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What is Print Client?

Print Client is an application that lets you send formatted print files to a print server to be printed. Print Client lets you set up [sessions](#) to different [print servers](#) and their printers.

Print Client can only print files that have been put in a format that a printer can understand. Examples are [ASCII](#) text files or Postscript files.

Using Print Client to send an unformatted file, for example word processor .doc file, will result in the printer printing out pages of meaningless characters.

The main window displays the name of the current session, if any, and the current queues and their status. You can select a different session.

Dialog Box Items

[Session](#)

[Queue Status](#)

Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

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Create or Edit a Session

To create a session

1. From the Session menu, choose New.

--or--

Choose the New Session button from the toolbar.



The New Session dialog box opens.

2. Enter a Session Name, Server Name, and Queue Name for the new session.
3. Choose OK.

To edit a session

1. In the Session box of the Print Client main window, select the session you want to edit.
2. From the Session menu, choose Edit.

--or--

Choose the Edit Session button from the toolbar.



The Edit Session dialog box opens.

3. Edit the fields you want to modify.
4. Choose OK.

Dialog Box Items

Session Name

Server Name

Queue Name

Advanced >>

File Format

Print Banner Page

Copies

Class

Save As Default Session

Related Topics

Delete a Session

Make a Session the Default

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Delete a Session

1. In the Session box of the Print Client main window, select the session you want to delete.
2. From the Session menu choose Delete.

--or--

Choose the Delete Session button from the toolbar.



3. You are prompted to confirm that you really want to delete the session.
Choose Yes.

Related Topics

[What is a Session?](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

Making a Default Session

1. In the session box of the Print Client main window, select the session that you want to make the default.
2. From the Session menu, choose Edit.
3. In the Edit Session dialog box, choose the Advanced button.
The Edit Session dialog box expands to include more options.
4. Select the Save as Default Session check box.
5. Choose OK.

Related Topics

[Create or Edit a Session](#)

[Delete a Session](#)

[What is a Session?](#)

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Customize the Print Client Command Line

Print Client lets you configure icons to open predefined sessions to a specific print server as soon as you choose the icon. Using the Windows Program Manager, you can create as many icons as you want.

To customize a Print Client icon

1. In Windows Program Manager, select the Print Client icon.
2. From the File menu in Windows Program Manager, choose Properties.
Program Manager displays the Program Item Properties dialog box.
3. In the Command Line box, specify the filename WLPR, followed by the command line option `-s session-name`. For example, the command line for a print session called printme would look like this:

```
wlpr -s printme
```
4. In the Description box, name the icon to reflect how you have customized it. For example, if the command line specifies a connection to print server ABC, you might name the connection ABC.
5. Choose OK.

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Print a Formatted Print File

1. In the Session box of the Print Client main window, select the session you want to use.
2. From the Commands menu, choose Print Files.

--or--

Choose the Print Files button from the toolbar.



3. The Select Files to Print dialog box opens.
Select the file(s) you want to print.
4. Choose Ok.
The file(s) is printed on the printer specified in the currently open session.
When Print Client prints a job, it then immediately sends a query command to that print server, and then displays the results in the Print Client window. Note that sometimes the LPD print server that Print Client is connected to may be too slow or too fast to correctly display the updated status.

Related Topics

[Print a file without a session](#)

[Query a Printer Queues Status](#)

[Stop a Print Job](#)

[Introduction](#)

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Printing a File without a Session

1. In the Session box, choose none.
2. From the Commands menu, choose Print Files.

--or--

Choose the Print Files button from the toolbar.



The Print Files dialog box opens.

3. Enter the file you want to print.

--or--

Choose the Browse button and choose the file(s) you want to print.

4. Enter the Server name.
5. Enter the Queue name.
6. Choose Ok.

The file is printed on the printer you have specified.

When Print Client prints a job, it then immediately sends a query command to that print server, and then displays the results in the Print Client window. Note that sometimes the LPD server that Print Client is connected to may be too slow or too fast to correctly display the updated status.

Dialog Box Items

File Name

Browse

Server Name

Queue Name

Advanced >>

File Format

Print Banner Page

Copies

Class

Related Topics

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Selecting Files to Print

1. In the Select File to Print dialog box, choose the drive and directory where the file or files you want to print are stored.
2. In the list box on the left, select the file you want to print.

To select more than one file, hold down the CTRL key, and select each file you want to print.

--or--

To select a block of consecutive files, select the first file, hold down the Shift key, and then select the last file.

3. Choose OK.

Related Topics

[Print a file without a session](#)

[Print a file](#)

[Query a Printer Queues Status](#)

[Stop a Print Job](#)

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Print a File Using Drag and Drop

1. From Windows File Manager, select the formatted print file you want to print.
2. Drag the file anywhere inside the Print Client main window, or onto the Print Client icon, and release the mouse button.

Related Topics

[Query a Printer Queues Status](#)

[Stop a Print Job](#)

[Introduction](#)

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Stop a Print Job

1. From the Commands menu, choose Remove Job.

--or--

Choose the Remove Job button from the toolbar.



The Remove Print Jobs dialog box opens.

2. Type the job number of the print job you want to stop in the dialog box.
You can get this number by [querying the print server](#).
3. If you did not use a defined session to send the print job, you must also specify the Server name and Queue name of the job you want to remove.
4. Choose OK.

When Print Client cancels the print job, it then immediately sends a query command to that print server, and then displays the results in the Print Client window.

You can also stop a print job using the Print client window.

Dialog Box Items

[Server Name](#)

[Queue Name](#)

[Job Numbers](#)

Related Topics

[Query a Printer Queue](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

Stop a Print Job from the Print Client Main Window

1. Use your pointer to highlight the job in the Print Client main window.
2. From the Commands menu, choose Remove job.

The Remove Print Jobs dialog box opens with the print job number displayed.

Note that this works only if the job number is the first number on the line in the Print Client main window. Different print servers send the information from a query back in different ways, so this does not always work.

3. Choose OK.

Related Topics

[Query a Printer Queue](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

Query a Printer Queues Status

1. In the Session box of the Print Client main window, select the session that points to the queue you want to query.
2. From the Commands menu, choose Query Status.

--or--

Choose the Query Status button from the toolbar.



The server returns status messages to the Print Client window.

Related Topics

[Print a file](#)

[Stop a Print Job](#)

[Introduction](#)

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Query a Printer Queues Status Without a Session

1. From the Commands menu, choose Query Status.

--or--

Choose the Query Status button from the toolbar.



The Query Printer dialog box opens.

2. Enter the server and queue name of the queue you want to query.
3. Choose OK.

The server returns status messages to the Print Client window.

Dialog Box Items

Server Name

Queue Name

Related Topics

Print a file

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What is a Session?

In Print Client a session is a group of parameters that you set up and name to represent a connection to a [print server](#) and [queue](#).

In addition to specifying the server and queue name, you can also associate a session with a file format, a [class](#), a number of copies to print, and whether to print a [banner page](#).

Related Topics

[Create or Edit a Session](#)

[Delete a Session](#)

[Edit a Session](#)

[Make a Session the Default](#)

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Using Print Client with Network Control

Print Client uses the same sessions as PC/TCP Network Control does in its printers section. Both applications can be used at the same time; however, make sure not to edit the same session in both applications at the same time.

If you do make changes to a session in one application, be sure to close out of the other application, and reopen the session before proceeding.

Related Topics

[Edit a Session](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

The Session Menu

Use the Session menu to create, edit, or delete Print Client sessions.

Use this	To do this
New	Create a new session.
Edit	Make changes to an existing session.
Delete	Delete an existing session.
Exit	Exit Print Client.

Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

The Commands Menu

Use the Commands menu to start and stop print jobs, and to query a print server.

Use this	To do this
Print File	Print a <u>formatted print file</u> .
Query Status	Query the status of a <u>print server</u> .
Remove Job	Remove a print job from a <u>printer queue</u> .

Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

The View Menu

Use the View menu to change the Print Client display.

Use this	To do this
Toolbar	Display and hide the toolbar.
Status Bar	Display and hide the Status bar.

Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

ASCII

An acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard computer character set used in text files. ASCII files do not contain program or formatting instructions.

Session

A session definition includes the settings, such as name of a print server on the network, and a queue name on that server, as well as other values that you select for a session.

Sessions allow you to set the way you frequently want files printed in advance.

Print Server

A print server is an application that is configured to provide print services to a network. When a file is sent to a print server, the server then redirects the file to the proper printer for actual printing.

Printer Queue

A printer queue is a virtual printer that has a specific configuration. Using a print server, 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).

Formatted Print File

Print Client can only print files that have been put in a format that a printer can understand. Examples are ASCII text files or Postscript files.

Using Print Client to send an unformatted file, for example word processor .doc file, will result in the printer printing out pages of meaningless characters.

Banner Page

A banner page, also known as a header page, is a page that a printer prints before each job. The banner page usually lists the username of the person who sent the job, as well as the name and number of the job.

Class

Specifies a name that prints on the print jobs .banner page. This class name can be used as a project or group name.

Type a name for the session.

Type the name of the print server to be used with the session.

Type the queue name or use the default lp queue name.

Display and set additional session options.

Choose the type of file formats to be used with this session.

Have a header page print at the beginning of each print job.

Set the number of copies printed for each job.

Type a class to be used with this session.

Make this session the default session that Print Client loads when it first starts.

Enter the job number of the print job you want to remove. Get job numbers by querying the print server.

If you are not working from a session, type the name of the server from which you want to remove a job.

If you are not working from a session, type the name of the queue from which you want to remove a job.

Enter the job number of the print job you want to remove. Get job numbers by querying the print server.

Type the name of the file you want to print.

Type the name of the print server you want to send this print job to.

Type the name of the print queue you want to send this print job to.

Select the type of file format to be used with this print job.

Have a header page print at the beginning of each print job.

Type a class to be used with this print

job.

Set the number of copies printed for this print job.

View messages returned from the print server. Use the Query Status command to query a queue.

View messages that have been sent by the print server. You can also use the pointer to highlight a job number for deletion.

Select an existing session that you want print client to use. If you select a session, you see the server and queue names. If you select <none>, you see only the default queue name, lp.

Enter a number of copies of each job to be printed when using this session.

Choose this button to expand the dialog box and set more options.

Enter the name of the server you want to query.

Enter the name of the queue you want to query.

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 affects 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)

