Define New Internet Service Provider dialog (Figure 7-28) appears.

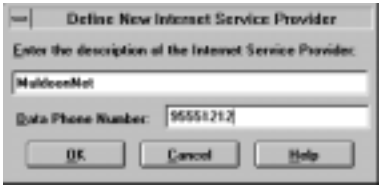


Figure 7-28. The Define New Internet Service Provider dialog

6 If you are adding a new ISP, enter the name and full telephone number of the ISP, and click OK.

The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog reappears, with the phone number automatically displayed in the Data Phone Number field.

7 From the COM Port pop-up menu, choose the appropriate COM port for the modem you will be using for this interface.

8 In the Modem Setup area, choose from the following items:

- To specify hardware flow control, choose Flow Control.
- To request a confirmation of your remote connection, choose Carrier Detect.
- To have IntragyAccess redial if it receives a busy signal, choose Redial.

9 In the User Name field, enter your user name.

10 In the Password field, enter your password.

OR

In the Login Setup area, click Prompt for Password if you want IntragyAccess to prompt you for your password before establishing a remote connection.

11 To edit a dial-up script for use with your remote connection, click Edit Script.

The Script Editing dialog (Figure 7-29) appears.

Figure 7-29. The Script Editing dialog

12 From the Script Type area, choose from the following options:

- Initialize
- Disconnect

13 To edit a script, click Edit.

A script editing dialog (Figure 7-30) appears.

Figure 7-30. A sample script

For more information on scripts, see Appendix B, *Scripting Basics.*

14 Click OK.

The Script Editing dialog reappears.

15 Click OK.

The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog reappears.

16 To specify specific PPP parameters, click Setup.

The PPP Parameters dialog (Figure 7-31) appears.

Figure 7-31. The PPP Parameters dialog

The default parameters in the PPP Parameters field should not need to be changed. For more information, contact your System Administrator.

17 To configure Link Control Protocol options, click LCP Options.

The LCP Configuration Options dialog (Figure 7-32) appears.

Figure 7-32. The LCP Configuration Options dialog

The default parameters in the LCP Configuration Options dialog should not need to be changed. For more information, contact your System Administrator.

18 Configure the necessary LCP options, and click OK.

The PPP Parameters dialog reappears.

19 To configure PPP counters and timers, click Counters and Timers.

The Counters and Timers dialog (Figure 7-33) appears.

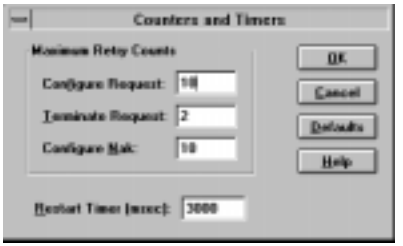


Figure 7-33. The Counters and Timers dialog

The default parameters in the Counters and Timers dialog should not need to be changed. For more information, contact your System Administrator.

20 Configure the necessary counter and timer options, and click OK.

The PPP Parameters dialog reappears.

21 Click OK.

The Dial-Up Connection Script dialog reappears.

22 To enter additional information about your ISP, click More.

The Factory Default Internet Service Provider Information dialog appears.

23 Enter the appropriate ISP information, and click Done.

The Dial-Up Connection Setup dialog reappears.

24 Click OK.

The Interfaces dialog reappears with the PPP configuration added.

Additional Windows 3.1 stack configuration

This chapter provides instructions for configuring additional items in the Intragy Access stack to work in conjunction with Windows 3.1.

There are several additional configuration panels located within the Stack Configuration window that require configuration to use Intragy Access for local and remote connections.

During installation, Intragy Access prompts you for your machine name, your IP address, the IP address of your gateway server, and the IP address of your DNS server. It then fills in this information in the appropriate Stack Configuration window.

Only change the information in these configuration panels if your System Administrator or Service Provider instructs you to do so. You, as the user of your machine, are the system administrator of your PC, unless otherwise indicated by your System Administrator.

Setting Names options

This section provides instructions for setting names options for Intragy Access.

To complete the Names configuration panel:

1 Open the Stack Configuration window Figure 7-34.

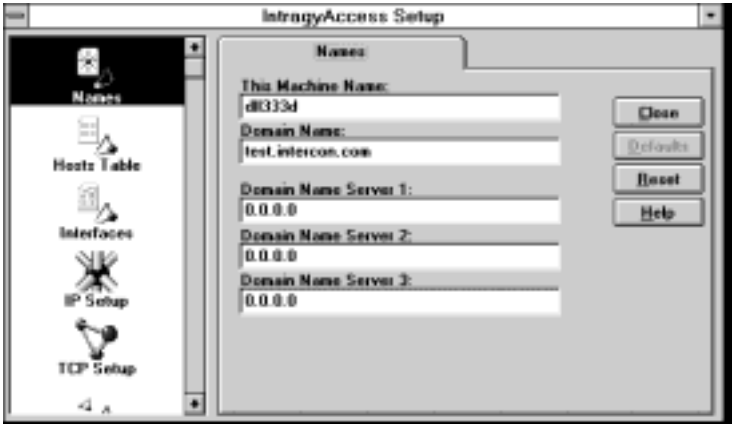


Figure 7-34. The Stack Configuration window with Names options displayed

By default, whenever the Stack Configuration window is opened, the Names icon is selected, and the Names configuration panel appears.

The fields in the Names dialog default to the information you entered in the Installation panel, which was displayed after you installed Intragy Access.

2 In the This Machine Name field, type the name of your computer.

Your machine name (also known as the host name) is a string of characters that serves as the unique name of your PC (not the fully qualified domain name).

3 In the Domain Name field, type the domain name of your machine.

Your domain name and machine name form your full Internet name, containing up to 255 letters, numbers, and special characters.

4 In the Domain Name Server 1 field, type the IP address for your main DNS server. Two alternate hosts can be specified as Domain Name Server 2 and Domain Name Server 3. If you do not have a DNS server or do not know its address, type 0.0.0.0 in this field.

5 If you need to configure another module, click the necessary icon on the left side of the window.

6 Your changes are saved, and options appear for the selected panel.

OR

Close the Stack Configuration window.

Your changes are saved.

Setting Hosts Table options

Host name resolution is provided in Intragy Access by using the Hosts Table configuration panel. Hosts tables are used to translate a host name into an Internet (IP) address. If your network does not provide a DNS server that resolves host names, Intragy Access resolves them using a hosts table. If a DNS server is running on your network, the hosts table is ignored.

Add additional entries to this field only if you are not running DNS.

If you add entries other than the two default entries, the entry for your DNS server will be ignored and Intragy Access will not be able to resolve host names outside of the host table.

Each line of the Hosts scrolling list represents a translation of a host name into an Internet address.

To complete the Hosts Table configuration panel:

1 Open the Stack Configuration window.

2 From the scrolling list on the left side of the window, select  (the Hosts Table icon).

3 Hosts table options appear (Figure 7-35).

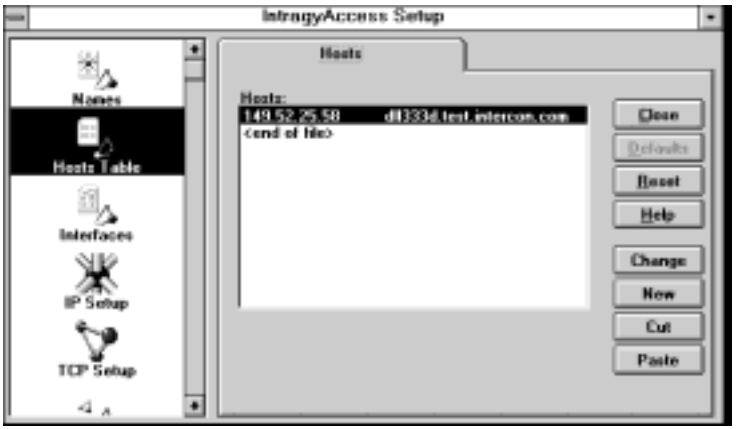


Figure 7-35. Hosts Table options

A loopback local host is automatically created with the address 127.0.0.1. It appears in the Hosts list in the Hosts Table dialog.

A loopback local host is a host that performs loopback testing. It transmits a signal that passes through the network and returns to the sending device. It is used for testing purposes only.

4 Select an existing translation to insert a new host translation directly above it.

OR

Select the <end of file> designation to insert a new host translation at the end of the list.

5 To add a host to the Hosts list, click New.

The Hosts Table Entry dialog (Figure 7-36) appears.

Figure 7-36. The Hosts Table Entry dialog

6 In the Official Name field, specify the official Internet name of the host.

The Official Name and IP Address fields must be complete before a host is added in the Hosts list.

7 In the IP Address field, specify the IP address of the host.

The IP (Internet Protocol) address is a unique number that identifies the network connection to the host. IP addresses consist of four numeric fields separated by periods (.), each field consisting of a decimal number in the range 0-255.

8 In the Aliases field, specify an alias for the host.

An alias is an additional and optional name used to refer to the host.

9 In the Comment field, enter any descriptive comments pertaining to the host. These comments are preceded by a number sign (#) in the Hosts Table configuration panel.

10 Click OK.

The Hosts Table configuration panel appears, and the new host appears in the Hosts list (Figure 7-37).

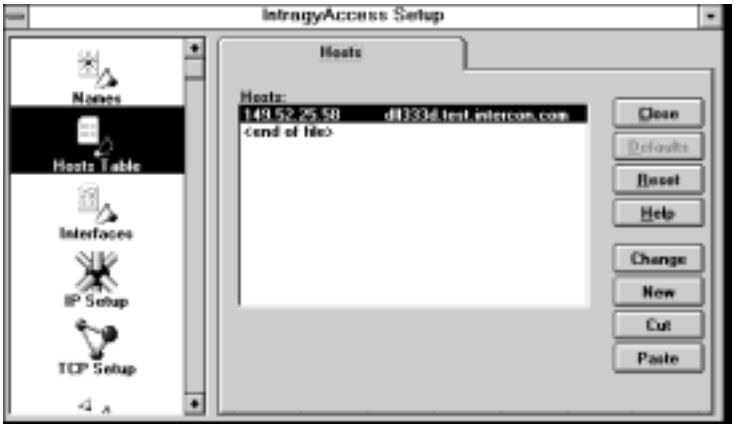


Figure 7-37. Hosts Table options

To delete a selected host name translation or to cut the translation for pasting elsewhere in the Hosts list, click Cut. To paste a previously cut host name translation immediately prior to the currently selected translation, click Paste. For fastest host name lookup, keep the most frequently used hosts at the beginning of the Hosts list. To reorder the hosts, use the Cut and Paste button.

11 If you need to configure another module, click the necessary icon on the left side of the window.

Your changes are saved, and options appear for the selected panel.

OR

Close the Stack Configuration panel.

Your changes are saved.

To edit a host in the Hosts list in the Hosts Table configuration panel:

1 In the Hosts list, select a host translation.

2 Click Change.
The Hosts Table Entry dialog appears.

3 Edit the information as necessary.

4 Click OK.
The Hosts Table dialog reappears, and the host translation is changed.

Setting IP options

This section provides instructions for setting IP setup options for Intragy Access.

Note: The only information you should alter in this field is the gateway information. All other settings should be left as the default settings unless otherwise instructed by your System Administrator.

To complete the IP Setup configuration panel:

1 Open the Stack Configuration window.

2 From the scrolling list on the left side of the window, select  (the IP Setup icon).
IP Setup options appear (Figure 7-38).

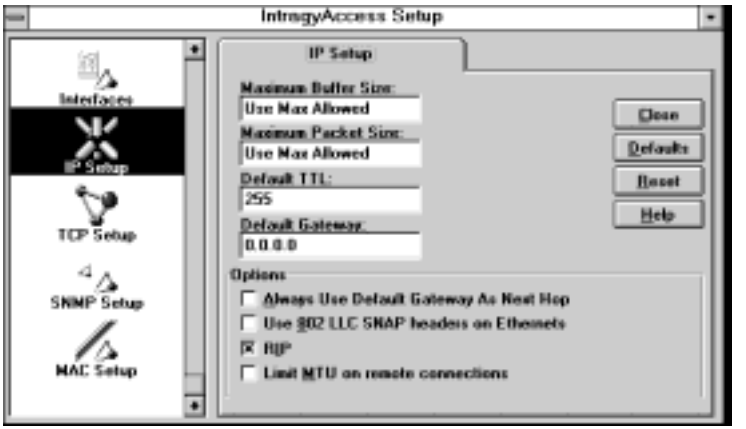


Figure 7-38. IP Setup options

3 In the Maximum Buffer Size field, specify the maximum number of bytes of data to be stored in a buffer. The default value is Use Max Allowed. Accepted values range from 64 to 4096.

- The typical buffer size for a SLIP driver is 1006.
- The typical buffer size for an Ethernet driver is 1500.
- The typical buffer size for a Token Ring driver is 2088.

4 In the Maximum Packet Size field, specify the maximum number of bytes allowed in an IP packet. The default value is Use Max Allowed. Accepted values range from 64 to 4096.

5 In the Default TTL field, specify the IP time-to-live value for each IP datagram. The default value is 255 seconds. Accepted values range from 1 to 255.

The *IP time*-to-live (TTL) value is carried in each IP datagram and determines how long the datagram is carried through the network before it is dropped. Each time the packet is routed through a gateway, the time the gateway spends processing the datagram is subtracted from the TTL value. If the time spent processing the datagram is greater than the value in the Default TTL field, the packet is dropped.

To prevent datagrams from circulating endlessly in the network, gateways will not pass along a datagram that comes in with a TTL of zero. The field should be left at its default value of 255 unless it is necessary to edit it.

6 In the Default Gateway field, type the IP address for your local gateway. If a gateway is not available, this value should be set to 0.0.0.0.

The local gateway address is the address of the nearest Internet router and is used by the Internet Protocol when the route of a packet is unknown.

The Internet router is the host used to get to network addresses not on your local network; that is, to all hosts that are not directly connected to your network.

7 If you have specified a local gateway and want this gateway to be used as the next destination for all packets, click Always Use Default Gateway As Next Hop. This box is typically left unselected.

The Always Use Default Gateway As Next Hop option is not available if you did not specify an address in the Default Gateway field.

8 If you want LLC SNAP headers in your 802.3 packets, click Use 802 LLC SNAP headers on Ethernets.

Contact your System Administrator to verify the selection of this item.

The Use 802 LLC SNAP headers on Ethernets option is not available if you did not specify Ethernet as your driver type.

9 To enable automatic gateway routing via the Routing Information Protocol, click RIP.

RIP (Routing Information Protocol) is an interior gateway protocol used by some UNIX systems to exchange routing information among a small number of hosts.

10 To limit the size of the packets you send to the size of their Maximum Transfer Unit, click Limit MTU on remote connections.

11 If you need to configure another module, click the necessary icon on the left side of the window.

Your changes are saved, and options appear for the selected panel.

OR

Close the Stack Configuration window.

Your changes are saved.

Setting TCP options

This section provides instructions for setting TCP setup options for Intragy Access.

No settings in this section should be changed from the default settings unless otherwise instructed by your System Administrator.

To complete the TCP Setup configuration panel:

1 Open the Stack Configuration window.

2 From the scrolling list on the left side of the window, select  (the TCP Setup icon).

TCP setup options appear (Figure 7-39).

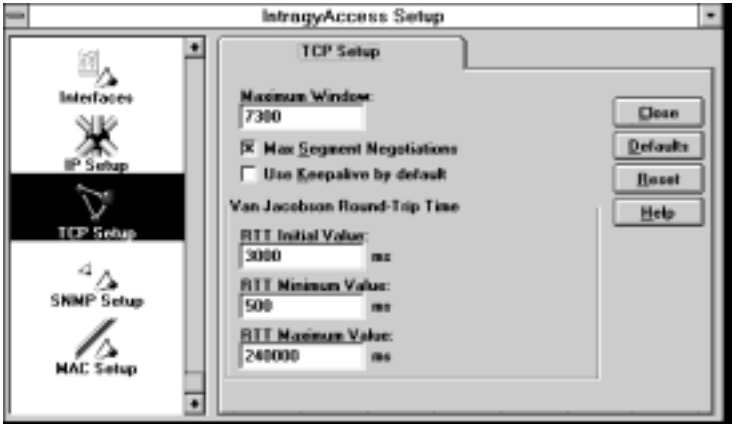


Figure 7-39. TCP Setup options

3 In the Maximum Window field, specify the maximum number of bytes for a TCP window to be used by the TCP peer levels. The default value for this field is 6144. Accepted values range from 1 to 65535.

4 If TCP maximum segment negotiations are required by your network, click Max Segment Negotiations.

5 To allow your computer to send out periodic messages to ensure that your connection is working properly, click Use Keepalive by default.

6 In the RTT Initial Value field, specify the amount of time, in milliseconds, for the initial round-trip time of your datagram. The default value is 3000 milliseconds. Accepted values range from 1 to 2147483647.

RTT (Round Trip Time) is the amount of time it takes a single datagram to leave a machine, reach its destination, and return to the source machine.

If your datagram is not delivered within the amount of time specified in the RTT Initial Value field, it is resent. Delivery is attempted for at least the amount of time specified in the RTT Minimum Value field but for no more than the amount of time specified in the RTT Maximum Value field.

The RTT values should be left at their defaults, unless your System Administrator determines otherwise.

7 In the RTT Minimum Value field, specify the amount of time, in milliseconds, for the minimum round-trip time of your datagram if it is resent. The default is 500 milliseconds. Accepted values range from 1 to 2147483647.

Your datagram is resent if the RTT Initial Time expires without the datagram being delivered.

8 In the RTT Maximum Value field, specify the amount of time, in milliseconds, for the maximum round-trip time of your datagram if it is resent. The default value is 240,000 milliseconds. Accepted values range from 1 to 2147483647.

9 If you need to configure another module, click the necessary icon on the left side of the window.

Your changes are saved, and options appear for the selected panel.

OR

Close the Stack Configuration window.

The changes are saved.

Setting SNMP options

The SNMP agent included in Intragy Access allows a remote network manager to monitor and maintain your network connection through a program called Network Manager. It allows managers to monitor the traffic that remote systems generate and, in some cases, allows modification of network parameters and tables on remote systems.

No settings in this section should be changed from the default settings unless otherwise instructed by your System Administrator.

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a network protocol used to monitor and control networks and hosts.

An SNMP Agent resides on a machine being monitored by an SNMP Manager. An SNMP Manager resides on a machine that monitors an SNMP Agent.

To complete the SNMP Setup configuration panel:

1 Open the Stack Configuration window.

2 From the scrolling list on the left side of the window, select  (the SNMP Setup icon).

SNMP setup options appear (Figure 7-40).

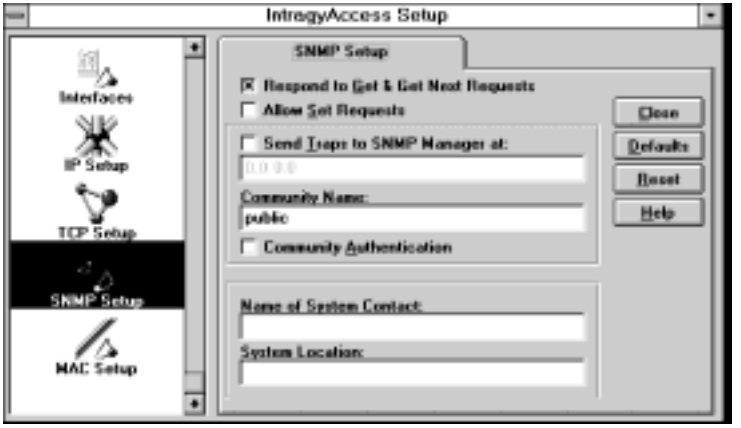


Figure 7-40. SNMP Setup options

3 If you want the SNMP agent to be capable of responding to queries from the network manager regarding values in the Management Information Base (MIB I and II), click Respond to Get & Get Next Requests.

MIB (Management Information Database) is a network data management standard used by SNMP databases. MIB specifies the data items a host or gateway must have and the operations that are allowed on the host or gateway.

4 If you want the network manager to be able to set values in the Management Information Base (MIB I and II), click Allow Set Requests.

5 If you want trap packets to be sent to a remote network manager, click Send Traps to SNMP Manager at.

Trap packets inform the network manager of events or changes within the local TCP/IP system. If 0.0.0.0 is entered as the address, no trap packets are generated even if Send Traps to SNMP Manager at is selected.

6 If Send Traps to SNMP Manager at is selected, type the address (in the field below the checkbox) of the host that the remote network manager uses to monitor the network.

7 In the Community Name field, type the name assigned for your set of SNMP agents and managers.

If Send Traps to SNMP Manager at is enabled, all trap packets sent from this host contain the name specified in the Community Name field.

8 To require all received SNMP packets to contain the name specified in the Community Name field, click Community Authentication.

9 In the Name of System Contact field, enter the name of the person responsible for the operation of this PC. In many cases, this will be your name.

10 In the System Location field, enter a description of the current location of this PC. In many cases, this will be the name of your company.

11 If you need to configure another module, click the necessary icon on the left side of the window.

Your changes are saved, and options appear for the selected panel.

OR

Close the Stack Configuration window.

Your changes are saved.

Setting MAC options

This section provides instructions for setting MAC options for Intragy Access.

No settings in this section should be changed from the default settings unless otherwise instructed by your System Administrator.

To complete the MAC Setup configuration panel:

1 Open the Stack Configuration window.

2 From the scrolling list on the left side of the window, double-click  (the MAC Setup icon).

MAC setup options appear (Figure 7-41).

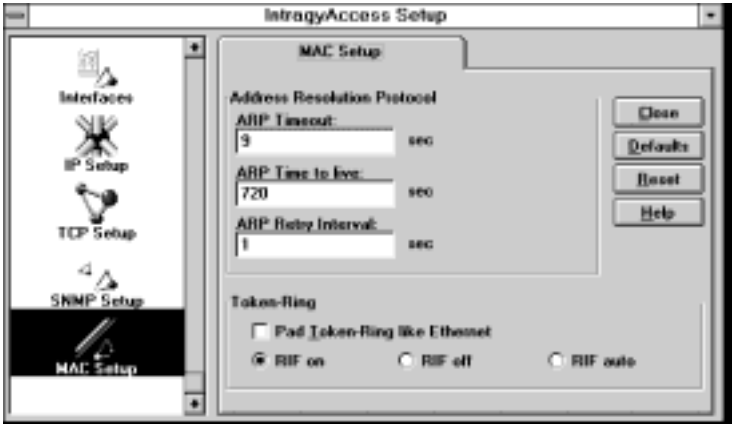


Figure 7-41. The MAC Setup dialog

3 In the ARP Timeout field, specify the amount of time, in seconds, an address resolution is attempted. The default value is 9 seconds. Accepted values range from 1 to 65535.

ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) is a protocol that allows a host to determine the physical address of a target host from the IP address. These hosts must be on the same physical network.

4 In the ARP Time to live field, specify the amount of time, in seconds, that an address is retained by ARP. The default is 720 seconds. Accepted values range from 1 to 65535.

Removing addresses from ARP forces the address to be looked up again and ensures that old and inaccurate data is not retained.

For best results, the ARP Time to live value should be an even multiple of the ARP Timeout value.

5 In the ARP Retry Interval field, specify the amount of time, in seconds, that the system waits between successive attempts at resolving the address. The default value is 1 second. Accepted values range from 1 to 65535.

Multiple requests for information are sent out until the system gets an answer or until the amount of time entered in the ARP Timeout field is reached.

6 To make the size of each Token Ring packet you send consistent, click Pad Token-Ring like Ethernet.

7 Specify when RIF is used by clicking RIF on, RIF off, or RIF auto.

- To enable RIF for all messages, click RIF on.
- To disable RIF for all messages, click RIF off.
- To enable your Token Ring driver to automatically use RIF when necessary, click RIF auto.

  RIF (Routing Information Field) is a protocol that allows your machine to determine what route a message follows to arrive at its final destination.

8 If you need to configure another module, click the necessary icon on the left side of the window.

Your changes are saved, and options appear for the selected panel.

OR

Close the Stack Configuration window.

Your changes are saved.

Glossary

alias—An additional and optional name used to refer to the host.

ARP—Address Resolution Protocol. Address Resolution Protocol. This portion of the TCP/IP protocol maps an IP address to the physical address (Ethernet Address) of the PC that it is on, helping to identify PCs on an Ethernet LAN. See also Ethernet, TCP/IP, and proxy ARP.

ASI—Asynchronous SCSI Interface. A type of driver commonly used in LAN environments. See also SCSI.

baud—The signalling rate of a line. It is the number of transitions that are made per second. Not the same as bps.

baud rate—The speed at which information is transferred through a serial port.

boot—To start or restart your computer.

BOOTP—BOOTstrap Protocol. A protocol that provides a way for a host to find its IP address. It also provides the address of a bootserver, of an intervening gateway (if present), the subnet mask, and addresses of domain name servers. Compare with RARP server.

bps—Bits per second. A measure of the rate of data transmission. Not the same as baud.

character—Any symbol that has a widely understood meaning and can convey information. Some characters (such as letters, numbers, and punctuation) can be displayed on the monitor screen and printed on a printer. Compare with *control character.*

character set—A group of unique symbols and codes.

client—A program or computer that requests services from a network or server. The client provides the user interface and performs some or most of the application processing. See also *server.*

client-server—The methodology of interaction between hosts in a distributed system in which one host sends a request to another host and waits for a response. The client is the originator of the request, the server is the responder.

command prompt—The characters displayed at the beginning of the command line that indicate your computer is ready to receive input. Also known as an MS-DOS prompt.

connection—A path that provides reliable delivery stream service between two protocol modules.

control character—A non-printing character used to control or modify the way information is printed or displayed. Also called *control code*.

data bit—The number of bits used to represent a single character.

dialing—Connecting to a network by using a modem, which dials over a standard telephone line.

DDP-IP—An AppleTalk-to-Ethernet (or other network) gateway that supports TCP/IP and AppleTalk protocols, and can understand IP packets encapsulated inside AppleTalk packets. This is the only way to run TCP/IP over LocalTalk, which is where DDP-IP gateways are generally used.

default—A standard setting or action taken by hardware or software if you have not specified otherwise.

domain—A part of the Internet naming hierarchy, consisting of a series of names separated by periods. For example, in the host name `abcd.intragyaccess.com`, `abcd` is in the domain `intragyaccess`, and intragyaccess is in the domain `com`.

DNS server—Domain Name Service Server. An online distributed database responsible for mapping host names to their respective IP addresses. Also refers to Domain Name Server.

driver—Software that connects a standard operating system interface to a peripheral device.

expect string—A string that your script waits to receive before sending a response. See also *send string*.

flow control—The process that determines the rate at which information is transferred from one device to another. Also called hardware handshaking.

gateway—A computer that interconnects two different types of networks by performing the protocol conversion . See also *network*.

group—A collection of applications, accessories, or documents within Windows Program Manager. Used for organizing your system.

hardware handshaking—The process of negotiations between two devices in preparing for data transfer. Compare with *flow control*.

host—A computer that participates in a data communication network.

host name—The name of a computer that participates in a data communications network.

ICMP—Internet Control Message Protocol. The part of IP that handles error and control messages. It is used by gateways and hosts to report problems with datagrams and their source. ICMP includes an echo request/reply to test the availability and status of a destination.

initialization files—Files that contain information defining your Windows environment. Their names end with the .INI extension.

interface—A configured driver that is used by the TCP/IP stack in Windows.

internet—A collection of interconnected packet switched networks that function as one large virtual network by adhering to common protocols.

Internet—The collection of gateways and networks that use the TCP/IP protocol suite and operate as a single, virtual network.

intranet—The operations within a particular network.

IP—Internet Protocol. The DARPA Internet standard protocol that defines the Internet datagram as the unit of information passed across the Internet, and provides the basis for connectionless, best-effort delivery service.

IP address—The 32-bit address assigned to a host using TCP/IP to communicate over the Internet. See also *TCP* and *IP.*

kernel—The portion of an operating system that performs such functions as allocating hardware resources.

LAN—Local Area Network. Any physical network technology operating at high speed over a short distance. Operational speed ranges from a few Mbps to several Gbps.

local echo—In terminal emulation, local echo is the act by the computer or terminal of displaying a typed character at the same time that the computer or terminal sends the character to the host computer.

loopback local host—A host that performs loopback testing. It is a host that transmits a signal that passes through the network and returns to the sending device. It is used for testing purposes only.

machine name—A string of characters that serves as the unique name of your PC (not the fully-qualified domain name). Also known as host name.

macro—A series of keystrokes and/or commands that have been recorded and assigned a name or key combination. When the name is called or the key combination is pressed, the macro is executed. Macros can store up to 255 characters.

MacTCP®—An ethernet driver for networked Macintosh computers.

MIB—Management Information dataBase. A network data management standard used by SNMP databases.

modem—A device that converts serial digital data from a transmitting terminal to a signal suitable for transmission over telephone lines. The modem will also convert the telephone signal (analog) into a serial digital signal for use by another computer or terminal.

NDIS—Network Driver Interface Specification. A driver commonly used in LAN environments.

netiquette—(Network etiquette) The unwritten rules of politeness on the Internet.

network—A system of computers and peripherals connected by transition media and capable of communication.

NIS—Network Information Service. Server software that provides centralized user authentication and information services.

ODI—Open Data link Interface. A driver commonly used in LAN environments.

operating system—A program that organizes the actions of the parts of the computer and its peripheral devices.

OT—Open Transport. A multipurpose network ethernet driver for Macintosh computers.

parameter—A value that customizes an application.

parity—An error-checking method that makes one bit of each byte unavailable for data transmission.

password—A combination of alphanumeric characters used as a security measure against unauthorized access to data.

peripheral device—A hardware device (such as a video monitor, disk drive, printer, or modem) used in conjunction with a computer and under the computer's control. Peripheral devices are often, but not necessarily, physically separate from the computer and connected to it by wires, cables, or some other form of interface.

PPP—Point-to-Point Protocol. A standard that allows multiple LAN protocols to be used simultaneously over a modem line or other serial connection.

protocols—Rules governing transmission and reception of data.

RARP server—Reverse Address Resolution Protocol server. A server that runs the Reverse Address Resolution Protocol, which is the Internet Protocol used by a diskless computer to find its IP address at startup. The diskless computer broadcasts its physical hardware address. The RARP server then responds to it by sending the machine its network address.

RIF—Routing Information Field. An interior gateway protocol used by some UNIX systems to exchange routing information among a small number of hosts.

RIP—Routing Information Protocol. A protocol that allows your computer to determine what route a message follows to arrive at its final destination.

RFC—Request for Comments. A series of notes that contain information about the Internet, including proposed and accepted TCP/IP protocol standards.

RTT—Round Trip Time. The amount of time it takes a single datagram to leave a machine, reach its destination, and return to the source machine.

script—A type of program that consists of a set of instructions to an application or utility program.

script file—A file used for automating your sessions with remote hosts.

SCSI—Small Computer System Interface. A specification of mechanical, electrical, and functional standards for connecting peripheral devices (such as certain kinds of hard disks, printers, network devices, and optical disks) to small computers.

send string—A string that your script transmits after receiving the expect string. The send string, in turn, prompts the next expect string. See also *expect string*.

serial port—A connector used to attach a modem, mouse, scanner, or other serial interface device to the computer.

server—A computer on a network that is used by multiple users. Compare with *client*.

session—An active connection between your computer and a remote host.

SLIP—Serial Line Interface Protocol. A specification for using the Internet Protocol over a low-speed asynchronous serial line.

SNMP—Simple Network Management Protocol. A network protocol used to monitor and control networks and hosts.

stop bit—A bit transmitted after each character in asynchronous communications.

string—A data structure consisting of a sequence of characters, usually forming user-readable text.

subnet—A LAN that resides within another network.

system software—See operating system.

TCP—Transmission Control Protocol. The Internet transport-level protocol that provides reliable, full-duplex stream service upon which many application protocols rely.

TCP/IP—Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. Two communication protocols used to connect dissimilar systems. The IP protocol controls routing data, and the TCP protocol controls transferring data. See also IP and TCP.

Telnet—The virtual terminal protocol in the Internet suite of protocols. Telnet enables you to log into a remote host from your local computer and interact as a local user of the remote host.

terminal emulator—Software used to simulate a mainframe or minicomputer terminal.

timeout—The amount of time software waits for a response from a local or remote host before giving up.

Token Ring—A 4Mbps or 16Mbps LAN developed by IBM and used primarily with IBM PCs and workstations. Token Ring networks have a circular topology and pass a token around the circle, giving each machine permission to transmit in turn.

WAN—Wide Area Network. A communications network that connects geographically separated areas.

Windows DLL—The dynamic link library compatible with Windows.

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