
USING THE LNET PROGRAM

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LANtastic for Windows 95 includes the DOS-based LNET program that you can use to perform many networking tasks. You can use LNET by choosing options from a Main Functions menu or by typing commands and options at the DOS command line.

This chapter provides a complete alphabetical listing of the commands, switches and arguments for the LANtastic for Windows 95 LNET program.

About LNET

If you've used LANtastic under DOS, you'll recognize the LNET Main Functions menu options and command line options – with some limitations, they work in the same way as the NET program.

The NET program was simply renamed LNET to avoid conflict with the NET program that's included with Windows 95.

Note... If the Microsoft Client software is installed on your computer, you will find that you can use some of Microsoft's NET commands under LANtastic. However, it's recommended that you use LNET for LANtastic networking functions.

Why use LNET?

If you've previously used LANtastic's DOS NET program, you may prefer to use LNET to perform some networking tasks. And even if you're not experienced with NET, you may want to use LNET to perform some tasks that can't be carried out from the LANtastic Custom Control Panel. For example, with LNET you can:

- Use the LNET LOGIN and LNET USE commands to create batch files to connect to servers and redirect drives. With the /DEFERRED and /WAIT switches available with these commands you can establish connections to servers that aren't yet available on the network or force a wait for a server to become available.
- Control printers and print streams, and view detailed information about print jobs on LANtastic v5.x and v6.x servers (by using the View Print Jobs option on the Main Functions menu, for example).
- Send and receive mail (using the Send and Receive LANtastic Mail option on the Main Functions menu). Note, however, that you'll have to use a LANtastic v5.x or v6.x server as your mail server.
- View and modify accounts (using the User Account Management option on the Main Functions menu).
- Synchronize clocks on selected servers (using the Monitor and Manage Network Activity option on the Main Functions menu) or set the clock on your computer using the LNET CLOCK command.
- Remotely control a DOS LANtastic server (using the Monitor and Manage Server Activity option on the Main Functions menu).

- Create batch files containing LNET commands to set up logins and drive and printer redirections (using the LNET SHOW/CONNECT command line option).

Using LNET from the Main Functions menu _____

This section explains how to use LNET by choosing options on the Main Functions menu.

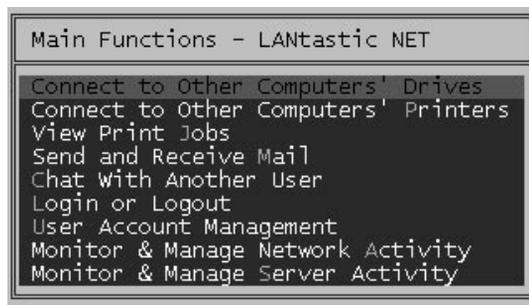
Viewing and using the LNET Main Functions menu

To view the LNET Main Functions menu, open a DOS box and type

```
CD\LANTASTI\WIN95 <Enter>
```

```
LNET <Enter>
```

The LANtastic NET Main Functions menu appears.



To select an option, press the up and down arrow keys to position the highlight bar over it, then press Enter. Alternatively, if you have mouse support under DOS, simply click the option you need.

To exit the Main Functions menu, press Esc or click the right mouse button.

To view Help about an option, select it then press the F1 key. When you're finished with the Help, press Esc to return to the Main Functions menu.

Note... Whichever LNET screen you're working on, you can get more information about using it by pressing F1. If you previously used LANtastic's DOS-based software, you can refer to the detailed information about the NET program in your LANtastic for DOS manual. With some exceptions, LNET works in the same way as NET from the Main Functions menu.

LNET and NET – differences under the Main Functions menu

With the LNET program, you can use all the options listed on the Main Functions menu, with the following exceptions:

- Chat with Another User. The Chat feature included with the NET program in LANtastic v6.x and earlier isn't included in LNET. If you select the Chat menu option, you'll get a "Listen failed" error message.
- Under the Monitor & Manage Network Activity menu option, you can set the clocks on any server you have access to, but you can't "Watch" network activity on Windows 95 servers. Windows 95 servers will display as "inactive." Note that you will be able to Watch servers running LANtastic v5.x and above.

Note also that under LNET:

- If the Microsoft Client for NetWare Networks is installed, and you select the Connect to Other Computers' Drives or Connect to Other Computers' Printers menu options, you'll get a "Network request not supported" error message.
- The Drive Connections to Other Computers screen will show the drive letter for your CD-ROM drive as "Available," but you won't be allowed to redirect it to a drive on another computer.

Using LNET from the command line _____

This section explains how to use LNET from a DOS command line.

Viewing and using LNET commands

To use an LNET command, type

```
CD\LANTASTI\WIN95 <Enter>
```

Then type the command and options you want to invoke. For example, you might type

```
LNET LOGIN \\servername username password <Enter>
```

to log in to a server, or

```
LNET USE F: \\servername\C-DRIVE <Enter>
```

to connect to a server's C: drive.

Getting on-screen Help about LNET commands

To view a list of all the LNET commands, open a DOS box and type

```
CD\LANTASTI\WIN95 <Enter>
LNET HELP <Enter>
```

The LNET Help menu appears.

To get Help information about a specific command, type

```
LNET HELP commandname <Enter>
```

where `commandname` is the name of the command you're interested in. The Help information shows the correct syntax for all the options you can use with that command. (Note that the Help information about each command refers to the "NET" rather than the "LNET" command name.)

Using LNET commands – tips and tricks

When you install LANtastic for Windows 95, the LNET program – LNET.EXE – is installed in the \LANTASTI\WIN95 directory along with two support files, LNET.MNU and LNET.HLP.

You can use LNET commands in batch files to establish connections to commonly used network resources. However, if you want to use batch files you created for LANtastic's DOS and Windows software, you'll need to rename all the NET commands in the files to LNET.

Or, if you're not going to use the NET program that's included with Windows 95, you may prefer to rename the Windows 95 NET program – to MSNET.EXE, for example. Then you can copy LNET to the \WINDOWS folder under the name NET. That way you can use your DOS/Windows batch files without making any changes, and you can also invoke the commands by typing NET instead of LNET.

If you want to do this, open a DOS box and type

```
CD\WINDOWS <Enter>
REN NET.* MSNET.* <Enter>
COPY\LANTASTI\WIN95\LNET.* NET.*
```

Note that you need to type LNET.* rather than LNET.EXE so that the two support files – LNET.MNU and LNET.HLP – are also copied to the \WINDOWS folder and renamed.

Using LNET SHOW/CONNECT to create a batch file

If you want to use the LNET SHOW/CONNECT command to create a batch file that will automatically set up your network connections each time you run LANtastic for Windows 95, consider the following:

If the Microsoft Client to NetWare Networks is installed, the LNET SHOW command won't function correctly. You'll see meaningless lines displayed or an endless display of the same line. If this occurs, type Ctrl+C to escape the LNET command.

If you haven't renamed LNET to NET when you use LNET SHOW/CONNECT, you'll have to edit the resulting batch file to change all the NET commands to LNET.

If you use LNET SHOW/CONNECT after exploring the network – using LANtastic for Windows 95 or the Windows Explorer, for example – you'll see unintelligible or incomplete commands (containing no drive letter) in the batch file. These are commands for “deviceless” connections that can be set up under Windows 95. These commands will generate errors when the batch file is run, so you should edit the file to remove them. Another way to avoid creating deviceless connections is to make sure you reboot your computer immediately before using LNET SHOW/CONNECT. That way no deviceless connections will appear in the batch file.

LNET and NET – differences at the command line

Some of the commands and options you may have used under LANtastic's DOS NET program aren't available in LNET. For example, the UNLINK, PING, SEND, CHAT, RECEIVE, MESSAGE and LPT TIMEOUT commands aren't supported.

Because LPT TIMEOUT isn't supported, if you're using a DOS application that won't print a file while the file or application is open, you'll have to use the PRINT command, then close the application or file to print your job.

Because of the way Windows 95 networking is implemented, all drive and printer redirections are global. This means that LNET sets logins and drive mappings for your entire Windows 95 system, not just the DOS session you're running when you use the LNET commands.

You can use the LNET DIR command to display directory and file information for a server's drive or local directories. However, you can't use LNET DIR to obtain this information for a resource name. To obtain this information for a resource, first issue the LNET USE command for the resource, then issue the LNET DIR command.

LNET error messages

If you receive the error message “Network request not supported” when you’re trying to connect to printers and drives, try redirecting the drives and printers with the LNET USE command. Type LNET HELP USE to learn the correct syntax.

If you try to use the LNET SHOW/CONNECT command while your computer has NetWare client software installed, you’ll get a “Network request not supported” error or you’ll see meaningless lines displayed or an endless display of the same line. The CONNECT command won’t function when this client is installed. If you’re not using NetWare client software, consider using the Windows 95 network control panel to remove it.

If you receive the message “Network Listen failed”, this is because the Chat feature included with the NET program in LANtastic v6.x and earlier doesn’t work under LNET.

Text conventions in commands and switches

Each command name is followed by a description of its purpose, its correct syntax, and explanations of its optional arguments (if any). You may then see examples for using the command.

Arguments where you must choose between two or more options are contained within brackets []. Optional arguments are contained within angle brackets < >. Arguments that you must provide are printed in lower case. Capitalized words represent correct syntax for commands. In cases where switches or commands have variable inputs with default values, the default values are given in brackets [], followed by the range.

Valid switch syntax

When you add switches to a command line, use a forward slash (/) to separate them. If a switch takes a value (such as when you designate the serial port used with the PORT= switch), the switch must be followed by an equal sign (=) or a colon (:).

Here are the valid switch formats:

```
command/SWITCH
command/SWITCH:value
command/SWITCH=value
```

HOW TO USE LNET SWITCHES AND COMMANDS

The correct syntax for running the LNET program is:

```
LNET COMMAND[/switches] command
arguments
```

where "command" refers to any of the LNET commands. "Switches" refers to any valid switches for the command line switches listed in the next section, and "arguments" refers to any values that you want the command to use. You can separate the arguments with either spaces or commas. For example:

```
LNET LOGIN \\SERVER1 USER SECRET
```

The arguments \\SERVER1, USER and SECRET instruct the LNET program that a user is trying to log in to the server computer \\SERVER1 under the account name USER with the password SECRET.

Some LNET commands also have optional switches that you can use to further customize the command. For example, to use the /BINARY switch for the LNET PRINT command you could type one of these commands:

```
LNET PRINT/BINARY
LNET PRINT/B
```

Note that when a switch is associated with a command, there must not be any spaces between the switch name and the command. In the first command above, for example, there must not be any space between the words PRINT and /BINARY on page 23.

You can customize the LNET command line by embedding prompts, omitting arguments and using special techniques in batch files. Instructions appear in Using LNET Commands in Batch Files on page 23.

LNETSWITCHES LISTED

You may abbreviate switch names down to as few letters as will keep that argument distinct from any others.

/MONO

Instructs the LNET program to display menus in monochrome. This switch can be used only with the LNET command. For example, LNET/MONO

/NOERROR

Instructs the LNET program not to display error messages. You can then make use of advanced error-handling techniques. This is especially useful in batch files. This switch can be used with any LNET command. For example, LNET/NOERROR ATTACH

/SCREEN_SAVER

Enables the screen saver. The screen blanks after two minutes of keyboard and mouse inactivity. This switch can be used only with the LNET command. For example, LNET/SCREEN_SAVER

LNET COMMANDS LISTED

ATTACH

Allows you to redirect all available drives on your local computer to every disk or directory resource on a server. This command doesn't redirect printer ports.

LNET ATTACH</VERBOSE> \\server

VERBOSE Displays information about redirections made with the LNET ATTACH command.

server The name of the server computer to which you want to attach your drives.

Examples:

LNET ATTACH \\SERVER1

LNET ATTACH/VERBOSE \\MAINSERVER

AUDIT

Places an audit entry in the server's audit file. You may want to place audit entries to mark the progress of your programs or log significant events. You must have the U (User Auditing) privilege to issue this command.

LNET AUDIT \\server reason "message"

server Name of the server computer in which to place the audit entry.

reason A string of up to eight characters giving the reason for the entry.

"message" A string of up to 64 characters that gives detailed information about the audit. If you include blanks and commas in this field, you must enclose the variable string in quotes.

Examples:

LNET AUDIT \\ED start "sorting procedure"

LNET AUDIT \\ED stop "sorting procedure"

LNET AUDIT \\host *error* parity

CHANGEPW

Allows you to change your password on a server. You must first enter your old password (which prevents unauthorized changing of your password), then enter the new password. Note that you must be logged in to the server to use this command.

LNET CHANGEPW \\server old-pw new-pw
server Name of the server where the password is to be changed.

old-pw Your current password.

new-pw New password you want to use.

Example:

LNET CHANGEPW \\SERVER1 secret hidden

If you don't want anyone to see the passwords as you enter them, use the command line:

LNET CHANGEPW \\SERVER1 ^"Old:"
 ^"New:"

You'll be prompted for the password, but the text won't appear on the screen.

CHAT

This command isn't supported under LANtastic for Windows 95.

CLOCK

Sets your computer's system clock to the date and time of a server's clock.

LNET CLOCK \\server

server Name of the server whose date and time you want to use for your own computer's clock. You must already be logged in to the server.

COPY

Copies files directly on a server, reducing the amount of data sent through the network. Both the original and destination file or directory must reside on the same server.

LNET COPY from-path to-path

from-path The complete network path of the source files. You can use wildcard characters such as “*”.

to-path The complete network path of the destination file or directory.

Example:

```
LNET COPY \\ED\C-DRIVE\*.TXT
        \\ED\D-DRIVE
```

DETACH

Allows you to cancel all disk connections made to a server without having to issue an LNET UNUSE command for each connection.

LNET DETACH \\server

server The name of the server with which you'll cancel all disk connections.

DIR

Displays directory and file information on any network directory to which you have access. LNET DIR displays indirect file information and file attributes, which the DOS DIR command does not.

LNET DIR</ALL> <pathname>

/ALL Includes system and hidden files in the directory listing. Can be abbreviated to /A.

pathname Full DOS path to the directory.

Examples:

```
LNET DIR
LNET DIR C:\LOTUS
```

This displays directory information in the following format:

```
FILENAME ATTRIBUTES SIZE DATE TIME
```

where the size is the size of the file in bytes, the date is the date the file was created, the time is the time the file was created and the attributes are any of the following:

- I- Indirect file
- A- Archive flag
- D- Directory flag
- V- Volume label
- S- System file
- H- Hidden file
- R- Read-only file

DISABLEA

Disables your account from further logins. This is useful if you'll be away from the server for an extended period. This function sets the number of concurrent logins for your account to zero. This command will work only if account modifications are allowed.

LNET DISABLEA \\server password

server The server on which to disable the account.

password The password of your account.

Example:

```
LNET DISABLEA \\SERVER1 SECRET
```

If you don't want the password to appear on the screen, use the command:

```
LNET DISABLEA \\server ^"password:"
```

You'll be prompted for the password, but the text won't appear on the screen.

ECHO

Allows you to display the current value of a string. Unlike the DOS ECHO command, LNET ECHO allows you to use LANtastic's special strings.

LNET ECHO <string>

string The string of characters that you'd like displayed.

Examples:

LNET ECHO "Start of batch file"

LNET ECHO !"Time"

In the first example, the text "Start of batch file" would be printed. In the second example, "Time" is LANtastic's special string to return the value for the current time. The exclamation point (!) in the second LNET ECHO command tells the LNET program to expand the current contents of the string time, rather than simply displaying the word "Time." For more instructions, see Using LNET Commands in Batch Files on page 23.

EXPAND

Allows you to find the physical or network path of any file. When using indirect files, the LNET EXPAND command helps you keep track of which file will finally be accessed. This is especially useful if you have multiple layers of indirect files. Use the /PHYSICAL switch to find the server's physical path to use the indirect file; or use the /RECURSE switch to find the network path to the final referenced file.

LNET EXPAND [/PHYSICAL/RECURSE]
filename

PHYSICAL Displays the full physical path to the file.

RECURSE Displays the full network path to the file that the indirect file finally references.

In the examples below, the indirect file, INDIRECT.BAT, is linked to ORIGINAL.BAT. The indirect file, IND2.BAT, is linked to INDIRECT.BAT, creating two layers of indirect files. If you type:

LNET EXPAND IND2.BAT

you'll see the output shown below:

\\HOST1\C-DRIVE\APPS\IND2.BAT

This output tells you where the file exists relative to the network. In this case the file is located on the server HOST1, on the resource C-DRIVE in the subfolder APPS.

If you use the Recurse (/R) switch for IND2.BAT:

LNET EXPAND/R IND2.BAT

you'll see this output:

\\HOST1\C-DRIVE\ORIGINAL.BAT

This command line instructs the LNET program to search through all the levels of indirect files until it arrives at the final file referenced. The information given is relative to the file's location on the redirected drive. To find the actual physical location of IND2.BAT on the server, you'd use the Physical (/P) switch shown below.

LNET EXPAND/P IND2.BAT

You'll see the output:

C:\APPS\IND2.BAT

To find out the physical location of the file to which IND2.BAT finally resolves, you'd use both the /R and /P switches:

LNET EXPAND/P/R IND2.BAT

You'll see the output:

C:\ORIGINAL.BAT

This indicates the physical location of the file to which IND2.BAT resolves.

FLUSH

Flushes the resource cache, random access cache and LANcache as well as updating account information. This is useful, for example, if you change resource parameters and/or account information with LNET_MGR and want these changes to take effect immediately. In order to use this command, you must have the Supervisor Management Security Level (MSL).

LNET FLUSH \\server

server The name of the server where the caches will be flushed.

Example:

LNET FLUSH \\SERVER1

INDIRECT

Allows you to create an indirect file containing a reference to a file in another directory. When a request is made for the indirect file, the contents of the indirect file are replaced with those of the referenced file. This allows you to access files without changing directories.

LNET INDIRECT pathname actual-name

pathname Name of the indirect file you want to create. You must create the indirect file on a network drive.

actual-name Network path of the file the indirect file references.

Example:

**LNET INDIRECT AUTO.BAT \\C-DRIVE
 \\AUTOEXEC.BAT**

LOGIN

Allows you to log in to a server.

**LNET LOGIN</WAIT/DEFERRED> \\server
 <user> <pw> (adapter#)**

/WAIT Continues login attempt until server is available. Can be abbreviated to /W.

/DEFERRED Retries failed connection attempt later when user attempts to use connection.

server Name of server to log in to.

user Account name on the server. If none is supplied, the default user and password are used.

pw Password used to access server.

adapter# Sets which workstation adapter to log in through.

Examples:

**LNET LOGIN/WAIT \\SERVER1 BRUCE
 SECRET**

LNET LOGIN \\HOST MARY LAMB 1

LOGOUT

Logs you out of one or more servers and cancels all drive and printer connections.

LNET LOGOUT \\server

server The name of server to log out of. You can also enter a wildcard character to log out of multiple servers.

Example:

LNET LOGOUT \\SERVER1

LNET LOGOUT \\SERVER*

LNET LOGOUT *

LPT COMBINE

This command is designed for use in a batch file to combine redirected printer output. For example, this option would allow you to print the output from three programs with no breaks. You must issue the command in your batch file as soon as you want the printer output combined.

When the batch file is complete, DOS will automatically disable the combining function and close your printer output.

LNET LPT COMBINE

The following are two sample batch files. The first example creates two print jobs, one containing the text "A directory follows" and another containing the directory.

```
echo A directory follows>lpt1
dir/w>lpt1
```

The second batch file accomplishes the same task, except it creates only one print job by using the LNET COMBINE command.

LNET LPT COMBINE

```
echo A directory follows>lpt1
dir/w>lpt1
```

LPT FLUSH

Designed for use in a batch file to flush a printer after the LNET LPT COMBINE command has been given.

LNET LPT FLUSH

The following example shows a sample batch file using both the LPT COMBINE and the LPT FLUSH commands to create two print jobs instead of four:

```
LNET LPT COMBINE           ;Combine
                           output
echo First print job>lpt1   ;Display
                           message
dir/w>lpt1                  ;Print
                           directory
LNET LPT FLUSH             ;Flush print
                           output
echo Second print job>lpt1  ;Display
                           message
dir/w>lpt1                  ;Print
                           directory
```

LPT NOTIFY

Instructs LANtastic to notify a user when a print job is completed. By default, this feature is disabled.

LNET LPT </ENABLE> </DISABLE> NOTIFY

ENABLE Enables notification.

DISABLE Disables notification.

The LNET LPT NOTIFY command can be overridden with the LNET PRINT/NOTIFY or the LNET PRINT/NOTIFY command.

Example:

```
LNET LPT/ENABLE NOTIFY
```

LPT SEPARATE

LPT SEPARATE is designed for use in a batch file to disable the LPT COMBINE function. It disables the redirected printer combining that has been enabled in the batch file. Don't issue this command unless you have previously given the LPT COMBINE command.

LNET LPT SEPARATE

The following is a sample batch file using both the LPT COMBINE and the LPT SEPARATE commands.

```
LNET LPT COMBINE           ;Combine
                           output
echo First print job>lpt1   ;Display
                           Text
                           message
dir/w>lpt1                  ;Print
                           directory
LNET LPT SEPARATE          ;Separate
                           output
echo Second print job>lpt1  ;Print text
echo Third print job>lpt1   ;Print text
```

This batch file creates three different print jobs, since the first two print items were combined into one print job and the last two print items were printed separately.

LPT TIMEOUT

This command isn't supported under LANtastic for Windows 95.

MAIL

The file will be placed on the server's mail queue where the user can have access to it. When used with no command line switches, this runs the LANtastic Mail menu interface where you may select a server's mail queue to view.

```
LNET MAIL </VOICE> filename \\server
  <recipient> <"comment">
```

- /VOICE** Denotes a voice mail file. Can be abbreviated to /V.
- filename** DOS path of the file to send.
- server** Name of the server whose queue the file is to be sent to.
- recipient** User to receive the file. You may use wildcard characters to send the mail file to a group.
- comment** Comment associated with mail queue item. You must place comments in quotes (" ").

Examples:

```
LNET MAIL C:\MAY_RPT.TXT \\SERVER1
!ERNIE "Sales report for May"
LNET MAIL/VOICE C:\VOICE.MEM
\\HOST $SAM "Voice memo"
```

MESSAGE

This command isn't supported under LANtastic for Windows 95.

PAUSE

PAUSE is similar to the DOS PAUSE command that suspends processing of a batch file. LNET PAUSE also allows you to halt processing for a specified number of seconds. If desired, you can enter a message to be displayed.

```
LNET PAUSE </NEWLINE> <message> <time>
```

- /NEWLINE** Generates a new line at the end of the message.

- message** Message to display. This message isn't new-line terminated unless you include this switch.

- time** Time in seconds (0-999) to delay while displaying the message. If zero or no time length is entered, the message will be displayed until the user presses a key.

Examples:

```
LNET PAUSE/NEWLINE "Batch file continues
in 10 seconds" 10
LNET PAUSE 5
```

PING

This command isn't supported under LANtastic for Windows 95.

POSTBOX

Searches the mail queues of all the servers you're logged in to for any waiting mail. You'll receive a message if you have mail waiting.

```
LNET POSTBOX \\<servername>
```

Sample output:

```
You have 1 message on Server \\TONY
```

PRINT

To use a network printer, issue this command in place of the DOS PRINT command.

```
LNET PRINT </BINARY> </DATE=>
  </DELAY=> </DELETE> </DIRECT>
  </NOTIFY> </NONOTIFY> </TIME=>
  </VERBOSE> filename device
  <"comment"> <copies>
```

- /BINARY** Prints file in binary mode. Abbreviated to /B.

- /DATE=** Sets the despool date. This option defaults to the current day. Date format is month-day-year (e.g., 8-7-1996) or day-month-year (e.g., 7-AUG-1996).

/DELAY= Sets the amount of time the server will wait before despooling the print job. The valid range for this option is 0 to 96 hours. The default value is no delay. The delay format is hours:minutes (e.g., 1:15 to delay despooling one hour and fifteen minutes).

/DELETE Deletes the file after direct printing. Don't use this switch unless you're using the **/DIRECT** switch and want to delete the original file after it has been printed.

/DIRECT Allows you to despool directly to the server's printer from the file without copying it into the spool area. This option can be used only with files that reside on the print server.

/NOTIFY Notifies you via pop-up message when the print job is finished. Overrides the command **LNET LPT/DISABLE NOTIFY**.

/NONOTIFY Disables sending pop-up message when the print job is finished. Overrides the command **LNET LPT/ENABLE NOTIFY**.

/TIME= Sets the time at which the server will begin despooling the print job. This option defaults to the current time. The time format is hour:minute[AM PM] (e.g. 19:30 or 7:30PM).

/VERBOSE Displays filenames as they're queued.

filename Full DOS path of file to be printed. Wildcard characters such as "*" are acceptable.

device Network printer name. You can use network paths or redirected printer names.

comment Comment associated with the print job. If no comment is given, the filename is used. You must place comments in quotation marks (" ").

copies Number of copies to print. If omitted, one copy is printed.

Examples:

```
LNET PRINT report.txt lpt1
LNET PRINT C:\WP\MEMO
  \SERVER1\@DRAFT "Use less paper"
LNET PRINT/BINARY x?.out
  \SERVER1\@CAD "Plotter files"
LNET PRINT label.out lpt2 "Labels for Jill" 10
```

QUEUE HALT

Halts despooling on a server or a specific server printer device. If the server is despooling a print job when the **LNET QUEUE HALT** command is issued, it will be placed back in the print queue when despooling is restarted. The print job will then start over from the beginning. You must have the Q (Super Queue) privilege to use this command.

```
LNET QUEUE HALT \\server <[LPTn COMn
  despooler-name ALL]>
```

server Name of the server where you want despooling to halt.

LPTn Name of the parallel printer device.

COMn Name of the serial printer device.

despooler-name Name of the remote print server (RPS).

ALL Stops despooling on all the server's printers. This is the default value. If you issue an LNET QUEUE HALT, it automatically stops despooling on all the server's printers.

Examples:

```

LNET QUEUE HALT \\SERVER1}
LNET QUEUE HALT \\SERVER1 LPT1}
LNET QUEUE HALT \\SERVER1 COM2}
LNET QUEUE HALT \\SERVER1 ALL}

```

QUEUE PAUSE

Temporarily stops despooling to the printer. The current print job will cease despooling, but the print job isn't closed. This queue will resume the same print job when despooling is restarted with the LNET QUEUE START command. This is different from the LNET QUEUE HALT command where the current print job is restarted from the beginning. Supervisor Management Security Level (MSL).

```

LNET QUEUE PAUSE \\server <[LPTn COMn
despooler-name ALL]>

```

server	Name of the server where you want despooling to pause.
LPTn	Name of the parallel printer device.
COMn	Name of the serial printer device.
despooler-name	Name of the remote print server (RPS).
ALL	Pauses despooling on all the server's printers. This is the default value.

Examples:

```

LNET QUEUE PAUSE \\SERVER1
LNET QUEUE PAUSE \\SERVER1 LPT1
LNET QUEUE PAUSE \\SERVER1 COM2
LNET QUEUE PAUSE \\SERVER1 ALL

```

QUEUE RESTART

Restarts the current print job from the start of the file. This is useful when paper jams or other printer errors occur, and you want to restart a print job from the beginning. This differs from the LNET QUEUE START command in that LNET QUEUE START reenables printing after an LNET QUEUE HALT, LNET QUEUE PAUSE or LNET QUEUE STOP command has stopped despooling on a server device. Supervisor Management Security Level (MSL).

```

LNET QUEUE RESTART \\server <[LPTn
COMn despooler-name ALL]>

```

server	Name of the server where you want despooling to restart.
LPTn	Name of the parallel printer device.
COMn	Name of the serial printer device.
despooler-name	Name of the remote print server (RPS).
ALL	Restarts despooling on all the server's printers. This is the default value.

Examples:

```

LNET QUEUE RESTART \\SERVER1 LPT1
LNET QUEUE RESTART \\SERVER1 COM2
LNET QUEUE RESTART \\SERVER1 ALL

```

QUEUE SINGLE

Despools a single print job and then stops despooling. This is useful when a printer needs manual intervention after each print job. To execute successive print jobs you must reissue the LNET QUEUE SINGLE command for each job. If you issue this command while the server is despooling, the server will finish the current job, then stop.

The LNET QUEUE SINGLE command is not active unless the queue has been previously halted. Supervisor Management Security Level (MSL).

LNET QUEUE SINGLE \\server <[LPTn COMn despooler-name ALL]>

- server** Name of the server where you want to despool a single print job.
- LPTn** Name of the parallel printer device.
- COMn** Name of the serial printer device.
- despooler-name** Name of the remote print server (RPS).
- ALL** Despools a single print job on all the server's printers. This is the default value.

Examples:

```
LNET QUEUE SINGLE \\SERVER1 LPT1
LNET QUEUE SINGLE \\SERVER1 COM2
LNET QUEUE SINGLE \\SERVER1 ALL
```

QUEUE START

Starts printer jobs despooling on a server. Issue this command when despooling has been disabled. (This won't set despooling in the LNET_MGR Server Startup Parameters to "ENABLED.") If despooling is disabled in the Server Startup Parameters, the LNET QUEUE START command will enable despooling only until you reset the computer or issue an LNET QUEUE HALT, LNET QUEUE PAUSE or LNET QUEUE STOP command. Supervisor Management Security Level (MSL).

LNET QUEUE START \\server <[LPTn COMn despooler-name ALL]>

- server** Name of the server where you want to enable despooling.
- LPTn** Name of the parallel printer device.
- COMn** Name of the serial printer device.

- despooler-name** Name of the remote print server (RPS).
- ALL** Enables despooling on all the server's printers. This is the default setting.

Examples:

```
LNET QUEUE START \\SERVER1 LPT1
LNET QUEUE START \\SERVER1 COM2
LNET QUEUE START \\SERVER1 ALL
```

QUEUE STATUS

You can use this command to find out the status of a network printer or printers.

NET QUEUE STATUS \\server <[LPTn COMn despooler-name ALL]>

- server** Name of the server where the printer(s) is/are located.
- LPTn** Name of the parallel printer.
- COMn** Name of the serial printer.
- despooler-name** Name of the remote print server (RPS).
- ALL** Allows you to check the status of all the server's printers. This is the default setting.

Examples:

```
NET QUEUE STATUS \\SERVER1 LPT1
NET QUEUE STATUS \\SERVER1 COM2
NET QUEUE STATUS \\SERVER1 ALL
```

A sample LNET QUEUE STATUS output appears below.

```
LPT1 ENABLED CPS:169 Read: 20480 Output
 17555 Copies left:1
LPT2 DISABLED -- Not Despooling --
LPT3 ENABLED -- Not Despooling --
COM1 PAUSED -- Not Despooling --
COM2 ENABLED -- Not Despooling --
COM3 ENABLED -- Not Despooling --
```

COM4 ENABLED -- Not Despooling --
 BATCH DISABLED -- Not Despooling --

In the example above, LPT1 is currently despooling data to printers. Despooling has been paused on COM1, so no print jobs are being performed. LPT2 and BATCH have their despooling capability disabled, so no print jobs can be performed until despooling is reenabled with the LNET QUEUE START command. Although despooling is enabled for COM2, COM3 COM4 and LPT3, no jobs are currently being printed.

QUEUE STOP

With this command you can stop despooling at the end of the current print job. If there are no jobs printing, the LNET QUEUE STOP command stops despooling immediately. You must have the Supervisor Management Security Level (MSL) to use this command. To resume despooling, you must use the LNET QUEUE START command.

LNET QUEUE STOP \\server <[LPTn COMn despooler-name ALL]>

server	Name of the server where you want despooling to stop.
LPTn	Name of the parallel printer.
COMn	Name of the serial printer.
despooler-name	Name of the remote print server (RPS).
ALL	Allows you to stop despooling on all the server's printers. This is the default setting.

Examples:

```
LNET QUEUE STOP \\SERVER1 LPT1
LNET QUEUE STOP \\SERVER1 COM2
LNET QUEUE STOP \\SERVER1 ALL
```

RECEIVE

This command isn't supported under LANtastic for Windows 95.

RUN

Allows you to issue a command to be executed on a remote server. The command will be executed as though a user at the remote server had entered the command at the keyboard. This can be useful for running system-intensive operations such as database sorts and backups. Include the LNET RUN command in a batch file to set up automated methods for backing up your servers, compiling databases and other operations. You must have the Supervisor Management Security Level (MSL) to use this command.

LNET RUN </NOCR>\\server "command"

NOCR	Instructs LNET not to insert a carriage return at the end of the command string.
server	The server on which you'd like the command executed.
command	The command you'd like executed on the server.

Example:

```
LNET RUN \\SERVER1 "BACKUP"
```

SEND

This command isn't supported under LANtastic for Windows 95.

SHOW

Allows you to find out the network configuration of your computer, what servers (if any) you're logged in to, and the list of available servers.

LNET SHOW</BATCH/CONNECT>

/BATCH	Displays user-status information suitable for use in a batch file. This would include LNET LOGIN, LNET USE and other commands previously issued. Can be abbreviated to /B.
--------	--

/CONNECT Displays the same user-status information as **/BATCH** except that it doesn't display the **LNET USER** command, and it uses the **/WAIT** option on the **LNET LOGIN** command.

A sample output appears below:

```
LANtastic (R) Connection Manager V6.0 - (C)
Copyright 1994 Artisoft Inc.
```

```
Machine PEER1 is being used as a Redirector
and a Server
```

```
File and record locking is currently ENABLED
Unsolicited messages will BEEP, POP-UP and
SPEAK
```

```
LPT notification is disabled
LPT timeout in seconds: 10
```

```
Autologin is enabled with user name USER
Logged into PEER1 as USER on adapter zero
Logged into PEER2 as USER on adapter)
```

```
Disk D: is connected to \\PEER2 \C-Drive
Disk E: is connected to \\PEER2 \A-Drive
```

When you use the **/BATCH** argument with the **SHOW** command, you can quickly create custom batch files to log in to network servers and use their resources. To use this option, use the **LNET** commands to set up the logins and disk and printer redirections that you'll want to use on a daily basis. You must then redirect the output of the **LNET SHOW** command to the batch file you'd like to create.

The sample below uses the file **LOGIN.BAT**.

```
LNET SHOW/BATCH > LOGIN.BAT
```

The **LNET** program will build a list of the **LNET** commands currently in use, and this output will be sent to the file specified.

SHUTDOWN

Allows you to remotely schedule the shutdown and/or reboot of a server. You can include a text message to warn any users logged in to this server that it's shutting down. Once this command is issued, you can continue local operations with your computer, including logging out of the remote server, shutting down the computer, delaying the shutdown of the server, or finishing last-minute details.

```
LNET SHUTDOWN </REBOOT> </CANCEL>
</ HALT> </SILENT> \\server <<minutes>
<"message"> >
```

/REBOOT Reboots the computer after **SERVER** shutdown.

/CANCEL Cancels a pending shutdown of a server.

/HALT Stops processing on the server after shutting down.

/SILENT Shuts down the server without sending notification to users logged in to the server.

server Name of the server to shut down.

minutes Number of minutes before server shutdown. (The default is zero minutes.)

message Message to send to logged-in users to warn them of impending shutdown. If no message is included on the command line, users logged in to the server will see the text: "Server is shutting down."

Examples:

```
LNET SHUTDOWN\\SERVER1 5 "SERVER1
shut down in # minute$!"
LNET SHUTDOWN/REBOOT \\SERVER1 10
"Server reboot in # minute$!"
LNET SHUTDOWN/CANCEL \\SERVER1
"Shutdown aborted."
```

Notice the pound sign "**#**" and the dollar sign "**\$**" symbols in the first two examples.

When the message is displayed on a user's screen, the pound sign will be replaced with the number of minutes until the server shuts down. The dollar sign variable will be replaced with an "s" if there's more than one minute left. The user receives updated messages until the server shuts down.

SLOGINS

Enables or disables user logins to a server. When this option is set to DISABLE, no users may log in to the server. Existing logins aren't affected. Your account must have the S privilege to use this command. If you don't specify either ENABLE or DISABLE, the switch defaults to ENABLE.

```
LNET SLOGINS </ENABLE/DISABLE>
  \server

/ENABLE  Enables user logins (default).
/DISABLE Disables user logins.

server   Name of the network server on
         which to disable logins.
```

Example:

```
LNET SLOGINS/DISABLE \\SERVER1
```

STREAM

Used to get or set a logical printer stream on a server. For example, if you have two printer resources, @LETTER and @FAST, that print to the same physical device (a dot-matrix or laser printer) you could disable printing on @LETTER and still allow printing on @FAST. That way, to disable a mode of printing, you don't have to disable the entire printer.

```
LNET STREAM </ENABLE /DISABLE> \server
  <stream-index> <stream-value> >

/ENABLE  Enables the printer
         stream.

/DISABLE Disables the printer
         stream.

server   Name of the server whose
         printer stream you want to
         get or set.
```

```
stream-index  Stream index number for
              which to get or set
              information.

stream-value  Printer resource name to
              assign to the stream
              index.
```

You can use this command to find out the status of the logical printer streams that you've set up. To do this, don't specify the name of the printer device when you type the switch and command.

For example:

```
LNET STREAM \\SERVER1
```

will produce the output:

```
0:@LABELS      ENABLED
1:@LASER       ENABLED
2:@GRAPHIC     DISABLED
3:@DRAFT       DISABLED
4:@LANDSCP     DISABLED
```

To enable a stream, include the server and stream index number. For example:

```
LNET STREAM/ENABLE \\SERVER1 4
```

To disable a stream, you'd type:

```
LNET STREAM/DISABLE \\SERVER1 2
```

To set a value to a printer stream, you might type:

```
LNET STREAM/DISABLE \\SERVER1 7
  @PRINTER
```

This creates the printer stream @PRINTER in number 7.

Note that when you reset or reboot your server, the printer stream settings are lost unless you add the commands to your AUTOEXEC.BAT or STARTLNET.BAT file.

STRING

Assigns a string of characters to a pre-existing environment variable that's either typed in by the user or extracted from one of LANTastic's special strings. Use these strings just like DOS environmental variable strings. They are useful for

prompting users to enter their passwords, user names or any other information. In batch files, you can use special strings to extract items such as the date, time and name of the machine you're using. If you specify two strings, they'll be linked together first, and then extracted.

LNET STRING </LEFT=*n*> </RIGHT=*n*>
 variable <string 1 <string2>>

/LEFT= First character from the left that will be extracted from a string. Negative numbers greater than the length of the string refer to the end of the string.

/RIGHT= Last character that will be extracted from the string. Negative numbers denote reverse (from the right) indexing. Numbers greater than the length of the string refer to the end of the string.

variable Pre-existing environment variable to receive string.

string1 String to replace environment variable.

string2 Optional string to be linked with string1.

The following is a list of LANtastic for Windows 95 special strings:

- ?** Prompts you for input with echo. Expands to the length of the typed input.
- "DATE"** Expands to the current date.
- !"DAY"** Expands to the current day of the week.
- !"DIRECTORY"** Expands to the current disk and directory you're using.

!"ETEXT=*n*"

Expands to the error text associated with error number "*n*."

!"FILE=pathname"

Expands to the first line of a file.

!"INSTALLED"

Expands to characters corresponding to installed programs. N=NetBIOS, R=REDIR, S=SERVER, P=LANPUP, -=Not installed.

!"LOGIN=server"

Expands to TRUE if logged in to a specified server, FALSE if not.

!"MACHINEID"

Expands to the name of the machine being used.

!"NODEID"

Expands to the current 12-digit NetBIOS node number.

!"PROGRAM"

Expands to the full DOS path of the LNET program.

!"TIME"

Expands to the current time.

!"USER"

Expands to the current default user name stored at the workstation.

!"USERID=servername"

Expands to the current user name on the server.

TERMINATE

Logs a user or group of users out of a server. You must have the Supervisor Management Security Level (MSL) to use this command.

LNET TERMINATE \\server user <machine> <minutes>

- | | |
|---------|---|
| server | Name of the network server that you want one or more users to log out of. |
| user | Name of the wildcard or individual account you'd like to log out of the server. Wildcard characters are accepted. You can't terminate your own login with this command. |
| machine | Name of the computer from which the user is accessing the server. Wildcard characters accepted. Defaults to "*" (all machines). |
| minutes | Number of minutes of warning to give users before logging them out of the server. Defaults to zero (immediate). Range is 0 - 65535 (45 1/2 days). |

Examples:

LNET TERMINATE \\SERVER1 !Murphy

The command line above logs the user !Murphy out of SERVER1. This command cancels all of this user's logins from any network computer(s).

LNET TERMINATE \\ACCT*

This command logs out all of the users (except yourself) who are currently logged in to ACCT1.

LNET TERMINATE \\SALES4 \$*

The command line above logs out all users logged in to SALES4 whose user names begin with a dollar sign.

LNET TERMINATE \\MAINSERVER *
LISAS-PC

This command line logs out the user who logged in to MAINSERVER from LISAS-PC.

UNLINK

This switch isn't supported under LANtastic for Windows 95.

UNUSE

Use this switch to cancel a drive or printer redirection.

LNET UNUSE [d: LPTn COMn]

- | | |
|------|---|
| d: | Redirected disk drive (A:-Z: or *) you want to disconnect from the server. |
| LPTn | Redirected parallel printer port (LPT1, LPT2, LPT3, LPT4 or LPT*) you want to disconnect from the server. |
| COMn | Redirected serial port (COM1, COM2, COM3, COM4 or COM*) you want to disconnect from the server. |

Examples:

LNET UNUSE F:
LNET UNUSE LPT1
LNET UNUSE COM1
LNET UNUSE *

USE

Allows you to redirect a disk drive or printer port to use one of the server's resources instead. The following is the correct syntax for redirecting a disk drive and a printer port.

LNET USE</DEFERRED/REPLACE> D:
\\server <\path...>

LNET USE</DEFERRED/REPLACE> [LPTn
COMn] \\server\@device

/DEFERRED Retries failed connection attempt later when user attempts to use connection.

/REPLACE Replaces an existing drive connection with a new one.

LPTn	Parallel printer port you want to redirect (LPT1, LPT2, LPT3 or LPT4).
COMn	Serial port you want to redirect (COM1, COM2, COM3 or COM4).
server	Server where the disk or printer resides.
path	Full network path of the server disk or printer to which you want to redirect.
@device	Server printer device to which you want to redirect a local port. You can also redirect printer output to a file.

Examples:

```
LNET USE F: \\SERVER1\C-DRIVE
LNET USE LPT1 \\HOST\@LASER
LNET USE COM1 \\SERVER1\@PLOTTER
```

USER

Sets the default user name, password and adapter number to be used for automatic logins to servers.

```
LNET USER </DISABLE> user <password>
<adapter#>
```

/DISABLE Disables automatic login feature.

user User name to use for automatic login attempts.

password Password to use for automatic login attempts.

adapter# Adapter number through which automatic logins are attempted. If none is specified, all adapters will be used for automatic logins.

Examples:

```
LNET USER $ED SECRET
LNET USER SALLY MINE 1
```

USING LNET COMMANDS

IN BATCH FILES

You can customize the LNET program to prompt people for input. This is especially useful for networks with inexperienced users. By including these prompts in network batch files, you can guide people through the process of logging in or any other task you'd want them to perform.

PROMPTING WITH ECHO

You can prompt for input by preceding an element on the LNET command line with a question mark (?). Anything that the user types appears on the screen next to the prompt. For example, if you placed the following lines in a user's batch file:

```
LNET USER ?"User:" ?"password:"
```

the user would receive these two prompts:

User:

Password:

The user would then enter the requested data to set his default user name and password.

PROMPTING WITHOUT ECHO

In the above example, anyone looking on can see the user's password as it's typed in. To avoid this, use the "^" prompt, so the user's password won't appear on the screen. For example:

```
LNET LOGIN \\SERVER1 ?"User:"
^"Password:"
```

Now the user name will appear when it's typed, but not the password.

SEPARATING ARGUMENTS

Normally spaces are used to separate arguments in an LNET command line. There are times, however, when you may want to omit an argument. For example, you may want to omit the comment argument from an LNET PRINT command but still specify the number of copies. Separating arguments using spaces would look like this:

```
LNET PRINT FILE.TXT LPT1 10
```

In the example above, the server has no way of knowing whether the 10 is the comment for the print job or the number of copies printed. It therefore assumes that 10 is a comment and prints only one copy by default. In such cases you must separate arguments with commas:

```
LNET PRINT FILE.TXT LPT1,,10
```

You can't, however, place a comma between the LNET command and the subcommand.

USING STRINGS IN BATCH FILES

To create powerful batch files, LANtastic allows you to manipulate environment string variables. These strings are DOS environment variables. An environment variable is a string of characters that's assigned to a pre-existing environment variable that's either typed in by the user or extracted from one of LANtastic's special strings.

Strings in batch files are useful for prompting users to enter their passwords or other data. They can also be used to extract the date, time and the name of the machine that you're using, as well as other information. The following example uses some of the LNET STRING commands. Refer to the remarks text after the lines beginning with "REM" for information on how the strings are being used and what functions they're performing. For a complete list of the strings available, refer to the LNET STRING command beginning on page 20.

SAMPLE BATCH FILE USING STRINGS

Following is a sample batch file using some of the LNET STRING commands. Remember that you have to allocate enough space for each environment variable by using the SET command. The remarks don't need to be included in the batch files you write. Environment variables use the space allocated by the SHELL= command in your CONFIG.SYS file. Please note that you must place a variable between two percent signs (%xxx*) to have it "expand" to its current value.

```
@ECHO OFF
REM CREATE TEST STRING
SET STR=12345678901234567890
REM CREATE TEMP STRING FOR EXAMPLES
SET TEMP=????
REM GET THE FIRST FOUR CHARACTERS OF
TEST STRING
NET STRING/LEFT=1/RIGHT=4 TEMP %STR%
ECHO FIRST FOUR CHARS OF %STR% ARE
%TEMP%
REM GET LAST FOUR CHARACTERS OF TEST
STRING.
REM NOTE THAT THE NEGATIVE NUMBER
TELLS LNET TO
REM COUNT FROM THE RIGHT.
NET STRING/LEFT=-4/RIGHT=-1 TEMP
%STR%
ECHO LAST FOUR CHARS OF %STR% ARE
%TEMP%
REM GET THE CURRENT PATH
NET STRING STR !"DIRECTORY"
ECHO CURRENT PATH (DEFAULT
DIRECTORY) IS %STR%
REM EXTRACT THE DRIVE
NET STRING/LEFT=1/RIGHT=2 TEMP %STR%
ECHO CURRENT DRIVE: %TEMP%
REM EXTRACT THE DIRECTORY.
NET STRING/LEFT=3/RIGHT=-1 TEMP
%STR%
ECHO CURRENT DIRECTORY: %TEMP%
REM FIND OUT INSTALLED SOFTWARE.
CREATE A REM VARIABLE.
SET TN=?
REM EXTRACT EACH CHARACTER FROM THE
INSTALLED
```

```

REM MESSAGE, THEN TEST AND PRINT IF IT IS
REM INSTALLED
NET STRING/LEFT=2/RIGHT=2 TN
!"INSTALLED"
IF !%TN%==!R ECHO REDIR IS INSTALLED
NET STRING/LEFT=3/RIGHT=3 TN
!"INSTALLED"
IF !%TN%==!S ECHO SERVER IS INSTALLED
REM ALL DONE! DELETE THE ENVIRONMENT
VARIABLES USED.
SET TEMP=
SET STR=
SET TN=

```

```

REM "EXPAND" TO ITS CURRENT VALUE.
IF %LNET_ERROR%==0 GO TO OK
REM IF THE SERVER ISN'T LISTENING, TELL
THE USER AND
REM TRY TO LOG-IN TO THE NEXT SERVER.
IF %LNET_ERROR%==51 GO TO NEXTLOGIN

```

ADVANCED LNET ERROR HANDLING

TECHNIQUES

When creating batch files, it's often a good idea to use the LNET /NOERROR switch to suppress error messages. The error message won't appear. However, you can use the pre-existing variable LNET_ERROR to expand to the most recent error level, then use this value in your batch files. You can use this feature to accommodate any error values that you think might appear. Please note that the "OK" and "NEXTLOGIN" sections are not included in the sample below.

```

REM ALLOCATE THREE CHARACTERS FOR
THE
REM ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE
LNET_ERROR=
SET LNET_ERROR=???
REM USE THE LNET/NOERROR SWITCH
WHEN YOU LOG
REM IN SO YOU WON'T SEE ANY ERROR
MESSAGES.
LNET/NOERROR LOGIN \\SERVER1 BILL
SECRET
REM IF THERE IS NO ERROR, PROCEED WITH
THE LNET
REM USE COMMANDS. REMEMBER THAT
YOU HAVE
REM TO INCLUDE THE VARIABLE WITHIN %%
TO HAVE IT

```


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