TriTeal Enterprise Desktop (TED™) 4.2

TEDVISION User's Guide

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Preface

The *TEDVISION User's Guide* provides thorough product information on using, customizing, and troubleshooting TEDVISION so that you can take full advantage of the Internet and your local file system. Numerous illustrations have been included to support text references in order to make using TEDVISION as simple as possible.

Who Should Use This Guide

TEDVISION is easy to use. It should take next to no time at all before you are exploring the "information superhighway." TEDVISION will provide a consistently easy-to-use interface that will make navigating the Internet and your desktop both simple and productive.

Note – The *TriTeal Enterprise Desktop™ (TED™)* is based on Common Desktop Environment (CDE) technology. This manual may refer to the desktop as TriTeal Enterprise Desktop, TED, or simply, the desktop.

How This Guide Is Organized

Chapter 1, "Introduction to the World Wide Web (WWW)," describes the basics of the WWW and how TEDVISION works with the Internet.

Chapter 2, "Getting Started with TEDvision," describes the basics of TEDVISION so that you can immediately take advantage of all that is available to you through the Internet.

Chapter 3, "Using TEDvision," describes all the features available to you.

Chapter 4, "Working with Non-HTML Files," is a more in-depth look at the features of TEDVISION that enable you to work with various file types (audio, video, and so on).

Chapter 5, "Customizing TEDvision," describes how to customize the interface to suit your needs, whether by preferences, resources, or commands.

Chapter 6, "System Administration," contains information on setup and configuration of TEDVISION, including email servers, proxy servers, and newsgroups. It also provides a comprehensive list of errors and problems, as well as possible solutions.

Related Books

The following books provide information on the TEDVISION desktop service and the Internet Information Services.

- *The Mosaic Handbook for the X Window System,* by Dale Dougherty, Richard Koman, and Paula Ferguson, published by O'Reilly and Associates, Inc., Sebastopol, CA 95472.
- *Managing INTERNET Information Services,* by Cricket Liu, Jerry Peek, Russ Jones, Bryan Buus, and Adrian Nye, published by O'Reilly and Associates, Inc., Sebastopol, CA 95472.

What Typographic Changes and Symbols Mean

The following table describes the type changes and symbols used in this book.

Table P-1 Typographic Conventions

Typeface or Symbol	Meaning	Example
`AaBbCc123`	The names of commands, files, and directories; onscreen computer output	Edit your `.login` file. Use `ls -a` to list all files. `system% You have mail.`
AaBbCc123	Command-line placeholder: replace with a real name or value	To delete a file, type `rm` *filename*.
AaBbCc123	Book titles, new words or terms, or words to be emphasized	Read Chapter 6 in *User's Guide*. These are called *class* options. You *must* be root to do this.

Introduction to the World Wide Web (WWW) 1

About TEDVISION

TEDVISION lets you navigate the *World Wide Web (WWW)*, your local file system, and other Internet services by simply clicking on *hyperlinks*. It is based on NCSA Mosaic, which was developed by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign.

New Features in this release

TEDVISION takes advantage of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) 2.1, as well as a variety of new features including internationalization, multi-screen display, simultaneous graphics downloading, and a significantly enhanced Preferences window allowing for a greater range of personal customization.

New support for HTML 2.1 features

The following HTML 2.1 features are now supported by the TEDVISION browser:

- Tables
- Background graphics
- Centered text or graphics

Documents that contain tags for any of these elements will be displayed correctly in TEDVISION.

Other enhancements

TEDVISION supports multiple network connections, which allows multiple graphics in an HTML document to be downloaded simultaneously.

TEDVISION has also been internationalized, supporting browser-server language negotiation and the display and printing of multi-byte HTML documents.

The TEDVISION Preferences panel has changed significantly, letting you customize your display by changing fonts, colors, improving image quality, or setting preferred languages. You can also specify proxy servers for HTTP, gopher, and ftp protocols.

TEDVISION has improved the way you select text in a browser view. If you select text and drag to extend the selection, the document will automatically scroll to let you extend the selection to the end of the document. Previous versions of TEDVISION would not let you extend the selection past the text in the current window.

TEDVISION has been multi-screen enabled, letting you open multiple browser views on multi-screen displays.

Internet Basics

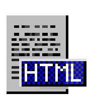
If you're new to the net, understanding some basic concepts will help you get started.

Like other Internet components, the World Wide Web (WWW) is an information-sharing system that allows documents to be stored on and retrieved from servers along the network. Unlike other Internet components, the WWW uses the powerful information technology called hypermedia.

On the WWW, hypermedia works as follows: every document has a unique address, much like a telephone number, called a Uniform Resource Locator (URL). WWW documents can contain hyperlinks that point to the URLs of other documents.

TEDVISION lets you explore the WWW interactively by simply clicking on hyperlinks. For example, a document on British literature can link the word "Shakespeare" to a document listing the writer's work by title. Each title in that document could, in turn, be linked to a complete work.

TEDvision is an Internet application for the World Wide Web (also known as WWW, W3, or the Web), and can also be used to access other Internet services including FTP, Usenet newsgroups, and gopher sites. The WWW is a global network of interconnected documents. HTML, which stands for HyperText Markup Language, is the markup language used to write documents on the WWW.



HTML documents can be linked to other resources on the Internet, including other documents, audio files, graphics, videos, and software programs.

Each document on the Internet is identified by a unique address called a *uniform resource locator* (URL), such as the following example:

```
http://www.triteal.com/support/index.html
```

This is the URL for the document *index.html* in the *support* directory on a server named *www.triteal.com*. The first part of the URL, *http://,* indicates the protocol used to transfer the document.

The easiest way to open documents is to click on hyperlinks associated with URLs. You can also open a document by entering a URL directly.

Note – TEDVISION lets you save a document as a URL file. You may drag and drop this URL into TEDVISION to go directly to the Internet address that it specifies. URLs may also be saved to the File Manager or sent to others as an attachment in the Mailer or saved to the desktop.

These are the concepts you'll need to get started. To learn more about the Web or HTML, see the following online documents (for information about opening documents, see Chapter 3, "Using TEDvision"):

- A Beginner's Guide to URLs

  `http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/demoweb/url-primer.html`

- A Beginner's Guide to HTML

  `http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimer.html`

Getting Started with TEDVISION 2

This chapter will quickly familiarize you with the TEDVISION features, so that you may begin using TEDVISION right away. For a more in-depth look at what TEDVISION has to offer, see Chapter 3, "Using TEDVISION" or if you want to personalize the interface, see Chapter 5, "Customizing TEDVISION."

TEDVISION lets you access information on the World Wide Web (WWW) and other Internet services. For a basic understanding of the Internet and the World Wide Web, please see "Internet Basics" on page 2.

Note – Please see "Installation Issues" on page 51 of Chapter 6, "System Administration" for more information on setting up TEDVISION for your system.

What's Hot

TEDVISION is built on an open, standards-based architecture. This makes TEDVISION adaptable to the various requirements of network publishing and commerce. Key aspects of the new architecture and a rundown of new features are listed below:

- Mosaic Security Framework—Basic Authentication and Digest Authentication come pre-installed.
- Software Development Interface—This two-way application programming interface (SDI) lets other applications seamlessly interoperate with TEDVISION.
- Advanced Display Technology—Lets you download documents in multiple windows. Text is immediately displayed, allowing you to follow links before the downloads are complete.
- Inline JPEG Support—In addition to GIF images, inline JPEG images are now supported.
- Built-in GIF and JPEG Viewers—An internal image viewer automatically displays stand-alone GIF and JPEG files.
- Configurable Helper Applications—Configuring helper applications to support new file types is now easier with an easy-to-use dialog box.

- Drag-n-Drop—Full drag-n-drop functionality with the TriTeal Enterprise Desktop with the addition of three new datatypes: FTP, URL, and HTML.
- Popup Menus—Objects and CDE action objects include CDE actions in menus as well as popups on images, anchors (URLs), background, and so on.
- Improved URL Field Entry—Allows direct entry for URLs, tilde expansion of pathnames, collapsed pathnames and simple hostname entry.
- History List—A drop down history list lets you quickly access previously visited sites with the touch of a button.
- Client-Side Image Maps—Client-side image maps now let you access image maps locally without interacting with a server.
- Tool bar—A new tool bar provides quick access to frequently used menu commands.

Starting TEDVISION

You can start TEDVISION either from command line or by double-clicking the TEDVISION application icon.

▼ *To start TEDVISION from the Application Manager*

1. Locate the TEDVISION folder icon inside the Application Manager.
2. Double-click the TEDVISION folder.

   You will see several items including the TEDVISION icon, a `Search_Tools` folder, and so on.
3. Double-click the TEDVISION icon.

▼ *To start TEDVISION from the command line*

1. Change directory to `/usr/dt/bin`.
2. Type the following command:

   ```
   tedvision
   ```

Getting to Know the TEDVISION Interface

TEDVISION can display HTML, SHTML, JPEG, GIF, and text files in one or more windows. You can also add helper applications to work with other file types such as audio files or movie clips.

You can open more than one browser window. This lets you interact with each document window independently. For example, you can read a document in one window while loading new documents in other windows.

When you load a document, text is displayed as soon as TEDVISION receives it. After all text is received, any inline images are loaded. You can click links as soon as they are visible. If you click a link before the entire document is loaded, the current document will be cancelled, and the new document will be downloaded in the same window.

The TEDVISION interface makes using the Internet simple. The elements of the TEDVISION main window are described in Figure 2-1.

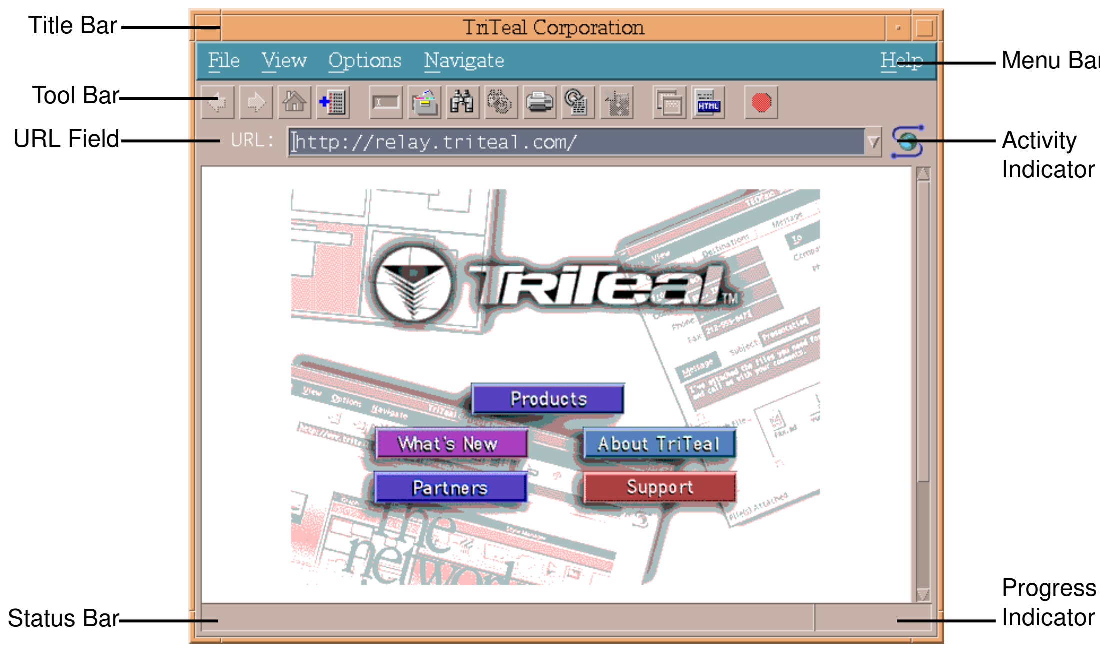


Figure 2-1 The TEDVISION Interface

The graphical elements of the TEDVISION window are described below:

Title Bar	The title bar contains the title of the document in the window.
Menu Bar	The menu bar contains all menus and available options. For more information on menu command descriptions, please see “Menu Bar” on page 8.
Tool Bar	Tool bar buttons provide quick access to frequently used menu commands. For more information on tool bar functions, please see “Tool Bar” on page 10.
URL Field	The URL field displays the current URL. You can open a document by entering its URL here. URLs must not begin with a space.
Activity Indicator	The activity indicator is activated while TEDVISION is transferring information or waiting to receive information. The activity indicator moves at a constant speed and does not indicate how fast data is being transferred.
Status Bar	The status message area displays:

- Status messages during a document transfer.

- A URL when the mouse pointer is over a link.
- Command descriptions when the mouse pointer is over a menu command or tool bar button.

Progress Indicator	The progress indicator shows the portion of the document that has been loaded. Because some servers do not provide file size information, the progress indicator does not always display.

Title Bar

The *title bar* contains the title of the document in the window. Note the location of the title bar in Figure 2-1.

Menu Bar

While the tool bar contains all the necessary functions to quickly use TEDVISION, the menu bar provides quick access to almost all features. See online help (press F1) for descriptions of menu commands. The menu bar is displayed in Figure 2-1.

File Menu

Open URL...	Opens a document on the Internet by entering a URL.
Open Local...	Opens a document on your computer or local network.
Save As...	Saves the current document to your computer.
Find...	Searches the document for a specified word or phrase.
Find Again	Repeats the last search within a document.
Print...	Prints the current document.
Print Setup...	Lets you change printer options.
View Source	Displays the HTML tags in the current document but does not allow changes.
Close	Closes the current browser window. If there is only one window open then TEDVISION will exit.
Exit	Closes all browser windows and quits the TEDVISION application.

View Menu

Open New View	Opens a new TEDVISION window.
Load Missing Images	Loads images that have not been loaded due to settings in the Preferences dialog box.
Reload	Reloads the current document.

Options Menu

Security	Lists installed security modules: *Basic Authentication...* A basic, non-secure protocol supported by nearly all web servers. A user name and password are sent to the server in uuencoded form. This method can be used to limit access to a server. *Digest Authentication...* Uses MD5-encrypted passwords for authorization to receive an HTTP reply. Server access may also be controlled with Digest Authentication.
Preferences...	Lets you change TEDVISION options.
Helpers...	Configures helper applications

Navigate Menu

Back	Displays the previous document.
Forward	Opposite of the Back command.
Home	Displays the home page.
Add Current to Hotlist	Adds the current document to the Hotlist window.
History...	Displays the History window.
Hotlist...	Displays the Hotlist window.
Stop	Stops requested documents from downloading.

Help Menu

Overview...	Displays an overview of available help.
Table of Contents...	Displays a list of headings by subject.
Tasks...	Displays list of topics by tasks.
Reference...	Lists reference help.
On Item	Click on the item you want help on.
Using Help...	Displays help on the help system.
About TEDvision...	Displays program and system information.

Popup Menu

Within the TEDVISION main window, you can invoke a popup menu. Click anywhere within the main window with mouse button 3, and you will get a popup menu that lets you perform many of the TEDVISION's menu actions. It is shown here in Figure 2-2.

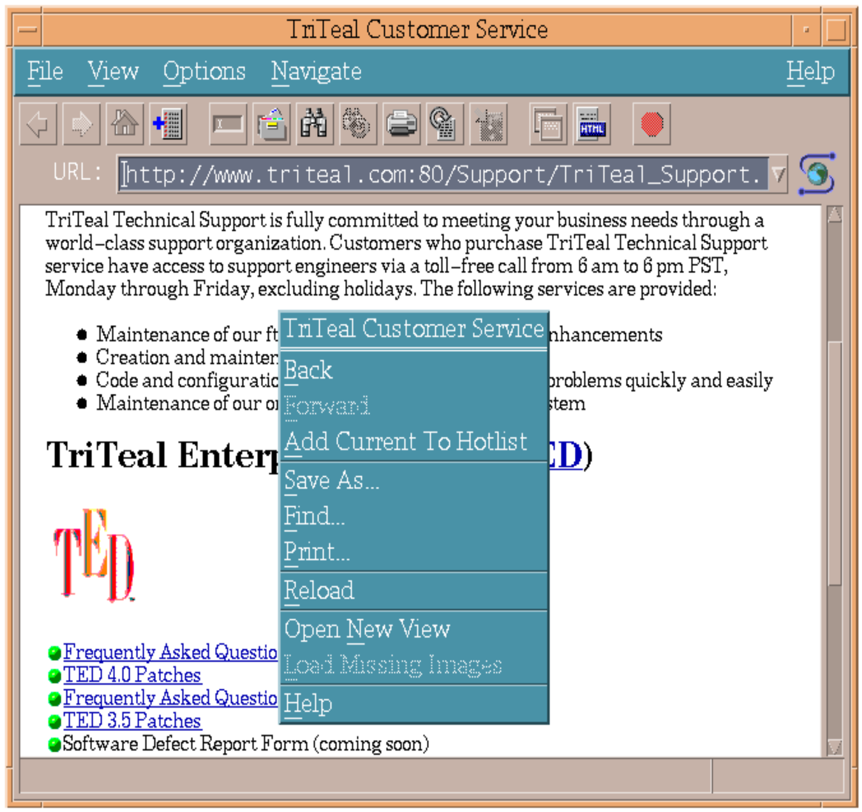


Figure 2-2 Popup Menu

Tool Bar

Tool bar buttons provide quick access to frequently used menu commands. For a description of a tool bar button, place your mouse pointer on the button. See Figure 2-3 for a description of various tools.

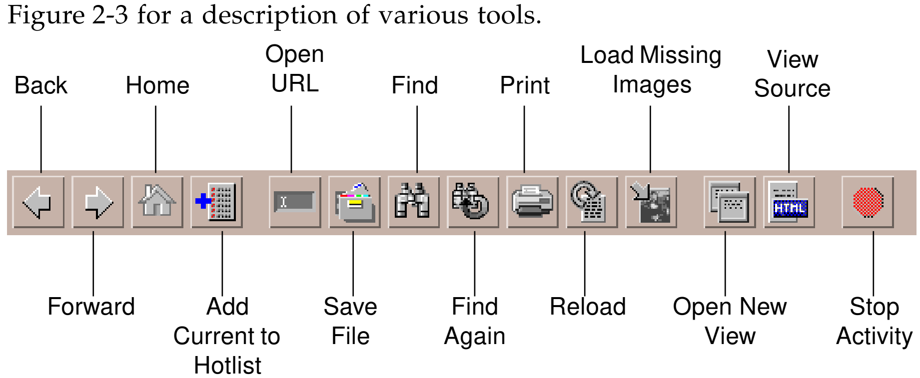


Figure 2-3 Tool Bar Buttons

Table 2-1 shows each tool bar button, its function, and a brief description.

Table 2-1 Tool bar Components

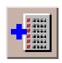
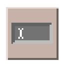
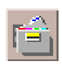
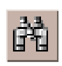
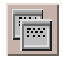
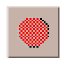
Button	Function	Description
	Back	Returns to a previously visited document.
	Forward	Moves forward one document in the list of previously visited documents.
	Home	Accesses the home page document that has been set in the Preferences window (see “Returning Home” on page 25).
	Add Current To Hotlist	Adds the current document to the Hotlist.
	Open URL	Opens a dialog box that prompts for a uniform resource locator (see “Internet Basics” on page 2).
	Save Current File	Opens a Save As window for the currently loaded file.
	Find	Opens a dialog box that allows you to search the current document.
	Find Again	Repeats the last search specified in the Find dialog box.
	Print	Prints the current document.
	Reload	Reloads the current document.
	Load Missing Images	Loads any images that are missing. This may be done all at once or one at a time depending on Preferences settings.

Table 2-1 Tool bar Components

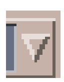
Button	Function	Description
	Open New View	Opens another browser window that you can use to access another web site or local document.
	View Source	Opens another browser window, which contains the HTML source for the currently displayed document.
	Stop Activity	Stops downloading the current document.

If you wish to turn the tool bar off, choose Preferences from the Options menu, and display the Miscellaneous view. Then clear the Show Tool Bar check box.

URL Field

The URL field displays the location of the current document. You can open a web site or document by entering its URL here. URLs are case sensitive and must not begin with a space. The URL field is shown in Figure 2-1.

Drop Down History List Button



At the far right of the URL field is a history button that, when pressed, will show a history of all the locations you have been. To revisit a given location, simply highlight an entry with the mouse and release the mouse button. For more information about this topic please see “Using the History List” on page 20.

The History List window is shown below in Figure 2-4.

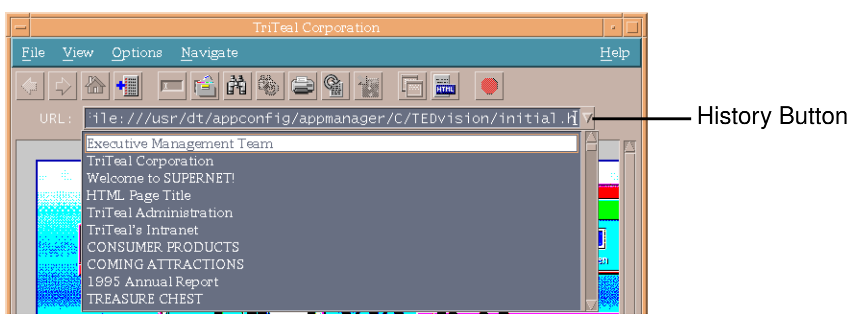


Figure 2-4 The Drop Down History List

Status Bar

Below the display area is the status bar. Figure 2-5 shows a typical display in the status bar.

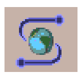
Figure 2-5 Status Bar Message Area

The *status bar* displays:

- Status messages during a document transfer.
- A URL when the mouse pointer is over a link.
- Command descriptions when the mouse pointer is over a menu command or tool bar button.

Indicators

The *progress indicator* provides a visual reference for the percentage of the current document that has been loaded. Since some servers do not provide file size information, the progress indicator does not always display.



The *activity indicator* is activated while TEDVISION is accessing the network. The activity indicator moves at a constant speed and does not indicate how fast data is being transferred.

Searching the Internet

In the TEDVISION Application Manager folder, there is a folder labeled `Search_Tools`. This directory contains URLs, which when double-clicked or dropped into TEDVISION will access Internet search tools. Simply double-click on the tool of your choice, and TEDVISION will navigate to the site containing that tool.

You can use online search tools to search for specific information on the Internet. There are many different kinds of tools that allow you to take advantage of the Internet. You can find categorical listings, subject headings, exhaustive indexes, and many other databases to browse through.

Using TEDVISION 3

This chapter describes how to use the features of TEDVISION. It will give you detailed instructions on performing a variety of tasks. If you wish to get started immediately, please see Chapter 2, “Getting Started with TEDvision” for a short summary of the TEDVISION interface.

Opening Files

TEDVISION can access both Internet and local documents. There are a number of ways to open documents including dragging certain file types and dropping them into TEDVISION.

Getting to the Internet

All the information that is available from the Internet is organized by addresses that are called uniform resource locators (URLs). Every site has a unique address that distinguishes it from others. The address is contained in a link that TEDVISION interprets in order to connect with the appropriate server. If you know the URL, you can go to the location directly.

It usually takes this form:

protocol://machine.name[:port]/directory/filename

Note – URLs are case sensitive with respect to the directory and filename.

The protocol is the Internet protocol used to transmit the document. When accessing a WWW server, the protocol is typically http, but other protocols are supported (ftp, gopher, news, and file). The machine name is the domain name of the server where the document is stored (such as *www.company.com*). The port part of the address is only required when a non-standard TCP port number is used.

You can save time downloading documents from the Internet by using a non-graphical version of a document, if one is available.

▼ *To open a document on the Internet*

♦ Do one of the following:

- In the URL field, type the URL of the document that you want to open and press the Return key.
- Drag and drop a URL file from your desktop or another application (File Manager, Mailer, and so on) to TEDVISION.
- Choose Open URL from the File menu, type the desired URL, and click OK.
- Click the Open URL button on the tool bar, type the desired URL, and click OK.

For more information on drag and drop behavior within TEDVISION please see "To open documents by dragging them into TEDvision" on page 17.

Retrieving Local Documents From Your Computer

Local documents are loaded directly from your own computer or local network. An example of a local document would be your own personal home page or a text file on a server within your office.

▼ *To open a local document*

♦ Do one of the following:

- In the URL field, type the path to the document or directory that you want to open, and press the Return key.
- Drag and drop a document or directory from your desktop or another application (File Manager, Mailer, and so on) to TEDVISION.
- Choose Open Local from the File menu, type the path to the document or directory that you want to open, and click OK.

For more information on drag-n-drop behavior within TEDVISION, please see "To open documents by dragging them into TEDvision" on page 17.

Opening Newsgroups

Note – For configuration information, please see "To configure TEDvision to access newsgroups" on page 52.

▼ *To list the available newsgroups*

1. Type **`news:*`** in the URL field, and press the Return key.

   An alphabetical list of group names and brief descriptions is displayed.

2. Click a newsgroup name to open a list of articles in that newsgroup.

To access a particular newsgroup

1. Enter a news URL of the form `news:`*newsgroup*.

   For example,

   `news:news.announce.newusers`

   When you first access a newsgroup, the subject lines of the first 20 articles are listed. Articles are listed in the order that they appear on the server rather than by topic threads.

2. Click a subject line to display the full article. If an article is related to other messages, links to the related articles are included.

Note – Unlike other URLs, news URLs do not include slashes (`//`) after the colon.

To specify the range of articles to list

♦ Type the URL of the newsgroup followed by a slash and the range of articles, specified by the article number.

For example,

`news:news.answers/38179-38198`

For more information about newsgroups, see:

`http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/text/faq/usenet/usenet/what-is/part1/faq.html`

Opening Files By Dragging and Dropping

To open documents by dragging them into TEDVISION

TEDVISION lets you drag and drop documents into the browser and display them. You may drag a URL file that will access the site specified by the URL. You can also display local documents by dragging and dropping them into the main window of TEDVISION.

1. Position the pointer over the desired object, such as an html document from the File Manager.
2. Press and hold mouse button 1 or 2.

3. Drag the document to the main window of TEDVISION and release the mouse button as shown in Figure 3-1.

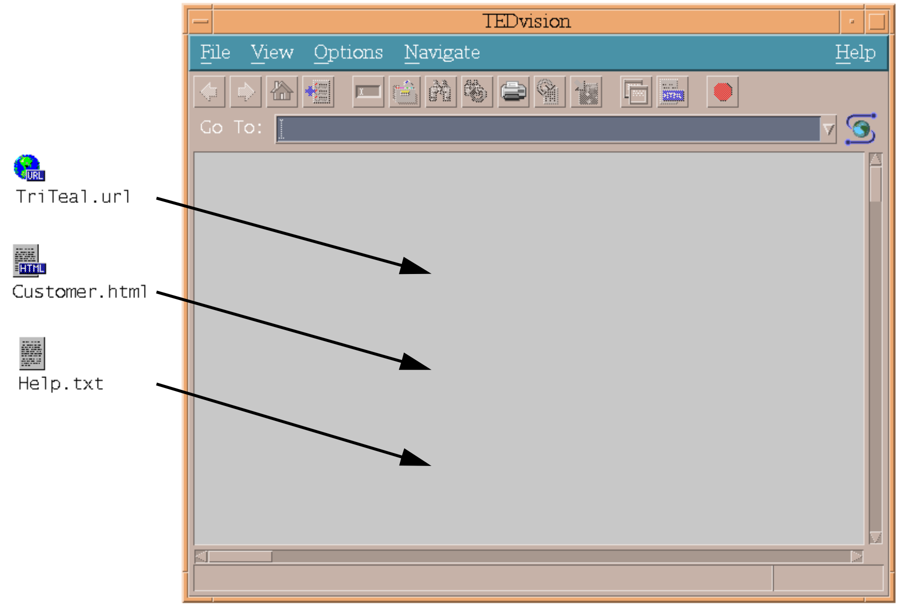


Figure 3-1 Dragging files into TEDVISION

HTML, URL, GIF, JPEG, and text files can be dropped and displayed in TEDVISION without defining a helper application. However, if you are dragging a file type that is different from these, then you will need to refer to "Configuring Helper Applications" on page 31.

▼ *To display the hyperlinked document in a new window*

When you click on a hyperlink, the document normally replaces your currently displayed document with the one you just selected. You may wish to open another window to display the new document.

♦ Press the Shift key and click the link.

The document opens in a new browser window.

▼ *To view the source in an HTML document*

It is possible to view the HTML source used to create the currently displayed document.

1. Choose View Source from the File menu.

   The View Source window appears displaying the tags used in the current HTML document.

2. Click the Close button when you have viewed the material. The View Source window is shown in Figure 3-2.

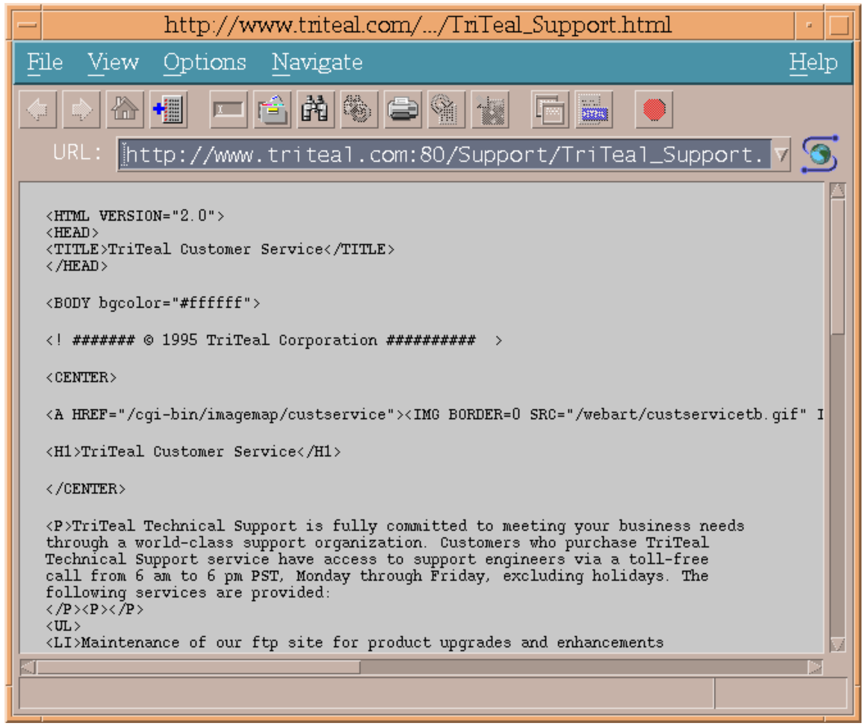


Figure 3-2 Viewing Source in HTML

Note – You may also copy the page to the Text Editor and manipulate the document. Just select the text you want and drag it to the Editor.

▼ *To stop a document from downloading*

From time to time it may be necessary to stop a document from downloading. For example, the server you are trying to access may be taking an excessive amount of time with no apparent results, or perhaps you are trying to load an extremely large graphic file that is slowing TEDvision considerably.

♦ To interrupt or stop a document from downloading, do one of the following:

- Press the Esc key.
- Click the Stop button in the tool bar.

Searching a Document

You can use the Find command to search for a specific word or phrase in the current document. This command does not let you search the Internet. Please see “Searching the Internet” on page 13 for more information on search tools.

▼ *To search a document*

♦ Do one of the following to open the Find Command dialog box:

- Click the Find button on the tool bar.
- Choose Find from the File menu.

A Find Command dialog box appears as shown in Figure 3-3.

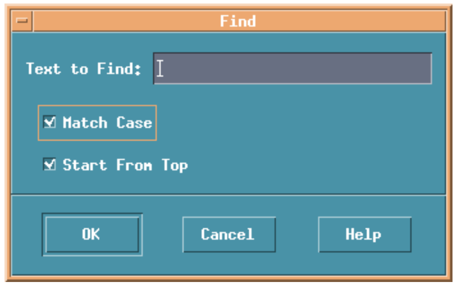


Figure 3-3 Find Command Dialog Box

3. Type the word or phrase that you want to find in the Text to Find field.
4. To find text with specific capitalization, check Match Case.
5. To start searching from the top of the document, check Start From Top.
6. Click OK to start searching.

   If the search is successful, the first occurrence of the word or phrase is selected.

▼ *To search for the same word or phrase again*

♦ Do one of the following:

- Click the Find Again button on the tool bar.
- Choose Find Again from the File menu.

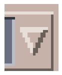
Getting Back To Where You've Been

There are several ways to reopen documents that you have previously viewed. You can access both local and Internet documents by adding and then retrieving them from your Hotlist or by retrieving them from your History list.

Using the History List

You can use the History list to open documents you have viewed during the past 60 days. This will let you keep track of all the documents you visit as well as display them again.

▼ *To open a document in the drop down History list*



1. Click the drop down history button with mouse button 1.

   The drop down History list window is shown in Figure 3-4.

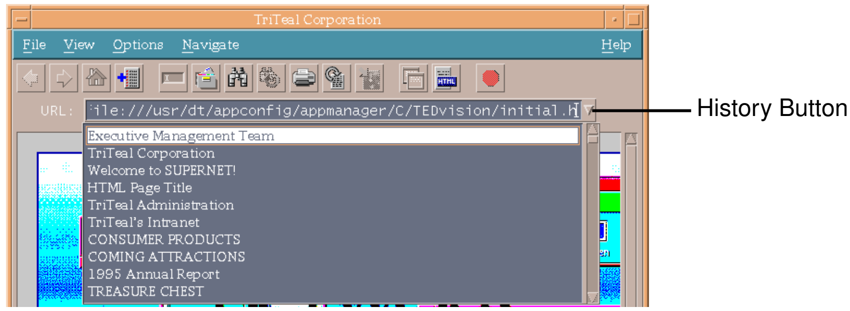


Figure 3-4 The Drop Down History List

2. To revisit a given location, select the entry.

▼ *To save the global history list as an HTML document*

1. Choose History from the Navigate menu. The History list will appear as shown in Figure 3-5.

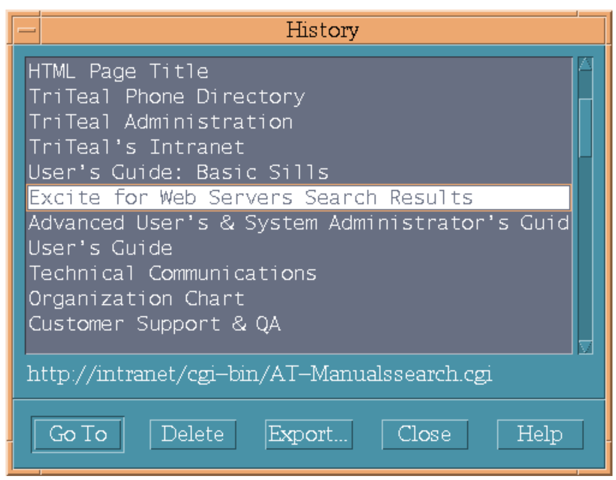


Figure 3-5 The History List

2. Click Export. The Export History window will appear as shown in Figure 3-6.

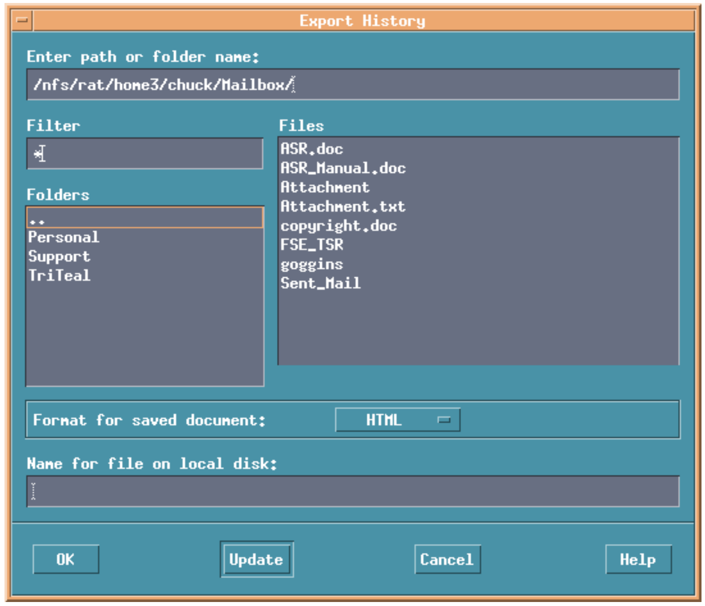


Figure 3-6 History List Export

3. Enter the path where you want the document saved.

4. Type the filename you want and click OK.

Using the Hotlist Window

You can use the Hotlist window to save titles and URLs of frequently used documents. The Hotlist window is shown in Figure 3-7.

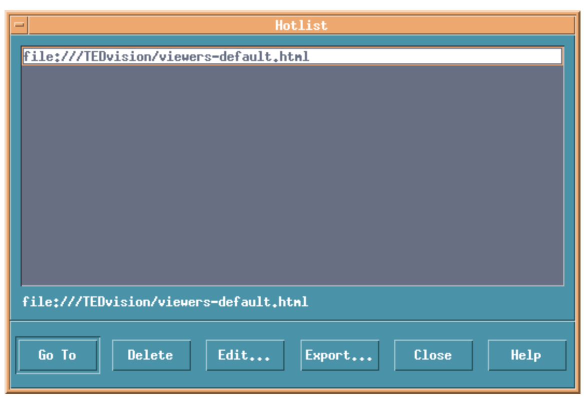


Figure 3-7 The Hotlist Window

▼ *To open a document in the hotlist*

1. Choose Hotlist from the Navigate menu.

2. Do one of the following:
   - Double-click the document you want to open.
   - Select the document and click Go To.

Note – The Hotlist window remains open until you close it.

▼ To add the current document to the hotlist

♦ Do one of the following:
   - Choose Add Current to Hotlist from the Navigate menu.
   - Click the Add Current to Hotlist button on the tool bar.

If the document you decide to add to the Hotlist is already present, an error dialog box will appear informing you that a Hotlist item with the same URL already exits.

▼ To delete a document from the hotlist

1. Choose Hotlist from the Navigate menu.
2. Select the document you want to delete and click Delete.
3. Click Close.

▼ To copy or edit an entry in the hotlist

1. Choose Hotlist from the Navigate menu.
2. Select the document you want to copy or edit and click Edit. The Edit Hotlist Entry dialog box appears as shown in Figure 3-8.

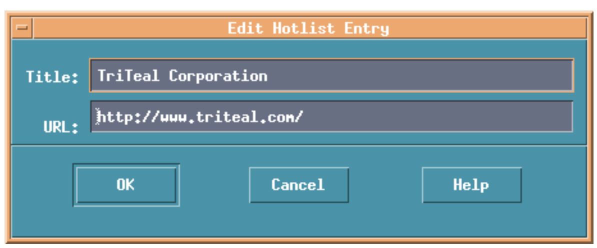


Figure 3-8 Editing a Hotlist Entry

3. Type a different title or copy the URL if desired.
4. Click OK.

▼ To save the hotlist as an HTML document

1. Choose Hotlist from the Navigate menu.

2. Click Export. The Export window is shown in Figure 3-9.

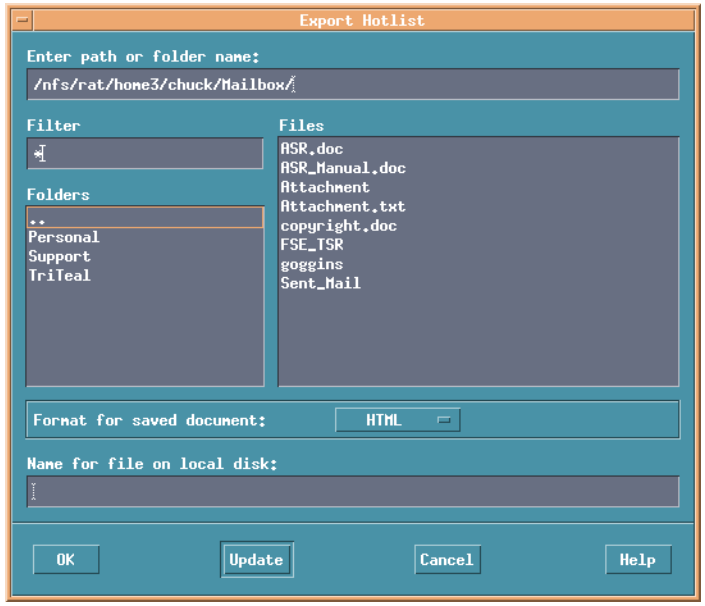


Figure 3-9 Saving a Document as an HTML

3. Choose a format from the menu pop-up list.
4. Enter the path where you want the document saved.
5. Type a filename (use a `.htm` or `.html` extension) and click OK.

▼ *To import a hotlist*

Importing a Hotlist can be useful for transferring a group of URLs from one person to another. You can save time by sending Hotlists to each other rather than each person having to manually enter URLs.

1. Choose Open Local from the File menu.

The Open Local window will appear as shown in Figure 3-10.

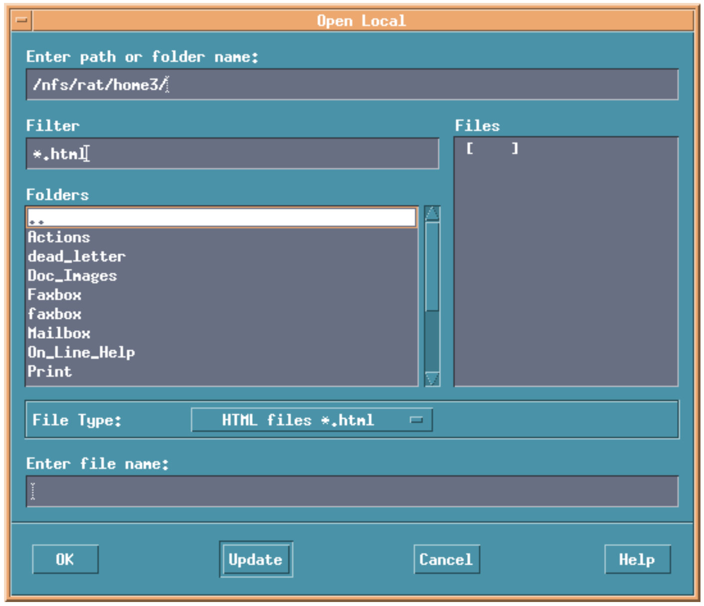


Figure 3-10 Importing a Hotlist with the Open Local Dialog Box

2. Type or select the name of the Hotlist document you want to import and click OK. The hotlist is displayed as an html document with a list of links.
3. Click a link you want to add to your Hotlist.
4. When the document is displayed, choose Add Current to Hotlist from the Navigate menu.
5. Click the Back button to return to the list of links.
6. Repeat steps 3-5 for each link you want to add.

Returning Home

Using the Home Page

A *home page* is the document that is loaded when TEDVISION is started. You can use the home page that came with TEDVISION or specify your own.

▼ *To use a different home page*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Miscellaneous View.

The Preferences window will appear as shown. The Home Page field is near the top in Figure 3-11.

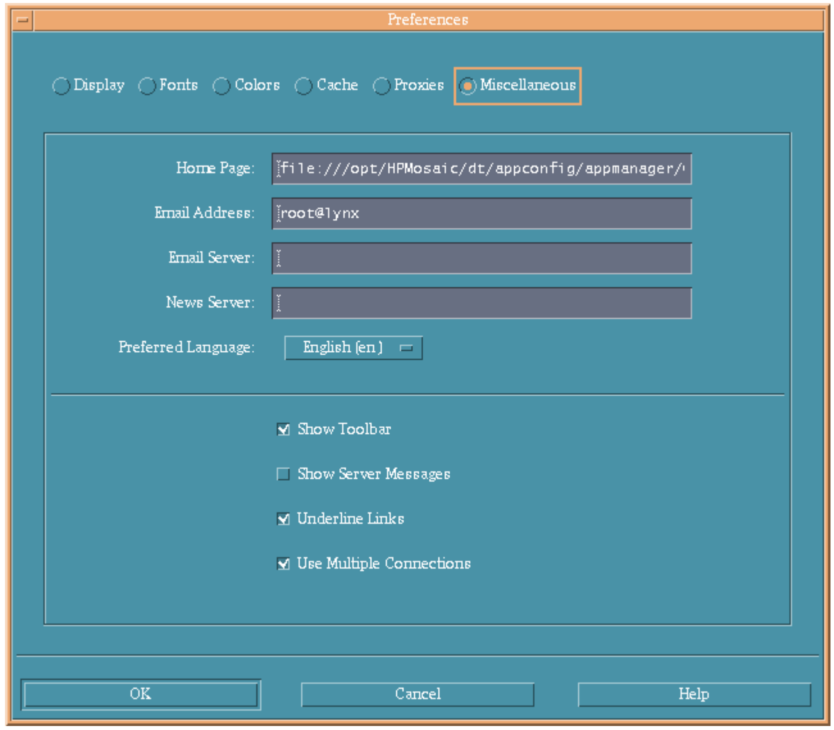


Figure 3-11 Preferences

3. In the Home Page field, type or paste the URL of the document you want to use as your home page.
4. Click OK.

Note – Since documents on your computer load faster than documents from the network, using a local document as your home page is recommended.

Saving Files

To save a document, simply drag the file from TEDVISION to the File Manager. You can drag files to and from the File Manager, Print Manager, Text Editor, Icon Editor, Trash Can, and so on. Just as in TED, not all file types will be compatible with all applications. For instance, dragging a text file from TEDVISION to Icon Editor would create an error dialog box and could invoke the application.

URL and HTML documents may have several different components that make up the display. For example, the TriTeal home page is comprised of background text, hyperlinks, image maps, anchored images, and images. It will be helpful to have a basic understanding of these components. They are as follows:

anchor	This is a hyperlink that will access another web site if you click it with mouse button 1.
image	This is a picture that is not a link. That is, it does not access another web site.
anchored image	This is an image that functions in the same way an anchor does. Clicking on it accesses another web site.
image map	This is a clickable image or picture with “hot spots” that act as hyperlinks to other web sites.
background text	The background text is generally the text of a given document or URL.

What happens when you drag and drop within TEDVISION will depend on the type of file you drag and what its destination is.

▼ *To save anchors as a URL file*

1. Position the pointer over the desired object (hyperlink).
2. Press and hold mouse button 2.
3. Drag the document icon to the File Manager.

Note – If you release the mouse button while you are dragging, the hyperlink will be invoked, and TEDVISION will display the web page defined by the anchor.

▼ *To save images that are not links from TEDVISION*

1. Position the pointer over the desired object.
2. Press and hold mouse button 1 or 2.
3. Drag the image icon to the File Manager.

Note – When an image is dragged from TEDVISION to the desktop, it will become a local file in a graphic format such as GIF, JPEG, XBM, or XPM.

▼ *To save images that are links from TEDVISION*

1. Position the pointer over the desired image (hyperlink).
2. Press and hold mouse button 2.
3. Drag the anchored image icon to the File Manager.

Note – If you release the mouse button while you are dragging, the hyperlink will be invoked, and TEDVISION will display the web page defined by the anchor.

To save an inline image

1. Press the Ctrl key and click the image with mouse buttons 1 and 3.

   A new browser window will open, which contains only the image that has been selected.

2. Choose Save As from the File menu.
3. Enter the path where you want the file saved.
4. Type a filename and click OK.

To save an image map as a URL file

1. Position the pointer over the desired object.
2. Press and hold mouse button 2.
3. Drag the image icon to the File Manager.

To save background text from TEDVISION

Do one of the following:

1. From the File menu, select the Save As... option.
2. Choose Plain Text from the Format for saved document pop-up list.

Or,

1. Position the pointer over the desired text.
2. Press and hold mouse button 1.
3. Drag the pointer to the end of the text selection you wish to include.

Note – TEDVISION has improved the way you select text in a browser view. If you select text and drag to extend the selection, the document will automatically scroll to let you extend the selection to the end of the document.

---

4. Paste the selected text into the Text Editor or Mailer by pressing mouse button 2.

To save a hyperlinked document

You may wish to save an HTML document that a link will take you to without actually visiting the link by doing the following:

1. Press the Ctrl key and click the link with mouse button 1.

The Unhandled File Type dialog box appears as shown in Figure 3-12.

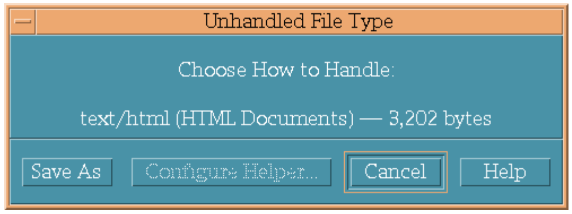


Figure 3-12 Unhandled File Type Dialog Box

2. Click the Save As button.

   The Save As window will open which prompts you for a file name and format to save the file in, as shown in Figure 3-13.

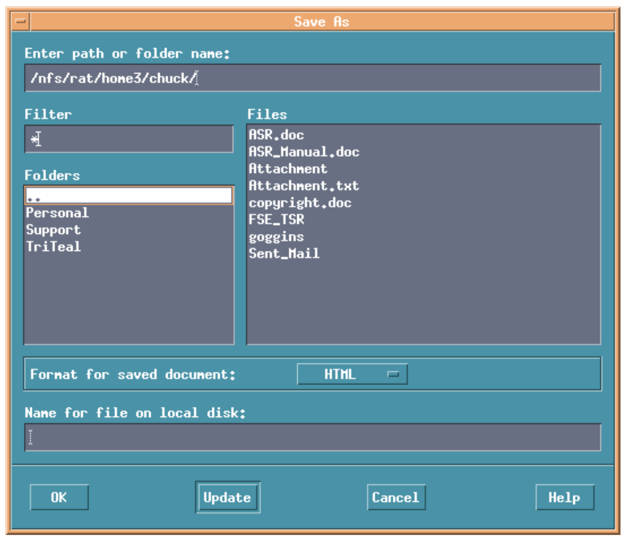


Figure 3-13 The Save As Window

3. Enter a name for the file.
4. Choose the format you wish to save the file in from the Format for saved document pop-up list.
5. Click OK.

Printing Files

TEDVISION lets you print documents directly to your printer, or save them to a file, then print them. You may print images, text files, HTML documents, and so on. For more information on saving files please see "Saving Files" on page 26.

Before you print a document TEDVISION will reformat the document to fit within the currently defined paper size. You can change the paper size and other settings in the Print Setup dialog box.

To select printer options

1. Choose Print Setup from the File menu. The Print Setup window is shown in Figure 3-14.

Figure 3-14 Print Setup

2. Choose a paper size.
3. Set page margins.
4. *Optional*. Press the Save button to make the settings you have specified the default settings for Print Setup.
5. Click OK.

To print a document

♦ Do one of the following:

- Choose Print from the File menu.
- Drag the document from TEDVISION to the Print Manager or a printer icon in the Personal Printers subpanel.

Working with Non-HTML Files 4

This chapter describes how to configure helper applications to handle file types that TEDVISION is not familiar with, such as audio or movie files. When you set up a helper application, TEDVISION will automatically invoke it when the file type is recognized.

Configuring Helper Applications

By default, the file types supported by TEDVISION include URL, HTML, text files, JPEG and GIF images, and AU and AIFF sound files, as well as all CDE file types. You can add support for other types of files by configuring a helper application. Any program that accepts command line instructions can be used as a helper application.

Some examples of using helper applications are:

- Invoking a PostScript viewer when you access a PostScript file.
- Launching a movie viewer to display MPEG files you download from the internet.
- Starting the sound tool for your system when an audio file is loaded through TEDVISION.

The Helpers screen is displayed below in Figure 4-1.

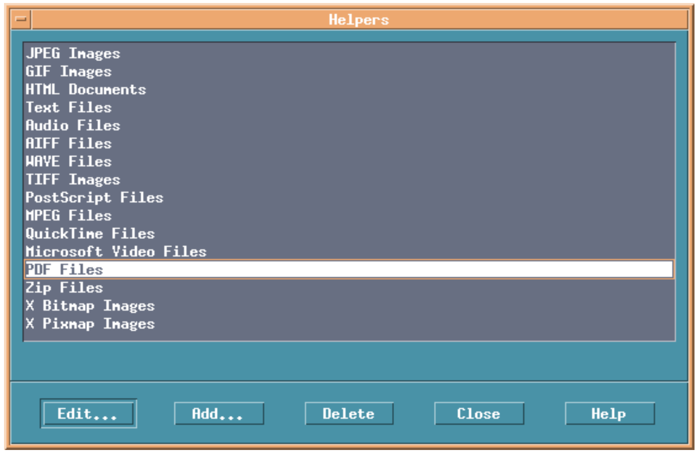


Figure 4-1 Helpers Screen

▼ *To configure a helper application*

1. Choose Helpers from the Options menu.
2. Do one of the following:
   - If the file type you want to support is listed, select it and click Edit. Verify that all the information for this helper is correct or make changes as needed. For more information on configuring helpers, see Step 3.
   - Click Add to define a new file type.

   The Configure File Type dialog box appears, as shown in Figure 4-2.

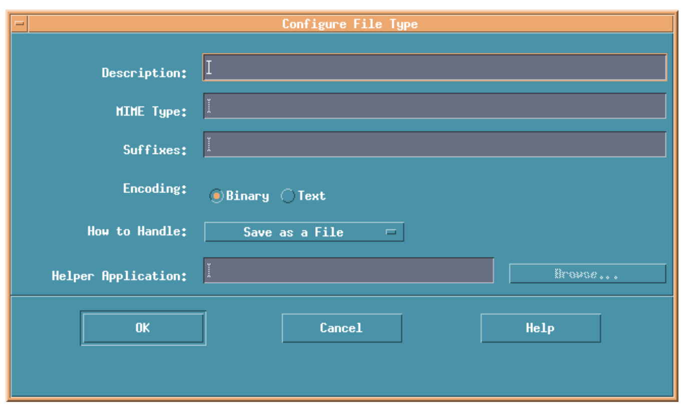


Figure 4-2 Adding Helpers

3. In the Configure File Type dialog box, enter information in the following fields:

Description	Type a descriptive name for the file type.
MIME Type	Type the MIME type of the file type. For more information on MIME types, please see “Sending Multimedia Files Over the Network” on page 33.

Suffixes	Type each filename suffix (or extension) associated with the file type. Begin each suffix with a period. Separate multiple suffixes by a space.
Encoding	Select the Binary or Text option to indicate how the file type is encoded. Most file types are binary.
How to Handle	Choose how you want to handle files of the type you are configuring. The options are: • Use Mosaic as Viewer • Use an SDI-Enabled Helper • Save as a File • Save and use a Helper
Helper Application	Type the full path and name of the helper application, followed by `%s` where the name of a downloaded file should be inserted. Click Browse to locate the helper application in your directory structure.

4. Click OK.

Note – For most predefined file types, the Helper Application field is the only field you need to complete. Default values are provided for the other fields.

Sending Multimedia Files Over the Network

MIME, or Multi-purpose Internet Mail Extensions, is a protocol for sending multimedia file types sent over the network.

MIME types are attached to files downloaded from HTTP servers, or WWW servers. TEDVISION uses the MIME type to determine a file type. After determining the file type, TEDVISION knows to either handle the file internally or to send it to a helper application.

Note – TEDVISION uses filename extensions (suffixes) to identify files from non-HTTP servers, which do not use MIME types.

If TEDVISION cannot handle a file type and an appropriate helper application is not available, it displays the Unhandled File Type dialog box. This dialog box, shown in Figure 4-3, lets you either save the file, configure a helper application to view the file, or cancel the file transfer.

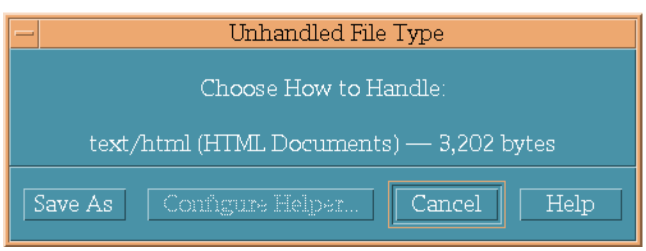


Figure 4-3 Unhandled File Type Dialog Box

For each file type you want to configure, you need to specify a MIME type in the Configure File Type dialog box. A MIME type consist of two parts; a type and a subtype, separated by a slash (/). For example, the MIME type for JPEG files is "image/jpeg."

For most file types, you can use an existing MIME type, as described below. However, you may have to define your own MIME type, which is also described below.

▼ *To specify a MIME type*

1. Open the list of registered MIME types by choosing Helpers from the Options menu.

   The Helpers Window appears as shown below in Figure 4-4.

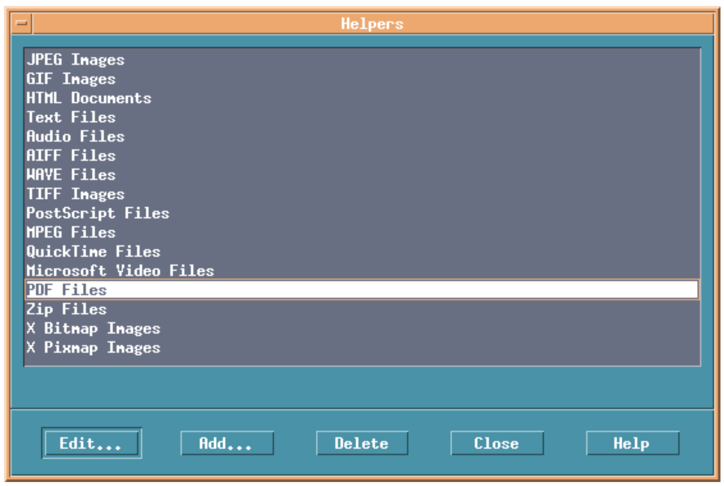


Figure 4-4 Helper Applications

2. Choose the MIME type that best describes your file type.

3. If none of the registered MIME types describe your file type, define your own MIME type/subtype by clicking the Add... button.

   For the type part of the MIME type, shown in Figure 4-2, use one of the following types:

   - text
   - multipart
   - message
   - application
   - image
   - audio
   - video

   If none of these types describe the file type, use the application type.

4. Use your own description for the subtype. You may want to distinguish your subtype from registered subtypes, type `x-` before the subtype.

   For example,

   `application/x-acad`

5. When you have defined the MIME type, click OK.
6. Click Close.

Viewing Images

TEDVISION can display GIF, JPEG, XPM, and XBM images. You can display other image types by configuring a helper application.

▼ *To display a GIF or JPEG image*

♦ Do one of the following:

- Drag the file (URL, JPEG, or GIF) to TEDVISION.
- Enter the URL of an image file into the URL field.
- In a file window, choose Open Local from the File menu. Then type or select the filename of the image file.

Note – You can add the URL of an image to the Hotlist by choosing Add Current to Hotlist from the Navigate menu.

▼ *To close an image window*

♦ Do one of the following:

- Choose Close from the File menu.
- Choose Exit from the File menu, which closes all windows and quits the TEDVISION program.
- If you become lost and want to return to a familiar starting point, choose Home from the Navigate menu or click the Home button in the tool bar.

Playing Sounds

TEDVISION can play AU and AIFF sound files. You can play other sound formats by configuring a helper application to work with the sound devices currently on your system.

▼ *To play an AU or AIFF sound file*

♦ Do one of the following:

- Drag a sound file to the TEDVISION window.
- Click or enter the URL of a sound file.
- In a file window, choose Open Local from the File menu. Then type or select the name of the sound file.

Note – You can add the URL of a sound file to the Hotlist by choosing Add Current to Hotlist from the Navigate menu.

Customizing TEDVISION 5

This chapter describes the order of precedence of TEDVISION's settings, the TEDvision's Command Line Options and Resources, as well as an overview of available preferences. In choosing where to specify preferences, you should consider what preferences you want to use and whether you want them to occur every time TEDVISION is started or on an "as needed" basis only.

Many of the different preferences settings can be specified in two or more locations. For parameters that can be set in multiple places, the following order of precedence applies:

- Command line options override all other settings.
- Preference dialog settings override X resource variables.
- Resource variables.

Command Line Options

You can start TEDVISION from the command line by changing directory to `/usr/dt/bin` and executing `tedvision`.

The following command line options can be used when starting TEDVISION from the Command Line:

`-colors` *number*	Sets *number* to the minimum number of colors allowed before automatically creating a private colormap for use with TEDVISION. The colors are typically allocated from the default system colormap, unless the Use Default Colormap preference setting is disabled, or the `-private` option was used.
`-default`	Uses the default colormap unless the situation above exists.
`-delayImages`	Withholds any images loads until specified.
`-diskCacheDir`	Uses the disk cache (this is a default setting).
`-documentCacheSize`	Controls memory cache for documents.
`-home` *filename*	Specifies a file to be the home file. When you press the Home button it will load the file specified as *filename*.

`-imageCacheSize`	Controls memory cache size for images.
`-ngh`	Specifies the use of global history (this is a default setting).
`-private`	Creates a private colormap.
`-sdi`	Activates the SDI port.
`-tmpdir`	Specifies a temporary directory (the default is set to `$HOME/.dt/tmp`). You would change the directory if the file system containing `/tmp` has limited or no space.
`-verbose`	Displays warning messages on the display in addition to the support log dialog.
`-8`	Uses 8-bit color if available.
`-24`	Uses 24-bit color if available.

Setting Preferences

TEDVISION lets you make instant changes to preferences settings with the Preferences Window. From the Preferences Window you can access settings for the following:

- Display
- Fonts
- Colors
- Cache
- Proxies

Changing Display Options for Images

You can improve the performance of TEDVISION by making changes to the way images are displayed in TEDVISION. Images may be dithered, loaded simultaneously, or not loaded at all.

▼ *To specify how images are displayed*

The Display View of the Preferences panel lets you choose how your images are displayed:

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.

2. Choose the Display View shown in Figure 5-1.

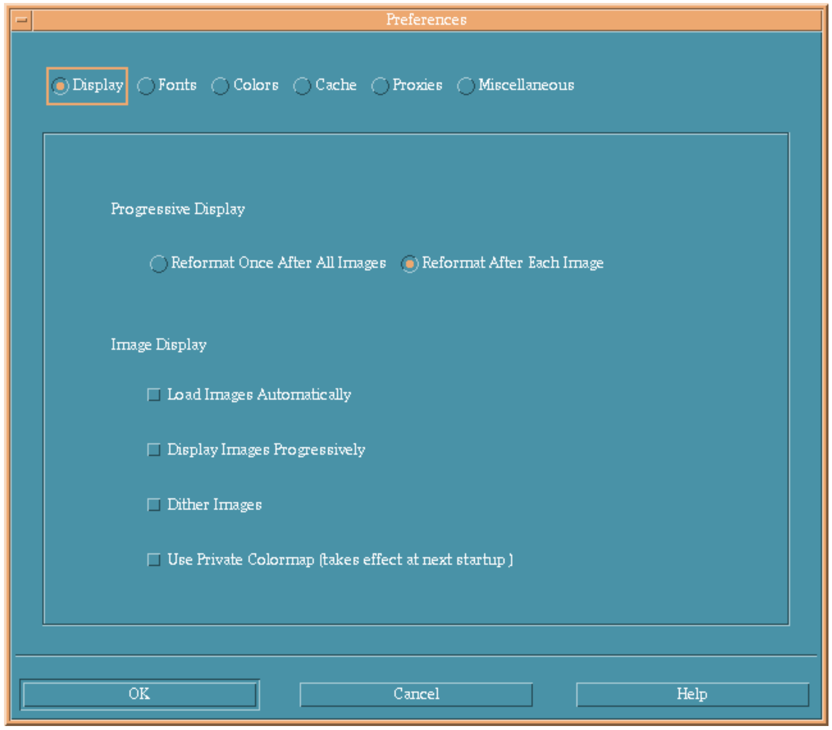


Figure 5-1 Display Preferences

3. Do one of the following:
   - Select Reformat Once After All Images if you want the images displayed at the same time after they are all loaded into memory.
   - Select Reformat After Each Image if you want the images displayed as soon as each is loaded into memory.
4. Select Display Images Progressively to display partial images as they are loaded into memory.

▼ *To dither images*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Display View.
3. Select the Dither Images option.

   On display monitors with 256 or fewer colors, this option will improve image coloring, but may cause the application to slow down as well as add a grainy texture to images.
4. Select the Use Private Colormap option.

   A private colormap will be created the next time you start TEDVISION.
5. Click OK.

To load documents without images

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Display View.
3. Deselect the Load Images Automatically check box.
4. Click OK.

To load a single image

1. Press and hold mouse button 1 with the pointer over the “missing image” box.
2. Click mouse button 3 while still holding mouse button 1.

   Figure 5-2 shows a missing image box before and after loading the graphic.

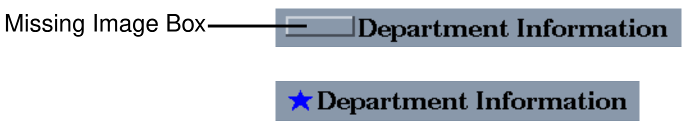


Figure 5-2 Loading a Single Image

To load all images

♦ From the View menu, choose Load Missing Images, or click the Load Missing Images button on the tool bar.

It is possible to load all the images in a file at the same time. Please see “To load multiple images in an HTML file simultaneously” on page 47 for more information.

Changing Fonts

▼ *To change font sizes*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Fonts View shown in Figure 5-3.

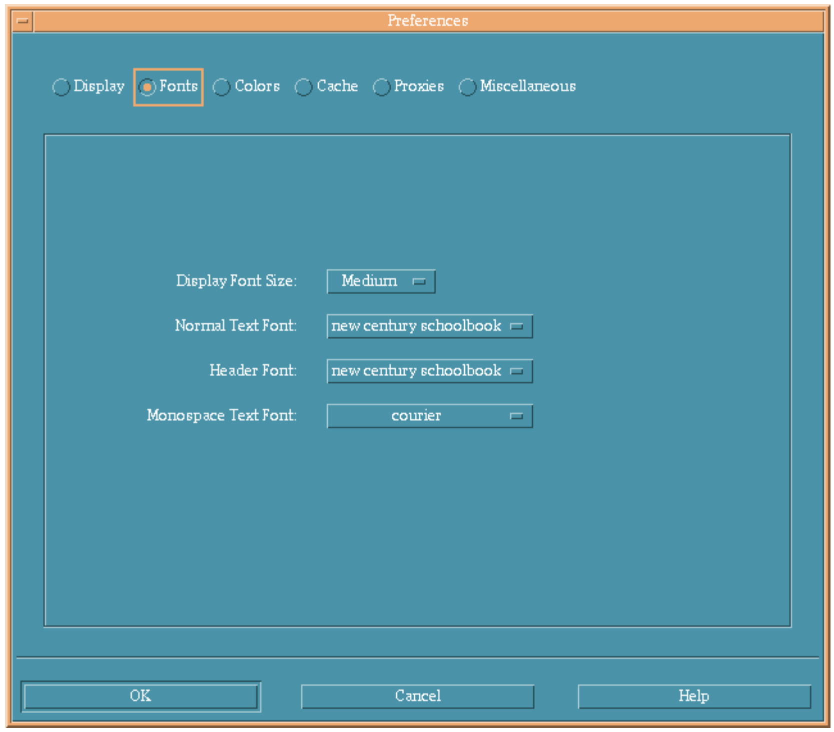


Figure 5-3 Font Preferences

3. Make choices from the following pop-up lists:
   - Display Font Size
   - Normal Text Font
   - Header Font
   - Monospace Text Font
4. Click OK.

Changing Colors

▼ *To change display colors*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Colors View as shown in Figure 5-4.

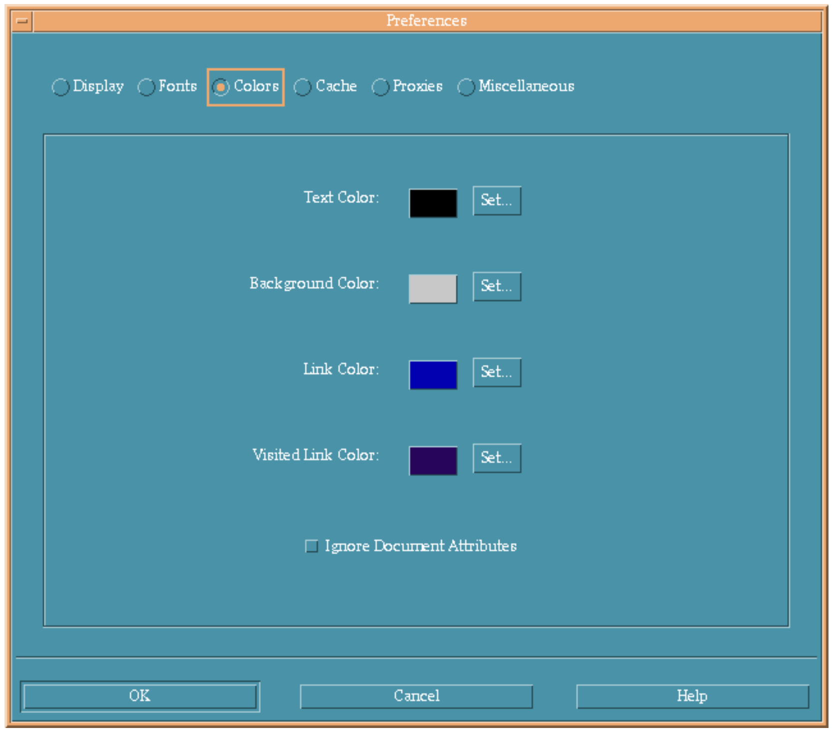


Figure 5-4 Colors Preferences

3. Click the Set button to specify the color of the following elements:
   - Text Color is the color of normal text.
   - Background Color is the color of background in file windows.
   - Link Color is the color of links.
   - Visited Link Color is the color of links that have been selected recently.
4. Move the sliders for the Red, Green, and Blue values.

The new color will be displayed in the top half of the rectangle to the right of the sliders while the original color is displayed in the bottom half of the rectangle as shown in Figure 5-5.

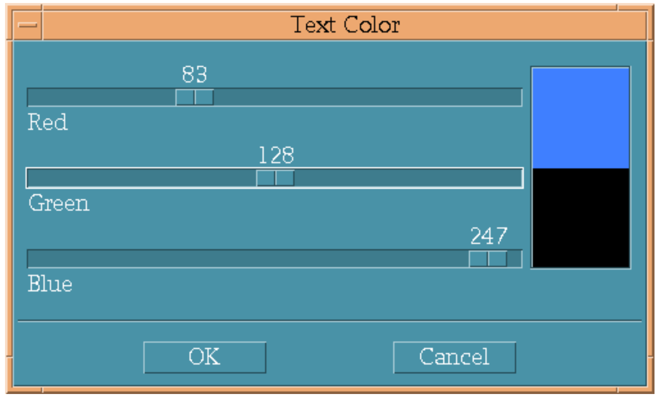


Figure 5-5 Colors Preferences: Text Color Window

5. Click OK.

▼ *To ignore color attributes specified in files*

If colors are specified in the <BODY> tag of the HTML files you display, you can choose to ignore those colors and use the colors you choose in the Colors View instead.

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Colors View.
3. Select the Ignore Document Attributes option.
4. Click OK.

   Any colors specified in the <BODY> tag will be ignored, and colors you specify in the Colors View will be used instead.

Working with Your TEDVISION Cache

The Preferences panel has a Cache View that lets you make changes to your cache, which may make your TEDVISION session run more smoothly. You can do the following:

- Specify the location of your cache
- Determine and set the size of the cache
- Empty the cache, or choose flush cache on exit
- Specify how often to verify the cache
- Determine and set the size of the cache

▼ *To adjust the disk cache size*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Cache View.

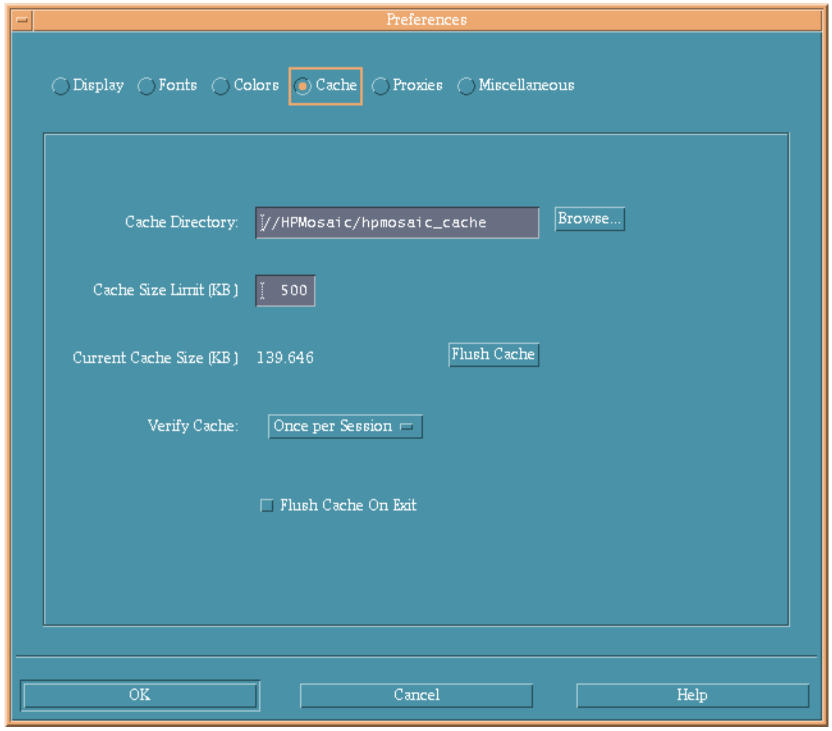


Figure 5-6 Cache Preferences

3. Enter the cache size (in kilobytes) into the text field.

   For example, you would enter 2000 if you wanted the cache size to be 2 MB.

4. Click OK.

▼ *To access other cache options*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Cache View.
3. Do any of the following:
   - To specify your cache directory, type the path in the Cache Directory field or click Browse to locate the directory.
   - To empty your cache, click the Flush Cache button, or check Flush Cache on Exit to empty the cache each time you exit TEDVISION.
   - To specify how often to verify your cache, choose an option from the Verify Cache pop-up menu.
4. Click OK.

Using Proxy Servers

Many organizations use a firewall to protect their internal network from external access. A proxy server is a program, typically running on a firewall machine, which can be configured to block external access, while permitting users behind a firewall to access Internet resources. You can specify a different proxy server for HTTP, gopher, and FTP protocols.

▼ *To access proxy information*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Proxies View as shown in Figure 5-7.

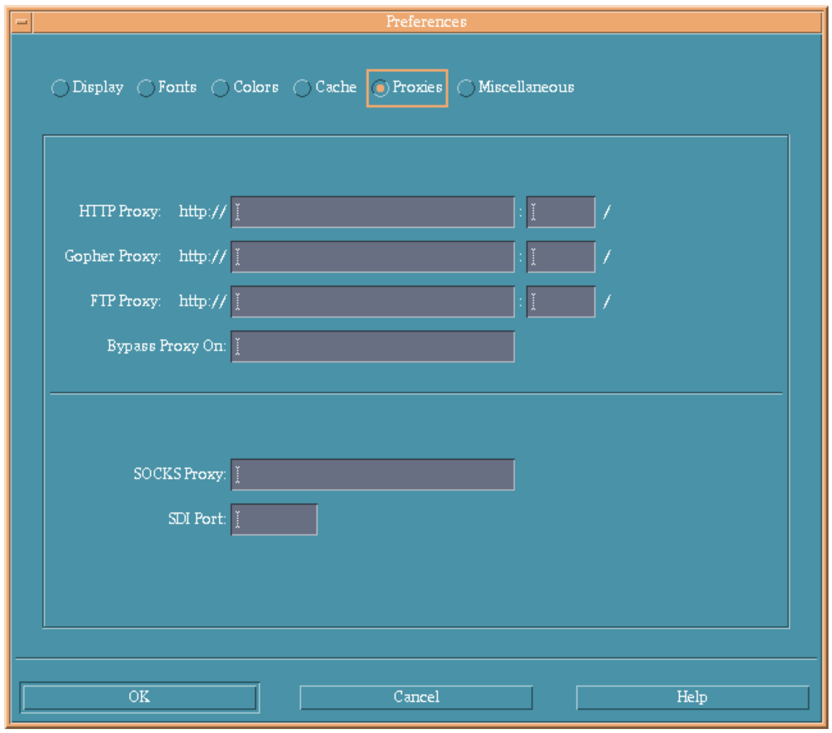


Figure 5-7 Proxies Preferences

Please see “Setting Up Proxies” on page 51 of Chapter 6, “System Administration” for information on configuring your system to use proxies.

Miscellaneous Preference Settings

For email and news server configuration information please see Chapter 6, “System Administration.”

▼ *To specify the preferred language for files*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.

2. Choose the Miscellaneous View as shown in Figure 5-8.

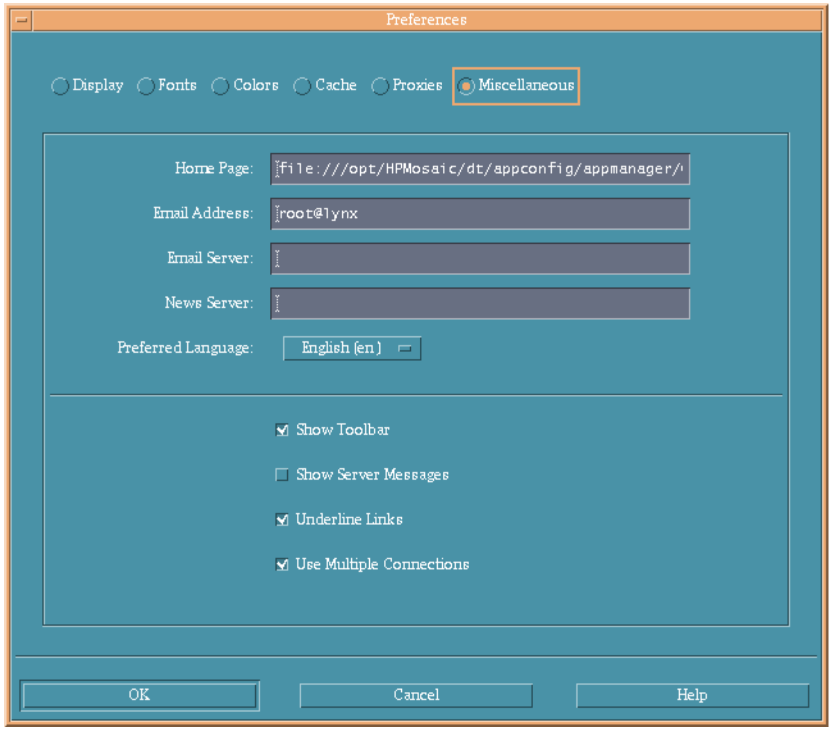


Figure 5-8 Miscellaneous Preferences

3. Open the Preferred Language menu and choose the language that you prefer for displaying files.

   If you request a file that is available in multiple languages, TEDVISION will open the file in the language that you prefer, if a version in that language is available.

   This setting only affects the language used to display files, not the appearance of TEDVISION.

4. Click OK.

▼ *To show server messages*

If you wish to see messages related to the server you are contacting to access a particular file, you may display server messages by doing the following:

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Miscellaneous View.
3. Check the Show Server Messages check box.
4. Click OK.

▼ *To underline hypertext links*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.

2. Choose the Miscellaneous View.
3. Select the Underline Links option.
4. Click OK.

▼ *To load multiple images in an HTML file simultaneously*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Miscellaneous View.
3. Check the Use Multiple Connections check box.
4. Click OK.

TEDVISION Resources

This section provides a list of resources in the TEDVISION application. They can be found in the `/usr/dt/app-defaults/C/TEDvision` file.

Warning – Any resource customizations should be done in the `/etc/dt/ directory`. Copy the `TEDvision` file to the `/etc/dt/app-defaults/C` directory. You may need to create this directory if it does not already exist.

`*useDynamicColors`	Setting the `useDynamicColors` resource to true uses dynamic colors in the view document area, otherwise the following colors are used: `*windowBackgroundColor`, `*windowForegroundColor`, `*anchorColor`, `*visitedAnchorColor`, `*activeAnchorColor`.
`*homeDocument`	Set the `homeDocument` resource for a default home page (default: commented out).
`*diskCacheDirectory`	When changing the Disk Cache directory resource, make sure the directory has 777 (rwxrwxrwx) permissions. This is a global cache directory.
`*ditherColors`	Set the `ditherColors` resource to false for faster image displaying.
`*delayImageLoads`	Set the `delayImageLoads` to true to disable loading images automatically.
`*historyExpireDays`	Set the `historyExpireDays` resource to the number of days TEDVISION lets you know that you visited a URL.
`*documentCacheSize`	Set the `documentCacheSize` resource to the number of documents you want to cache in memory.
`*imageCacheSize`	Set the `imageCacheSize` resource to the number of images you want to cache in memory.
`*useDiskCache`	Set the `useDiskCache` resource to false if you do not want to cache documents on the local file system.

`*verifyImages`	Set the `verifyImages` resource to once, never, or always. This resource determines how often the images in the disk cache are checked against the images from the WWW server.
`*rloginAction`	If you want to use `xterm` instead of `dtterm`, set the `rloginAction` to `XtermRloginHost`.
`*telnetAction`	Tells what terminal emulator to use when running the `telnetCmd` program. The default action is `DttermTelnetHost`, which uses `dtterm` as the terminal emulator to run the `telnetCmd` program. If you want to use `xterm` instead of `dtterm`, set the `telnetAction` to `XtermTelnetHost`.
`*rloginCmd`	You may have to change this to a different program that is SOCKS-enabled to access sites outside a firewall. The browser uses this resource when invoking the TED actions in the `telnetAction`.
`*telnetCmd`	The default for `telnetCmd` is `telnet`. You may have to change this to a different program like `rtelnet` that is SOCKS-enabled to access sites outside a firewall. The browser uses these resources when invoking the TED actions in `telnetAction`. Tells what program to use when contacting the remote host.
`*globalExtensionMap`	Defines the file types that are used. They can be found in the following location: `/usr/dt/appconfig/appmanager/C/TEDvision/mime.types`
`*globalTypeMap`	Defines the actions assigned to the file types that are used. They can be found in the following location: `/usr/dt/appconfig/appmanager/C/TEDvision/mailcap`
`*colorLimit`	Set the `colorLimit` resource to the number of color cells in the standard colormap you want to be available to other applications after TEDVISION allocates its color cells.
`*tmpDirectory`	Change and uncomment this resource to set the directory where files are stored temporarily. TEDVISION defaults this resource to `$HOME/.dt/tmp` (default: commented out).

Network resources

`*SOCKS_SERVER`	Change and uncomment this resource to set the SOCKS server (default: commented out).
`*httpProx`	Change and uncomment this resource to set the HTTP proxy (default: commented out).
`*newsProxy`	Change and uncomment this resource to set the NEWS server. TEDVISION defaults this resource to the environment variable NNTPSERVER (default: commented out).

`*proxyOverrides`	Change and uncomment this resource to set which addresses you don't want the proxy server to service (default: commented out).
`*networkTimeout`	Set the `networkTimeout` resource to the allowed number of seconds of inactivity when accessing the network, except for running CGI scripts.

Security Modules

Security modules are third-party programs that allow TEDVISION to communicate with secure servers using various security protocols.

When TEDVISION accesses a secure server, it activates the security module required by that server.

▼ *To list the security modules for TEDVISION*

1. From the Options menu, choose Security.
2. Choose from the modules listed below:

Digest Authentication	Uses MD5-encrypted passwords for authorization to receive an HTTP reply.
Basic Authentication	A basic, non-secure protocol supported by nearly all WWW servers. A user name and password are sent to the server in UUENCODED form. This method can be used to limit access to a server.

System Administration 6

This chapter deals with system configuration and advanced customization including proxy servers, news groups, and email servers. You will also find a section for troubleshooting problems.

Advanced Configuration

Installation Issues

System administrator's need to make sure of the following when installing TEDVISION:

- A file called `resolv.conf` must exist in the `/etc` directory. It should have the following lines:

  ```
  domain name <your domain name>
  servername <IP address of your server>
  ```

- The DNS server must be operating on your machine.

Setting Up Proxies

▼ *To setup proxy servers*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Proxies View as shown in Figure 6-1.

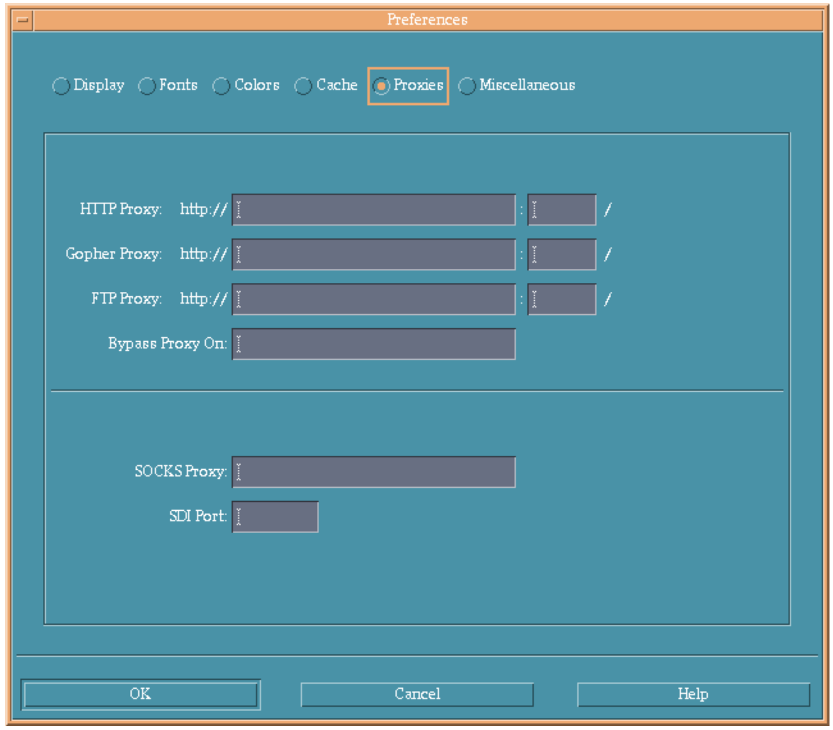


Figure 6-1 Proxies Preference: Setting Proxy Servers

3. For each Proxy field, type the host name (or IP address) and port number of the proxy server.
4. Click OK.

▼ *To bypass proxy servers*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.
2. Choose the Proxies View.
3. In the Bypass Proxy On field, specify the IP addresses, domain names, and ports that should be accessed directly without using a proxy server. Separate entries with commas.

   This field is ignored if no proxy server is specified in the Proxy Server field.
4. Click OK.

Setting Up Newsgroups

If you subscribe to a news service, you can use TEDVISION to read Usenet newsgroups. To post articles to newsgroups, you'll need a dedicated news program.

▼ *To configure TEDVISION to access newsgroups*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.

2. Choose the Miscellaneous View, as shown in Figure 6-2.

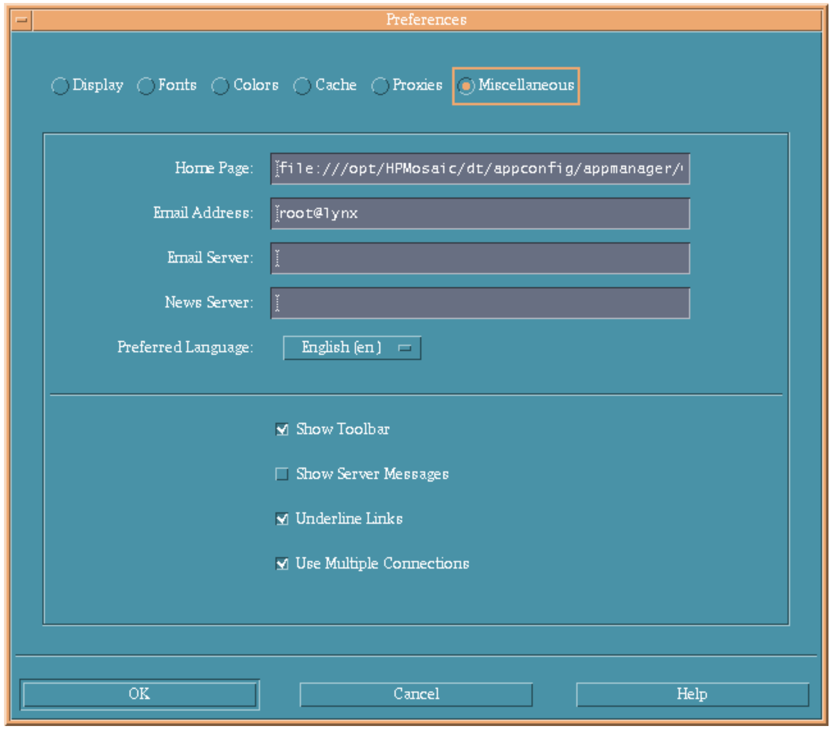


Figure 6-2 Miscellaneous Preferences: Accessing A Newsgroup

3. In the News Server field, type the domain name or IP address of your news provider.

4. Click OK.

Using Email

▼ *To configure your email server*

1. Choose Preferences from the Options menu.

2. Choose the Miscellaneous View, as shown in Figure 6-2.

3. In the Email Server field, type the domain name or IP address of your email server.

4. Click OK.

Troubleshooting

Common Problems

Why does TEDVISION get a "connection refused" message when I try to access the World Wide Web?

Solution: *This message occurs when a user has set the socks server in the TEDVISION preferences but has not set the SOCKS_SERVER environment variable. After the variable is set, the message should cease.*

Why is TEDVISION exiting when I try to bring it up?

Solution 1: *It may be that something in your TEDVISION directory has become corrupt. Try moving or deleting your TEDVISION directory and then launch TEDVISION again. This may clear up the problem.*

If you want to save your hotlist and global history list, you will need to move these files out of your TEDVISION directory before you delete it. Move them back into the new TEDVISION directory that is created. If TEDVISION still won't launch correctly, it may be that one of these files is corrupt.

Solution 2: *This problem can sometimes be fixed by removing the tedvision_cache directories from* `/var/dt` *and* `$HOME/TEDvision`*.*

I get one of the following errors: "No network support is available," "Could not initialize the network," or "Cannot resolve host name." Why?

Solution: *These error messages indicate a problem with the network or TCP/IP software. Try the following tests:*

- *Do other TCP/IP applications, such as email and FTP, work correctly?*
- *If you are not behind a firewall, can you ping a server?*
- *If a URL works after replacing the domain name of the server with the server's IP address, your DNS (domain name system) server may be broken.*
- *Is the proxy server set up correctly?*

Whenever I click on a link I get "Attempt to load... failed" or "Failed to connect: timeout." However, when I type the URL explicitly I can move about with no problems. Why?

Solution: *This is caused by an incorrect baud setting for your modem (usually too high). Check that the baud rate on your modem is set to the manufacturer's specification.*

I am using a modem and get timeout errors when downloading large files. Why?

Solution: *Increase the timeout settings in your TCP/IP software.*

Error Messages

General Errors

The program was unable to <X> because the system is running low on memory.

Solution: *Your system does not have enough memory to start another operation. Close unused applications or install additional memory.*

The program couldn't create the external viewer file <filename>. The disk may be full.

Solution: *Check for free disk space. About 10 MB of disk space should be free before starting TEDVISION.*

The program couldn't save the file <filename>. The disk may be full.

Solution: *Check for free disk space. About 10 MB of disk space should be free before starting TEDVISION.*

Out of memory: <X>

Solution: *Your system does not have enough memory to continue. Close unused applications or install additional memory.*

Initialization Errors

The program could not initialize the network.

Solution: *Make sure your network connection is configured correctly. You can still view local files.*

TEDVISION does not recognize your network connection.

Solution: *Ask your system administrator to verify that the connection is configured properly.*

Some of your preferences were invalid or corrupted.

Solution: *You may need to set them again. Your preference settings can become corrupted if TEDVISION unexpectedly exits while preferences are being edited.*

Networking Errors

The program could not find an address for the system <address>.

Solution: *You tried to access a server that does not exist at the specified URL. Confirm that the URL is correct.*

The system that looks up network addresses for you didn't reply to the program's request within the allotted time.

Solution: *The system that provides domain name system (DNS) services is not working. Or, the address of the system to which you are connecting was not found within the allotted time. Try again after a few minutes. If this error still occurs, your system administrator may need to fix the system that handles DNS.*

Your system is not properly configured to look up network addresses.

Solution: *Something is wrong with the network setup for the specific platform.*

The network connection that was being used closed unexpectedly.

Solution: *A connection to another system was disconnected without being properly closed. No action is required.*

The server that was providing information didn't send its data within the allotted time.

Solution: *The network or server is overloaded. Try again after a few minutes.*

The system could not successfully connect to a server.

Solution: *The server you tried to access is not working or the wrong port was specified. This error can also be caused if the network is overloaded. Try again after a few minutes.*

The program could not successfully send a request for data to a server.

Solution: *This is a network or server timeout error, which is different from a "Cannot connect" error. TEDVISION can connect to the URL, but either your local server or the remote server did not reply to the request for data. Try again after a few minutes.*

All of the available network connections from this system were in use.

Solution: *TEDVISION tried to open more network connections than the operating system allows to be open simultaneously. Close other applications using a network connection.*

A network connection did not close down properly.

Solution: *No action is required.*

News Errors

This program is not configured to read news.

Solution: *You tried to access a newsgroup, but a news server is not configured.*

You are not allowed to access the news server at <news server name> from your machine.

Solution: *Your machine is not recognized as a subscriber by the news server you tried to access. Contact your news server administrator to subscribe your machine.*

Your news server doesn't carry that group.

Solution: *The news server to which you subscribe does not offer the newsgroup you requested. Type news:* to list the available newsgroups.*

The selected range of articles was invalid.

Solution: *There are no articles in the range you specified. Retype the URL without specifying a range to determine the number of articles in the newsgroup.*

There are no articles in the group <newsgroup>.

Solution: *Currently, there are no articles in the newsgroup.*

Your news server doesn't support the XHDR command.

Solution: *Some older news servers do not support the XHDR command, which is widely used to access newsgroups. If this error occurs, upgrade to a newer news server.*

Loading Errors

The attempt to load <URL> failed or was cancelled.

Solution: *This problem has several potential causes. Try the following tests to help isolate the problem:*

- *Do any other URLs work?*
- *Can you access the URL after waiting a few minutes?*
- *If you are not behind a firewall, can you ping a server?*
- *Do other TCP/IP applications, such as email and FTP, work correctly?*
- *If you are going through a firewall, is your proxy server configured?*
- *Is the URL entered correctly; with no proceeding spaces?*

The picture <filename> did not load properly.

Solution: *The server was unable to send information requested by TEDVISION, or the network is overloaded. Choose Reload from the View menu to load the file again. If the problem occurs again, wait a few minutes, then try again.*

No URL was specified.

Solution: *This error occurs if you choose Open URL from the File menu and click OK without typing a URL.*

Clicking on this picture does different things depending on where you click. You must first load the image by clicking on it with the right mouse button.

Solution: *This error occurs if you single click an unloaded image map. Click the icon with the right mouse button to load it. Then click on the image.*

The program tried to load data that was in an unexpected format, or which had a filename that implied a different format. The program thought the file had format <name of format> and needed to convert it to format <name of format>.

Solution: *TEDVISION tried to load in an inline image but received an unexpected format, such as a text/html document. The HTTP server returned the wrong MIME type because it was set up incorrectly or uses a nonstandard filename extension. Check to see that your helper application is properly configured.*

HTTP Response Errors

The server sent a message which the program couldn't understand, so <URL> didn't load.

Solution: *TEDVISION received an HTTP response code from a server that it did not recognize, possibly because the response was garbage.*

The authorization you sent for <X> wasn't valid.

Solution: *The user name or password entered was not recognized.*

The server considered the request for <URL> an invalid request.

Solution: *TEDVISION sent a request that was not recognized by a server.*

You must pay to access <URL>.

Solution: *You tried to access a resource that requires payment or uses a payment scheme that is not recognized by TEDVISION.*

You are not allowed to access <URL>.

Solution: *The file you requested requires special permissions to access. For example, some documents are only available to computers in a specific domain.*

The server couldn't find <URL>.

Solution: *The file you requested no longer exists or was moved.*

The link <URL> doesn't go anywhere.

Solution: *You clicked on an image map in an area that is not associated with a URL. Click on a different region of the image.*

The server had an internal problem and couldn't send <URL>.

Solution: *The file you requested could not be sent because the server had an internal problem, such as insufficient memory or an error reading the file.*

Errors for non-HTTP Protocols

This FTP server does not support passive mode.

Solution: *You tried to access an FTP server that still requires active connections, which TEDVISION does not support. TEDVISION connects to FTP servers using a passive connection. During a passive connection, you are only connected long enough to perform a command (such as getting file or listing a directory) and are disconnected between commands. Passive connections allow more users to access a server at the same time than active connections, which remain connected to the FTP server during the entire session.*

URL could not be found.

Solution: *The file you requested no longer exists or was moved without notice.*

This program doesn't support the protocol for accessing <URL>.

Solution: *The URL you tried to open uses a protocol that is not supported by TEDVISION or the URL was entered incorrectly. Check that the URL does not begin with a space, which may have been added if you cut and pasted the URL. If a proxy server is being used, check that it is configured correctly.*

The mailto and telnet protocols are not supported by TEDVISION. In these cases, you must use an email and telnet program separately from TEDVISION.

Solution: *This link requires a telnet program. To follow this link, run your telnet program, and connect to <address>.*

The server you tried to contact requires a security protocol that is not supported by TEDVISION.

Solution: *You must have a security module installed that has the correct protocol for the server you are trying to connect to.*

Miscellaneous Errors

The text <word or phrase> was not found.

Solution: *When using the Find command, the text you specified does not exist in the document. Turn off Match Case, if it was checked, and check the Start from Top option. Then try again.*

There was an error launching the external viewer for the file <filename>.

Solution: *TEDVISION tried to launch a helper application (or viewer), but there was not enough memory or the program was not in the specified path.*

There is already a hotlist item with this title.

Solution: *Each file in the hotlist must have a unique title; you cannot add a file if it is already in the hotlist.*

The program couldn't process an external request because it was working on something else.

Solution: *TEDVISION cannot do multiple tasks simultaneously. For example, this error occurs if you are downloading a document and another application requests TEDVISION to download a file at the same time.*

Sound Errors

There is no sound device in the system.

Solution: *The appropriate sound hardware and device driver must be installed in your system.*

There is not enough memory to play the sound.

Solution: *Large sound files may require more memory than is available to play them. Save the sound file on your disk until more memory is available.*

This sound file is corrupt or has unrecognized format.

Solution: *The sound file cannot be played because it is damaged.*

The sound device is currently busy.

Solution: *The sound device is being used by another application. Either interrupt the other application or wait until the other application is done.*

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