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What is the LPD Print Server?

If you have a printer connected to your PC, you can set up and run the LPD Print Server so that network users can send files to your printer. Print Server is an implementation of the TCP/IP line printer daemon (LPD) protocol. It supports printing commands, such as **lpr**, **lpq**, and **lprm**, as well as LPR-style print redirection from Windows.

To get started with Print Server, you can

[Add a Printer Queue](#)

[Set the Logging Level](#)

Before you start using Print Server, you should verify that Windows Print Manager is activated on your system. Print Server passes jobs to Print Manager for processing.

Related Topics

[Getting Started](#)

[What is a Print Queue?](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

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Getting Started

Before you start using Print Server, you should

- 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.

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

To activate Print Manager

1. In the Main program group, open Control Panel and choose the Printers icon.
2. In the Printers dialog box, select the Use Print Manager check box if it is not already selected.
3. Choose Close.

You can now install the printer driver file for each printer that you want to make available.

To install the printer driver file

1. In the Main program group, open Control Panel and choose the Printers icon.
2. In the Printers dialog box, choose the Add button.

Refer to your Windows documentation for details.

You can now assign a port to the installed printer, and verify that it matches the physical port to which the printer is connected.

To assign a port

1. In the Main program group, open Control Panel and choose the Printers icon.
2. In the Printers dialog box, choose the Connect button.

Refer to your Windows documentation for details.

You should also:

- Become familiar with the Server Control application and how it works.
- Obtain and become familiar with the manual for your printer.
- Learn about printer control sequences. For some file types and printing environments, it is necessary to send instructions directly to a printer about how to format and print files. You do this using control sequences, which can vary from printer to printer. Refer to your printer manual to determine the appropriate control sequences for your printer.

Note: Do not run a DOS LPD server or print from a DOS session when the Windows LPD Print Server is active on the PC. Because Windows Print Manager does not control print jobs sent from a DOS session, DOS print jobs might interfere with print jobs sent to the same port by the LPD Print Server.

Related Topics

[Start the LPD Print Server](#)
[What is the LPD Print Server?](#)

[Introduction](#)
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Start the LPD Print Server

1. From the Server Control main window, select the LPD Print Server icon.
2. In the toolbar, choose the Server Control start button.
or
From the Commands menu, choose Start LPD Print Server.

The word Active appears below the LPD Print Server icon.

Related Topics

[Add a Printer Queue](#)

[Stop the LPD Print Server](#)

[Introduction](#)

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Stop the LPD Print Server

1. From the Server Control main window, select the LPD Print Server icon.
2. In the toolbar, choose the Stop button.
or
From the Commands menu, choose Stop LPD Print Server.

The word Inactive appears below the LPD Print Server icon.

Related Topics

[Start the LPD Print Server](#)

[Introduction](#)

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[Concepts](#)

What is a Print Queue?

A printer queue is a virtual printer that has a specific configuration. You can create several queues for a single printer so that different queues (with different configurations) print different types of files or produce different output (such as printing in different fonts).

For example, a queue named lp might be the default queue that prints ASCII text files in 10-point Courier font. A queue named tr12 offers an alternate font, 12-point Times Roman, for printing ASCII text files. Another queue could be named ps, and print PostScript files verbatim (without interpretation).

The Print Server receives jobs destined for a specific queue and passes them on to the Windows Print Manager, which controls printing for each queue. Print Manager sorts jobs based on the associated printer driver and port. So if more than one Print Server queue uses the same printer driver and port, Print Manager treats all of those network queues as a single physical queue.

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Configure a Log File for a Specific Queue

1. From the Server Control Settings menu, choose Configure Print Server.
2. In the LPD Print Server Configuration dialog box, choose the Add button.
3. In the Add Printer Queue dialog box, select the Use Log File option.
4. In the Use Log File text box, specify the complete pathname that you want to use for the log file.
5. Choose Ok.

Related Topics

[Queue Log Files](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

Queue Log Files

Messages continuously append to the queue log file. To prevent a file from getting too large, you might periodically delete it while Print Server is not running. The next time Print Server starts, it recreates the log file.

You can temporarily turn off logging for the queue by clearing the Use Log File check box so that it is no longer selected. Print Server retains the pathname of the log file, so you can resume logging simply by clicking the Use Log File check box again.

Related Topics

[Configure a Log File For a Specific Queue](#)

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Specify Control Sequences

Control sequences are special commands that affect the formatting and printing of documents. They are usually specific to a printer brand or model. Control sequences are also known as escape sequences because they usually begin with an unprintable escape (ESC) character

If all clients of this Print Server are printing *only from Windows* applications, you do not need to specify control sequences. You can ensure proper formatting of the print files by installing the appropriate printer driver on each client system.

However, in a mixed printing environment, where users might be printing from DOS, Windows, or UNIX, control sequences are necessary to prepare the printer for the type of file being sent. You can also use control sequences to configure queues that support a variety of fonts and point sizes for printing ASCII text.

Note that the LPD Print Server does not detect the type of file that it receives. Users must specify the file type when configuring a connection to the printer in Windows. If the user does not specify a file type, Print Server treats the file as plain text by default and uses text file initialization and end sequences.

To Define Initialization and End Sequences for a Specific File Type

1. Select the file type.

Select this	To enter sequences for this file type	That users indicate with this print command
text	Plain text	lpr or lpr -p
verbatim	Binary files, other files to be processed without interpretation (such as PostScript)	lpr -v
cifplot	Files formatted with CalTech Intermediate Form graphics language	lpr -c
ditroff	UNIX device independent troff format	lpr -n
troff	UNIX troff format	lpr -t
dvi	TeX output	lpr -d
plot	Berkeley UNIX plot data	lpr -g
postscript	PostScript language	lpr -o

Note that for file types other than text and verbatim, additional filtering software might need to be present on the Print Server system for the files to format correctly. Also note that the PC/TCP **lpr** command does not support the **-o** option, but you can also print PostScript files with the **lpr -v** command.

2. In the Init box, enter a control sequence to send to the printer before printing files of the selected type. For example, the following initialization sequence prepares the printer for PostScript printing:

```
\e%-12345X@PJL ENTER LANGUAGE = PostScript\r\n\x04
```

3. In the End box, enter a control sequence to send after printing files of the selected type. For example, the following control sequence indicates the end of the data file:

```
\x04\ex-12345X
```

4. Repeat this process for each file type that you want to be able to print on this queue.

Note that some PostScript printers are able to detect PostScript data and do not need special PostScript initialization and end sequences. Refer to your printer documentation for details on PostScript printing.

To return to previous values for all fields

Choose the Defaults button.

Each field returns to its previously configured value.

Related Topics

[Control Character Syntax](#)

[Introduction](#)

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Logging Information

The LPD Print Server supports two kinds of logging. The server status window collects information about server activities and jobs printed.

Logging messages continue to scroll in the status window until you restart the Server Control application. If you stop and restart Server Control, LPD Print Server clears any existing information from the display and begins logging anew.

The server records information specific to each queue in a log file that you optionally specify when you configure the queue.

You can use the LPD Print Server Configuration dialog box to specify the level of detail that Print Server logs to both the status window and to the queue log files.

Related Topics

[Configure a Log File For a Specific Queue](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

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Postscript Code Instead of Formatted Documents

When users print PostScript files, the result is PostScript code instead of formatted documents.

Verify that the printer is configured properly for PostScript printing. Some printers can automatically recognize PostScript and format the files appropriately. With other printers, you must define control sequences specific to the type of file being printed. Control sequences are especially important if network users alternate between printing PostScript and other file types on the same printer. For details, see your printer documentation and section 15.2.1, Configuring Printer Queues.

If the situation persists, verify that users are specifying the appropriate file type when they print a file. Most implementations of LPR-style printing assume a default file type of text unless the user specifies otherwise. (For example, PC/TCP users should specify `lpr -v` when printing PostScript or binary files from DOS and should select the binary option when configuring an LPR-style printer connection in Windows.) See your LPR client software documentation for details.

No Such Printer Error Message

Users see the following message when printing a file:

No such printer Print Server does not have configuration information about the specified printer.

1. Verify that the user typed the printer queue name correctly.
2. Open the Print Server Configuration dialog box and verify that the queue is configured.
3. If the user is not specifying a printer queue name on the command line, verify that a default printer queue named lp exists.

Could Not Spool Job Error Message

Users see the following message when printing a file:

Could not spool job

Print Server is running, but print spooling is not working for the specified queue. Open the Modify Printer Queue dialog box and verify that spooling is turned on (the Spooling check box under Printer Operations should be selected).

Connection Reset Error Message

Users see the following message when printing a file:

```
Connection reset: Host printer server does not support service lpr
```

Verify that the Server Control application and Print Server are running on the specified system. When Print Server is running, the word Active appears below its icon in Server Control. Can't resolve hostname host, cannot add to list of authorized hosts

Print Server cannot verify a hostname listed in the authorization file (usually called \ETC\HOSTS.LPD). The program attempts to resolve hostnames first with a local host table if there is one configured, then with the domain name servers listed in the [pctcp addresses] section of the PC/TCP configuration file.

If the unresolved hostname is not listed in the local table, if there is no local host table, or if your PC cannot connect to the domain name server(s), Print Server cannot verify the hostname. If Print Server cannot find a valid hostname in the authorization file, the server rejects print requests.

Print Queue *queue-names* directory Error Message

Print Server displays this message on startup or when you configure a queue:

Print queue *queue-name*'s directory: *dir-name* could not be created. Please reconfigure this entry.

Verify that a spool directory is configured for the print queue and that the directory path exists and is valid.

Couldnt Open Spool Error Message

Print Server logs the following message when printing a file:

```
Couldn't open spool file filename
```

Print Server cannot create a control file for the print job. Verify that there is sufficient disk space to create the file on the Print Server system.

Error Writing to File Error Message

Print Server logs the following message when printing a file:

```
Error writing to file...
```

Print Server is attempting to save print data to a file, but it cannot.

Verify that there is sufficient disk space to create the file on the Print Server system.

Add a Printer Queue

1. From the Server Control main window, select the LPD Print Server icon.
--or--
If the LPD Print Server status window is open, click in the window to make it active.
2. From the Settings menu, choose Configure LPD Print Server.
--or--
From the Server Control toolbar, choose the configuration button.
The LPD Print Server Configuration dialog box appears.
3. Choose Add.
The Add Printer Queue dialog box appears.
4. Enter the queue name and the spool directory pathname, and select a Windows Printer name from the list of installed printer drivers. If necessary, specify other options and enter control sequences.
5. Choose OK when you are finished defining the printer queue.
--or--
If you decide not to save this queue definition, choose Defaults to restore all fields to their original values; and then choose Ok.

Related Topics

[Control Character Syntax](#)
[Modify a Printer Queue](#)
[Remove a Printer Queue](#)

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Adding or Modifying a Printer Queue

When you configure a printer queue, you specify three types of information:

- The queue name and other identifying data.

Note: Many implementations of the lpr command use a default printer queue name of lp if the user does not specify a printer name on the command line. For this reason, FTP recommends that you define a default queue named "lp" to process the most commonly printed types of files in your working group.

- Options that determine how Print Server handles jobs.
- Control sequences that affect how a printer formats documents.

In a mixed printing environment, where users might be printing from DOS, Windows, or UNIX, control sequences are necessary to prepare the printer for the type of file being sent. You can also use control sequences to configure a variety of text queues that support different fonts and type sizes.

Control sequences can vary from printer to printer. Refer to your printer documentation to determine the appropriate control sequences for your printer.

Before you add a printer queue

- Verify that the printer driver file for the printer that this queue will use is installed.
- Assign a port to the installed printer, and verify that it matches the physical port to which the printer is connected.

To install and connect a printer, choose the Printers icon in Windows Control Panel. Refer to your Windows documentation for details.

Dialog Box Items

[Queue Name](#)
[Directory](#)
[Windows Printer](#)

[Use Log File](#)
[Spooling](#)
[Header Pages](#)
[Formfeed](#)

[Header Page Font & Size](#)
[Default Startup Print Mode](#)
[PostScript Header File](#)

[File Type](#)
[Init/End](#)

[Defaults](#)

Related Topics

[Add a Printer Queue](#)
[Modify a Print Queue](#)
[What is a Print Queue?](#)

[Introduction](#)
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Remove a Printer Queue

1. From the Server Control main window, select the LPD Print Server icon.
--or--
If the LPD Print Server status window is open, click in the window to make it active.
2. From the Settings menu, choose Configure LPD Print Server.
--or--
From the Server Control toolbar, choose the configuration button.
The LPD Print Server Configuration dialog box appears.
3. In the Current Printer Queues list, select the queue that you want to remove.
4. Choose Delete.
A message box prompts for confirmation that you want to delete the selected queue and reminds you that Print Server will also delete any jobs that are not finished printing.
5. Choose OK.

Related Topics

[Add a Printer Queue](#)
[Modify a Printer Queue](#)

[Introduction](#)
[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)
[Concepts](#)

Stop Printing on a Specific Queue

1. From the Server Control main window, select the LPD Print Server icon.
--or--
If the LPD Print Server status window is open, click in the window to make it active.
2. From the Settings menu, choose Configure LPD Print Server.
--or--
From the Server Control toolbar, choose the configuration button.
The LPD Print Server Configuration dialog box appears.
3. In the Current Printer Queues list, select the queue that you want to change.
4. Choose Modify.
The Modify Printer Queue dialog box appears.
5. If the Spooling check box is selected, the queue is currently accepting jobs. Clear the check box to turn off spooling.
6. Choose Ok.

Note that you cannot separately control spooling and printing in Print Server. Turning off spooling automatically turns off printing also.

If you want Print Server to accept jobs but not print them, you can use Windows Print Manager to pause a queue. In Print Manager, select the printer and port, then choose the Pause button. Printing stops on all queues that are configured to use the paused printer.

Related Topics

[View the Status of a Printer Queue](#)

[Delete Jobs from a Printer Queue](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

View the Status of a Printer Queue

1. If the LPD Print Server status window is not already visible, double-click the LPD Print Server icon in the Server Control main window.

The LPD Print Server status window appears.

2. Choose Queues.

The Queues dialog box appears.

3. In the Select Queue list, select the name of the queue that you want to view.

The Queues dialog box displays information about each job in the selected queue.

4. Choose Ok when you have finished.

Dialog Box Items

[Select Queue](#)

[Queues View textbox](#)

[Delete](#)

[Select All](#)

Related Topics

[Delete Jobs from a Printer Queue](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

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Delete Jobs from a Printer Queue

1. If the LPD Print Server status window is not already open, double-click the LPD Print Server icon from the Server Control main window.

The LPD Print Server status window appears.

2. Choose Queues.

The Queues dialog box appears.

3. In the Select Queue list, select the name of the queue whose print jobs you want to view.

The Queues dialog box displays information about each job in the queue.

4. Select the job that you want to remove.

--or--

Choose Select All if you want to remove all jobs from the queue.

5. Choose Delete.

6. Chose Ok when you have finished.

Related Topics

[View the Status of a Print Queue](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

Setting the Logging Level

1. In the Server Control main window, select the LPD Print Server icon.
--or--
If the LPD Print Server status window is open, click in the window to make it active.
2. From the Settings menu, choose Configure LPD Print Server.
--or--
From the Server Control toolbar, choose the configuration button.
The LPD Print Server Configuration dialog box appears.
3. In the Logging Level box, select Critical, Error, Warning, or Debug.
Each level displays more and more logging information, with Critical only supplying critical messages, and Debug reporting all messages from the server.
4. Choose OK.

Related Topics

[Logging information](#)
[Monitor Print Server Status](#)

[Introduction](#)
[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)
[Concepts](#)

Monitoring Print Server Status

Use the LPD Print Server status window to monitor information and statistics that have accumulated since the last time Server Control started.

This box	Provides this information
Connections	The number of connections currently open to the server, and the total number that have been made.
Transfers	<p>The number of print jobs received, printed, and deleted.</p> <p>Separate columns exist for Jobs and Files because some LPR implementations can bundle more than one file in a single print job, whereas others process each file as a separate job.</p> <p>Note that these counters represent what the Print Server has passed on to Windows Print Manager and do not necessarily mean that the jobs are printed yet. Other factors, such as the number of jobs in the queue and whether the queue is active or paused in Print Manager, determine when the jobs are actually printed.</p> <p>In the Deleted row, Print Server keeps a count of jobs that were deleted from the queue by the lprm command or by using the Delete button in the Queues dialog box. (Print Server does not count jobs deleted from the queue through Windows Print Manager.)</p>
Logging Information	A record of print server activity. You can configure the level of detail displayed in this window.

Choose the Queues button to display the Queues dialog box, from which you can view information for a specific queue and manage queued jobs.

If the LPD Print Server status window is not already visible, you can double-click the LPD Print Server icon from the Server Control main window to display it.

Dialog Box Items

[Connections](#)

[Transfers](#)
[Received](#)
[Printed](#)
[Deleted](#)

[Logging Information](#)

[Queues](#)

Related Topics

[Delete Jobs from a Printer Queue](#)
[Set the Logging Level](#)
[View the Status of a Printer Queue](#)

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Control Character Syntax

In a mixed network printing environment, where users might be printing from DOS, Windows, or UNIX, control sequences are necessary to prepare the printer for printing different types of files.

Control sequences are also known as escape sequences because they usually begin with an unprintable escape character.

You enter control sequences when configuring a printer queue. Use the following syntax to specify unprintable characters:

For this character	Type
backspace	\b
escape	\e
form-feed	\f
new-line	\n
carriage return	\r
horizontal tab	\t
vertical tab	\v
backslash	\\

If you need to use other unprintable characters, enter the hexadecimal code for the character preceded by a backslash. For example, specify the hexadecimal value 0F as \x0F. Your printer manual should list hexadecimal codes for the escape characters that you might use.

Related Topics

[Add a Printer Queue](#)

[Control Sequences](#)

[Modify a Print Queue](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

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Host Files

You can configure the LPD Print Server so that only hosts that you specify in a hosts file can print to the server. If you do not configure a hosts file, any remote user can print to the printers connected to the server.

Typically, this file is named HOSTS.LPD and resides in the \ETC directory. The file contains the hostnames or Internet addresses of hosts that need to use the Print Server, as in the following example:

```
# Sample HOSTS.LPD file
wesson.ftp.com
bumper.hypothetical.edu
128.127.52.135
```

Use a number sign (#) to indicate a comment line.

Related Topics

[Restrict Print server access](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

Restrict Access to the LPD Print Server

To restrict access to Print Server

1. Create a hosts file on the Print Server system.
2. From the Server Control main window, open the Settings menu, and choose Configure LPD Print Server.
3. In the LPD Print Server Configuration dialog box, select the Use Hosts File checkbox.
4. In the Use Hosts File text box, type the complete pathname of the hosts file.
--or--
Use the Browse button to search through the directory structure and select the name of the hosts file.
5. Choose Ok.

Related Topics

[Host Files](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

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Configure Print Queues

1. From the Server Control main window, open the Settings menu, and choose Configure LPD Print Server.
2. Choose a command button in the Current Printer Queues box to configure printer queues.
The list displays the names of previously configured printer queues. You can add new queues to this list and you can modify or remove an existing queue.

To do this	Choose
Create a new queue definition	Add
Modify the selected queue	Modify
Delete the selected queue	Delete

3. To restrict access to the print server, check the Use Hosts file checkbox, and enter the path for the host file.
4. Select the logging level you want to use.
5. Choose OK.

Dialog Box Items

Current Printer Queues

Add
Modify
Delete

Use Hosts File
Hosts File textbox
Browse

Logging Level

Related Topics

[Configure a Log File For a Specific Queue](#)
[Set the logging level](#)
[Restrict Print server access](#)

[Introduction](#)
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Modify a Printer Queue

1. From the Server Control main window, select the LPD Print Server icon.
--or--
If the LPD Print Server status window is open, click in the window to make it active.
2. From the Settings menu, choose Configure LPD Print Server.
--or--
From the Server Control toolbar, choose the configuration button.
The LPD Print Server Configuration dialog box appears.
3. In the Current Printer Queues list, select the queue that you want to change.
4. Choose Modify.
The Modify Printer Queue dialog box appears.
5. Make configuration changes.
6. Choose OK to save your changes.
--or--
If you decide not to save your changes, choose Defaults to restore all fields to their previous values; and then choose Ok.

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Queues

Use the Queues dialog box to view statistics and monitor the jobs in a printer queue. Queue statistics continue to accumulate until you restart Server Control.

From the Select Queue list, select the name of the printer queue that you want to view.

Print Server displays the number of each job in the queue, the username and Internet address of the person who printed the job, and the size of the file in bytes.

You can also see the following information:

- Whether or not spooling is turned on.
- Whether or not printing is turned on. (Note that you cannot separately control spooling and printing in Print Server. Turning off spooling automatically turns off printing also.)
- The number of jobs received, printed, and waiting to print.

Related Topics

[Add a Printer Queue](#)

[Delete Jobs From a Print Queue](#)

[Modify a Print Queue](#)

[Remove a Printer from the Queue](#)

[Stop Printing on a Specific Queue](#)

[View Status of a Print Queue](#)

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Hostname

A hostname is the name of a computer on a network.

Internet Address

An Internet address is a unique identifier for a specific TCP/IP host (computer) on a network. An Internet address is also called an Internet Protocol (IP) address. Internet addresses consist of four integers separated by dots (.) (for example, 128.127.55.55).

Printer Queue

A printer queue is a virtual printer that has a specific configuration. You can create several queues for a single printer so that different queues (with different configurations) print different types of files or produce different output (such as printing in different fonts).

Spooling

Spooling is the temporary storage of files to be printed. When you configure a queue, you specify a directory in which to spool files destined for that queue. Turning spooling off prevents Print Server from accepting and printing jobs.

Server

A computer that is configured to provide services to a network. The term server can also refer to the software at one end of a network connection.

Port

A transport-user identifier. For example, on hosts running SMTP, port 25 is reserved for SMTP interactions with other hosts.

Client

A network application that is configured to request services from a network. The client end of a connection is also referred to as the user end.

Spooling Directory Pathname

Spooling is a program that allows input for later output. For example, a print spooler can accept files at a high transfer rate, than send them to a printer at whatever rate that printer can handle.

When adding or modifying a printer queue, enter a pathname where spooled files can be put while waiting to be sent to the printer.

Spooling

Spooling is a program that allows input for later output. For example, a print spooler can accept files at a high transfer rate, than send them to a printer at whatever rate that printer can handle.

Printer Driver

A printer driver is the software module that controls the input and output of the printer.

Virtual Printer

A virtual printer is not an actual physical printer, but instead is a queue which consists of a set of print settings. You send a file to a print queue where it is redirected to a real printer, which prints the file using the settings found in that queue.

Browse

Use the Browse dialog box to search for and select the hosts file that you want LPD Print Server to use for authentication of remote hosts.

Use this box	To do this
File Name	Type or select a filename. Typically, the hosts file is named HOSTS.LPD. If you are unsure of the exact filename, you can type a partial name and use the asterisk (*) wildcard.
Directories	Open a directory whose contents you want to explore.
List Files of Type	Select a file type to use for restricting your search.
Drives	Select the drive that you want to search.

Hostname: The name of a computer on a network.

Internet address: A unique identifier for a specific TCP/IP host (computer) on a network. An Internet address is also called an Internet Protocol (IP) address. Internet addresses consist of four integers separated by dots (.) (for example, 128.127.55.55).

Printer queue: A virtual printer that has a specific configuration. You can create several queues for a single printer so that different queues (with different configurations) print different types of files or produce different output (such as printing in different fonts).

Spooling: The temporary storage of files to be printed. When you configure a queue, you specify a directory in which to spool files destined for that queue. Turning spooling off prevents Print Server from accepting and printing jobs.

Type or select a filename.

Open a directory whose contents you want to examine.

Select a file type to use for restricting your search.

Select the drive that you want to search.

Add Printer Queue

Type a name for the printer queue. Use a name that is descriptive and easy to remember; this is the printer name that remote users specify on the **lpr** command line or when connecting to the printer in Windows.

Type the path of the spool directory where Print Server temporarily stores control files and data files waiting to be printed.

Select a printer from the list of installed Windows printer drivers. Selecting a printer determines the port where Print Manager sends the print job.

Specify the control sequences that affect the formatting of one or more file types. Select a file type, then specify the appropriate control sequences for that type.

Print Server sends the initialization sequence after printing the header page and before printing a file of the selected type. The sequence includes commands that affect how the printer formats the file. The following example initialization sequence prepares the printer for PostScript printing:

```
\e%-12345X@PJL ENTER LANGUAGE = PostScript\r\n\x04
```

Print Server sends the end sequence after printing a file of the selected type. This sequence typically indicates that data transmission has ended and resets the mode of printer operation. The following example end sequence indicates the end of the data file:

```
\x04\xe%-12345X
```

Printer Operations: Use Log File

Select if you want Print Server to log messages to a file about queue status and jobs processed in this queue. Type the complete pathname of the log file. If the file does not already exist, Print Server creates it.

Select to start spooling for this queue when Print Server starts. Spooling must be on for the server to print jobs.

Select to print a header page (also called a cover or banner page) at the beginning of each job. The header page includes the name of the host and user who sent the file, as well as other information about the print job.

Select to begin each print job on a new page.

Define the font and type size of the header page information. If you leave this blank, Print Server uses a default header page format.

Set the default font, type size, and general print mode (such as portrait or landscape mode). This sequence can also reset the printer to default values before printing files from the queue, as in the following example: `\eE`

Enter the pathname of a file that contains commands for printing a PostScript header page. You can use the default file named PS.HDR that is supplied with Print Server, or you can create your own file. If you leave this field blank, Print Server uses a default ASCII header page format.

Select a file type, then specify the appropriate initialization and end control sequences for that type. You can define sequences for each file type that you want to be able to print on this queue.

Note: Print Server does not detect the type of a file that it receives. Users must specify the file type on the `lpr` command line or when configuring a connection to the printer in Windows. If the user does not specify a file type, Print Server treats the file as plain text by default and uses text file initialization and end sequences.

This box lists the number of connections currently open to the server and the total number that have been made.

This row shows a count of jobs that were deleted from the queue by the `lprm` command or by using the Delete button in the Queues dialog box.

This row lists the number of jobs and files that the server has passed on to the Windows Print Manager.

This row lists the number of jobs and files that have been received by the print server.

Use the Queues dialog box to view statistics and monitor the jobs in a printer queue.

This window provides a record of all print server activity. You can configure the amount of information that is displayed in this window.

Use this list box to select the queue that you want to view.

Use this window to view messages received from the queue.

These entries display information about the currently selected queue.

Use this box to view the number of print jobs that have been received, printed, and deleted.

Deletes the selected job from the printer queue.

Selects all the jobs in the queue currently being viewed.

Adds a printer queue.

Select the queue you want to modify and then choose the Modify button.

Select the queue you want to delete and then choose the Delete button.

This box lists the currently configured queues.

Type in the full pathname of the file you want to use as a host file. Typically, the hosts file is named HOSTS.LPD.

Search for a file to select as a host file.

Check this box if you want to use a hosts file with this queue. Type in the complete pathname of the hosts file in the space provided.

Set the amount of logging information that you receive by selecting a logging level.

Reset everything in the Add Queue dialog box to their default values.

account name: The name or word that identifies who is billed for this session on a computer system.

case sensitivity: The ability of a program to evaluate the difference between the capitalized and non-capitalized versions of a character. Case sensitive programs treat for example, *cat* and *Cat*, as distinct items.

It matters how you enter file and variable names on a case sensitive operating system (such as the UNIX operating system). If you want to view a file named *Cat*, and you enter the characters *cat*, the system displays the file named *cat* if one exists, or gives you an error message. It does not display a file named *Cat*. Case sensitivity also effects the way that files are listed when sorted in alphabetical order.

filename conventions: A TCP/IP network usually contains computers that run different operating systems. Each operating system has different conventions for naming files. For example, both the number and kinds of characters that can be used in a name are often subject to limits.

When you use some TCP/IP supported services such as telnet and ftp, use the filename conventions in effect on the host system to work with files that are on the host.

hostname: The name of a networked computer.

The hostname is one form of the computer's TCP/IP network address; the other is its complete numeric network address. You can access a computer by its hostname or its numeric network address.

toolbar: A group of buttons that appears below the menu bar. These buttons let you gain access quickly to the application's features.

IP address: A number (in the form *n.n.n.n* where each *n* is a value in the range 0 to 255) that uniquely identifies a networked computer that uses the TCP/IP communication protocol. (The Internet Protocol is defined in RFC 791.)

MIB-II: The Management Information Base (MIB) database used by an SNMP MIB agent to store information about the network operations of your PC. MIB-II (or MIB version 2) is the second version of the Internet-standard MIB. RFC 1213 defines the format of MIB-II.

packet: A single network message with its associated header, addressing information, data, and optional trailer. Also known as a "frame" or "datagram".

password: A word or string of characters that you supply in order to login to another system on a network. Systems that accept the username "anonymous" often require you to provide your e-mail address as the password.

permissions: On UNIX systems, settings that control who has access to a file and what rights (read, write, or execute) are given. NFS uses UNIX-style permissions to control access to network files.

protocol window: Some OnNet applications support a window dedicated to displaying the interactions between your PC and the remote host (the protocol). You can display the window usually from a View, Settings, or Options menu.

remote host: A networked computer that makes a service available to other computers on the network. Typical host services include transferring files, printing files, and managing logins from remote users.

SNMP community: A relationship between an SNMP agent and one or more SNMP management stations.

SNMP community name: A unique name shared by the members of an SNMP community.

SNMP message: A packet of data, consisting of an SNMP community name and SNMP commands and operands.

status bar: A message area, typically at the bottom of the application window, that provides information about the component that is currently selected, or the state of the application.

session: A session comprises the interactions between your PC and a remote host beginning with the initial connection and ending when you or the host explicitly disconnect.

Some OnNet applications allow you to configure sessions, that is, automatically send parameters such as your username and password to the remote host..

session definition: The configuration settings for a particular session or host connection. A session definition might include such settings as the hostname of a computer on the network and your login name for that computer, as well as other values that you specify. The set of session parameters you can specify differs with each program.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): A Transport layer, connection-oriented, end-to-end protocol that provides reliable, sequenced, and nonduplicated delivery of bytes to a remote or a local user. TCP provides reliable byte stream communication between pairs of processes in hosts attached to interconnected networks.

time out: A period of time when a connection between a PC and a host computer is allowed to be idle or unused, or when a PC can attempt to make a connection to a networked host..

When the time period elapses, the host closes the idle connection, or the PC reports that it failed to connect to a host.

UDP (User Datagram Protocol): A Transport layer, connection-less mode protocol providing a (potentially unreliable, unsequenced, and/or duplicated) datagram communication for delivery of packets to a remote or a local user. UDP provides a procedure for a process to send messages to other processes with a minimum of protocol mechanism.

username: A name required for login to a remote system.

wildcard: A character such as * or ? that represents one or more characters in a filename. In a network, each operating system supports

its own wildcard characters and syntax. When you use wildcards on a remote host, follow the conventions that apply to that host.

Displays or hides additional elements of this dialog box.

Returns to the previous dialog box.

Displays the Open dialog box so that you can search for a specific file.

Cancels your selection(s) and close the dialog box without taking any action.

Closes the dialog box.

Exits the application.

Displays Help about the contents of this dialog box.

Does not proceed as indicated.

Proceeds to the next dialog box.

Confirms your selection(s) and close the dialog box.

Opens the Options dialog box.

Enter a word or string of characters to log in to another system, workgroup, or domain on a network.

Protects the contents of the file from modification.

Starts the operation.

Stops the operation.

Starts or stops the operation.

Enter the hostname or IP address of the remote host that you are trying to reach.

Enter the name that you use to log in to a computer on a network.

Proceeds as indicated.

Proceeds as indicated and avoids further prompts for confirmation.

Click this to set up options,

Saves all the changes you have made without closing the dialog box.

Context-sensitive help for this item is not yet implemented.

Help for this dialog box is not yet implemented.

Technical assistance

Users in the U.S. and Canada, and worldwide resellers Contact FTP Software®:

Telephone: **(800) 382-4387**

(508) 685-3600

E-mail: **support@ftp.com**

Fax: **(508) 794-4484**

or

Users outside of the U.S. and Canada Contact your local reseller.

Tip

For FREE online technical services, see:

World Wide Web: **<http://www.ftp.com>**

Anonymous Ftp Server: **ftp.ftp.com**

Bulletin Board System: **(508) 684-6240** (settings 8,N,1)

CompuServe: **GO FTPSOFT** (PCVENJ Section 8)

