User's Guide

OnNet®16 version 2.5 (January 1997)

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Chapter 1
Getting Started with OnNet16

The OnNet®16product provides a suite of networking programs that help you to work effectively over a network. This network might be a connection of computers at your place of work, or it might be the world-wide connection of computers called the Internet. You can connect to the Internet through many local networks or through an Internet service provider.

With OnNet16 you can communicate and share information and services with other users connected to your network. If you connect to the Internet, you can access with relative ease information that might have otherwise been quite difficult, if not impossible, for you to access.

OnNet16 and Windows

The OnNet16 product runs on computers with Windows and Windows for Workgroups. In this guide, “Windows” refers to these Windows environments, unless the text specifies otherwise.

OnNet16 applications have the appropriate Windows graphical user interface, so you can use these applications as you would use any other Windows application.

Windows for Workgroups Only

If you are running Windows for Workgroups, OnNet16 gives you the flexibility to use TCP/IP Windows applications over the FTP Software®kernel (TCP/IP protocol stack) or the Microsoft “Wolverine” TCP/IP stack.

If you choose to keep the Windows for Workgroups Wolverine stack, the FTP Software kernel, its utilities (network troubleshooting tools), and serial connection applications are not installed with OnNet16; you use the Wolverine stack and network management tools. However, most of the user applications described in this guide do run on Windows for Workgroups with the Wolverine stack.

OnNet16 Components and Windows

Use the following table to determine which OnNet 16 applications are available in your Windows environment:

Application or Component	**Windows 3.*x* with FTP Software kernel**	**Windows for Workgroups with MS TCP/IP Stacks**
Archiver	X	X
Configure	X	
Dialer	X	
Dialog	X	
FTP	X	X
FTP Server	X	X
Gopher+	X	X
InterDrive®	X	X
IPTrace	X	
KEYview™	X	X
LPD Print Server	X	X
Mail OnNet	X	X
Internet Explorer	X	X
Network Time	X	X
Network Control	X	X
News	X	X
Ping	X	
Print Client	X	X
Query	X	X
Reference Desk	X	X
Remote Copy	X	X
Remote Shell	X	X

Retriever	X	
Server Control	X	X
SNMP MIB II Agent	X	
Statistics	X	
TN3270/TN5250	X	X
TNVTPlus	X	X

In addition to the applications shown in the preceding table, some DOS applications might be installed with OnNet16, depending on which media and kernel you have. For information about OnNet16 distribution media, see the *Advanced User's Guide*.

Using OnNet16 Documentation

This guide provides an overview of OnNet16 applications. Use this guide to determine which application best accomplishes a task, which online Help topic gives you the information you need to accomplish that task, and how to begin using an application. Use an application’s online Help to learn the steps required to accomplish a task.

Using This Guide

Each chapter briefly describes an application, lists the online Help topics that describe commonly performed tasks, and shows how to begin using the application.

Each chapter contains a table that shows which applications you can use to accomplish a given task. For example, the following table compares the tasks that you can accomplish withMail OnNet, Dialog, and News:

A task you can perform with Mail OnNet and News

A task you can perform with all three programs.

A task you can perform with Mail OnNet only

A task you can perform with Dialog and News



Task	Mail OnNet	Dialog	News
Send electronic mail (e-mail)	X		X
Send private messages	X	X	X
Receive electronic mail	X		
Broadcast messages to all users		X	X

Each chapter also contains task lists that help you quickly identify an application's key online Help topics. For example, the following list identifies some of the tasks that you can accomplish with Mail OnNet, and points you to the online Help topic where you can find information to help you perform that task:

Mail OnNet tasks

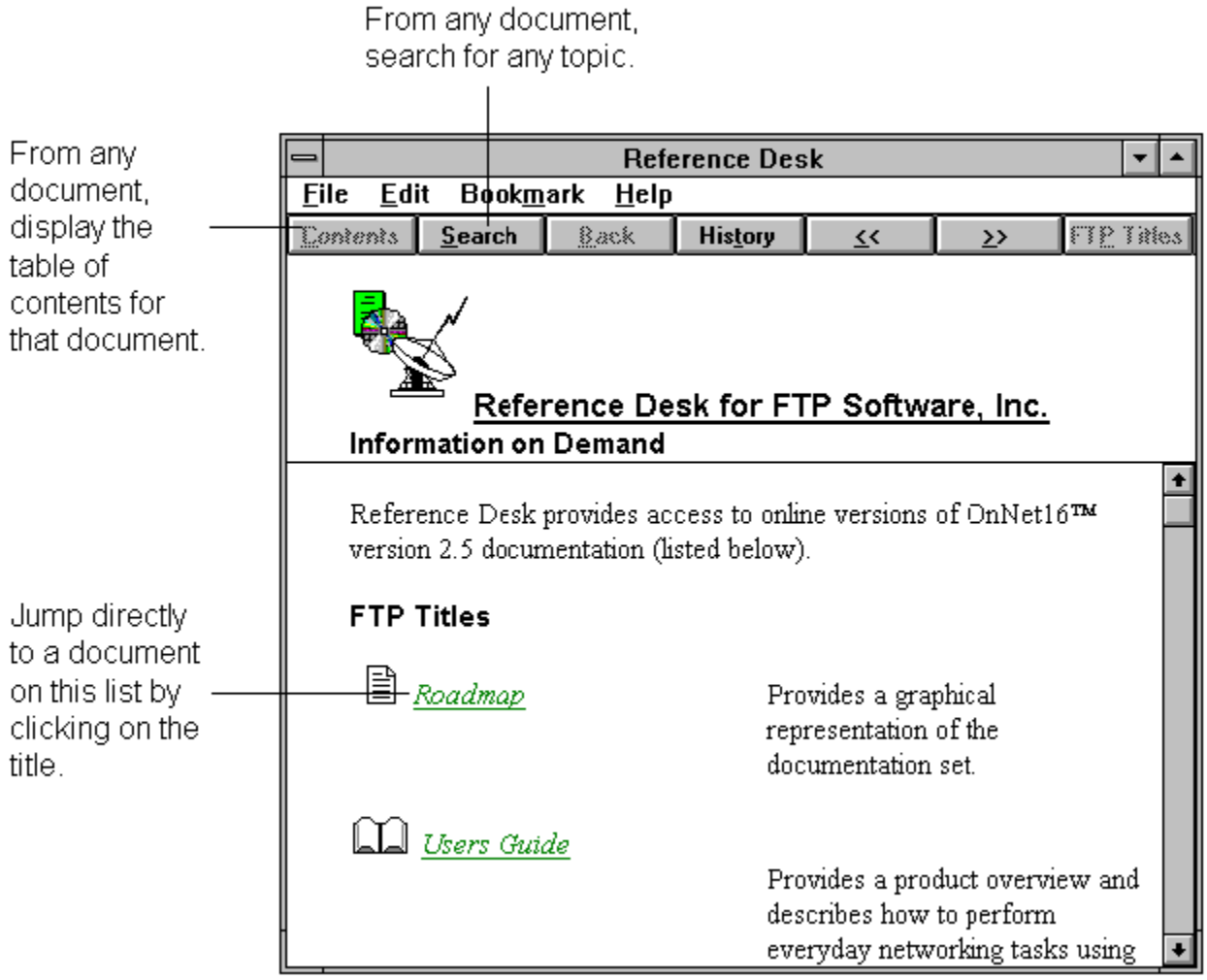
Topics in Help that describe the task

To do this	See this online Help topic
Create a message	Composing a Message
Send a message	Sending Messages and Attachments
Attach a file to your message	Sending Messages and Attachments

Using Reference Desk Books

If you installed Reference Desk books on your computer, if you can access these books on a network drive, or if you have the OnNet16 CD-ROM, you can quickly access the information available in the complete documentation set. You can access the Reference Desk Welcome page from the FTP Titles command in the menu bar of any Help file., or by double-clicking the following Reference Desk icon in the OnNet16 program group:

When you start Reference Desk, the main window opens.



Before You Start Using OnNet16

Ensure that you have installed and configured OnNet16 on your computer. See the OnNet16 installation card for more information about installing the software.

After OnNet 16 has been installed, you can find the OnNet16 program group on the desktop.

Before you can use applications, you must be connected to the network.

- If you are connected to a local area network (LAN), you can start using applications right away.
- If you use a modem or an ISDN line, you must connect to your network or an Internet service provider. If you installed the FTP Software kernel , use the Dialer application to make this connection.

Internet Service Providers

Many networks supply a connection to the Internet. For a direct connection to the Internet, you can use an Internet service provider. An Internet service provider is a commercial organization that supplies network services and a connection to the Internet. If you use a service provider, the provider gives you the configuration information necessary to use OnNet16. At a minimum, an Internet service provider will supply you with a phone number to dial to connect to the Internet. Internet service providers vary greatly in the services they provide and the way in which they implement these services. For other information that a service provider might supply, see the Dialer online help.

With Dialer (available on Windows computers that run the FTP Software kernel only), you can set up accounts with and connect to Internet service providers. Connecting to an Internet service provider requires a modem and a serial connection over a telephone line.

Clients and Servers

Once you install OnNet16, you can begin to use it if you know names and addresses of “servers,” which are host computers that provide services to “clients” and other hosts on the network. For more information about network addresses, see “Identifying Computers and Users on the Network.”

In most cases, your computer is a client of the servers. For example, users can give you access to their computers by starting an FTP file transfer server program. You can use your FTP client program to connect to their machines and exchange files. Some machines can have server programs, like print servers, running continuously. Network users can access these services whenever they need.

With OnNet16, you can also make your computer a print server (LPD), FTP server (FTPSRV), or an SNMP server (SNMPD) for other clients.

Configuring Your Computer Over the Network

With OnNet16 and the FTP Software kernel you can keep the network configuration for your computer on a server and access that configuration when you need to connect to the network. The DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) automatically gets your computer's configuration from a server each time that you start your computer. This server can be on your LAN or on the network supplied by an Internet service provider.

For information about configuring and using DHCP, refer to the *Advanced User's Guide*.

Using Launcher

The Launcher program provides an interface that lets you start up frequently used programs and easily establish an Internet connection to a remote host. You can launch OnNet16 applications from the Launcher program with a single click.

Using OnNet16 Security Features

If your network uses SOCKS or Kerberos security to protect your network, you can configure OnNet16 for supported applications to use your security system. For more information about using SOCKS with OnNet16, refer to the *Advanced User's Guide*.

Monitoring Kernel Activity

IPTrace (available when you install the FTP Software kernel only) is a DOS application that captures and displays detailed information about packets that the kernel sends and receives. This allows a detailed analysis of packets to aid in troubleshooting networking problems on a specific host. The information derived by examining packets captured by IPTrace is useful to a network administrator and might be requested by support staff if you telephone your supplier to solve networking problems.

For information about using IPTrace, see the *Advanced User's Guide*.

Understanding OnNet16 Concepts

This section provides an overview of concepts that can help you to understand how OnNet16 works on the network.

The underlying software that makes OnNet16 as well as the Internet work is the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). A protocol is a set of rules and data formats that must be followed for two or more computers to exchange information.

Networks and Network Operating Systems

A network is made up of computers linked together by cables or telephone lines. As shown in Figure 1-1, an organization might have many types of computer systems installed, with very different hardware and software. The network software helps hide many of those differences so that you can work with a variety of computer types. OnNet16 contains the software that lets computers on a network exchange information and communicate with the other machines.

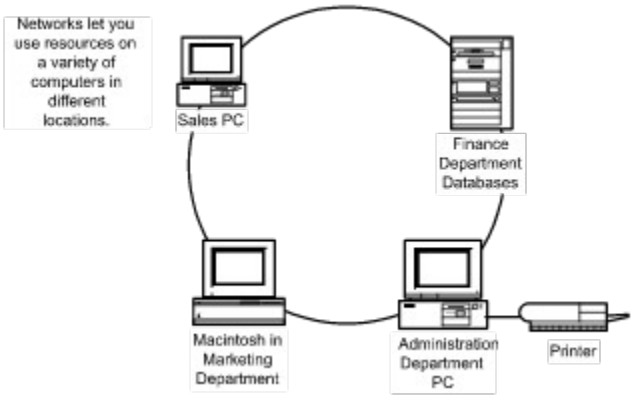


Figure 1-1 Sample Network

The hardware that connects machines in a network works according to defined standards. OnNet16 supports most of the standards on the market today, including Ethernet, Token Ring, AppleTalk, and Serial Lines.

A wide area network (WAN) can span cities, states, or continents. A local area network (LAN) occupies a smaller geographic area, such as an office or campus. A LAN may be divided into several smaller segments called “subnets,” connected by devices called “routers” or “gateways.”

Software that controls computers on a network is called the “network operating system” (NOS). Some examples include Banyan VINES, Microsoft Windows for Workgroups, and Novell NetWare. Although OnNet16 is not really a network operating system, it does provide the most significant features that network operating systems provide, such as file sharing and printing.

Identifying Computers and Users on the Network

A network is made up of connected computers, called “hosts.” The term “local” host usually refers to your own machine. You typically attempt to reach a “remote” host, or another machine on your network.

Each host has an “address” that you and the software can use for identification. In a TCP/IP network, the address, which is called an “IP (Internet Protocol) address,” is written with four groups of integers separated by dots (.), such as 128.127.55.154. The groups of numbers identify the network, subnet, and host portion of the address.

OnNet 16 lets you link the numeric address to an easier “hostname.” For example, the computer with the IP address 128.127.55.154 might have the hostname Hobbes. You can connect to this computer by using either its IP address or its hostname.

A hostname also consists of fields separated by dots. Each field further defines the host. For example, with the hostname Hobbes.xyz.com,

This hostname field	**Identifies**
Hobbes	The hostname. The name assigned to one computer.
xyz	The subdomain. The name of the host’s immediate network domain, which identifies the organization that operates the network.
com	The domain. The largest domain to which the host belongs. Typically, domain names identify the type of institution to which the host belongs, for example, an educational (.edu), commercial (.com), or military (.mil) institution.

In addition, people who are using computers on the network have their own user identifications (IDs). If you want to send mail to someone, you must address it to that person’s user ID.

Chapter 2
Connecting to the Network Over a Serial Line

If you travel and need to communicate with co-workers, the OnNet16 dial-up programs let you connect over an analog telephone line (and modem), a cellular telephone (and modem), an ISDN line, or a dedicated serial line to programs at your office or at other sites. You can also use Dialer to connect to the Internet or to co-workers from your home computer (see Figure 2-1).

Figure 2-1 Accessing Networks Over a Phone Line

Because the FTP Software kernel recognizes whether you have configured a serial (SLIP or PPP) or local area network (LAN) connection, you can connect to either your local area network or your serial connection. To make a serial connection, use Dialer; to resume your LAN connection, use Dialer to close the serial connection.

Note: To useDialer, you must be using the FTP Software TCP/IP kernel. To connect to a bulletin board service (BBS) or directly to another computer not on a network, use TNVTPlus. See Chapter 7, Working on Remote Computers.

Overview of Dialer

Dialer lets you connect your computer through an analog telephone line (and modem), an ISDN line, or a dedicated serial line to other computers, such as an Internet service provider's computer, which in turn provides a connection to their network.

You can also use Dialer for Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) connections, Switched Circuit Cellular (Cellular) connections, and Multilink PPP ISDN connections.

Use Dialer to define a connection to a computer at your office, or to an Internet service provider with whom you have an account.

After you establish a connection to a network, you can use the applications in this product to access the services on that network.

Tasks You Can Perform with Dialer

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Connect to a network over a telephone line	Connect to a Remote Host
Disconnect from a network over a telephone line	Disconnect from a Remote Host
Create a new connection definition	Define a New Connection
Use information from an existing connection to create a new connection definition	Copy an Existing Connection with Advanced Dialer
Change connection information for an existing connection definition	Modify or View Connection Information
Delete a connection definition	Delete a Connection
Customize your connections using scripts	Using Script Files

Before You Start Using Dialer

Before you start using Dialer, you should ensure that

- You have a SLIP (Serial Line Internet Protocol) or PPP (Point–to–Point Protocol) network access account with an Internet service provider (such as Portal or MCI), or you have a SLIP or PPP account on a computer at your workplace.
- You have configured a physical connection between your computer and a telephone or ISDN line. You make this connection with a telephone line and a modem or an ISDN line (available from your telephone company) and an ISDN interface card with either a WinISDN API or a CAPI API. The modem connects to a COM port on your computer; the ISDN line connects to the ISDN card in your computer.

To define a connection to the network, Dialer needs the network access account information that your Internet service provider or the system administrator at your workplace gave you, and

- Telephone dialing type (Touch–Tone or Pulse).
- Serial line information (modem settings or ISDN speed settings).

You might need additional information depending on which type of connection you are making.

To define a connection through a modem, you need to know the following:

- Name and type of modem
- Port number to which the modem is connected
- Telephone number to dial
- IP address (optional)
- DNS address (optional)
- Server logon information (optional)

To define an ISDN connection, you need to know the following:

- Type of ISDN interface (WinISDN, CAPI DLL, or CAPI VxD)
- Single or multilink PPP
- ISDN line speed
- Telephone number(s) to dial
- PAP/CHAP authentication information (if your ISDN provider requires this)

To define a CDPD connection, you need to know the following:

- Name and type of CDPD modem
- Port to which the CDPD modem is connected
- Network Entity Identifier (NEI) (analogous to an IP address)
- DNS address (optional)

Note: Security for CDPD call connections is provided through encryption over the airwaves. When your data reaches the base station, it is decrypted and sent to the Internet in the same way that you sent it, including any security scheme that you implemented.

To define a Cellular connection, you need to know the following:

- Name and type of cellular modem
- Port number to which the modem is connected
- If your service provider supports the *DATA protocol
- Telephone number to dial
- IP address (optional)
- DNS address (optional)
- Server logon information (optional)

Note: Switched circuit (cellular) connections are not encrypted and can be listened to just like cellular voice calls. Therefore you should take appropriate security measures when you are transmitting sensitive data through a cellular connection.

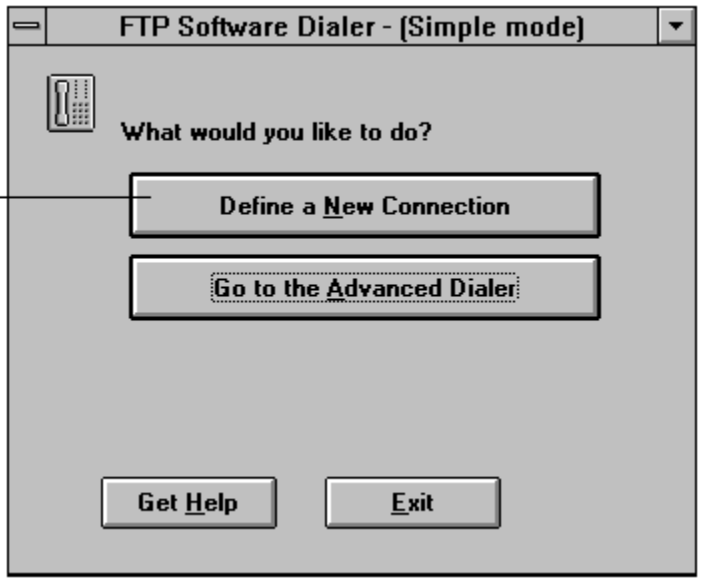
Getting Started with Dialer

To dial in to the Internet, you must obtain an account with an Internet service provider (ISP) and use Dialer to define the connection to this ISP account.

If you connect to a network on an ISDN line or a dedicated serial line, you need to define a connection in Dialer.

When you start Dialer for the first time, the following main window appears:

Click this button to begin. Dialer then guides you step-by-step to supply information that your service provider needs to connect your PC to the network.



After you have used Dialer to define a connection, the main window expands to give you additional choices. Use this window to connect to the network.

Use the information in a previously defined connection as the basis for a new connection that you are defining.

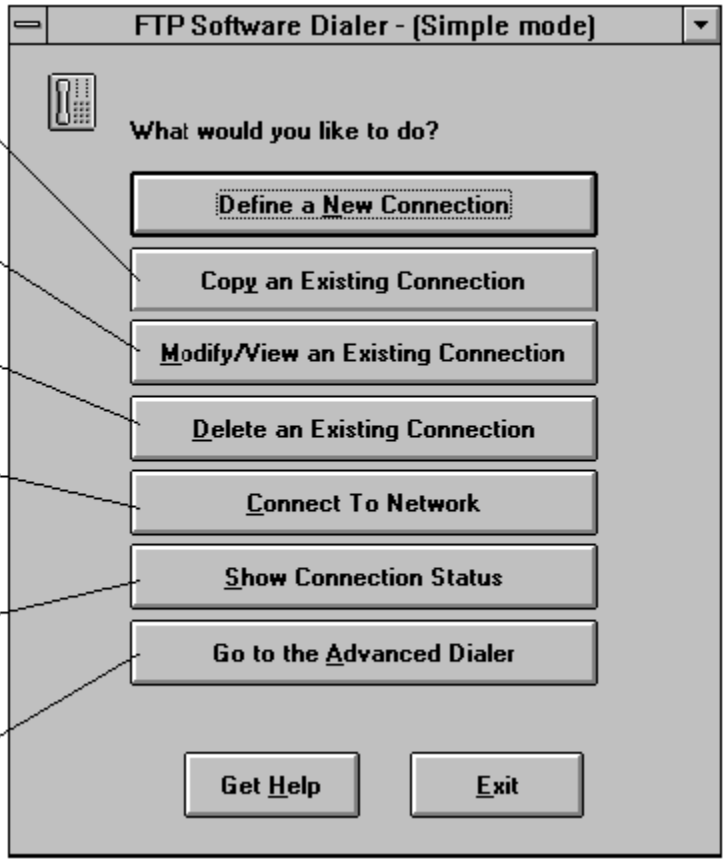
View or modify the information in a previously defined connection.

Delete the information in a previously defined connection.

Establish a network connection to a computer installed at your office or your Internet service provider's facility.

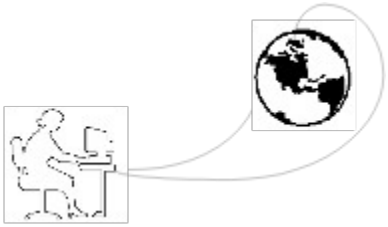
Display information about the connection in progress.

Use the advanced features of Dialer to perform such tasks as writing scripts, sending commands directly to the modem, and troubleshooting problems.



Chapter 3
Exploring the Internet

The Internet, a world-wide connection of networks, has undergone phenomenal growth in the past five years. It provides a wealth of information about virtually any topic to users who have an Internet connection.



Your browser and Gopher+ allow you to search the information resources of the Internet; your browser, Gopher+, and KEYview allow you to view files downloaded by Gopher+ and your browser, and to view attachments in Mail OnNet16.

Use the following table to decide which applications you want to use:

		
Task	**Gopher+**	**KEYview**
Find information by following links (highlighted text or images) to related information	X	
Roam the Internet	X	
Search for and retrieve information from Gopher servers around the world	X	
Find detailed information about a subject by selecting items from menus	X	
View graphics files	X	X
View fully formatted files	X	X

Overview of Gopher+

Use Gopher+ to explore publicly accessible Gopher servers on the Internet and to view fully formatted files such as graphics files, word processor files, faxes, and spreadsheets.

When Gopher+ connects to a Gopher server, the Gopher+ main menu displays a menu of items available on the server. Menu items can contain other menus (directories) on the server, connections to other Gopher servers, or files that consist of text, images, sound, video, or software.

Tasks You Can Perform with Gopher+

See the online Help for information about using this application.

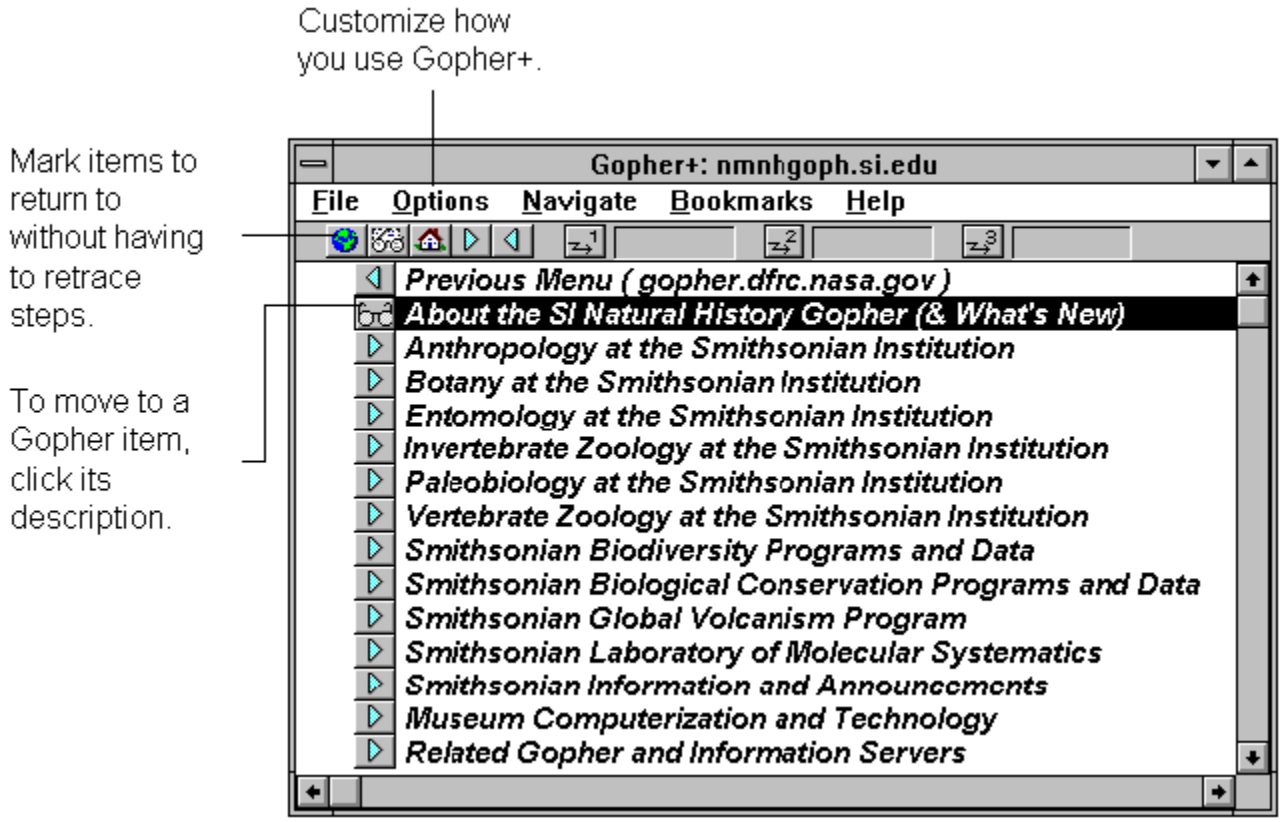
To do this	See this online Help topic
Retrieve an item from a Gopher server	Fetch a Gopher Item
Go directly to a Gopher server whose name or address you know	Connect to a Specific Gopher Server
Search an index	Search an Index
Return to a Gopher item without having to retrace the steps you took initially	Use Bookmarks
Customize how you use Gopher+	Configuring Gopher+

Before You Start Using Gopher+

Before you start using Gopher+, you must configure a domain name server. You can do this with the Configure application in Windows 3.*x*if you did not do this during the OnNet16 installation.

Getting Started with Gopher+

When you start the Gopher+ application, the main window shows its menu links to other Gopher sites. When you click on a menu item, Gopher+ takes you to the information described.



Overview of KEYview

Use KEYview to view fully formatted files such as spreadsheets, graphics, word processing files, and faxes even if you do not have the application that created the file. Because KEYview is integrated with your browser, Gopher+, Mail OnNet, and FTP, when you view files from these applications, you are using KEYview.

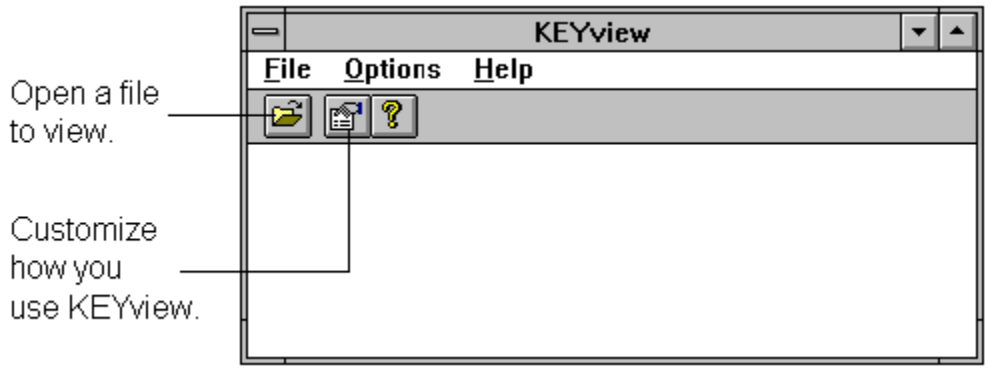
Tasks You Can Perform with KEYview

See the online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Display a file	Opening and Viewing Files
View files from other applications	Using KEYview from Other Applications for Windows
Edit a file	Launching Other Applications

Getting Started with KEYview

Use KEYview to display fully formatted documents on your computer.



Chapter 4
Exchanging Messages with Other Users

Businesses have traditionally relied on paper memos and interoffice mail to pass information. OnNet16 message programs let you send the same information, within minutes, to a single user or to an entire group of users. The people you contact can be at a computer next to you, in a different department or building, or in other locations around the world (see Figure 4-1).

Figure 4-1 Exchanging Mail

You can use Mail OnNet to send and receive mail. With Mail OnNet, you can create templates for messages you send regularly, attach other files (such as spreadsheets and graphics) to your messages, and automate tasks such as moving messages into folders.

Use the following table to decide which applications you want to use:

Task	Mail OnNet	Dialog	News
Send electronic mail (e-mail)	X		X
Send private messages	X	X	X
Receive electronic mail	X		
Broadcast messages to all users		X	X
Include attachments with your mail	X		X
Have an interactive conversation with users of Dialog or interactive UNIX talk programs		X	
Communicate with Internet news groups			X
View fully formatted files	X		

Overview of Mail OnNet

Mail OnNet lets you exchange electronic mail (e-mail) with other users. You can also view fully formatted files, such as graphics files, word processor files, faxes, and spreadsheets, and attach such files to your messages.

Tasks You Can Perform with Mail OnNet

See the online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Create a message	Composing a Message
Send a message	Sending Messages and Attachments
Attach a file to your message	Sending Messages and Attachments
Read a message	Reading Messages and Viewing Attachments
Reply to or forward a message	Managing Messages and Attachments
Create an automatic task to handle messages	Creating Automatic Tasks
Organize your messages	Maintaining the Mail OnNet Environment
Customize how you use Mail OnNet	The Tools MenuThe Settings Menu
Check for correct spelling in your message	Correcting the Spelling of Your Messages
Convert your address book to take advantage of the new MAPI format	Converting the Format of Your Address Book
Send mail to a personal mailing list	Creating a Distribution List
Work with Mail OnNet without being connected to a mail server	Switching Between Online and Offline Modes

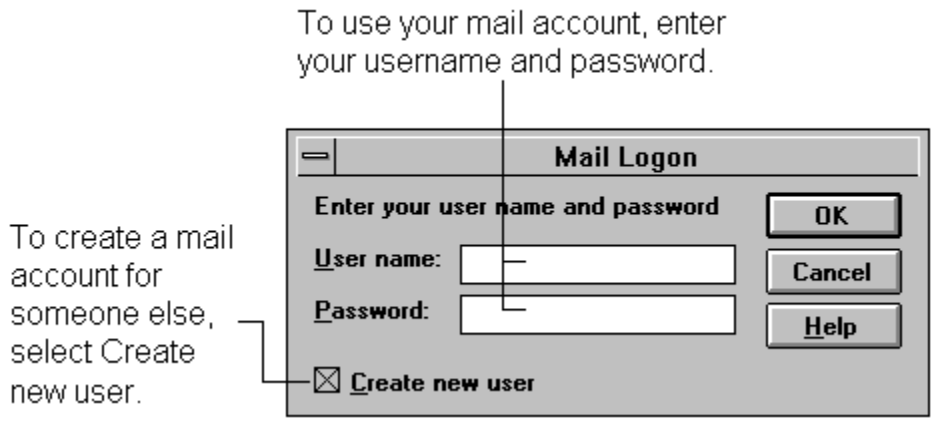
Before You Start Using Mail OnNet

Before you start to use Mail OnNet, ensure that you have the following information:

- The full hostname and domain name, or the Internet Protocol (IP) address, of your mail server. For example, mailserv.xyz.com or 128.127.50.100.
- The network mail protocol used by the mail server to receive mail. Mail OnNet supports both Post Office Protocol version 2 (POP2) and version 3 (POP3). For sending your mail, Mail OnNet supports use of the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).
- Your assigned username and password on the mail server. Your username is a unique identifier for your account on the mail server, and is the name that others use to address their e-mail messages to you. Your password ensures that only those who know your password have access to your messages on the server.
- The full hostname and domain name, or the IP address, assigned to your computer.
- Your assigned e-mail address, such as jdoe@xyz.com.

Getting Started with Mail OnNet

When you start Mail OnNet for the first time, you are prompted to enter your username and password on the Mail Logon dialog box. This username and password pair is created by you to log in to Mail OnNet at your computer. A separate username and password pair, assigned to you by your system administrator or Internet service provider, gives you access to your account on the mail server where you receive your mail. Note that the username and password you create for yourself are not the same as the username and password assigned to you.



If you are a new Mail OnNet user, the program displays a short series of dialog boxes through which you configure Mail OnNet. Refer to the online help that is available for each of the dialog boxes in the series if you need assistance while configuring the program.

Overview of Dialog

The Dialog application lets you exchange short messages and have interactive conversations with other users on your network who are running Dialog and users on UNIX systems running the talk daemon (talkd). Use the Dialog application to send text typed from your computer to the screen of a remote host; the text can be viewed on the remote screen as you type it.

The Internet Relay Chat (IRC) mode of Dialog allows you to participate in online “chats” with any number of other Internet users from around the world, in real time.

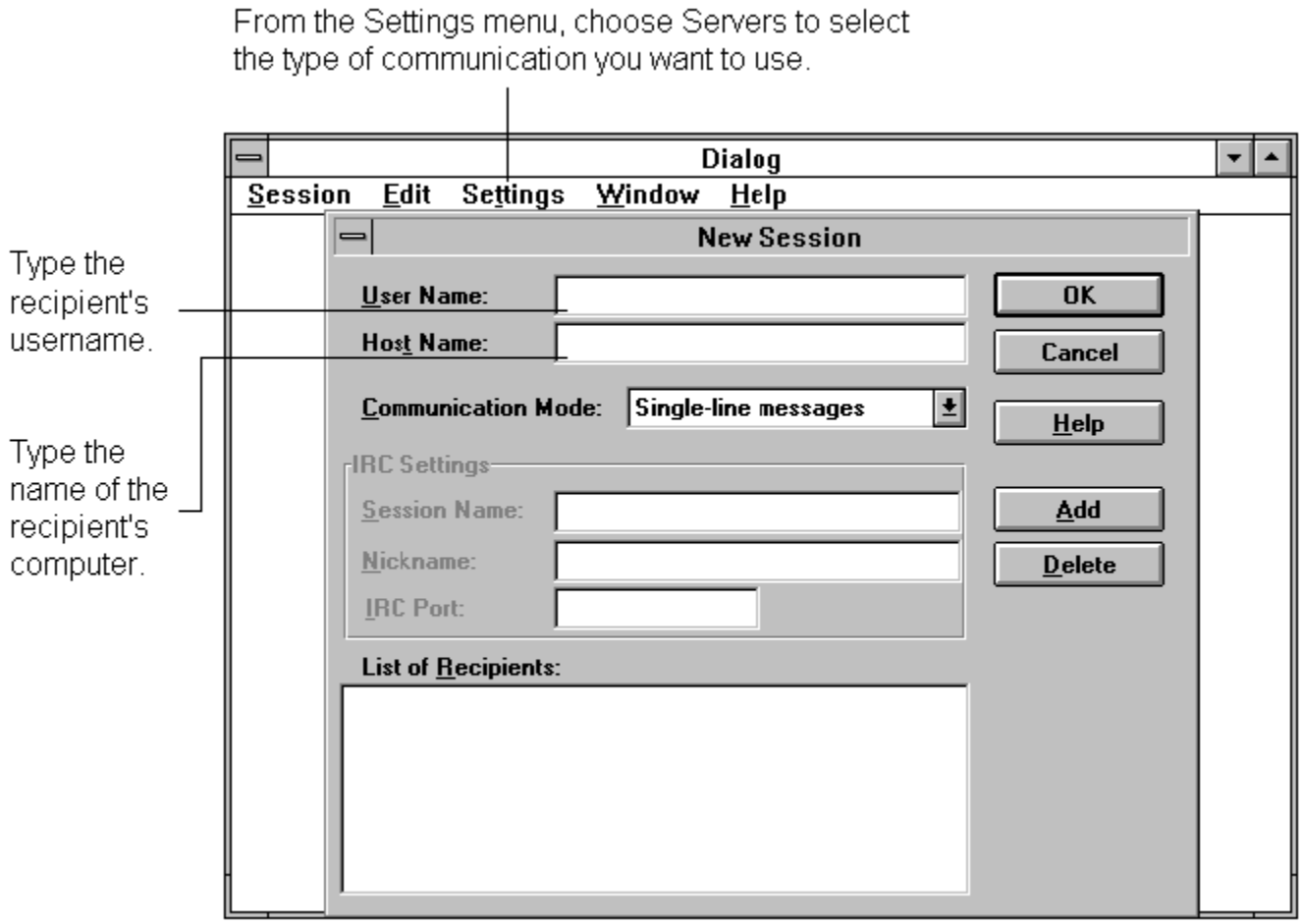
Tasks You Can Perform with Dialog

See the online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Communicate with other Dialog users	Create a Session
“Chat” with Internet IRC users	Create a Session
Send messages to other users	Send a Talk Message
Receive messages from other users	Receive a Message
Send a message to all connected users in your local area network	Broadcast to All Users on a Network Subnet
Customize how you use Dialog	Settings Menu Commands

Getting Started with Dialog

Choose New from the Session menu to display the New Session dialog box.



Overview of News

News gives you access to Usenet newsgroups, which allows you to exchange opinions and information by reading and posting messages on electronic bulletin boards around the world.

Tasks You Can Perform with News

See the online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Select a collection of articles on a topic	Subscribe to Newsgroups
Select and read articles written by others	Read News
Write your own article	Post an Article
Send a reply to the author of a newsgroup article	Mail a Message
Customize how you use News	Configure News

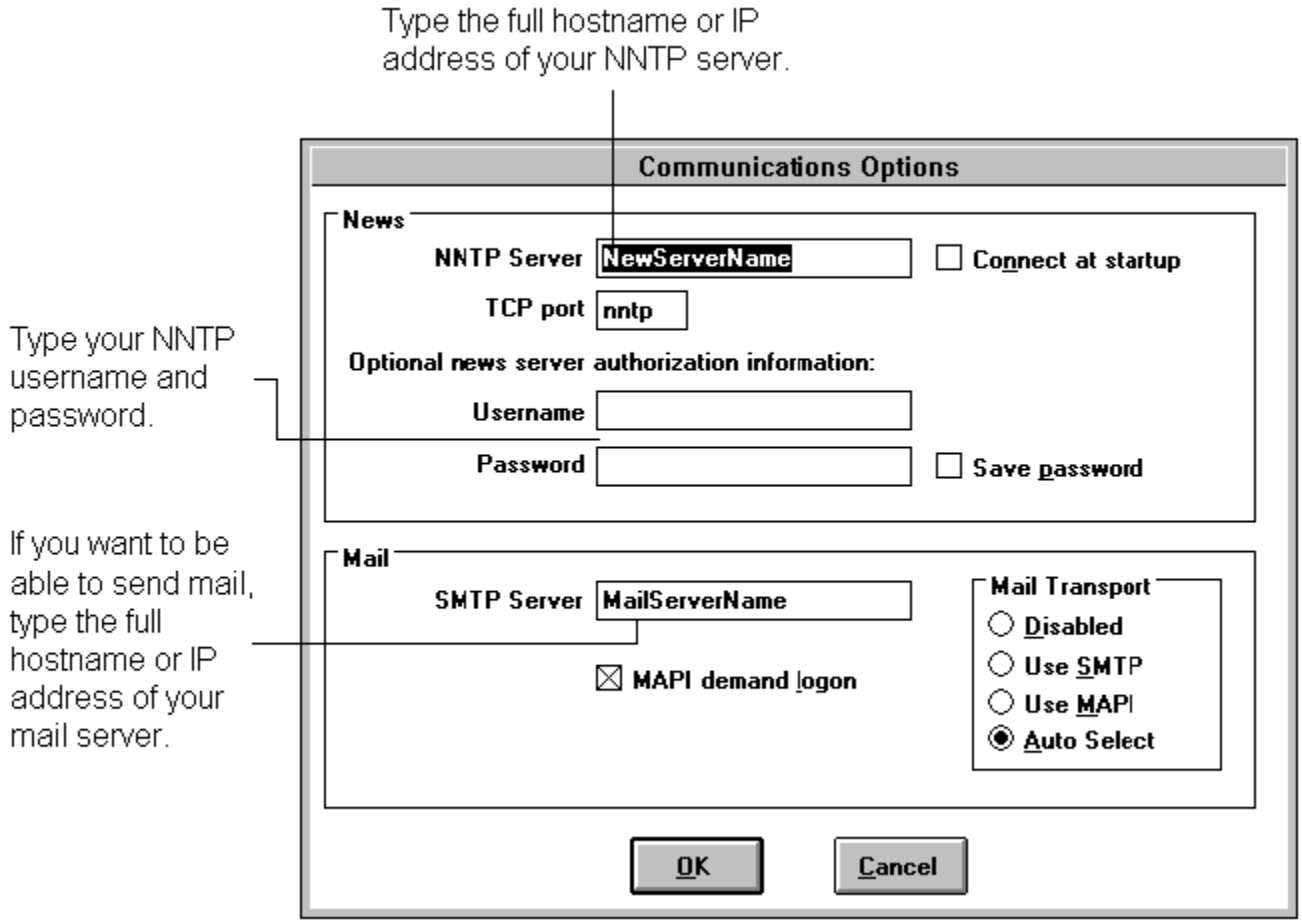
Before You Start Using News

Before you start using News, you must be connected to and know the full hostname or IP (Internet Protocol) address of an NNTP (Network News Transfer Protocol) server.

Getting Started with News

After you get a list of all the available newsgroups, you can choose which of them you are interested in following.

When you first start News, a dialog box prompts you for information needed to connect to your NNTP server and some additional, optional settings.



Chapter 5
Sharing Files on the Network

OnNet16 provides several ways for you to transfer and share files with other users on your network from your computer.

An easy way to share files is through file transfer programs, like FTP and Remote Copy. Using file transfer, you can get, put, or browse through files on another computer (see Figure 5-1).

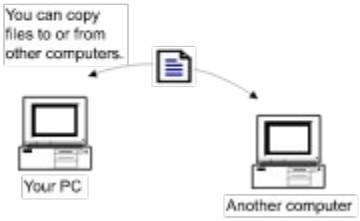


Figure 5-1 Copying Files Between Computers

OnNet16 also provides ways for you to seamlessly share entire directories of files. It includes a Network File System (NFS) client program, InterDrive, that lets you connect to ("mount") file systems or directories on other machines. Those directories appear as though you have new drives, such as a drive named "I:\>", on your computer (see Figure 5-2).

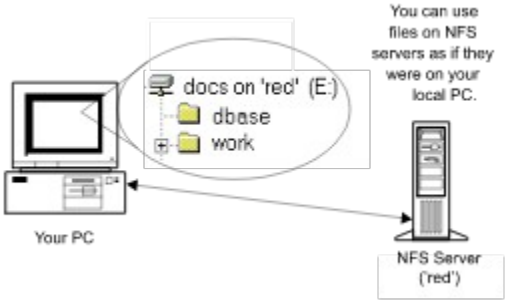


Figure 5-2 Connecting Directories to Your Computer

To use the InterDrive client with OnNet16, your site must also run an NFS server. For information about sharing files through NFS, see Network Control online help. Use the following table to decide which applications you want to use:

Task	FTP	Remote Copy	InterDrive (Network Control)
Transfer files between your computer and a remote host	X	X	X
Transfer files between remote hosts	X		
Transfer files between your computer and a remote host that supports the Berkeley UNIX remote login protocol		X	
Connect to and use remote file systems (and printers) as if they were local.			X
View fully formatted files	X		

Overview of FTP

FTP lets you copy and, if you install KEYview, view fully formatted files such as graphics files, word processor files, faxes, and spreadsheets to or from your computer, or to or from another computer on the network without leaving your home or desk.

Using FTP to copy files from one computer to another is similar to copying files from one folder to another in Windows.

Tasks You Can Perform with FTP

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Copy files from another computer on the network to your computer	Transfer Files Between Your PC and a Remote Host
Copy files from your computer to another computer on the network	Transfer Files Between Your PC\ and a Remote Host
Copy files from one remote host to another	Transfer Files Between Two Remote Hosts
View the contents of files on another computer on the network	View File Contents
Customize how you use FTP	Customizing FTP

Before You Start Using FTP

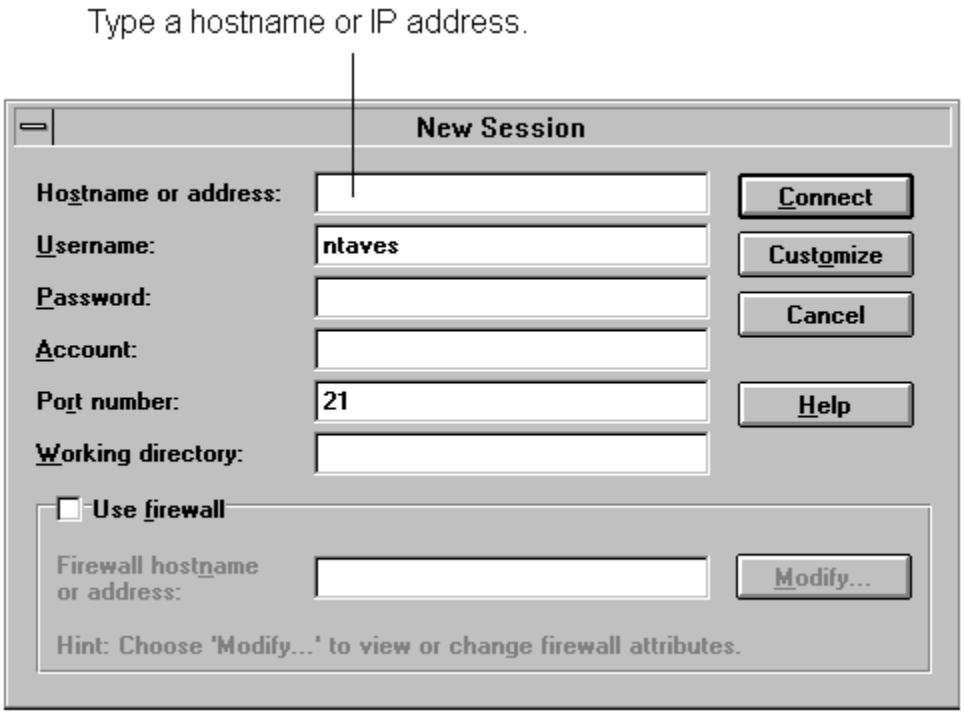
Before you start sending and receiving files with FTP, be sure that you

- Know the hostname or Internet protocol (IP) address of a remote host that you want to use for file transfers. This host must run an FTP server; to find out if the remote host is running an FTP server, ask the person who administers the remote host.
- Verify with the person responsible for administering the remote host that the appropriate account information (for example, username and password) is established for you on that host. You need this login information when you make a connection to that remote host.

  If you transfer files by using anonymous FTP, you do not need a personal account on the remote host. Anonymous FTP lets any user gain access to selected files on a remote host.
- If you transfer files through through a non-transparent proxy firewall, obtain firewall information (such as the firewall hostname, firewall username, firewall password, and firewall style) from your network or system administrator.
- Are familiar with file naming conventions, case sensitivity rules, and wildcard syntax on the remote host and your computer.

Getting Started with FTP

When you first start FTP, choose New from the Open dialog box. The New Session dialog box prompts you to enter information about the host to which you want to connect. You must enter at least a hostname and the username and password of your account on the FTP server (if appropriate).



Overview of Remote Copy

Use the Remote Copy application to quickly copy files or directories between your computer and another computer on the network. If you know the location of the files that you want to transfer, Remote Copy provides a fast way to transfer those files without having to log in to a remote host. Unlike the FTP application, you cannot rename, view, or delete files with Remote Copy.

Tasks You Can Perform with Remote Copy

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Copy files from your computer to a computer on the network	Copy Files to a Remote Computer from Your Computer
Copy files from a computer on the network to your computer	Copy Files from a Remote Computer to Your Computer
Copy all files in a directory, including subdirectories	Copy All Files in a Directory

Before You Start Using Remote Copy

Before you start sending and receiving files with Remote Copy, be sure that

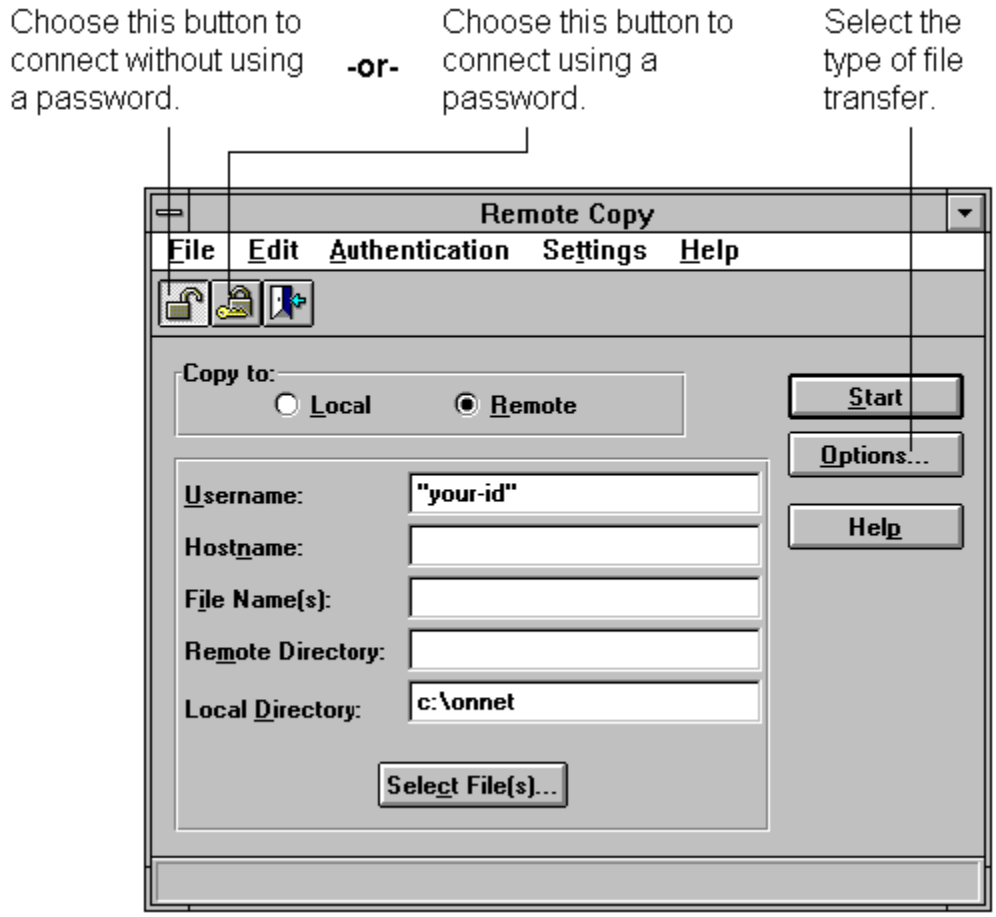
- You know the hostname or Internet protocol (IP) address of a remote host that you want to use for file transfers.
- The appropriate account information (for example, username and password) is established for you on that host. You need this login information when you make a connection to that remote host for Remote Copy transfers that use authentication.

  On UNIX hosts, you can examine the /etc/hosts and /etc/hosts.equiv files to be sure your host is listed. If you have any questions about this procedure, or about your account on a remote host, contact your system administrator.
- You have permission to access the files that you want to copy.

  On remote UNIX systems, you can examine the file permissions if you are uncertain, using the UNIX **ls -l**command.
- You are familiar with file naming conventions, case sensitivity rules, and wildcard syntax on the remote host and your computer.

Getting Started with Remote Copy

To execute a remote copy, from the toolbar or Authentication menu, choose an authentication method. Type your username, the name of the remote host, the name of the file you want to copy, the directory into which you want to copy the file, the name of the directory where the files reside, and choose Start.



Overview of Sharing Files with Network Control

Network Control allows you to connect to remote file systems and work on network files as though they were stored directly on your computer.

Network Control is a more direct method of managing connections to network resources from a single icon than is using Windows File Manager or Control Panel (which are other ways of accessing the same user interface). Network Control is available on Windows 3.*x*and Windows for Workgroups.

Network Control on Windows 3.*x*systems has advanced features that are also accessible from the Windows File Manager. When Network Control is installed, the InterDrive extension library is loaded and added to the File Manager menu bar. For information about these features, see the Network Control online help.

Tasks You Can Perform with Network Control

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application. You can get this information either from Help on Network Control, or from dialog boxes that you access through Windows File Manager and Control Panel to manage network connections to NFS servers.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Find a file system	Browse for File Systems
Connect to a file system	Connect to a Configured File System
Set up a file system connection	Configure a Basic File System Connection

Before You Start Using Network Control

Before you start using Network Control to work on network files, you should

- Know the hostnames of any NFS servers that you want to use.
- Know your username and password on the NFS servers that you want to use.
- If you plan to connect to many file systems, verify that the `lastdrive=` entry in your CONFIG.SYS file can accommodate the number of file systems that you plan to connect to. For example, if your computer has built-in A, B, and C drives and you want to be able to connect to three additional network file systems D, E, and F, your CONFIG.SYS file should contain the entry

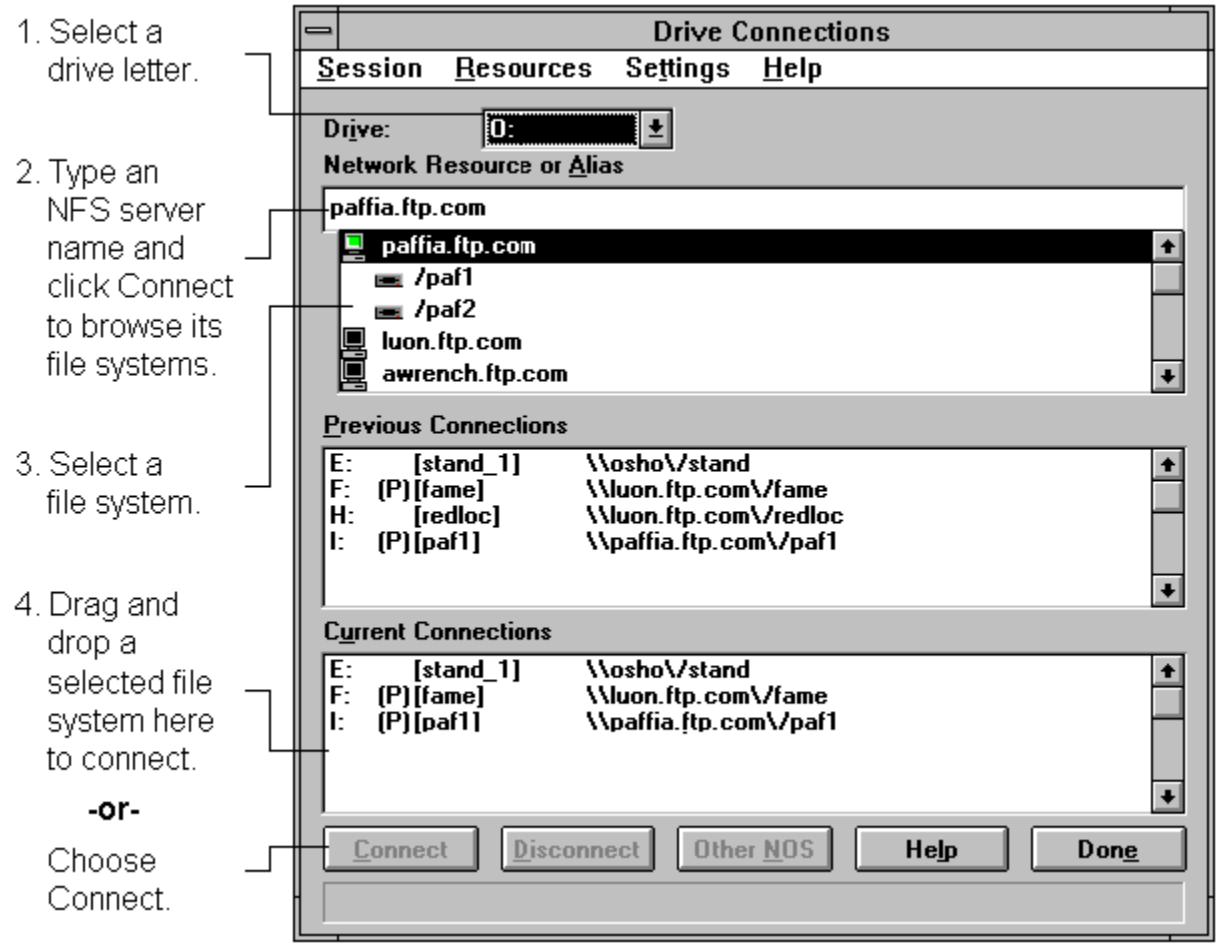
  ```
  lastdrive=F:
  ```

  to support the network drive letters D, E, and F.

  For more information, refer to Network Control online help.

Getting Started with Network Control

When you start Network Control and choose Drives, the Connect a Drive main window opens. Use the steps shown on the sample window below to browse the network for an available file system and connect to it.



Chapter 6
Printing on a Network Printer

OnNet16 contains programs that you can use to send files over a network to print (see Figure 6-1). You can print files directly from Windows applications, or drag-and-drop formatted print files to a printer icon.

Print Client lets you send formatted files to a network printer and monitor the status of your print jobs.

OnNet16 also has programs that let a computer manage a network printer. If a computer in your office has a printer attached to it, you can connect that printer to a network so that several people can share it. For information about using the LPD Print Server to make a printer attached to your computer available to other users on your network, see Chapter 11, Making Resources on Your Computer Available to Other Users.

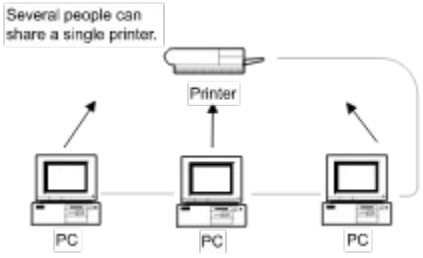
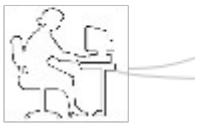


Figure 6-1 Sharing Printers

In Windows 3.*x*, you can also share printers through InterDrive, which lets you use files and printers over a network with an NFS (Network File System) server. InterDrive is part of the Network Control application. For information about sharing printers through NFS, see Network Control online help.

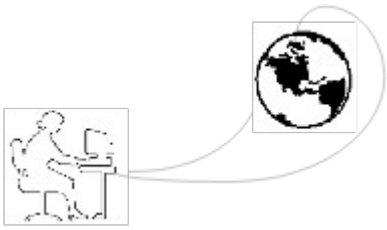
Use the following table to decide which applications you want to use:



Task	InterDrive (Network Control)	Print Client
Connect to and use printers (and remote file systems) as if they were local	X	

Print directly from Windows applications to a network printer	X	
Print to a network printer that supports NFS (Network File System)	X	
Print to a network printer that supports LPR	X	X
Drag and drop text files and formatted print files to a printer connection icon	X	X
Check the print queue for a network printer	X	X

Overview of Sharing Printers with Network Control



Network Control allows you to connect to remote file systems and print to network printers as though they were attached directly to your computer.

Network Control is a more direct method of managing connections to network resources from a single icon than using Windows Print Manager or Control Panel (which are other ways of accessing the same user interface).

Tasks You Can Perform with Network Control to Share Printers

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Connect to a printer controlled by Line Printer Daemon (LPD) software	Configure an LPR Print Connection
Connect to a printer controlled by a Network File System server	Configure an NFS Print Connection
Find an NFS printer	Browse for NFS Printers
Send a print job to a file before printing it	Use a Print Command or Program
View a job in a network print queue	View Queued Jobs
Delete a job from a network print queue	Remove a Job from a Print Queue

Before You Start Using Network Control to Share Printers

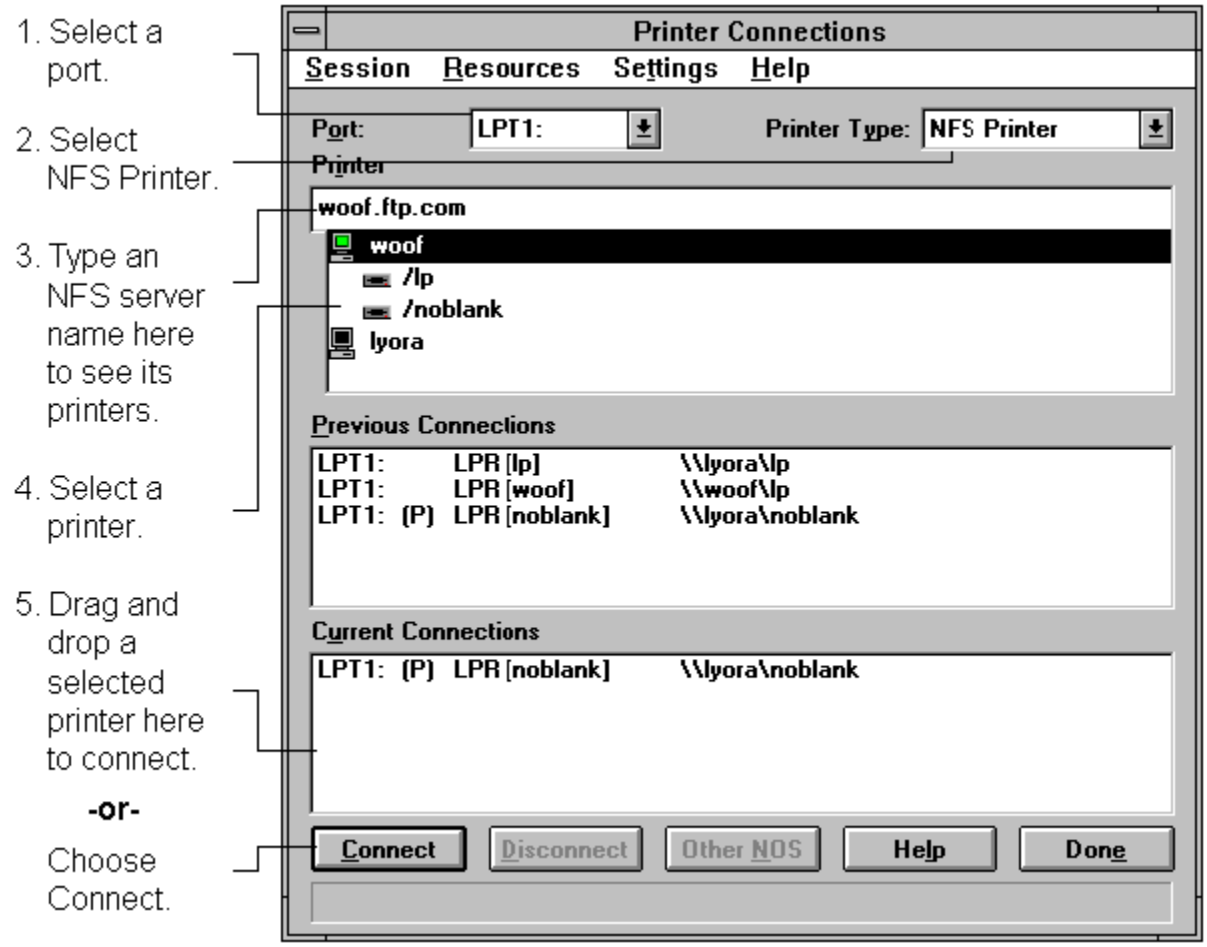
Before you start using Network Control to print to network printers, you should

- Know the hostnames of the print servers that you want to use.
- Know the names of the printer queues that you want to use.
- If you use LPR printing, verify that your computer's hostname is in the LPD server's authorization file, if the print server uses one. This file is typically called /etc/hosts.lpd or /etc/hosts.equiv.
- If you use NFS printing, know your username and password on the NFS server systems that you want to use.
- Ensure that the appropriate printer drivers are installed on your computer. See your Windows documentation for details.

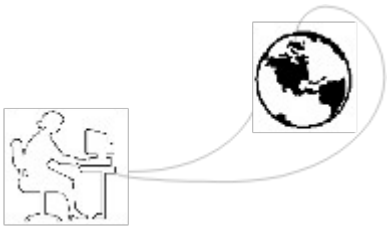
For more information, refer to Network Control online help.

Getting Started with Network Control to Share Printers

When you start Network Control and choose Printers, the Connect a Printer main window opens. Use the steps shown on the sample window below to browse the network for an NFS printer and connect to it.



Overview of Print Client



Use Print Client to send formatted files (for example, ASCII or PostScript) to a printer that is not directly connected to your computer. You can print by dragging files from File Manager and dropping them onto the Print Client icon or window.

Tasks You Can Perform with Print Client

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Print a file	Print a Formatted Print File
Monitor the status of a print job	Query a Printer Queue's Status
Remove a print job from a queue	Stop a Print Job

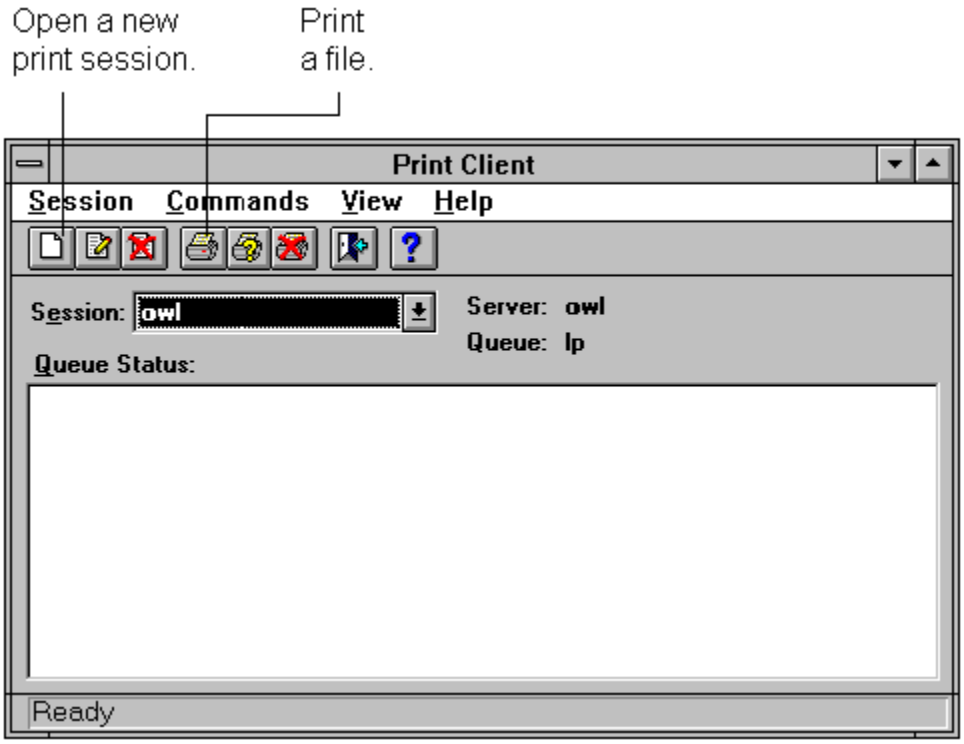
Before You Start Using Print Client

Before you start printing with Print Client, ensure that

- You know the hostname or IP address of the LPD server computer that you want to use.
- You know the name of the printer that you want to use.
- Your computer’s hostname is in the LPD server’s authorization file, if one is in use. This file is typically called /etc/hosts.lpd or /etc/hosts.equiv.

Getting Started with Print Client

After you start Print Client, choose the type of operation you want to perform by choosing a button on the toolbar or a command from a menu.



Chapter 7
Working on Remote Computers

If your workplace has programs on large multiuser computers, OnNet16 remote command and terminal emulation programs let your computer use applications and resources on those computers. Your computer works like a terminal connected directly to the larger machine (see Figure 7-1).

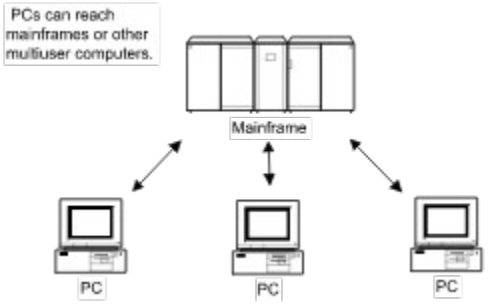


Figure 7-1 Accessing Mainframes from a PC

Similarly, you can connect to any computer on the Internet on which you have a user account or that allows guest or public access.

Use the following table to decide which applications you want to use:

Task	TNVTPlus	TN3270/TN5250	Remote Command
Log in to a network host and use your computer as though it were a DEC VT terminal, WYSE terminal, BBS ANSI, SCO ANSI, or IBM PC terminal	X		
Connect to a remote host using a serial connection and use your computer as if it were a terminal for that host	X		
Log in to a network host that responds to your PC as though it were an IBM 3270 or IBM 5250 terminal		X	
Accomplish simple tasks on a			X

network host without logging in for an interactive session	
Execute one or several commands on a network host that supports the Berkeley UNIX remote login protocol	X

Overview of Terminal Emulation Programs

Terminal emulation programs allow you to connect to specific types of computers on a network so that you can use the files and programs they contain. From your computer you can reach databases, libraries, and programs that are stored on mainframe computers and workstations.

When you type text from your keyboard, a terminal emulation program converts it into a format that the network computer can use. Terminal emulation programs also display text on your computer monitor the same way they would if your computer were an actual terminal physically connected to the larger machine.

For example, when you use TNVTPlus your computer operates like, or “emulates,” the terminal type that you specify, such as DEC VT, BBS ANSI, SCO ANSI, IBM PC, and WYSE terminals. If you specify VT420 terminal emulation, for instance, your computer emulates a DEC VT420 terminal, and the network host responds to your computer as though it were a DEC VT420 terminal.

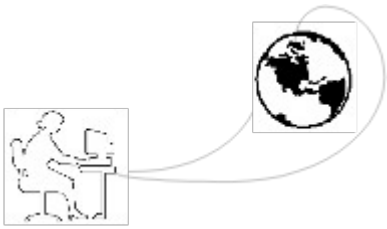
- To connect to IBM mainframes or minicomputers, use TN3270/TN5250.
- To connect to most other network computers (including UNIX systems), use TNVTPlus and specify a terminal type that the network computer accepts.
- To connect to dialup bulletin board services (BBS) use TNVTPlus.

Before You Start Using Terminal Emulation Programs

If you are connected on a LAN, and want to use a terminal emulation program to connect to a host on the Internet, before you start using terminal emulation programs, be sure that you

- Know the hostname or Internet address of the network host you want to connect to. This network host must run a Telnet server. To find out about the Telnet server, ask the person who administers the network host.
- Verify with the administrator for the network host that the appropriate account information (for example, username and password) is established for you on that network host. You need this login information when you make a connection to that network host.
- Know the file naming conventions, case sensitivity rules, and wildcard syntax on the network host and on your computer.

Overview of TNVTPlus



TNVTPlus lets you use resources, programs, and information on networked computers as if your computer were a terminal connected to that computer.

Use TNVTPlus if you want your computer to emulate one of the following terminals: VT52, VT100 through VT420, SCO ANSI, WYSE-50, WYSE-60, BBS ANSI, or IBM PC.

Tasks You Can Perform with TNVTPlus

See the online Help for information about using this application.

Note: To use online Help if you are running TNVTPlus in full-screen mode, press Alt+H to display the Help menu.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Connect to a remote host for the first time	Creating a New Session
Connect to a network host	Opening an Existing Session
Save what currently appears in the TNVTPlus window to a file	Capture to a File
Print, or copy what currently appears in the TNVTPlus window	Printing from a Session
Copy what is currently displayed in the TNVTPlus window	Copying and Pasting Text
Change the behavior of your keys so that they function like a VT terminal keyboard	Create New Key Mappings
Automate tasks you perform frequently, using OLE Automation.	Overview of OPEN Object
Customize colors, fonts and how you use TNVTPlus on your computer.	Customizing TNVTPlus on Startup
Connect over a modem to a BBS	Creating a serial connection

Before You Start Using TNVTPlus

Because TNVTPlus makes your computer operate like a terminal, you should be familiar with the type of terminal that your computer is emulating. You should at least know the keyboard command to delete a character, so you can correct typing errors, and the command to exit.

Even if you do not need the full array of terminal emulation features, you should, at a minimum, know what terminal types you can use with the network host. When you log in to a network host, you will be prompted to specify the type of terminal that you are using. If you do not know what to use, ask your system administrator or Internet service provider. Otherwise, try VT100 or VT420/320/220, which are terminal types that many UNIX and VMS computers recognize. If you are connecting to a BBS, select BBS ANSI.

If you are using TNVT to log in to a network host, see “Before You Start Using Terminal Emulation Programs”.

If you are using TNVTPlus to connect to a remote host using a serial connection, be sure that you

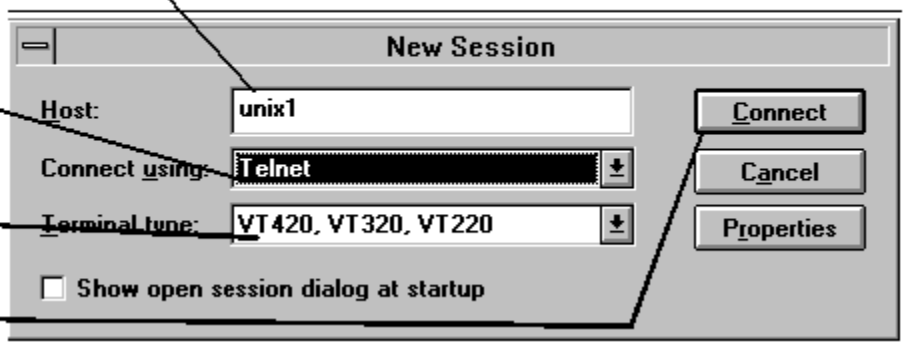
- Know the telephone number of the BBS.
- Know what communication port your modem is connected on.
- Choose TNVTPlus with serial option, and (if you are connecting to a BBS) the BBS ANSI option.

Getting Started with TNVTPlus

From the Program Manager, locate the TNVTPlus or the OnNet16 program group and double-click the TVNTPlus icon.

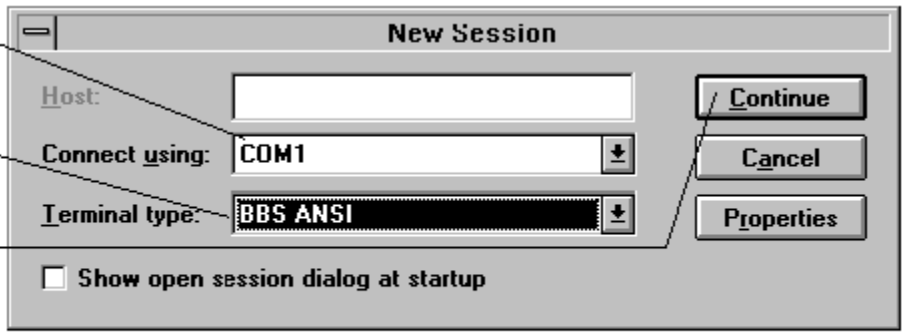
To begin a network (Telnet) connection, use the drop-down list in the Connect Using box to select Telnet.

1. Type the hostname or IP address of the computer to which you want to connect.
2. Select Telnet.
3. Select the terminal type you want your PC to emulate.
4. Click Connect.



To begin a non-network serial connection (such as a modem connection to a BBS), use the drop-down list in the Connect Using box to select a communications (COM) port.

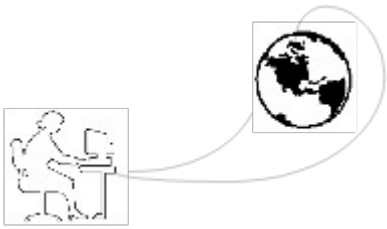
1. Select a Com port.
2. Select a terminal type.
3. Click Continue.
4. In the Com Properties dialog box, configure the properties of your serial connection.



Using TNVTPlus Scripting

If you frequently perform the same sequence of tasks in a TNVTPlus session—such as logging in, running a database report, and downloading the report—you might want to automate the process. The TNVTPlus Scripting wizard records each action you perform in a TNVTPlus session and saves the information in a script, which you run by double-clicking the script file (designated by the **.ote**filename extension). To start the TNVTPlus Scripting wizard, in the TNVTPlus or the OnNet16 program group, double-click the TVNTPlus Scripting icon.

Overview of TN3270/TN5250



TN3270/TN5250 lets you use resources, programs, and information on an IBM host.

You can choose between TN3270 emulation, which makes your computer operate like a terminal that is connected to an IBM 3270, and TN5250 emulation for connecting to an IBM AS/400 host.

TN3270/TN5250 supports the IND$FILE transfer protocol, which lets you transfer files between your computer and the IBM host. Using 3287 printer emulation, you can send files on an IBM host to a printer attached to your computer network printer or a local printer.

TN3270/TN5250 has powerful automation tools, including a scripting language with a learn mode, support for DDE (Dynamic Data Exchange) links, and Windows HLLAPI (High-Level Language Application Program Interface) functions.

A conversion tool, FTPCVT.EXE, lets you reuse your customized keymap files and sessions from earlier versions of TN5250 with the new combined TN3270/TN5250 application. You can find FTPCVT.EXE in the \TN3270 subdirectory of your OnNet16 distribution.

Tasks You Can Perform with TN3270/TN5250

See the online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Connect to a remote host for the first time	Calling a Computer You Have Never Called
Connect to a remote host	Connecting With TN3270/TN5250
Customize a session's attributes, such as window colors and fonts	Menu Commands
Change the behavior of your keys so that they function like a TN3270 terminal keyboard	Creating or Modifying a Function Key File
Create links between TN3270 and other Windows applications	Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) Overview
Write scripts	Script Commands, Script Functions, Script Variables
	Using Learn Mode for Auto Logon

Note: The online help refers to "connection files." This is another term for "session files."

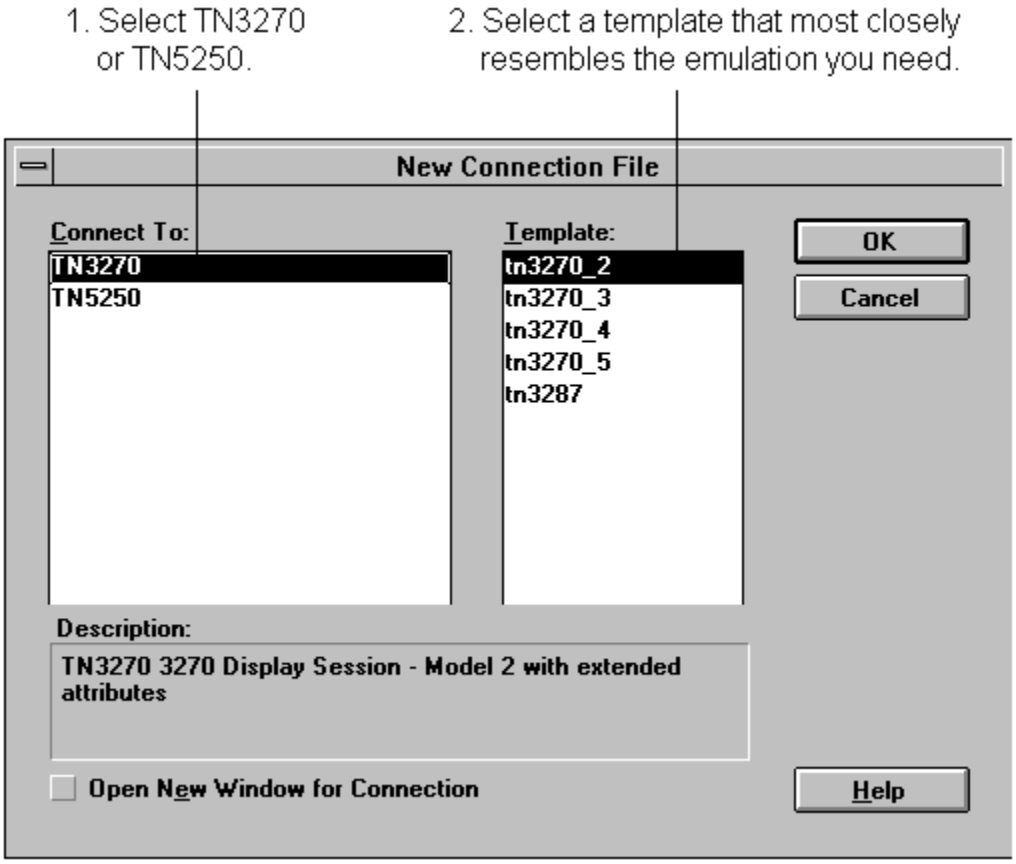
Before You Start Using TN3270/TN5250

Because TN3270/TN5250 makes your computer operate like an IBM 3270 terminal (when you choose TN3270 emulation) or an IBM 5250 terminal (when you choose TN5250 emulation), you should be familiar with the appropriate IBM terminal before using this application.

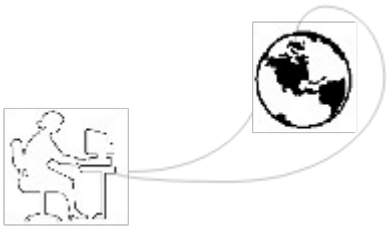
Also see “Before You Start Using Terminal Emulation Programs”.

Getting Started with TN3270/TN5250

When you start TN3270/TN5250, the main window appears. From the File menu, choose New to create a new Connection File. In the dialog box, select TN3270 or TN520 emulation. Then select a template from the list box.



Overview of Remote Command



Use the Remote Command application to execute commands over the network without logging in to the network computer (remote host). Remote Command executes one or more commands on a remote host from your computer (an rsh client) without actually logging in to it. (The remote host must support access by remote rsh clients.)

Tasks You Can Perform with Remote Command

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Execute commands over the network	Execute Commands
List the files on a remote host	List Files on a Remote Host
Cut and paste screen output	Send Command Output to the Clipboard
Save the results of a command's execution in a file	Send Command Results to a File
Print a file located on a remote host to a local printer	Print Remote Files on Local Printers
Print a file located on a remote host to a remote printer	Print Remote Files on Remote Printers
Customize how you use Remote Command	The Settings Menu

Before You Start Using Remote Command

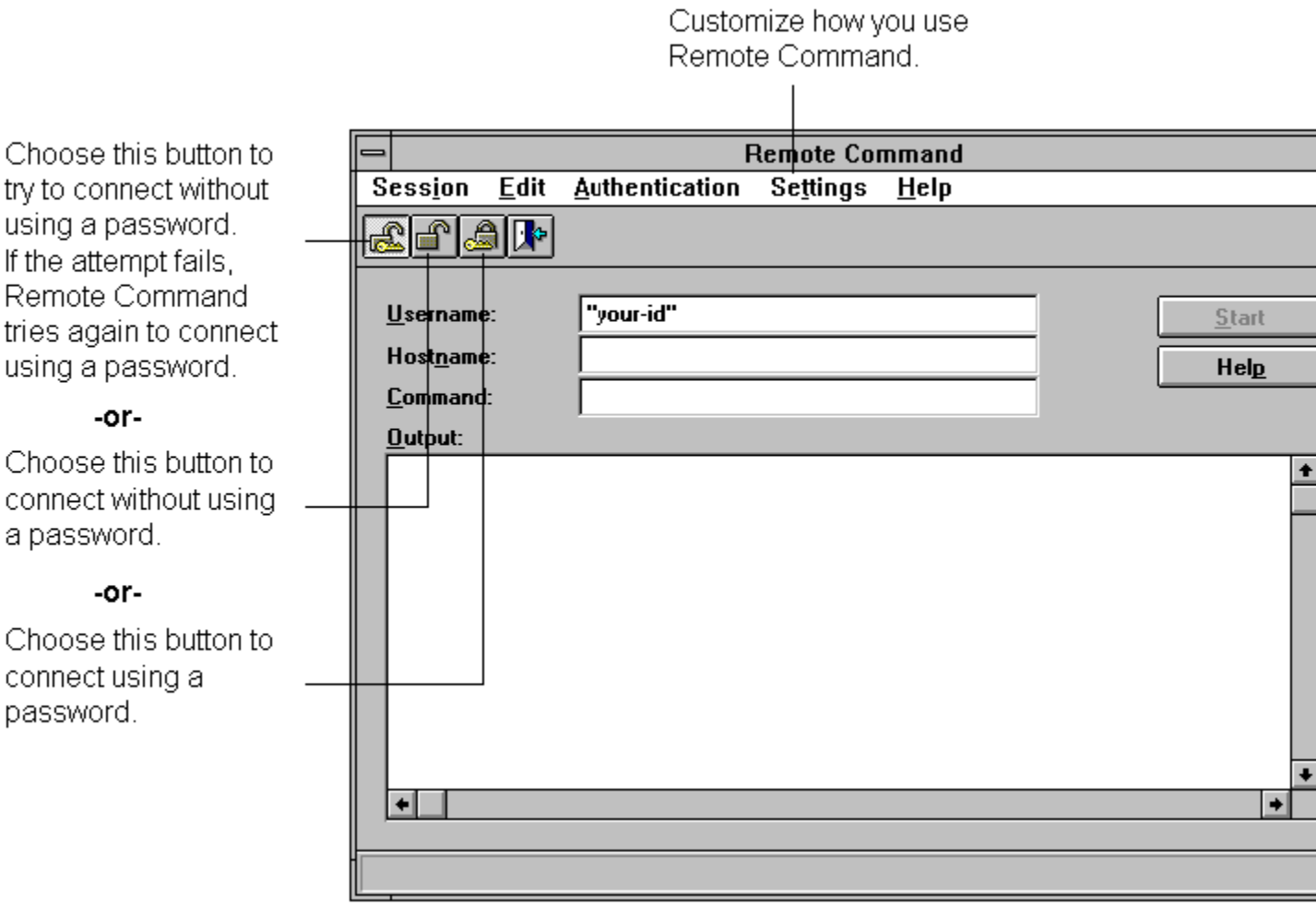
Before you start using the Remote Command application, you need

- An account and username on the remote host. The remote host and your computer must be set up to recognize each other and to permit access to the files and directories on each. Examine the /etc/hosts and /etc/hosts.equiv files to be sure your hostname appears. (Other type hosts might have different files to verify access permission.)
- Permission to access the files that you want. Examine the file permissions by logging in to the remote host and using the UNIX **ls -l**command.

If you are uncertain about this information, ask your system or network administrator.

Getting Started with Remote Command

To execute a remote command, from the toolbar or the Authentication menu, choose an authentication method. Type your username, the name of the remote host, the command you want to execute, and choose Start.



Chapter 8
Backing Up and Restoring Files

To protect your work, OnNet16 gives you an easy way to back up and restore your files. The Windows operating system includes programs to help copy or save your work to a disk. However, the OnNet16 Archiver program provides you with a more powerful and flexible mechanism than those in Windows.

The OnNet16 Archiver program lets you create automated scripts to do the same types of backups each time, compress files for you, and archive either to floppy disks at your computer or to larger tape drives on other machines (see Figure 8-1).

Figure 8-1 Archiving PC Files

Overview of Archiver

Archiver protects you from data loss or file corruption by letting you make backup copies of your files. Archiver also provides an efficient means to restore your backed-up files when the need arises.

You can back up your files to tape if your computer supports the RMT (Remote Magnetic Tape) protocol, or you can back up your files to an archive file for transfer to another computer for storage. (Archiver supports only the RMT protocol for file-to-tape transfers.)

Caution: Archiver does not support the restoration of files with long filenames.

Tasks You Can Perform with Archiver

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Create backup files that you can use to replace damaged files	Archiving Files to a Backup File
List the names of files contained in a backup file to locate archived files	List the Contents of a Backup FIle
Restore files from backup files to replace damaged or more recent versions of files	Restore Files from a Backup File
Automate backups that you perform frequently	Use a Script File to Backup a Set of Files

Before You Start Using Archiver

Before you back up to a tape drive or an archive file on a local disk, be sure that you have sufficient space to create the archive file: be sure the tape has enough capacity or the disk has enough free space.

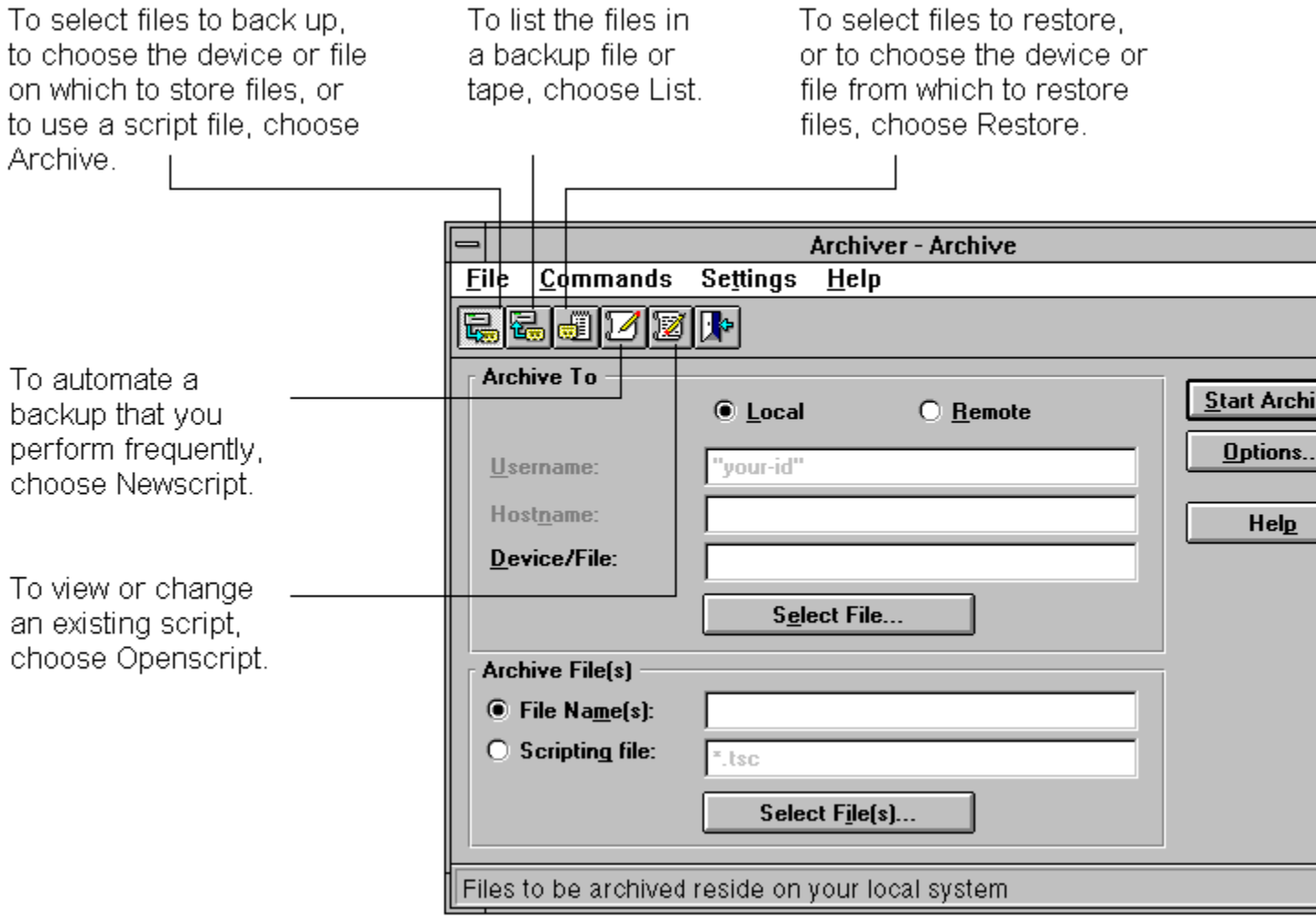
If you are backing up to a tape drive, you need to know

- The name of, and how to access, the remote tape drive.
- How to load the tape properly in the tape drive.

  Note: The tape system must support the RMT protocol.

Getting Started with Archiver

Choose the command or toolbar button for the task that you want to perform.



Chapter 9
Getting Network Information

To help you learn about resources on your network, OnNet16 includes programs that indicate

- Who is logged in to a computer.
- The addresses of computers on your network, which you can use to reach the computers.
- The user IDs that you can use to contact people using your network.

OnNet16 also provides an application that lets you synchronize your computer's system clock with the clock of a remote time server. This is useful if you use Network File System (NFS) file sharing or if you travel between time zones with a portable computer.

Use the following table to decide which applications you want to use:

Task	 **Query**	 **Network Time**
Find information about users, such as their e-mail address and user privileges	X	
Synchronize the time on your computer with the time on a network server		X

Overview of Query

Use Query's four programs to get information about users and hosts on the network.

With Finger, you can specify the name of a user to get information about that user, or you can specify a hostname to get information about all the users logged in to that host.

Use Host if you know the IP address of a remote host and you want its hostname. If you are using a hostname to connect to a remote host and you have difficulty connecting, use Host to get its IP address.

Use Nicname to get information about hosts and users who are registered with the InterNIC, an organization that provides a wide variety of information services to the Internet community.

Use NIS Query to get information about hosts, users, and services from a Network Information System (NIS) server.

Tasks You Can Perform with Query

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Get information about specific users, such as their usernames and e-mail addresses	Get Information About a Specific User from a Remote Host
Get information about all users logged in to a computer on the network	Get Information About All Users Logged in to a Remote Host
Find an IP address for a computer	Translate a Hostname to an Internet Address
Find the hostname for a computer	Translate an Internet Address to a Hostname
Find users and computers on the network	Find Users and Hosts on the Internet
Copy information to a file	Save Network Information

Before You Start Using Query

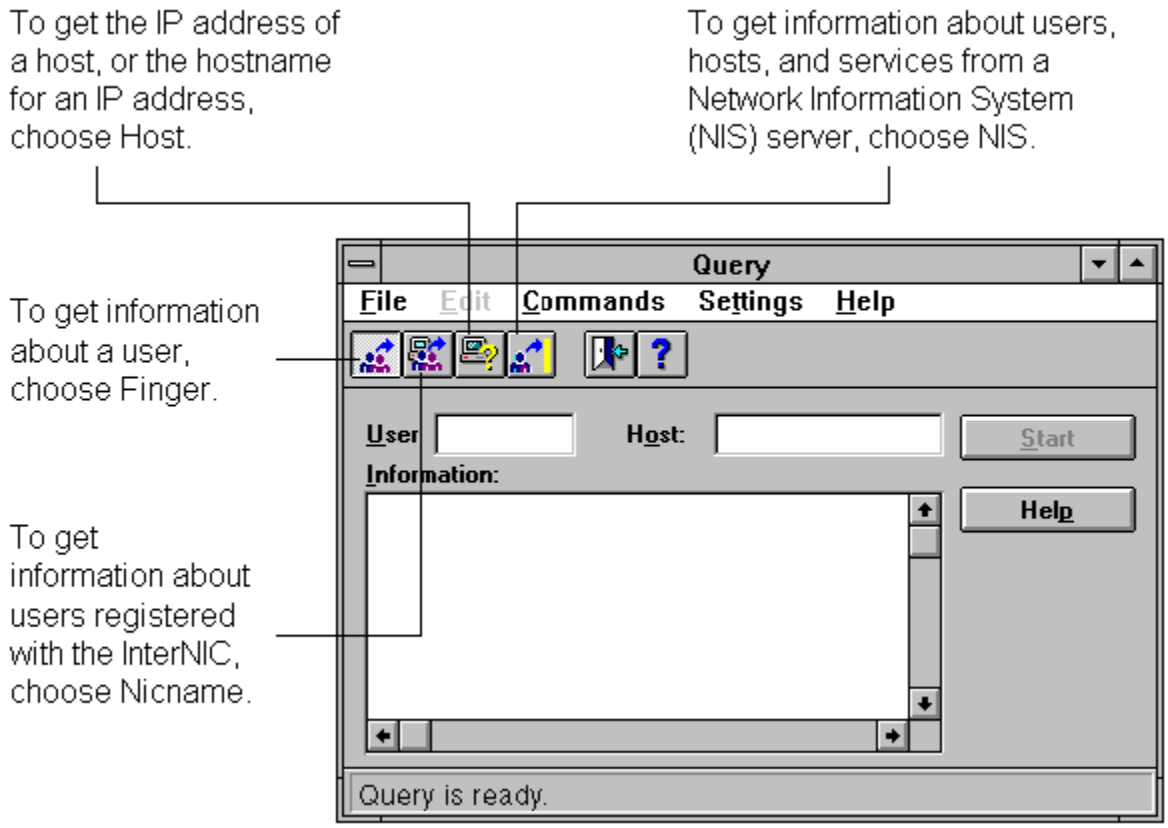
Before you start using Query, you should be sure that

- You know the hostname or IP address of a host that you want to contact for information.
- The remote host runs a Finger server (that is, provides information in response to Finger requests) if you want to use Finger.
- Your network is connected to the Internet if you want to use Nicname, or if you want to make Finger requests to Finger general information servers.

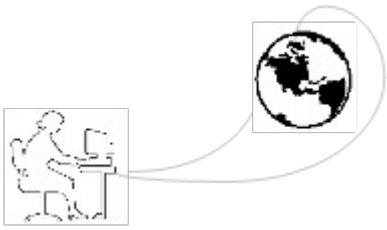
If you are uncertain about this information, contact your network administrator.

Getting Started with Query

After you start Query, choose the type of information you are seeking by choosing a button on the toolbar.



Overview of Network Time



Network Time allows you to synchronize your computer clock with that of a network computer clock used to standardize time on your network.

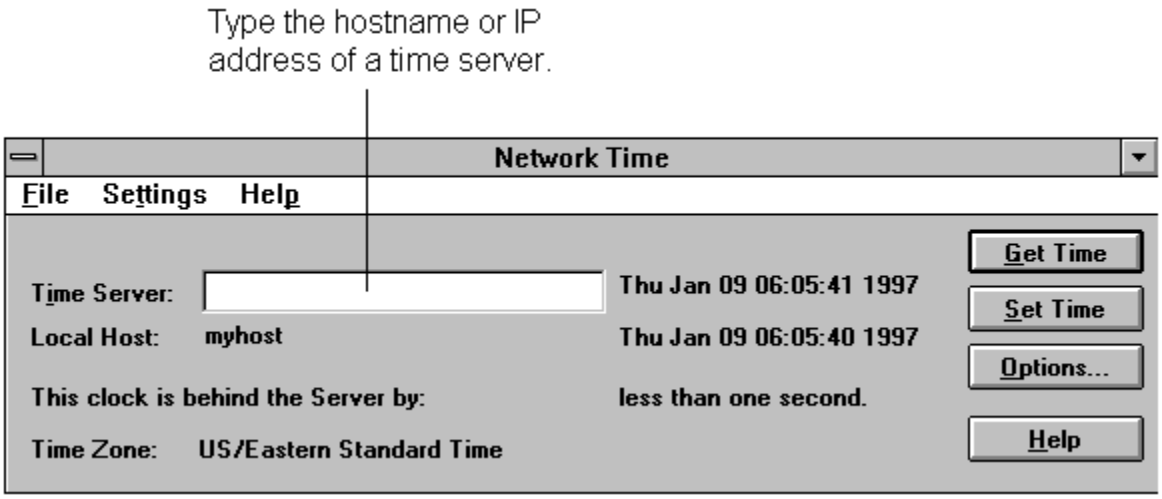
Tasks You Can Perform with Network Time

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Synchronize your computer clock with a network time server	Configuring Required Settings
Customize how you use Network Time	Configuring Preferences
	Updating Your Clock

Getting Started with Network Time

When you start Network Time, the main window opens.



Chapter 10
Troubleshooting Network Connections

OnNet16 provides applications that let you get information about your network and about the network configuration on your computer. If you have difficulty with network connections, these applications provide information that helps you troubleshoot a problem.

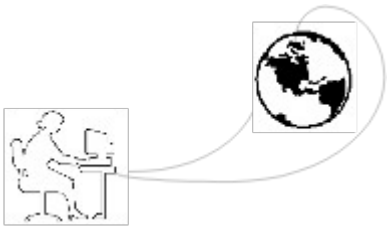
To use the applications described in this chapter you must be using the FTP Software kernel.

Use the following table to decide which applications you want to use:

Task	Ping	Statistics	Retriever
Test whether or not you are connected to the network	X	X	
Test the availability of computers on your network	X		
Obtain technical information about your computer's network configuration		X	X
Obtain information about network activity		X	
Gather computer installation, setup, and configuration information into a single file that you can send to technical support personnel			X

For information about capturing detailed information about packets that the kernel sends and receives, see the *Advanced User's Guide*.

Overview of Ping



With Ping you can determine if a computer is actively connected to the network. If you receive a reply to a Ping request, you know that a network path between your computer and a remote host is available and that the host is active. Conversely, if you do not receive a reply, you know that something on the network is not working properly.

Tasks You Can Perform with Ping

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

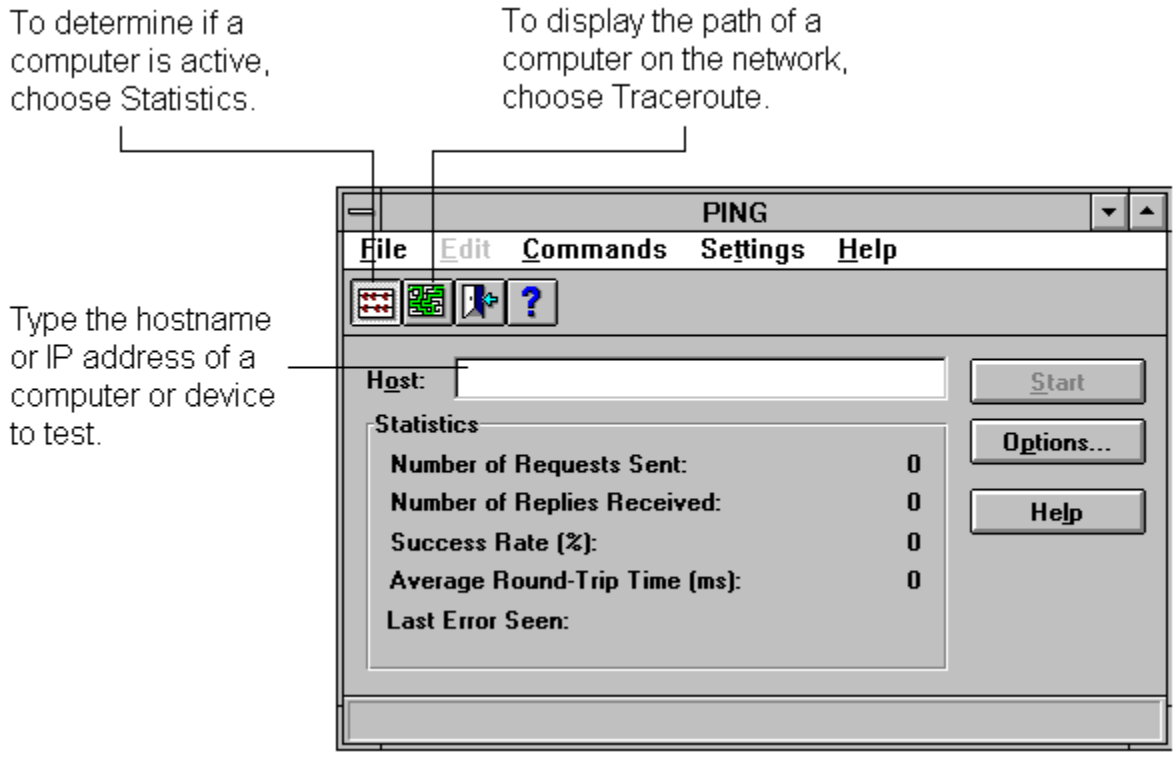
To do this	See this online Help topic
Test the accessibility of a computer or network devices (such as a router) on the network	Start a Ping Statistics Session
Display the path to a computer on the network, including network devices (such as routers) along the path	Start a Ping Traceroute Session
Customize how you use Ping on your computer	Customizing Ping

Before You Start Using Ping

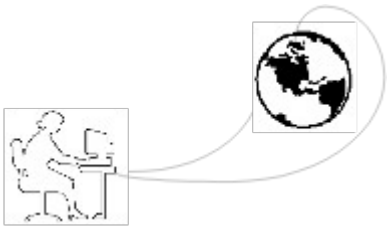
Before you start using Ping, you should know the hostname or IP address of a host or network device that you want to contact for information.

Getting Started with Ping

After you start Ping, choose the type of information you are seeking by choosing a button on the toolbar or by using the Commands menu.



Overview of Statistics



Statistics lets you display information about your configuration, view network configuration information for your computer, and monitor network activity. This application benefits advanced users who want to diagnose network problems, and who understand how networks operate.

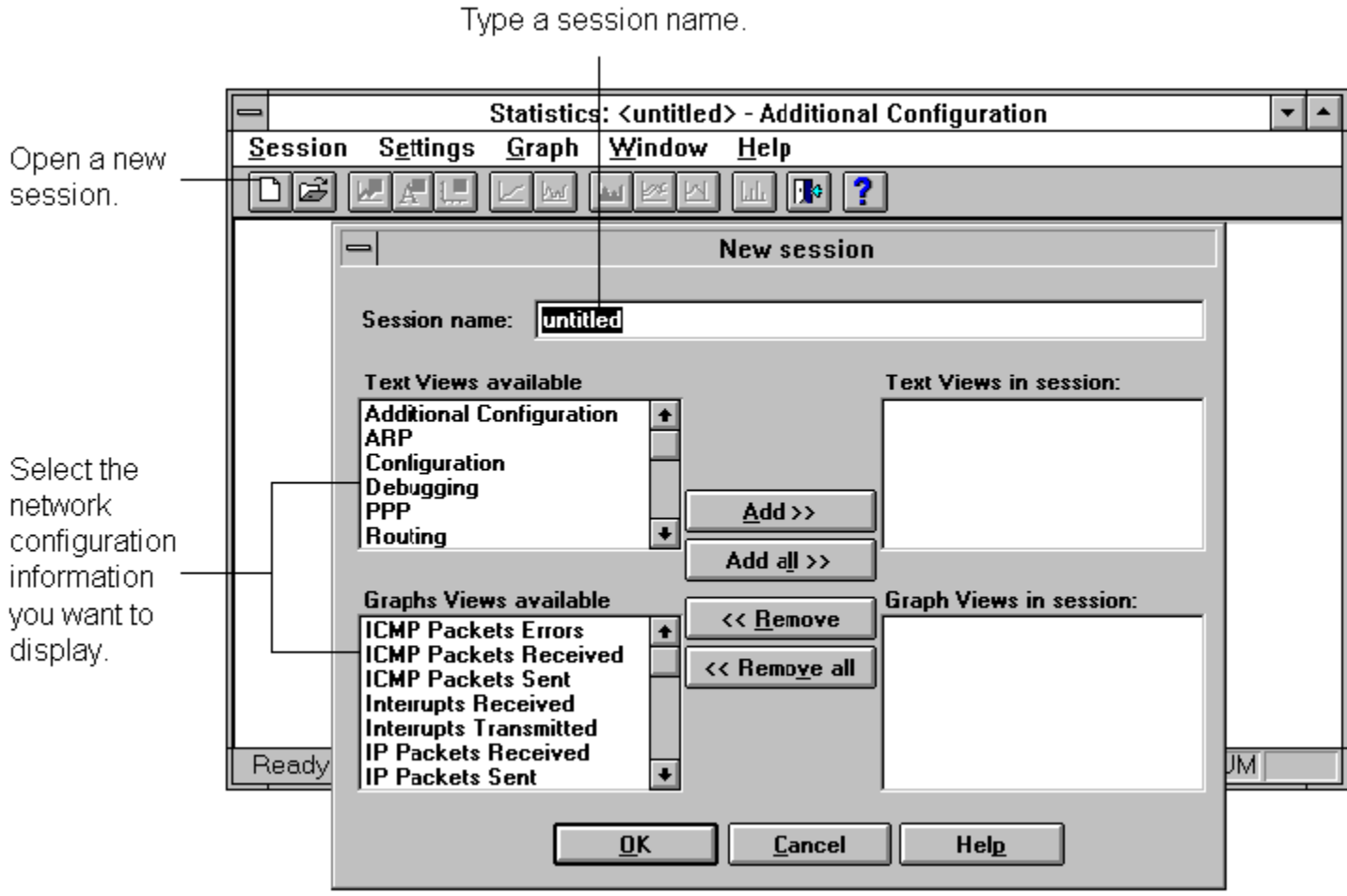
Tasks You Can Perform with Statistics

See the online Help for information about using this application.

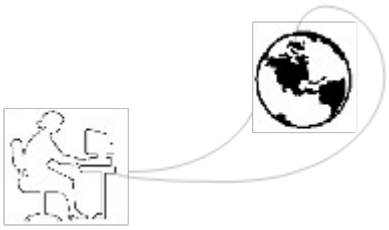
To do this	See this online Help topic
List network information as text to analyze the current configuration	Display Network Data as Text
Depict network information graphically so you can analyze, detect, and isolate problems	Display Network Events as Graphs
Specify how often you want network information updated	Set the Polling Interval
Customize how graphical network information appears on your computer	Customizing Graphs

Getting Started with Statistics

After you start Statistics, define a session to specify the information you want to see and the format you want to see it in.



Overview of Retriever



Use Retriever to gather configuration, installation, and system information and save it to a single file called the “Retriever report file.”

The Retriever report file assists in troubleshooting by providing technical support staff with information relevant to your specific computer setup. It can also help you troubleshoot your own computer setup when necessary.

After you use Retriever to create the report file, named RETRIEVE.TXT, you can e-mail or fax the file to one of the following technical support organizations:

- FTP Software Technical Support
- Other supplier of FTP Software products
- Your own internal help desk

Note: If you purchased this software from a source other than FTP Software, Inc., please contact that source for your support and sales issues.

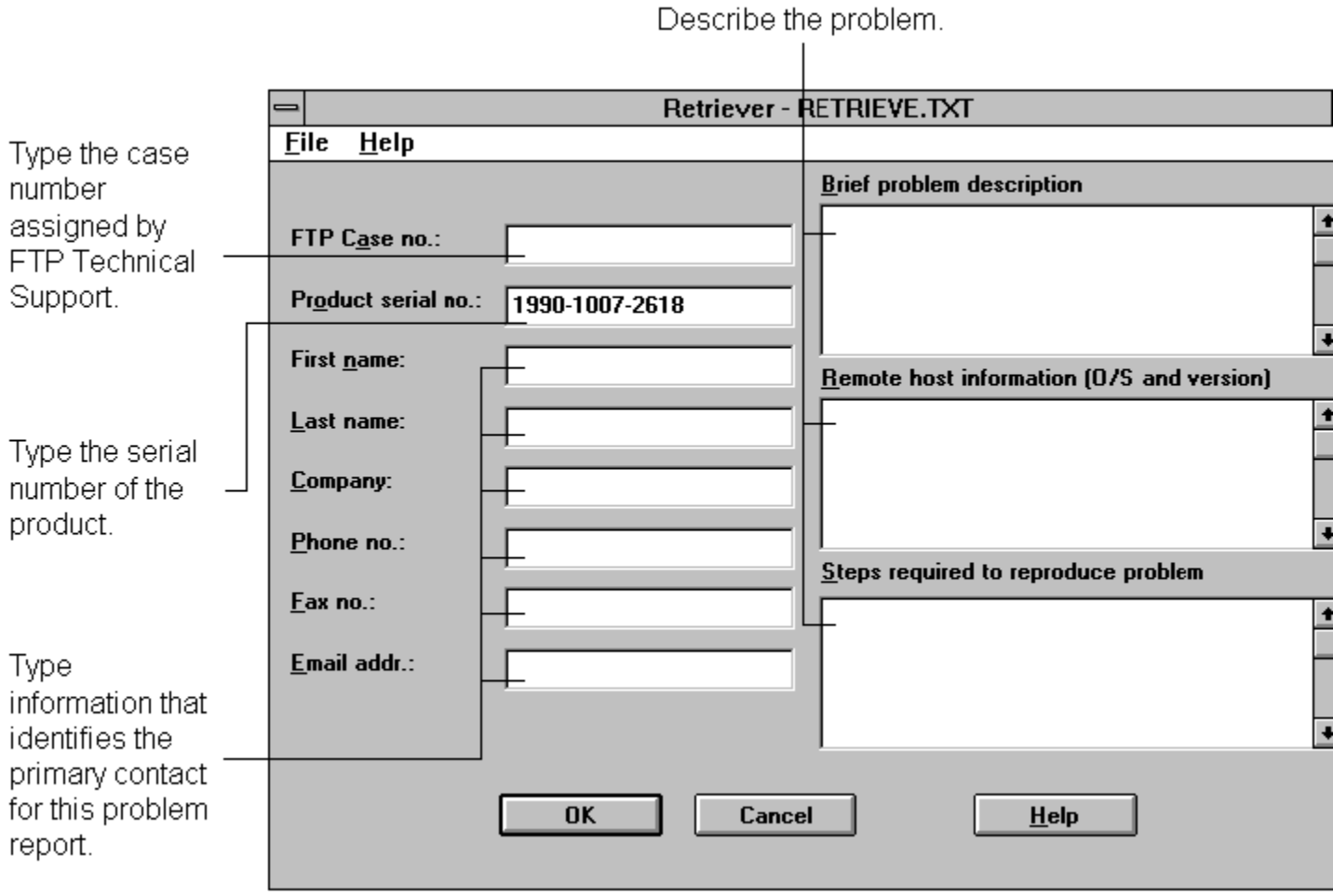
Tasks You Can Perform with Retriever

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Generate a report file	Create the Retriever Report File
Make a copy of the Retriever report file	Preserve an Existing Retriever Report File
Send the report file to FTP Software Technical Support	Send the Retriever Report File to FTP Technical Support

Getting Started with Retriever

After you start Retriever, type your information in the boxes of the User Information dialog box and choose OK.



Chapter 11
Making Resources on Your Computer Available to Other Users

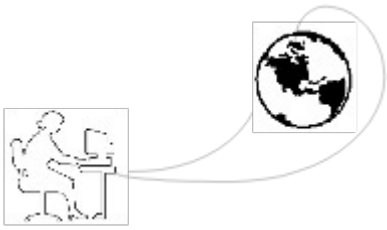
Computers that provide services to other users are referred to as “servers.” Server Control lets you set up your computer as a server so that you can make files on your computer available to other users on your network, make the printer attached to your computer available to others, or let network computers that use the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) gather information about your computer.

Task	 FTP Server	 LPD Print Server	 SNMP MIB II Agent
Make files on your computer available to other users	X		
Make the printer on your computer available to other users on the network		X	
Let network computers using SNMP examine your computer’s statistics and configuration information			X

Overview of Server Control

The Server Control application provides a consistent way for you to access and control your computer’s servers. Use Server Control to configure, start, and stop your FTP Server, your SNMP MIB II Agent, or your LPD Print Server.

Overview of FTP Server



The FTP Server application lets you make files on your computer available to other users on the network. The FTP Server lets remote users transfer files between your computer and their system by using an application that supports the file transfer protocol (FTP).

Tasks You Can Perform with FTP Server

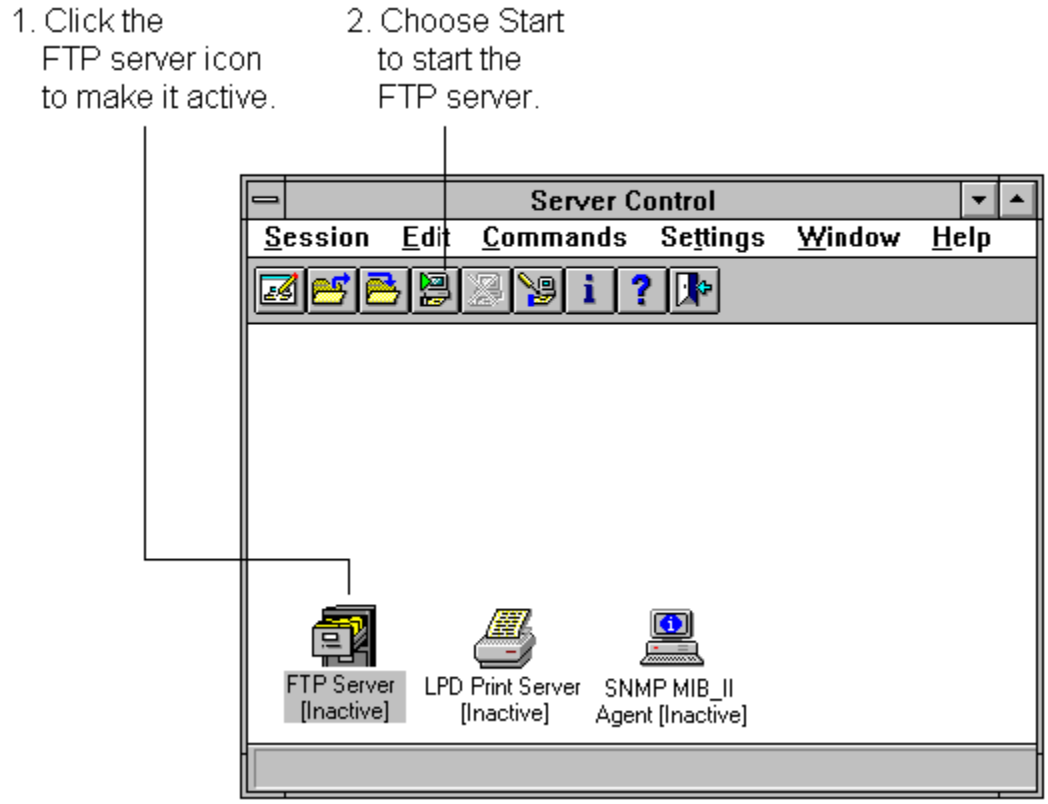
See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To view online Help topics for FTP Server instead of Server Control, click the FTP Server icon and, from the Help menu, choose Help for FTP Server.

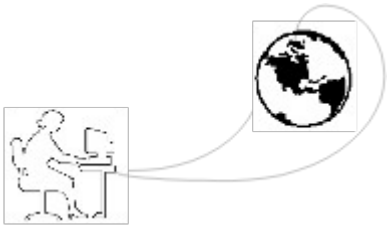
To do this	**See this online Help topic**
Make files on your computer accessible to computers on the network	Start the FTP Server
Specify that only certain users can access your computer's files	Limit User Access to Your Directories
	Limit User Access to Your PC
Prevent users on network computers from changing and deleting files on your computer	Write-Protect Files on Your PC
Customize how you use FTP Server	Configure the FTP Server
Start a specified session every time you use FTP server	Start a Server Automatically

Getting Started with FTP Server

After you start the Server Control application, you can start the FTP Server by selecting its icon and then choosing the Start button from the toolbar or using the Commands menu.



Overview of LPD Print Server



The LPD Print Server application lets you make the printer on your computer available to other users on the network.

Tasks You Can Perform with LPD Print Server

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To view online Help topics for LPD Print Server instead of Server Control, click the LPD Print Server icon and, from the Help menu, choose Help for LPD Print Server.

To do this	**See this online Help topic**
Make your printer available to other users	Add a Printer Queue
Customize the way that the print queue operates	Controlling Print Queues
Display information about print jobs in a queue	View Status of a Print Queue
Remove print jobs from a queue	Delete Jobs from a Print Queue
Customize how you use LPD Print Server	Configuring the Print Server

Before You Start Using LPD Print Server

Before you start using LPD Print Server, verify that

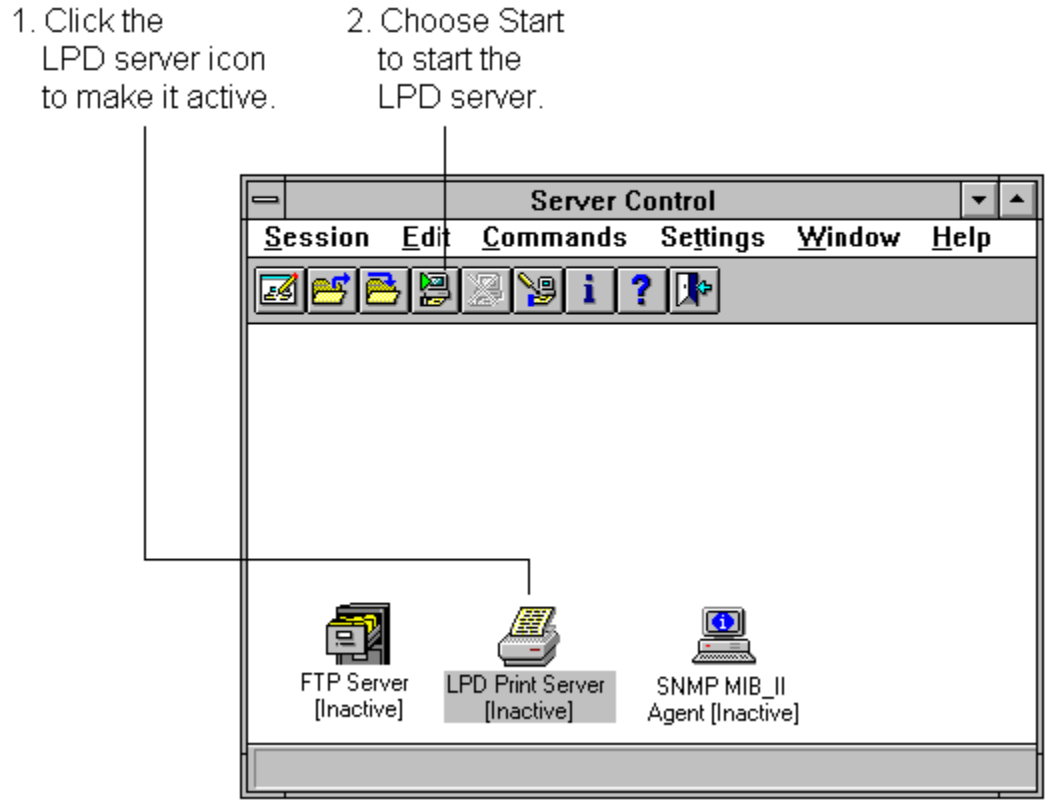
- The same printer driver(s) are installed on the systems of all network users who will print to this server from Windows.

  This ensures that files printed from Windows are formatted properly for the printer.

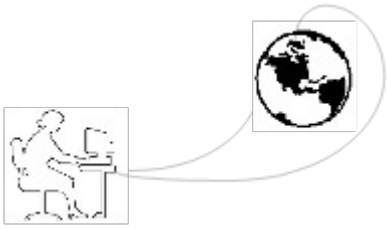
- Windows Print Manager is activated. Print Server passes jobs to Print Manager for processing.

Getting Started with LPD Print Server

After you start the Server Control application, you can start the LPD Print Server by selecting its icon and then choosing the Start button from the toolbar or by using the Commands menu.



Overview of the SNMP MIB II Agent



The SNMP MIB II Agent application lets technically knowledgeable users (such as network administrators) whose network computers use SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) examine your computer's statistics and configuration information (similar to that generated by the Statistics application).

Tasks You Can Perform with the SNMP MIB II Agent

See the step-by-step procedures in online Help for information about using this application.

To view online Help topics for the SNMP MIB II Agent instead of Server Control, click the SNMP MIB II Agent icon and, from the Help menu, choose Help for SNMP MIB II Agent.

To do this	See this online Help topic
Customize the information that your SNMP MIB II Agent provides	Configure the SNMP MIB-II Agent
Display the information that your SNMP MIB II Agent makes available	Monitoring the SNMP MIB-II Agent

Before You Start Using the SNMP MIB II Agent

Before you start using the SNMP MIB II Agent, ensure that the following files are in the Work (etc) directory, which you can view or set with the General dialog box of the Configure application:

- COMMUNIT.CNF
- TRAPCOMM.CNF

Getting Started with the SNMP MIB II Agent

After you start the Server Control application, you can start the SNMP MIB II Agent by selecting its icon and then choosing the Start button from the toolbar or by using the Commands menu.