User Reference

ATTACHMATE®

INFOCONNECT™

for Windows 95 and Windows NT

8230 Montgomery Road • Cincinnati, OH 45236
Sales Information (513) 745-0500 • Fax (513) 745-0327

INFOConnect
User Reference

Version 2.0

© 1997 Attachmate Corporation. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.

Attachmate Corporation has prepared this document for use by Attachmate personnel, licensees, and customers. The information contained herein is the property of Attachmate and shall not be copied, photocopied, translated, or reduced to any electronic or machine readable form, either in whole or in part, without prior written approval from Attachmate.

Attachmate reserves the right to, without notice, modify or revise all or part of this document and/or change product features or specifications and shall not be responsible for any loss, cost, or damage, including consequential damage, caused by reliance on these materials.

Attachmate, EXTRA!, INTERCOM, UniStation, and ZIP! are registered trademarks and CASL, IRMALAN, PEP, PEPGate, and QuickPad are trademarks of Attachmate Corporation. Acrobat and Adobe and registered trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated. Apollo is a registered trademark of Apollo Travel Services Partnership. Banyan and VINES are registered trademarks of Banyan Systems Inc. DEC and VAX are registered trademarks and VT is a trademark of Digital Equipment Corporation. Hayes is a registered trademark of Hayes Microcomputer Products Inc. AS/400, IBM, and SAA are registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation. Microsoft, Windows, and Windows NT are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation. NetWare is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc. SABRE is a registered trademark of The SABRE Group. MAPPER, Uniscope, and Unisys are registered trademarks and INFOConnect is a trademark of Unisys Corporation. UNIX is a registered trademark of X/Open Company, Ltd.

All other trademarks and registered trademarks are property of their respective owners.

Contents

About the Documentation **ix**

Conventions x
Related Documentation xi
Readme Files xi
Guides xi
Online Help xi

Chapter 1 **INFOConnect Solutions: An Overview** **1**

About INFOConnect 2
Commonly Used Terms 2
INFOConnect Solutions for Unisys A Series Hosts 3
INFOConnect Solutions for Unisys 1100/2200 Series Hosts . . . 4
INFOConnect Solutions for IBM and DEC Hosts 5
INFOConnect Solutions for Computer Reservation Systems . . . 6

Chapter 2 INFOConnect Accessory Manager 7

About Accessory Manager 8
Running Accessory Manager 8
Sessions 9
Session Profiles 9
Default Session Profiles 9
Normal Session Profile 10
Creating a Session 10
Opening a Session 11
Session Window 11
Layout Files 12
Keyboard Maps 13
Loading a Keyboard Map 14
Creating and Editing Keyboard Maps 15
Using Blind Key Programming 16
QuickPads 19
Loading a QuickPad 20
Creating and Editing QuickPads 20
Toolbars 22
Loading a Toolbar 23
Creating and Editing Toolbars 23
HotSpots 25
Text HotSpots 25
Region HotSpots 25
HotSpot Appearance 26
Creating a HotSpot 26
How HotSpots Work 26
CASL Macros 28
Options for Running Macros 28
Creating a CASL Macro 29
Host Screen Recordings 31
How Recording Host Screens Works 32
Bookmarks and Bookmark Files 33
Specifying the Recording Delay 34
Recording Host Screens 35
Accessing a Recorded Host Screen 37
Accessing a Bookmark Using a Bookmark File 38
Modifying Host Screen Recordings 39
Copying Host Screen Recordings 40
Internet Support 41
ActiveTerm 41
Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) 43
Linking Applications 44

Chapter 3 INFOConnect Database Editor and Utilities 45

About the INFOConnect Database Editor 46
Starting the Database Editor 46
Standalone Installations of the Database Editor 47
Shared and Multi-User Installations of the Database Editor . . . 48
Levels of Paths 50
Database Editor Security 51
Standalone Installations 51
Shared and Multi-User Installations 51
Export/Import Utility 53
Running the Export/Import Utility 54
Copy ICS Database Utility 55
Running the Copy ICS Database Utility 56

Chapter 4 INFOConnect InterCom 57

About InterCom 58
InterCom Keyboard Maps 59
InterCom Default Keystrokes 60
T27.EKM Keystrokes 63
HSW.EKM Keystrokes 66
InterCom Control Mode Keystrokes 70
InterCom QuickPads 72
InterCom File Transfer Protocols 73
Configuring the CANDE File Transfer Protocol 73
Sending a File Using CANDE 74
Receiving a File Using CANDE 74
InterCom Print Services 75
InterCom Print Services Configuration Utility 76

Chapter 5 INFOConnect PEP 77

About PEP 78
PEP Keyboard Maps 79
PEP Default Keystrokes 80
PEPWIN.EKM Keystrokes 87
UTSWIN.EKM Keystrokes 94
UTSDOS.EKM Keystrokes 101
STEPDOS.EKM Keystrokes 109
LINKUP.EKM Keystrokes 117
PEP QuickPads 125

Chapter 5 **INFOConnect PEP,** continued

PEP File Transfer Protocols. 126
Configuring PEP's File Transfer Protocols 126
Sending a File Using the OS2200 File Transfer Protocol .127
Receiving a File Using the OS2200 File Transfer Protocol. 127
Sending a File Using the MAPPER File Transfer Protocol. 128
Receiving a File Using the MAPPER File Transfer Protocol. 129
PEP HotSpots 130

Chapter 6 **EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager** **131**

About EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager 132
E!OAM Merge Utility 133
Running the E!OAM Merge Utility 134
EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager Limitations 135

Chapter 7 **INFOConnect Host Internet Browser (HiBrow)** **137**

About HiBrow. 138
About the HiBrow Toolbars 140
Displaying URLs 141
About Essentials 142
Adding a URL to the List of Essentials 143
HiBrow Keystrokes. 144

Chapter 8 **INFOConnect ALC** **145**

About ALC 146
ALC Keyboard Map 147
ALC Keystrokes 148

Chapter 9 **INFOConnect WinFTP** **151**

About INFOConnect WinFTP. 152
Using WinFTP 154
Opening a WinFTP Session 154
Sending a File 154
Receiving a File. 154

Appendix A **INFOConnect Connectivity Services** **155**

About INFOConnect Connectivity Services 156
INFOConnect Database 157
INFOConnect Manager 158
Running the Manager 158
Using the Manager 158
Libraries 160
Library Channels 161
Path Templates 162
Application Types 163
Paths 164
Path Architecture 164
Path Options 165
Accessories 166
Packages 167

Appendix B **Troubleshooting** **169**

General Troubleshooting Procedures 170
Tracing INFOConnect Sessions 171

Appendix C **Error Messages** **173**

Accessory Manager Error Messages 174
Classes of Error Messages 174
PEP Error Messages 194
ALC Error Messages 200

Appendix D **Removing INFOConnect Packages** **201**

About Removing INFOConnect Packages 202
Removing a Single INFOConnect Package 203
Removing All INFOConnect Products at a Networked PC . . . 204
Removing All INFOConnect Packages for a User 205
Removing All INFOConnect Packages 206

Appendix E **Copy Protection** **207**

About Copy Protection 208
Moving Copy Protection Units 209
Common Copy Protection Error Messages 211

Glossary **213**

Index **221**

About the Documentation

This guide contains an overview of Attachmate's INFOConnect suite, including general information about each component. (This guide covers the entire suite, so it might include information about products you have not purchased.)

This preface includes the following headings:

Conventions x

Related Documentation xi

Conventions

This guide uses the following documentation conventions:

- Text that you type as well as messages and prompts that appear on the screen appear `in this type style`.
- In addition to emphasizing text and highlighting terms used for the first time, *italics* indicate variables. For example, if you were asked to type *drive*:*directory**filename.ext*, you would enter the actual drive, directory, and file name in place of the italicized words.
- When you see two keys shown one after another connected by a plus sign, as in Alt+h, press and hold down the first key (Alt), then press the second key (h). Then release both keys.

  When you see two keys separated by a space, as in Ctrl Delete, press and release the first key (Ctrl), then press and release the second key (Delete).
- The word *PC* refers to any personal computer running Windows® 95 or Windows NT®.
- The word *host* refers to any mainframe, mini-computer, or information hub with which the PC communicates within the INFOConnect framework.
- Windows often provides several ways to select an option. For example, you can click a button using a mouse, press Enter when a particular button has the focus, or press an accelerator key. Even though other ways might exist, this guide usually explains how to select options by clicking a mouse.

Related Documentation

Additional information exists in the form of Readme files, guides, online Help.

Readme Files

Each product has its own Readme file. This file includes important notices, known limitations, and the latest information that could not be included in the guides or online Help. Most Readme file names begin with README followed by a unique extension. For example, the Readme file for Accessory Manager is README.ACM.

If you double-click these files in My Computer or File Manager, your PC might not recognize the file extension. Select Notepad as the application to use to read the file.

Guides

Your INFOConnect emulators come with the following additional documentation:

- The *INFOConnect Getting Started* guide explains how to install your INFOConnect products and get them up and running.
- The *INFOConnect CASL Script Language Guide* describes the procedures and language used in creating CASL macros.
- The *INFOConnect Connectivity Services Installation, Configuration, and Operations Guide* provides information about INFOConnect paths, path templates, libraries, and accessories.

Online Help

The online Help provides detailed information about each product, including conceptual overviews and step-by-step procedures for configuring and using the products.

Emulator Help

If you purchased an emulator (such as InterCom or PEP), you can access the online Help using any of the following methods:

- From the Help menu on the Accessory Manager application window, click the desired item:

This item	Displays this
Accessory Manager Help	The table of contents, index, and full text search options for the online Help for Accessory Manager, all emulators, and 32-bit transports
Administrative Help	The table of contents, index, and full text search options for the online Help for security and remote and local folder settings **Note:** This item appears in the Help menu only if you performed a standalone installation or a shared installation. Users who run NETSETUP or USRSETUP do not have access to this menu item.
Using Help	Instructions for using Windows online Help

- On the application window, click  on the toolbar. The cursor changes into an arrow and a question mark. When you click any menu item, toolbar button, or other component of the application window, online Help for that item appears.
- On any dialog box, click  in the upper right corner of the title bar. The cursor changes into an arrow and a question mark. When you click any item on the dialog box, online Help for that item appears.
- On any dialog box, press F1. This displays context-sensitive Help for the item where the cursor is located.
- On the application window or any dialog box, right click the item you want more information about and click What's This from the pop-up menu.
- On any dialog box, click Help (when a Help button is available).
- From My Computer or File Manager, double-click the desired Help file in the ACCMGR32 folder.

Transport Help

If you purchased a transport system (such as the Open Transport System or the Proprietary Transport System), you can access the online Help using any of the following methods:

- From the Help menu on the Accessory Manager application window, click Accessory Manager Help. The table of contents focuses primarily on Accessory Manager, but the index and full text search facility provide access to information about all the 32-bit transports that you have installed.
- From the Help menu on the Database Editor application window, click Database Editor Help. The table of contents focuses primarily on the Database Editor, but the index and full text search facility provide access to information about all the 32-bit transports that you have installed.
- From the INFOConnect Manager application window, click Packages or Libraries from the Install menu, click the desired package or library from the list, and click Selected Package or Selected Library from the Help menu.
- On any dialog box, click  in the upper right corner of the title bar. The cursor changes into an arrow and a question mark. When you click any item on the dialog box, online Help for that item appears.
- On any dialog box, press F1. This displays context-sensitive Help for the item where the cursor is located.
- On any dialog box, right click the item you want more information about and click What's This from the pop-up menu.
- On any dialog box, click Help (when a Help button is available).
- From My Computer or File Manager, double-click the desired Help file icon in the INFOConnect folder.

INFOConnect Solutions: An Overview

1

In This Chapter

This chapter includes the following headings:

About INFOConnect 2

INFOConnect Solutions for Unisys A Series Hosts 3

INFOConnect Solutions for Unisys 1100/2200 Series Hosts 4

INFOConnect Solutions for IBM and DEC Hosts 5

INFOConnect Solutions for Computer Reservation Systems 6

About INFOConnect

INFOConnect is an open platform that enables communication between PCs running Microsoft Windows 95 or Windows NT and a wide variety of hosts. It can also facilitate communication between programs running on your PC.

The INFOConnect framework is designed so that you can "plug-and-play" any piece of INFOConnect software with any other compatible piece. This provides maximum flexibility to create a communications environment that meets your specific needs.

Commonly Used Terms

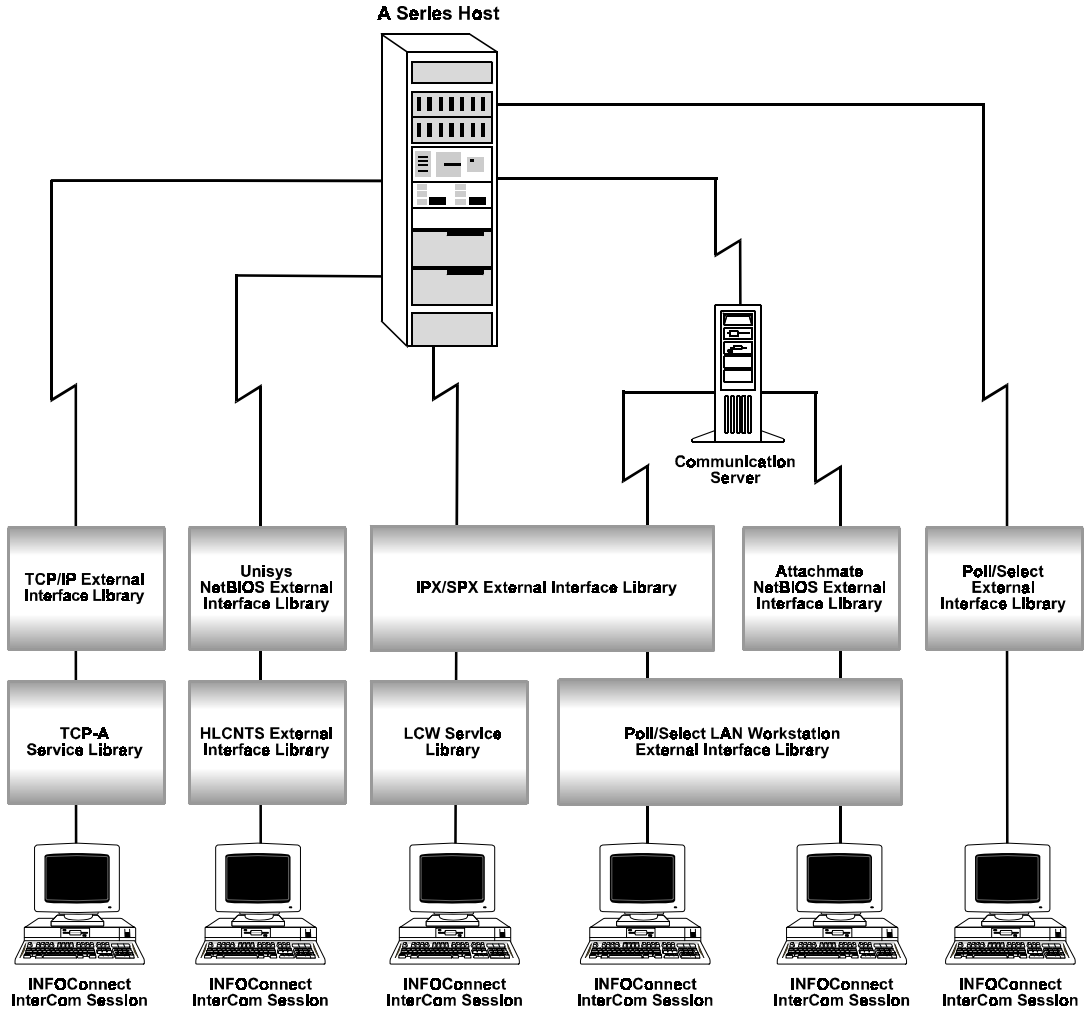
Throughout this guide and other documentation for your INFOConnect products, you'll see references to the following terms:

- **Host**—the mainframe, mini-computer, or information hub with which a PC communicates. Unisys® A Series and 1100/2200 Series mainframes are both hosts.
- **Terminal emulator**—the software that makes a PC operate like a host terminal. InterCom® is a T 27 terminal emulator; PEP™ is a UTS 20/40/60 terminal emulator.
- **Transport**—the communication software that enables a PC to communicate with a host via a specific type of network. For example, the INFOConnect TCP/IP Transport enables communication via a TCP/IP network.

  This release includes both 32-bit and 16-bit transports.
- **Session**—a named communication connection between a PC and a host that operates according to specified configuration settings. To enable communication between a PC and a host, you must create at least one session.
- **Path**—a named set of configuration data that controls communication between a PC and a host. To enable communication between a PC and a host, you must create at least one path.

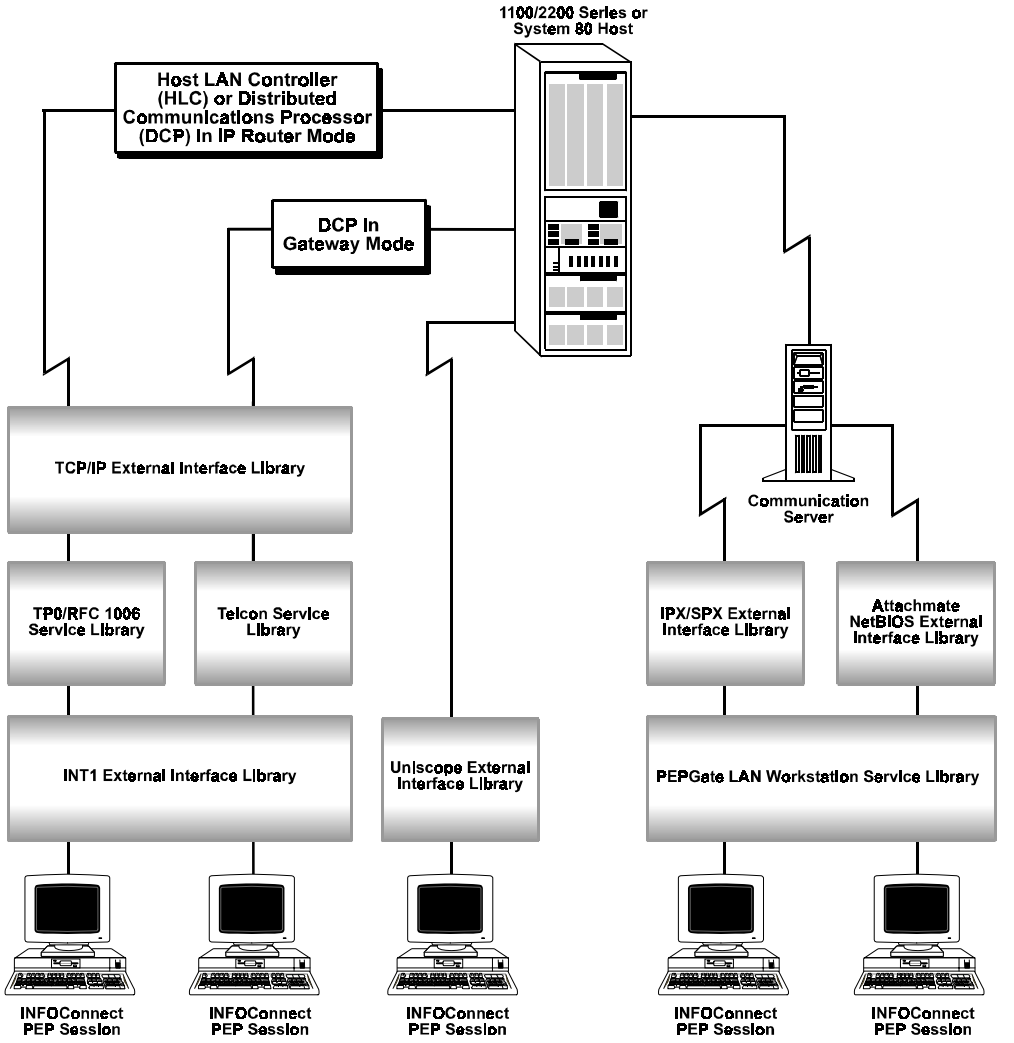
INFOConnect Solutions for Unisys A Series Hosts

The following figure shows the transports that you can use with INFOConnect InterCom to connect to a Unisys A Series host. The transports interface with your network software, such as TCP/IP, IPX/SPX, NetBIOS, or Poll/Select.



INFOConnect Solutions for Unisys 1100/2200 Series Hosts

The following figure shows the transports that you can use with INFOConnect PEP to connect to a Unisys 1100/2200 Series host. The transports interface with your network software, such as TCP/IP, IPX/SPX, NetBIOS, or Uniscope®.

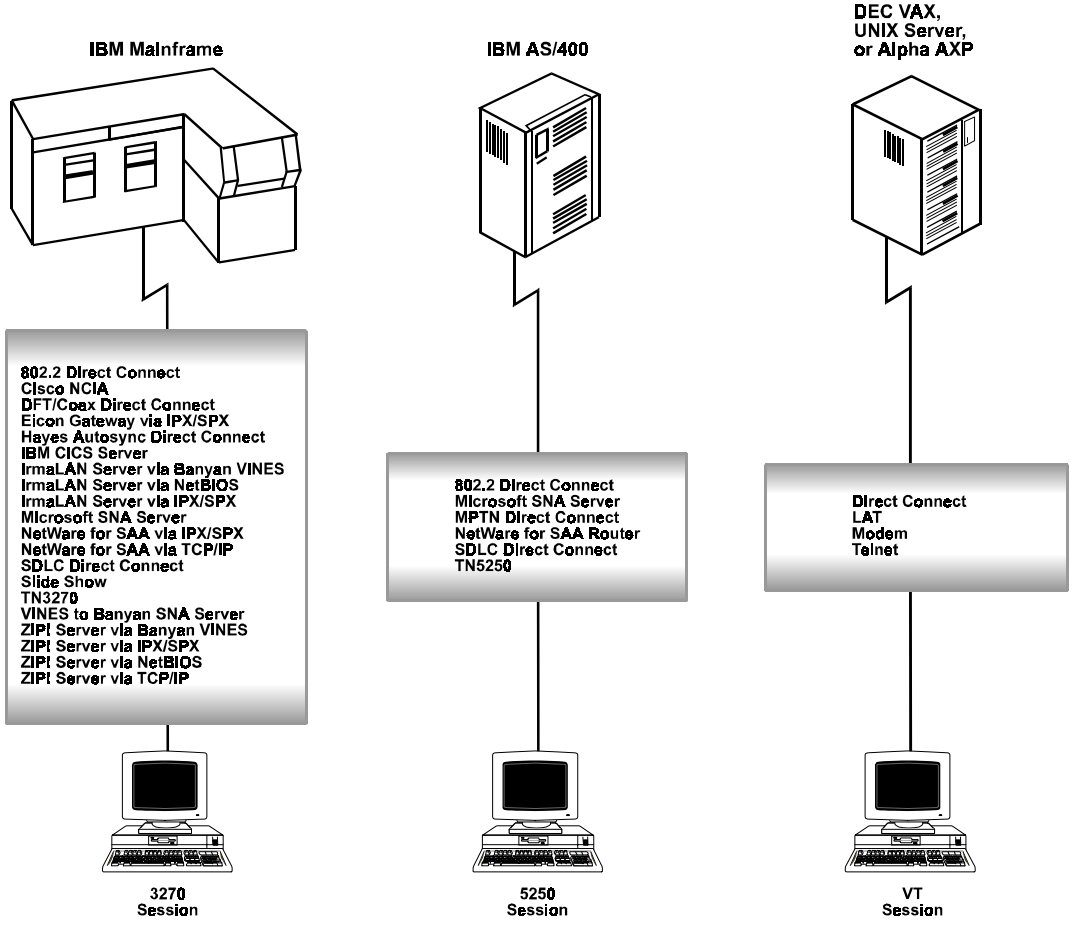


INFOConnect Solutions for IBM and DEC Hosts

The following figure shows the connection tools that you can use with EXTRA!® Office for Accessory Manager to connect to an IBM® mainframe, IBM AS/400®, or DEC® host.

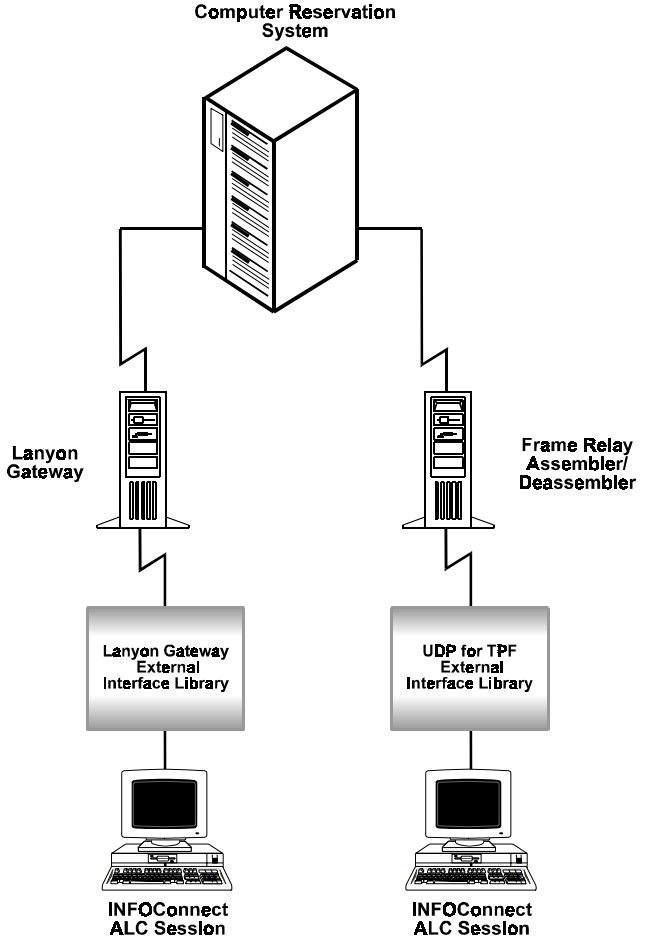
These connection tools are not INFOConnect transports; their configuration data is stored in the session profile rather than an INFOConnect path.

The connection tools interface with your network software, such as TCP/IP.



INFOConnect Solutions for Computer Reservation Systems

The following figure shows the transports that you can use with INFOConnect ALC to connect to a Computer Reservation System (such as Apollo®, AMADEUS, SABRE®, or SHARES). The transports interface with your network software, such as NetBIOS.



INFOConnect Accessory Manager

2

In This Chapter

This chapter includes the following headings:

About Accessory Manager 8
Sessions 9
Layout Files 12
Keyboard Maps 13
QuickPads 19
Toolbars 22
HotSpots 25
CASL Macros 28
Host Screen Recordings 31
Internet Support 41
Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) 43

About Accessory Manager

INFOConnect Accessory Manager for Windows 95 and Windows NT is an application that you can use to concurrently run different types of terminal emulators to connect to different types of hosts, all within a single framework.

The relationship between Accessory Manager and emulators is similar to the relationship between a word processor and documents. When you run a word processor, you have a single application window, and no matter which document you open, there are functions that are common to all the documents. Likewise, when you run Accessory Manager, you have a single application window, and no matter which terminal emulation session you open, there are functions that are common to all the emulators.

Just as a word processor can open multiple documents at once, Accessory Manager can run multiple terminal emulation sessions at once. For example, using Accessory Manager, you can open one session using PEP to connect to a Unisys 1100/2200 Series host, and open a second session using InterCom to connect to an A Series host. Or you can open multiple sessions using one emulator, such as four sessions using PEP.

Running Accessory Manager

To run Accessory Manager (and therefore your terminal emulation sessions), use either of these procedures:

- If you're using Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, click the Start button, point to Programs, point to INFOConnect, and click Accessory Manager 32-bit.
- If you're using Windows NT 3.51, double-click Accessory Manager 32-bit in the INFOConnect program group.

Sessions

A session is a named communication connection with a host.

Once you have opened a session, you can run applications on the host, transfer data between the host and your PC, link your PC applications with host applications, and perform any other task that requires interaction with the host.

Session Profiles

Each session has a session profile (.ADP file), which is a configuration file that defines how the session operates.

You can simplify the host connection process by creating a session profile for each host or host application you plan to access on a regular basis.

All session profiles contain the following information:

- A host connection (either a specific INFOConnect path or a group of paths to select from)
- A terminal type
- A file transfer protocol (if supported by the emulator)
- Other configuration settings, such as which keyboard map to use

Default Session Profiles

As shown in the following table, each emulator comes with its own default session profile, which is located in the TEMPLATE subfolder of the ACCMGR32 folder:

This emulator	Comes with this session profile
PEP	UTS60.ADP
InterCom	MT.ADP
ALC	ALC.ADP

These session profiles have all the default configuration settings associated with that emulator. For example, UTS60.ADP uses the UTS 60 terminal type, no file transfer protocol, and the PEPWIN.EKM keyboard map. MT.ADP uses the T 27 terminal type, the CANDE file transfer protocol, and the T27.EM keyboard map.

You can change the configuration settings associated with each default accessory session profile simply by opening a session using the default session profile, making the desired configuration changes, and then saving the session.

Each time you create a session, the new session will automatically have all the configuration settings associated with the default session profile.

It is recommended that you use the default session profiles only as a template for creating new sessions and not as a working session.

Normal Session Profile

The NORMAL.ADP session profile is used internally when you create new sessions.

If you accidentally delete this session profile, simply open a different session and save it as NORMAL.ADP.

Creating a Session

To create a session, click New Session from the File menu. This runs the New Session Wizard.

Using this wizard, you can create sessions for any host. You can run this wizard when you first run Accessory Manager or whenever a session is open, and you can create as many sessions as your hard disk space allows.

To create a session, you must provide the following information:

- Host type
- Terminal type (only if your emulator supports multiple terminal types)
- INFOConnect path to use for this session
- File transfer protocol

If you have not yet created any INFOConnect paths for the specified terminal type, the New Session Wizard automatically launches the Add Path Wizard so that you can create an INFOConnect path.

> **Note:** If you're sharing your INFOConnect products and ran NETSETUP or USRSETUP to access them, you can select but not create an INFOConnect path. Ask your administrator to create paths for you.

The wizard creates a session with the same settings as the default session profiles described earlier in this guide. You can later edit these settings to accommodate your preferences.

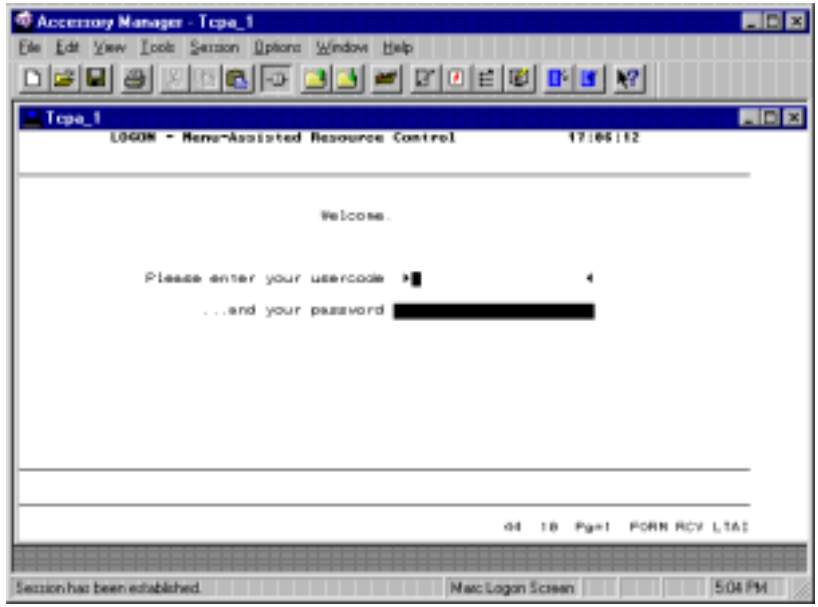
Opening a Session

To open a session, click Open Session from the File menu and complete the Open Session dialog box.

For other alternatives, as well as for information on connecting to a host, refer to the online Help.

Session Window

When you create or open a session, a window similar to the one shown below appears:



For information about configuring sessions, refer to the online Help.

Layout Files

If you repeatedly open the same sessions each time you run Accessory Manager or if you have sized your session windows to meet your personal needs, you might want to create layout files to make working with Accessory Manager even easier.

Using layout files, you can save information about all open session windows and their current positions. When you open a layout file, all the session windows are displayed in the same size and position in which they were saved.

Any PEP, InterCom, or ALC sessions included in a layout file should be configured to use a specific INFOConnect path. If the session is not configured to use a specific INFOConnect path, be sure to select a unique path for each session when prompted. When you open a layout file, paths in use by other sessions in the layout file are not omitted from the Select INFOConnect Path dialog box. If you select a path in use, an error message appears, and you must click the session, click Connect from the Session menu, and double-click a valid path in order to connect to the host.

If you are upgrading from the Windows 3.1 version of Accessory Manager, you can still use your existing workspace (.XWW) files. All the sessions in the workspace file will be automatically converted from .XWP files to .ADP files (if they haven't been converted already), and the workspace file will be converted from an .XWW file to an .AWW file. However, if the .XWW file opened any KeyMap Editor, QuickPad Editor, Script Editor, or Text Editor windows, these windows will not be opened. Layout files can contain only session windows.

For information about saving and opening layout files, refer to the online Help.

Keyboard Maps

Terminal keyboards are different than PC keyboards. For example, many terminal keyboards have a Transmit key, which PC keyboards do not have.

To enable your PC to communicate with a host in the same way as a terminal, each terminal emulator has a built-in set of default keystrokes that perform terminal functions. For example, you might perform the function associated with the Transmit key by pressing the plus key (+) on the numeric keypad.

You can use the default keystrokes, or you can load a keyboard map for each session. (By default, each session uses a particular keyboard map.)

A keyboard map is a file (.EKM) that defines what function each key on a PC keyboard performs. For example, the F2 key might be mapped to send the Transmit keystroke, run a macro, or perform some other function.

You can configure almost any key or keystroke combination to perform any of the following functions:

- Send keystrokes
- Run a macro
- Run an application
- Load a scheme (such as a particular combination of colors)
- Perform any function that can be performed using Accessory Manager's menus

Most emulators come with several keyboard maps that are already set up and ready to use. For information about the keyboard maps that come with your emulator, refer to the chapter on that emulator later in this guide. You can use the predefined keyboard maps, or you can edit them or create new ones to meet your needs.

Accessory Manager supports keyboard maps for 84-, 101-, 102-, and 122-key keyboards.

Loading a Keyboard Map

To load a keyboard map, follow these steps:

1. With a session open, click Settings from the Options menu.
2. From the Categories list box, click Keyboard Maps.
3. Select the check box in front of the keyboard map that you want to load.

   The Settings dialog box displays only those keyboard maps that are appropriate for the current session. For example, if you installed both InterCom and PEP and you're currently using InterCom, only InterCom keyboard maps appear in this list box.

   Keyboard maps preceded by exist in the local folder specified on the Global Preferences dialog box. Keyboard maps preceded by exist in the remote folder. To select a keyboard map located in a different folder, you must move it to the local or remote folder or change the remote folder on the Global Preferences dialog box. (For information on this procedure, refer to the online Help.)

   If you select the check box in front of the Default item, you will use the emulator's default keystrokes rather than the keystrokes associated with a particular keyboard map, and you will not be able to use blind key programming.
4. Do one of the following:

To do this	Click this
Load the keyboard map and close the Settings dialog box	OK
Load the keyboard map but not close the Settings dialog box	Apply

> **Note:** If you load a keyboard map for a type of keyboard that is not appropriate for your PC, a warning message appears after you click OK or Apply. For example, if your PC is configured for a 101-key keyboard and you load a 122-key keyboard map, the warning message appears. You can still load the keyboard map, but some keystrokes might not work.

If you save the session, the selected keyboard map will load automatically the next time you open the session.

Creating and Editing Keyboard Maps

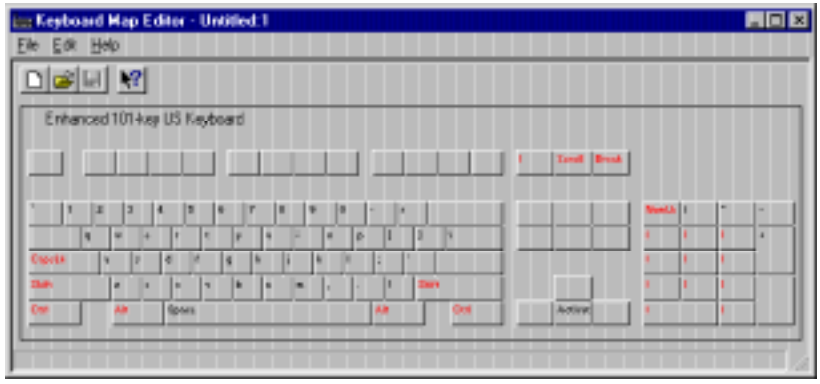
To create or edit a keyboard map, follow these steps:

1. With a session open, click Settings from the Options menu.
2. From the Categories list box, click Keyboard Maps.
3. Do one of the following:

To do this	Do this
Create a keyboard map	Click New, click the type of keyboard that you're creating this keyboard map for, and click OK.
Edit an existing keyboard map	Double-click the name of the keyboard map, or click the keyboard map and click Edit.

You can create or edit a keyboard map for any type of keyboard. For example, even if you're using a 101-key keyboard, you can create or edit a keyboard map for a 122-key keyboard.

When you create or edit a keyboard map, the Keyboard Map Editor displays a window similar to the one shown below. The actual graphic varies, depending on whether you're working with an 84-, 101, 102, or 122-key keyboard map and which emulator you're using.



For information about using the Keyboard Map Editor, refer to the online Help.

Using Blind Key Programming

Blind key programming is a mechanism for changing the function of a keystroke on a keyboard map without using the Keyboard Map Editor.

Because blind key programming does modify the keyboard map, the following criteria must be met before you can use blind key programming:

- The session must be using a keyboard map.

  To check this, click Settings from the Options menu, click Keyboard Maps from the Categories list box, and verify that a keyboard map other than Default is selected.

- Security must be disabled for the following commands:
  - Tools/Start/Stop Blind Key Programming
  - Application Commands/Run Keyboard Map Editor
  - Change Settings/Keyboard Maps

  By default, security for these commands is disabled. For more information about security, click Administrative Help from Accessory Manager's Help menu. (If you ran NETSETUP or USRSETUP, this item is not available; contact your administrator for assistance.)

You can initiate blind key programming from the Tools menu. You can also add the Start/Stop Blind Key Programming action to a keystroke, toolbar, QuickPad, or HotSpot.

A message appears in the status bar when keystrokes are being recorded. In addition, if you click a blind key programming button on a toolbar, the button remains in the down state while keystrokes are being recorded.

You can associate as many keystrokes as you want with any key or combination keystroke. For example, you can program Ctrl+u to type your user name, tab, your password, and transmit.

The only key you cannot program using blind key programming is the key used to initiate blind key programming (by default, this is Ctrl+F12).

Programming a Keystroke

To program a keystroke using blind key programming, follow these steps:

1. From the Tools menu, click Start Blind Key Programming, or press Ctrl+F12.

   If this menu item is dimmed, the session might not be using a keyboard map, or security might be enabled for required functions. Refer to the preceding page for details.

2. Press the key or combination keystroke that you want to program.

3. Perform the functions that you want to assign to the key or combination keystroke that you pressed in step 2.

   For example, suppose the + key performs the transmit function. If you initiate blind key programming, press F2, press +, and then stop blind key programming, the F2 key will then perform the transmit function.

   To stop blind key programming at any time without saving your changes, press Esc.

4. From the Tools menu, click Stop Blind Key Programming, or press Ctrl+F12.

Deleting an Action from a Keystroke

To delete an action from a keystroke using blind key programming, follow these steps:

1. From the Tools menu, click Start Blind Key Programming, or press Ctrl+F12.

   If this menu item is dimmed, the session might not be using a keyboard map, or security might be enabled for required functions.

2. Press the key or combination keystroke whose function you want to delete.

3. From the Tools menu, click Stop Blind Key Programming, or press Ctrl+F12.

> **Note:** This procedure eliminates *all* functionality from the key or combination keystroke. For example, if the + key performs transmit, and you delete this action, the + key will not perform transmit, nor will it perform the plus symbol. No action will be associated with that key.

QuickPads

A QuickPad is a small window that can contain a variety of objects—buttons, text, boxes, group boxes, bitmaps, and icons. The following figures show some sample QuickPads; they can be any shape or size, and as simple or as complex as desired.

The buttons and icons on a QuickPad can perform any of the following functions:

- Send keystrokes
- Run a macro
- Run an application
- Load a scheme (such as a particular combination of colors)
- Perform any function that can be performed using Accessory Manager's menus

QuickPads are also useful if you prefer to execute commands using a mouse rather than the keyboard or if you need quick access to functions that are not on the menu or toolbar.

During a session you can load one or more QuickPads. For example, you might have one QuickPad that performs editing keystrokes and another QuickPad that runs file transfer macros.

Most emulators come with several QuickPads that are already set up and ready to use. For information about the QuickPads that come with your emulator, refer to the chapter on that emulator later in this guide.

You can use these predefined QuickPads, or you can edit them or create new ones to meet your needs.

Loading a QuickPad

To load a QuickPad, follow these steps:

1. With a session open, click Settings from the Options menu.
2. From the Categories list box, click QuickPads.
3. Click the QuickPads to load.

   All the QuickPads with selected check boxes in front of them will be loaded.

   > **Note:** If you save the session, the selected QuickPads will load automatically the next time you open the session.

4. Do one of the following:

To do this	Click this
Load the QuickPads and close the Settings dialog box	OK
Load the QuickPads but keep the Settings dialog box open	Apply

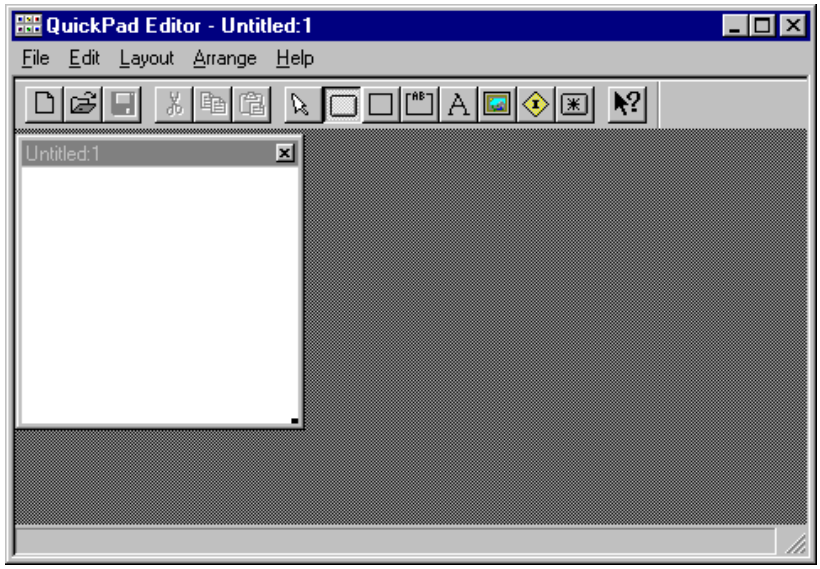
Creating and Editing QuickPads

To create or edit a QuickPad, follow these steps:

1. With a session open, click Settings from the Options menu.
2. From the Categories list box, click QuickPads.
3. Do one of the following:

To do this	Do this
Create a QuickPad	Click New.
Edit an existing QuickPad	Double-click the name of the QuickPad, or click the QuickPad and click Edit.

When you create or edit a QuickPad, the QuickPad Editor opens, displaying a window similar to the one shown below:



For information about using this editor, refer to the online Help.

Toolbars

Each emulator comes with a default toolbar that provides many standard functions (such as New Session, Open Session, Save Session) as well as functions unique to that emulator (such as putting an InterCom session in local mode, or displaying the PEP Control Page).

You can customize this toolbar in a number of ways:

- Display color or monochrome buttons
- Display large or small buttons
- Show or suppress ToolTips

You can also create your own toolbars and load different toolbars for different sessions or load multiple toolbars for a single session. The toolbar to use is saved as part of the session profile when you save the session, so it will appear each time you open the session.

You can also move the toolbar to different locations on the screen.

Loading a Toolbar

To load a toolbar, follow these steps:

1. With a session open, click Settings from the Options menu.
2. From the Categories list box, click Toolbars.
3. Select the check box in front of the toolbar that you want to load.
4. Do one of the following:

To do this	Click this
Load the toolbar and close the Settings dialog box	OK
Load the toolbar but keep the Settings dialog box open	Apply

> **Note:** If you save the session, this toolbar will load automatically the next time you open the session.

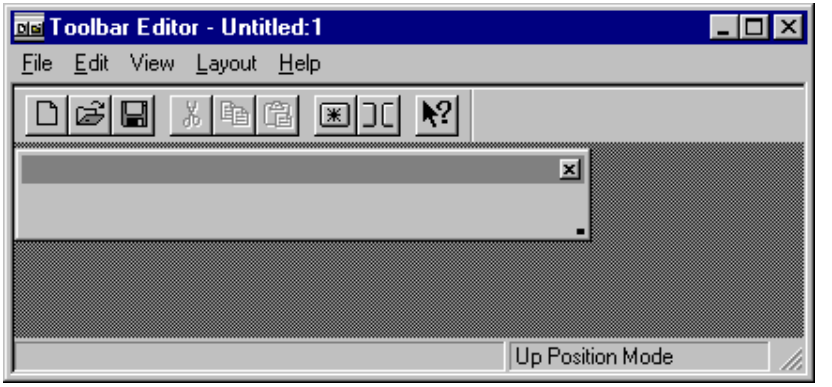
Creating and Editing Toolbars

To create or edit a toolbar, follow these steps:

1. With a session open, click Settings from the Options menu.
2. From the Categories list box, click Toolbars.
3. Do one of the following:

To do this	Do this
Create a toolbar	Click New.
Edit an existing toolbar	Double-click the name of the toolbar, or click the toolbar and click Edit.

When you create or edit a toolbar, the Toolbar Editor opens, displaying a window similar to the one shown below:



For information about using the Toolbar Editor, refer to the online Help.

HotSpots

A HotSpot is a portion of the session window that, when you double-click it using the left mouse button, performs any of the following functions:

- Sends keystrokes
- Runs a macro
- Runs an application
- Loads a scheme (such as a particular combination of colors)
- Performs any function that can be performed using Accessory Manager's menus

Text HotSpots

Text HotSpots are HotSpots that are associated with any single character or group of characters, such as the letter *x* or the word *Enter*. For example, if you define the word *Enter* as a text HotSpot, that word will be a HotSpot on every host screen in which that word appears. Whenever you double-click the word *Enter* using the left mouse button, the action associated with that HotSpot will be performed.

When you define a text HotSpot, you can specify whether all matching characters should be HotSpots, or only matching characters that occur in a specific column or row. You can also specify whether a text HotSpot is case-sensitive, preceded or followed by a space, or automatically invoked whenever it appears on the screen. (If a HotSpot is automatically invoked, you do not have to double-click it to make it perform its action; it performs the action as soon as it appears on the screen.)

Region HotSpots

Region HotSpots are rectangular areas of the screen that might or might not contain text. When you enlarge or reduce the size of the session window, the HotSpot enlarges or reduces proportionally. However, since HotSpots are in fixed locations, if Autosize Window is cleared on the Font tab you might not be able to access certain HotSpots when you resize the session window.

Region HotSpots remain in the same position and perform the same functions no matter what display appears on the screen. For example, if you configure HotSpots to perform certain functions on

a particular host screen, they will always perform that function, even if the host screen changes.

HotSpot Appearance

When HotSpots are enabled, you can make either type visible or invisible. For example, you might make text HotSpots visible, but region HotSpots invisible. Even when a HotSpot is invisible, the mouse pointer turns into an up arrow when it is over a HotSpot.

Visible text HotSpots can appear on the screen in three ways:

- Filled rectangle
- Outline rectangle
- Recessed panel

Visible region HotSpots can appear as outline rectangles or recessed panels.

Creating a HotSpot

To create a HotSpot, follow these steps:

1. With a session open, click Settings from the Options menu.
2. From the Categories list box, click HotSpots.
3. Click the Assignments tab.
4. Click Add.
5. Complete the Add HotSpot dialog box.

   For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

How HotSpots Work

HotSpots take precedence over any other left mouse button double-click functions. For example, if you configure the left mouse button double-click to select a word, enable HotSpots, and then double-click a word that is a HotSpot, Accessory Manager performs the action associated with the HotSpot rather than selecting the word.

Normally, HotSpots are saved as part of the session profile and can be used whenever that session is open. However, you can also save one or more HotSpots as a scheme that can be invoked by any session or associated with a particular host screen.

If you no longer want to use one or more HotSpots, you can remove them from the session profile or scheme. However, if the HotSpot is saved in the session profile, it remains there until you save the session again without the HotSpots.

CASL Macros

A macro is a series of instructions for performing specified tasks. These instructions are written using the Common Accessory Script Language (CASL™).

Using macros, you can do any of the following:

- Perform keystroke sequences
- Run another PC application
- Perform almost any function that can be performed using Accessory Manager, such as loading a QuickPad
- Create dialog boxes so that you can request user input

You can also use macros to perform traditional programming tasks, such as the following:

- Manage variables and constants
- Manipulate or set date and time values
- Perform mathematical calculations
- Manipulate strings

Options for Running Macros

You can run macros at any of the following times:

- When you start Accessory Manager (application start- macro)
- When you open a session (session start-up macro)
- When you click CASL Macro from the Tools menu, click the desired macro, and click Run
- When you click a toolbar or QuickPad button, press a key, or double-click a HotSpot that has been configured to run a macro
- When the left mouse double-click has been configured to run a macro with the same name as the word under the mouse pointer
- When you click Run from the CASL Macro Editor's Macro menu

Creating a CASL Macro

You can create a CASL macro in two ways:

- Learn Mode—you perform the actions that you want to include in the macro, and Accessory Manager records those actions in a CASL macro file, which you can then edit if needed
- CASL Macro Editor—you open the CASL Macro Editor and write the macro using the CASL script language

Using Learn Mode

To create a CASL macro using Learn Mode, follow these steps:

1. With a session open, click Learn CASL Script from the Tools menu.

   The CASL Macro Editor starts in a minimized state.

2. Perform the tasks that you want to include in the macro.

3. When you have finished, click Stop CASL Learn from the Tools menu.

4. When you are prompted about saving the CASL macro, do one of the following:

To do this	Do this
Save the CASL macro	Click Yes, type a name for the macro in the File Name text box (you do not have to include a file extension), and click Save on the Save As dialog box. The CASL Macro Editor closes automatically.
Not save the CASL macro	Click No. The CASL Macro Editor closes automatically.

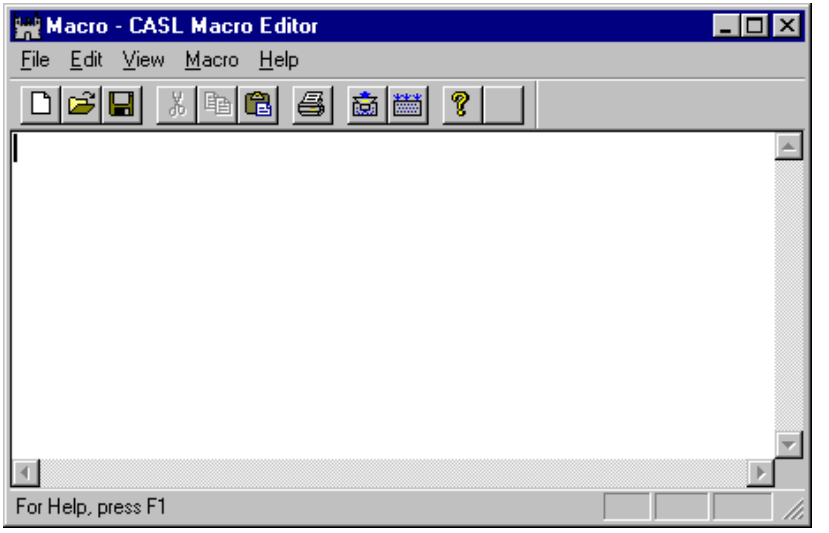
If you need to edit the CASL macro, you can do so using the CASL Macro Editor. Refer to the online Help for detailed information.

Using the CASL Macro Editor

To create a CASL macro using the CASL Macro Editor, follow these steps:

1. With a session open, click CASL Macro from the Tools menu.
2. Click New.

   The CASL Macro Editor starts, displaying a window similar to the one shown below:



For information about using this editor, refer to the online Help.

For information about the CASL script language, refer to the *CASL Script Language Guide*.

Host Screen Recordings

You can record a series of host screens simply by using the procedures you would normally use to navigate through a host application.

Recording host screens offers a number of advantages:

- You can go to a recorded host screen simply by clicking the name of the screen from a list of recorded screens. You no longer have to navigate through the host application; Accessory Manager does it for you.
- If you specify that a recorded host screen is a bookmark, you can go directly to that host screen by clicking Go To from the Tools menu and then clicking the name of the screen from the submenu.
- If you create a bookmark file, you can go directly to a recorded host screen host screen by double-clicking the bookmark file in My Computer or File Manager. You can also create an icon on your desktop for that bookmark file. Double-clicking the icon starts Accessory Manager, opens the appropriate session, and navigates to that host screen automatically.
- You can associate a color scheme, HotSpot scheme, macro, QuickPad, or toolbar with a specific host screen or group of host screens. (If you purchased HiBrow, you can also associate a URL with a host screen.) Any time you access that host screen, the associated item is invoked automatically (for example, the colors are applied, the macro starts, the QuickPad appears, etc.). This occurs whether you access the host screen via the Go To menu item or the way you normally would.
- You can copy data from a recorded host screen and paste it into another document, such as an Excel spreadsheet, thus creating a dynamic link between the spreadsheet and the host application. The next time you open the spreadsheet, it automatically starts Accessory Manager, opens the appropriate session, navigates to the correct host screen, and updates the data in the spreadsheet. Using this technique, you can have a single spreadsheet retrieve data from multiple host screens, multiple host applications, or even multiple hosts. Refer to "Object Linking and Embedding (OLE)" on page 43 for more information.

Recording host screens works best with host applications that handle data in large blocks. These applications typically display data as forms on the screen. Unisys and IBM host applications typically operate in this way. However, Demand sessions and VT™ terminal emulation sessions do not. This might cause problems when you try to access the recorded host screen.

How Recording Host Screens Works

When you record host screens, Accessory Manager waits 6 to 12 seconds after you display each screen before actually recording it. This ensures that all the data buffers have been received from the host. (The amount of time varies for each emulator, and you can modify this delay on the Settings dialog box. For more information, refer to "Specifying the Recording Delay" on page 34.)

Once the delay has elapsed, Accessory Manager decides which words or phrases to use to identify the screen. (These words or phrases are called identification fields.) Normally, three protected fields at the top of the screen and three at the bottom are used, but if six protected fields are not available, then Accessory Manager uses fewer, preferably protected fields.

As you move from one host screen to another, Accessory Manager records your keystrokes as navigation paths. These navigation paths include all the data that you type to move from one screen to another, including user IDs and passwords. However, once you complete the recording, you can edit it to substitute prompts for this data, thereby ensuring that host applications remain secure.

Whenever a new screen appears, the process of waiting for the delay to elapse and determining identification fields begins again.

Once a host screen has been recorded, the name of that host screen appears in the status bar each time that screen appears. This occurs whether you access the host screen using the Go To menu item or the way you normally would.

When you use the Go To menu item to go to a recorded host screen, Accessory Manager determines the best navigation path to use from the current location and performs the necessary keystrokes, verifying as it goes that each screen that appears is what was expected.

Bookmarks and Bookmark Files

When you record host screens, you can specify that certain screens should be bookmarks. A bookmark is simply a host screen that you want to access directly from the Go To menu.

You can create a bookmark in two ways:

- As you record host screens, click  on the control bar. The currently displayed screen becomes a bookmark. (This button remains in the down position when the host screen is a bookmark.)
- You can select which screens to use as bookmarks on the Page Settings dialog box.

Specifying that certain screens are bookmarks makes it easier to access those screens. When you point to Go To in the Tools menu, the submenu displays a list of up to 50 bookmarks. In addition, when you click More from the submenu, you can specify whether you want the Bookmarks/Pages dialog box to display a list of all the recorded host screens or only the bookmarks. Viewing only the bookmarks makes the list more manageable.

When you create bookmarks, you can also create bookmark (.BKM) files. A bookmark file contains instructions to start Accessory Manager, open the appropriate session, and navigate to a specific bookmark automatically. You can control whether a bookmark file is created automatically by selecting or clearing Automatically Create Bookmark Files on the Global Preferences dialog box.

Using bookmark files, you can go directly to a recorded host screen by double-clicking the bookmark file in My Computer or File Manager. You can also create an icon on your desktop for a bookmark file and double-click the icon to access the bookmark.

Specifying the Recording Delay

The default amount of time that Accessory Manager waits while recording a host screen varies, depending on which emulator you're using. However, you might need to modify this default, depending on depending on the speed of your PC and the mechanism that you use to communicate with the host. For example, it takes less time to receive all the data from the host over a TCP/IP connection than a Poll/Select or modem connection.

To modify the recording delay, follow these steps:

1. Open a session.
2. From the Options menu, click Settings.
3. From the Categories list box, click Navigation.
4. Move the slider to specify the number of seconds that the screen must be stable during host screen recording.

   The following are recommended values for each emulator:

Emulator	Number of Seconds
InterCom, PEP, and ALC	10
3270 emulator	6
5250 emulator	8
VT emulator	12

If you specify too few seconds, Accessory Manager might not have sufficient time to record the host screen, and you might experience problems when you try to access the recorded host screen. If you specify too many seconds, the process of recording host screen might be unnecessarily long. You might have to adjust this setting until you find the optimum speed for your situation.

Recording Host Screens

To record host screens, follow these steps:

1. Open a session and connect to a host.

   Refer to the online Help for instructions on these procedures.

2. From the Tools menu, click Record Pages.

   A check mark appears next to this menu item when recording is occurring.

   > **Note:** It is recommended that you begin your recording with the logon screen and that you end the recording on the same screen that you started from. This ensures that you will be able to get to any recorded screen in the sequence.

   A control bar at the bottom of the application window displays Stop, Pause, and Add Bookmark buttons, as well as a text box with the name of the host screen. (By default, this is Page001, Page002, etc. If Accessory Manager recognizes the current screen as one that has already been recorded, the name associated with that screen appears in this text box.)

   You can move the control bar to the top of the application window or make it a free-floating window.

3. In the text box in the control bar, type the name to use to identify this screen. (If desired, you can omit this step and rename the screen later using the Page Settings dialog box.)

   It takes several seconds for the screen name to appear on the control bar. (To modify this delay, refer to "Specifying the Recording Delay" on page 34.) Wait until the name appears before changing it or performing any other action.

4. To specify that the displayed host screen should be a bookmark, click  on the control bar. (If desired, you can omit this step and specify which screens should be bookmarks later using the Page Settings dialog box.)

   If you do create a bookmark and Automatically Create Bookmark Files is selected on the Global Preferences dialog box, a bookmark file is created automatically.

5 Use your usual procedures for navigating through the host application, repeating steps 3 and 4 for each host screen.

> **Note:** When recording screens, be sure to wait until the screen name appears in the control bar before pressing keys to access another screen. Taking any action while the first screen is still being recorded will cause problems with the recording.
>
> The recording will include all the data that you type to move from one screen to another, including user IDs and passwords. However, once the recording is completed, you can edit it to substitute prompts for this data, thereby ensuring that host applications remain secure.
>
> If you need to pause the recording for any reason (for example, to test what the next screen will be before proceeding), click  on the control bar. However, be very careful when using this feature. If you pause on one host screen and then resume the recording on another, there will be navigation gaps in the recording, and you will have problems accessing the recorded host screen.

6 When you have navigated through all the host screens that you want to record, click Record Pages from the Tools menu.

The check mark next to this menu item disappears when recording has stopped, and the control bar disappears.

Accessing a Recorded Host Screen

To access a recorded host screen, follow these steps:

1 Open a session and connect to a host.

Refer to the online Help for instructions on these procedures.

2 Click Tools, point to Go To, and do one of the following:

To do this	Do this
Access a bookmark that appears in the submenu	Click the name of the bookmark in the submenu.
Access a bookmark that does not appear in the submenu, or access a recorded host screen that is not a bookmark	Click More. On the Bookmarks/Pages dialog box, click View All Pages (to see a list of all recorded host screens) or View Bookmarks (to see a list of only bookmarks). Then double-click the host screen that you want to access. **Note:** Click  to keep the Bookmarks/Pages dialog box visible as you access various host screens. Click  to access the Page Settings dialog box. Using this dialog box, you can rename host screens; specify which screens should be bookmarks; assign settings (such as QuickPads, toolbars, HotSpots, macros, and schemes) to host screens; and perform other related tasks.

Accessing a Bookmark Using a Bookmark File

Use any of these procedures:

- Click Open Session from the File menu, click Bookmark Files (*.BKM) from the Files Of Type list box, double-click the Bookmarks folder, and then double-click the desired bookmark file.
- Right-click Accessory Manager's application window, click Open Session from the pop-up menu, click Bookmark Files (*.BKM) from the Files Of Type list box, double-click the Bookmarks folder, and then double-click the desired bookmark file.
- Using My Computer or File Manager, go to the ACCMGR32\BOOKMARKS folder in your INFOConnect folder and double-click the desired bookmark file.
- If you're using Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, create a shortcut for the bookmark file on the desktop and double-click the shortcut. (Refer to your Windows documentation for information on this procedure.)
- If you're using Windows NT 3.51, create a program icon for the bookmark file in one of your program groups and double-click the program icon. (Refer to your Windows documentation for information on this procedure.)

The default name for each bookmark file is the recorded host screen name plus the session name, followed by the .BKM extension. For example, if you created a bookmark for a screen named Main Menu using SESSION1.ADP, the bookmark file name would be MAIN MENU_SESSION1.BKM.

Modifying Host Screen Recordings

Once you have recorded host screens, you can click Page Settings from the Tools menu and perform the following tasks:

- Rename the host screen (for example, from Page001 to Logon Screen, from Page002 to Main Menu, etc.)
- Create groups of host screens that you want to handle in a similar way. For example, if you want a particular group of host screens to use a specific color scheme, you can put those host screens together in a group and apply the color scheme to the group, rather than applying it to each host screen one at a time.
- Associate a color scheme, HotSpot scheme, macro, QuickPad, or toolbar with a specific host screen or group of host screens.
- Specify which host screens to use as bookmarks. For example, you might record ten host screens, but only be interested in navigating to the last one. When you specify that the last screen is a bookmark, only that screen appears in the submenu when you point to Go To from the Tools menu.
- Perform advanced functions, such as customizing how the host screen is accessed or identified.

  For example, while recording host screens, you might have typed a password to access a particular host application. To ensure the security of the host application, you can edit the recording and insert a prompt for the password rather than the actual password itself.

  You can also change how the host screen is identified. For example, when Accessory Manager records the fields used to identify the screen, it might include data that changes, such as the time or date. When you next try to access this screen, since the time or date will have changed, Accessory Manager will respond as if the screens do not match properly, and an error will occur. To correct this, you can manually determine which fields should be used to identify each screen. For more information, refer to the online Help.

Copying Host Screen Recordings

Host screen recordings are saved on a per-session basis in two files (.QPR and .ENV) whose names match that of the session. For example, if the session name is SESSION1.ADP, then the recording is saved in SESSION1.QPR and SESSION1.ENV. (If you have not modified the recording in any way, only a .QPR file exists.)

To make the recording available for other sessions, you can copy the .QPR and .ENV files using the appropriate session names (for example, copy SESSION1.QPR and SESSION1.ENV to SESSION2.QPR and SESSION2.ENV for use with SESSION2.ADP).

If you're using file names that are longer than eight characters, be sure to copy the files using My Computer or File Manager rather than the DOS COPY command. In addition, if the recording includes any user IDs or passwords, you might want to edit the recording to substitute prompts for actual data if you plan to share the recording among multiple users.

Internet Support

With Accessory Manager, you can interact with the Internet in two ways:

- ActiveTerm—you can open a session as a terminal plug-in within any Internet browser that can host an ActiveX document, such as Internet Explorer.

  ActiveTerm is useful if you prefer to use a browser as your primary application (for example, when you're working with a corporate intranet) and you only occasionally need access to host data.

  > **Note:** Netscape Navigator does not currently support this feature.

- INFOConnect Host Internet Browser (HiBrow)—you can open a URL within Accessory Manager.

  HiBrow is useful if you want to integrate Internet sites or other HTML pages into Accessory Manager. For example, you can link a recorded host screen in an Intercom session to a URL so that, when you display that host screen, a HiBrow session opens and displays that URL. Using this technique, you can display context-sensitive online Help for specific host screens, graphics that host applications don't support, or other information that would otherwise not be accessible.

ActiveTerm is included as a feature of Accessory Manager and is described below; HiBrow is purchased separately and is described in Chapter 7, "INFOConnect Host Internet Browser (HiBrow)."

ActiveTerm

Using ActiveTerm, you can open a session as a terminal plug-in within any Internet browser that can host an ActiveX document, such as Internet Explorer.

When you open a session within a browser, most of the browser's menu items remain the same. However, some functions (such as Find in the Edit menu) do not apply to Accessory Manager sessions, and these items are dimmed. Accessory Manager's Edit and View menus replace the browser's Edit and View menus. Several Accessory Manager menus (such as Tools, Session, and Options) are also added to the browser's menu bar. However, the browser's File menu remains intact, as do any other menus. (You

can access some of the functions of Accessory Manager's File menu using the default toolbar. All other File menu functions can be accessed by mapping these functions to a toolbar, keyboard map, QuickPad, or HotSpot. However, opening and saving layout files does not work within a browser.)

The browser's toolbar remains on the application window, and the emulator's toolbar also appears above the session window. You can also click the emulator's toolbar and move it anywhere on your desktop.

You can use the browser's mechanisms for browsing forward and backward, switching between the session and other URLs. You can also open multiple sessions within the browser (such as an InterCom and a PEP session, or two InterCom sessions) and switch between them.

Opening an ActiveTerm Session

To open a session within another application, follow these steps:

1. Run the application that you want to use to open the session.

   You can open a session within any application that can host an ActiveX document, such as Internet Explorer or any Microsoft Office application.

2. From the File menu, click Open.

3. Type the file name of the session that you want to open within the browser. Be sure to include the drive and directory. For example, you might type C:\INFOCN32\ACCMGR32\INT1_1.ADP.

   You can also click Browse and select the desired file. If you do this, be sure to click All Files from the Files Of Type list box, or type *.ADP in the File Name text box and click OK. This ensures that .ADP files appear.

   You can open session (.ADP) files, but not layout (.AWW) files.

   When you click OK on the Open dialog box, the specified session opens within the application window.

Object Linking and Embedding (OLE)

Through OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) technology, Accessory Manager integrates host applications with PC applications, such as Excel, Word, and any other application that supports OLE linking.

Data from multiple host applications or even multiple hosts can be brought together in a single spreadsheet or document, providing consolidated access to information from diverse locations. In addition, this data can change dynamically. As the data is updated on the host, it can be automatically updated in the PC application.

For example, a bank might have information on savings and checking accounts in one host application, and mortgages in another. However, the loan processor might want to see all of this information in one place and perform calculations on the data. This can be done simply by copying the desired data from the terminal emulation screens and pasting it into a single Excel spreadsheet.

This procedure does not paste the specific host data into the Excel cell, but rather pastes a formula necessary to retrieve the data. Whenever you open the spreadsheet, this formula specifies which session to open, which host screen to navigate to, and which data to display in the Excel cell. Whenever the data is updated on the host—for example, when the balance in the savings account increases—the corresponding cell in the Excel spreadsheet is also updated. Once the links are set up, all you have to do to subsequently access the host data is simply open the Excel spreadsheet.

For OLE linking to work, you must record the host screens that you navigate through to get to the screen that you want to link with the PC application. It is recommended that you not load any settings (such as QuickPads) for the screens that you want to link to PC applications. In addition, when you open a PC application that contains an OLE link, you cannot run Accessory Manager and open the same session for other emulation tasks.

Linking Applications

To link host data with another application (such as Excel), follow these steps:

1. With a session open and a host connection established, navigate to the host screen that contains the data that you want to link.

   This screen must be a recorded screen. For instructions on recording host screens, refer to "Recording Host Screens" on page 35.

2. Open the spreadsheet or document that you want to link with the host data.

3. Select the host data that you want to link with the PC application and click Copy from the Edit menu.

4. In the PC application, select the location where you want the host data to appear and click Paste Special from the Edit menu.

5. On the Paste Special dialog box, click Paste Link.

6. Click OK.

   The host data appears in the PC application, along with a formula that indicates how to retrieve the data the next time you open this spreadsheet or document.

   The data will also be updated dynamically as it changes in the host application.

INFOConnect Database Editor and Utilities

3

In This Chapter

This chapter includes the following headings:

About the INFOConnect Database Editor 46

Standalone Installations of the Database Editor 47

Shared and Multi-User Installations of the Database Editor . . 48

Database Editor Security 51

Export/Import Utility 53

Copy ICS Database Utility 55

About the INFOConnect Database Editor

The INFOConnect Database Editor is installed when you install any of Attachmate's INFOConnect emulators (such as InterCom, PEP, or ALC).

Using the Database Editor, you can view the contents of your INFOConnect database and add, modify, or delete the paths and path-related information. (If you have 16-bit transports, the Database Editor can display the contents of both your 16-bit database and your 32-bit database simultaneously.)

The Database Editor can be used not only with Attachmate's transports, but also any INFOConnect-compatible library, including those included with INFOConnect Connectivity Services (such as TELNET) and any custom or third-party libraries developed by other vendors.

Starting the Database Editor

You can start the Database Editor in several ways:

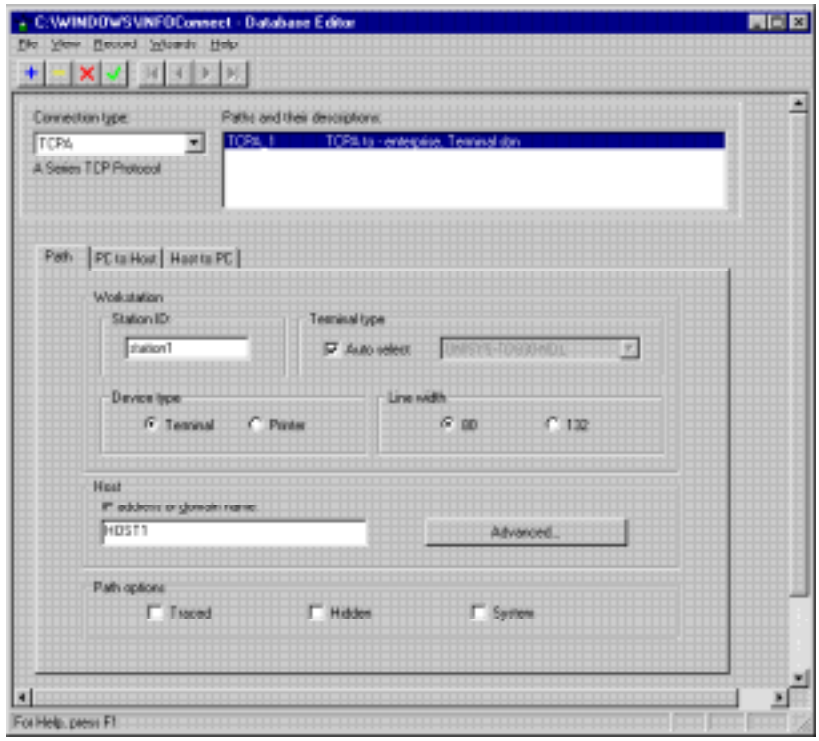
- If you're using Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, click the Start button, point to Programs, point to INFOConnect, and click Database Editor. If you're using Windows NT 3.51, double-click Database Editor in the INFOConnect program group.
- If you run Accessory Manager and open a session that does not have a path specified in its configuration, the Select INFOConnect Path dialog box appears. This dialog box includes an Edit button. When you click Edit, Accessory Manager runs the Database Editor.
- If you run Accessory Manager and configure the connection settings for the session, the Settings - Connection dialog box appears. This dialog box also includes an Edit button that runs the Database Editor.

> **Note:** In a shared or multi-user installation, the Database Editor does not appear in the Start menu or INFOConnect program group for users who run NETSETUP or USRSETUP, and the Edit button is dimmed on the Select INFOConnect Path and Settings - Connection dialog boxes. For more information, refer to "Shared and Multi-User Installations" on page 51.

Standalone Installations of the Database Editor

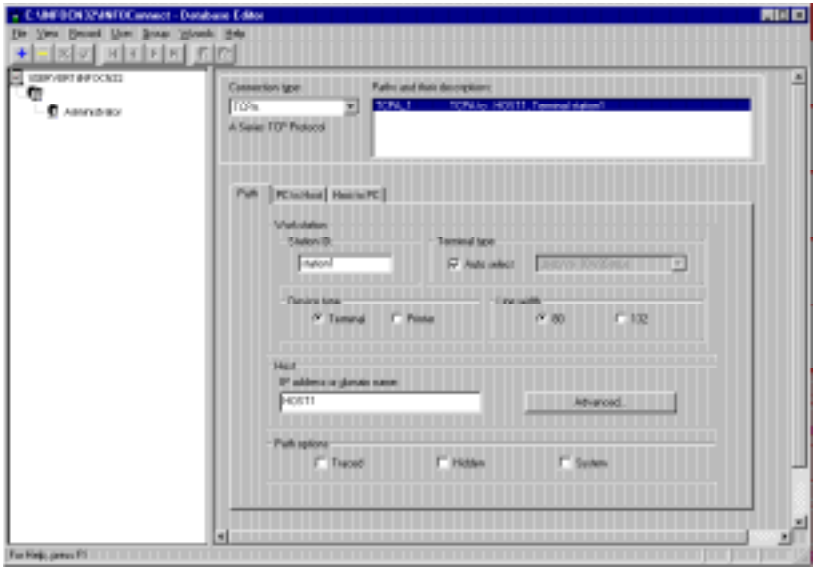
In a standalone installation, the top portion of the Database Editor application window displays a list of installed transports (Connection Type) and a list of paths that use that transport. The lower portion of the window displays configuration information for the selected path.

The appearance of the lower portion of the application window changes, depending on which item is selected from the Connection Type list box. The following figure shows the appearance of the window for an A Series TCP/IP path.



Shared and Multi-User Installations of the Database Editor

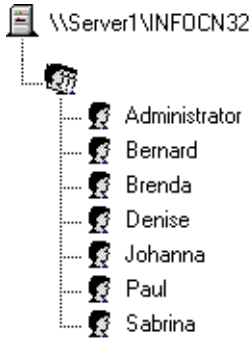
In a shared or multi-user installation, the left half of the Database Editor application window displays a tree view of the users who share the INFOConnect database. If you have two databases (one for 16-bit transports and one for 32-bit transports), both appear in the application window as separate trees. If you have only one database, only one tree appears.



Initially, as shown in the preceding figure, each tree displays an icon for the database (such as \\SERVER1\INFOCN32 or \\SERVER1\INFOCN16), one unnamed group, and one user (the person who installed the products). This user is the administrator.

Eventually, the tree will include an icon for each user who will be running the shared products (as shown in the following figure). You can add users to the tree manually, or you can wait until each user runs NETSETUP or USRSETUP. When a user runs NETSETUP or USRSETUP, that user is automatically added to the tree. (You must restart the Database Editor in order to see the

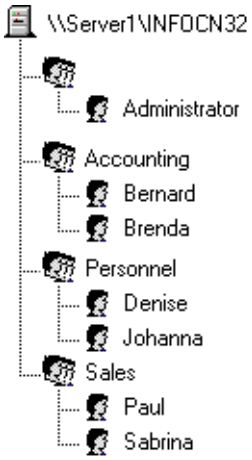
additions to the tree.) If you have two databases—and therefore two trees—the user is added to each one.



Note: If you don't know a user's Windows or network logon name, do not add that user to the tree manually. If you add a user manually and the name you use differs from the user's Windows or network user name, you will have duplicate icons on the tree (the one you added manually and the one placed on the tree by NETSETUP or USRSETUP), and any paths you create for the incorrect name will not be available to the user.

Once your tree contains users, you can create groups and arrange the users in various groups. For example, you can create groups that reflect your company's organization hierarchy (such as Accounting, Personnel, and Sales) or groups that reflect various network protocols (such as TCP/IP and Uniscope). All groups are

listed alphabetically on the tree, and all users are listed alphabetically within each group.



Levels of Paths

In a shared or multi-user installation, you can create INFOConnect paths on three different levels:

- Database level (these paths are available to all users on the tree)
- Group level (these paths are available to all users in the specified group)
- User level (these paths are available only to the specified user)

When a user opens a terminal emulation session that is not configured to use a specific path, the Select INFOConnect Path dialog box appears, displaying the database-level, group-level, and user-level paths available to the user.

For example, in the preceding figure, Bernard would see a list of the paths created for him, the paths created for the Accounting group, and the paths created for the \\SERVER1\INFOCN32 database.

> **Note:** If you create terminal emulation sessions for users, do not configure the session to automatically use a database-level or group-level path, since these paths might be in use by other users. You should configure the session to use only user-level paths.

Database Editor Security

The Database Editor offers two levels of security:

- Administrator
- User

Each level has a separate login procedure and a separate password. (By default, there are no passwords.)

The only difference between administrator-level security and user-level security is that only the administrator can change the administrator password, and only the user can change the user password. Whether you log in as an administrator or a user, you have full access to all Database Editor functions.

If you change the administrator or user password in the Database Editor, the corresponding change is also made in the INFOConnect Manager. Likewise, if you change the administrator or user password in INFOConnect Manager, the corresponding change is also made in the Database Editor.

Standalone Installations

In a standalone installation, when you run the Database Editor, you are automatically logged in as a user.

If you add a user password, you are prompted for it when you run the Database Editor. You are prompted for an administrator password only when you try to log in as an administrator.

Shared and Multi-User Installations

In a shared or multi-user installation, the person who installed the products is automatically logged in as an administrator.

If you add an administrator password, you are prompted for it when you run the Database Editor. You are prompted for a user password only when you try to log in as a user.

Users who run NETSETUP or USRSETUP cannot access the Database Editor from the Start menu or INFOConnect program group, nor can they can access it by clicking Edit on the Select INFOConnect Path or Settings - Connection dialog boxes. However, unless prevented by restrictions in the operating system, they can go to the ACCMGR32 folder and double-click DBED32.EXE. If no passwords have been added, the application window is blank, and the users cannot log in as either a user or an

administrator. To provide users with access to Database Editor functions, the person who installed the products must add either an administrator or user password and provide the user with both the correct user name and password.

To ensure the security of the INFOConnect database, it is strongly recommended that you add both an administrator and user password.

Users who run NETSETUP or USRSETUP also cannot run the Add Path Wizard from within Accessory Manager. They must run the Database Editor and log in as an administrator or a user in order to run the Add Path Wizard from within the Database Editor.

In a shared or multi-user installation, when you are prompted for a password, you are also prompted for a user name. The user name and password must match in order to gain access. The administrator password is associated only with the administrator's user name. The user password is associated with only one user name. For example, if the person who installed the products has a Windows logon name of ABC, and the administrator password is ADMIN, to log on as the administrator you must type both ABC and ADMIN at the prompt. If the user password is assigned to user DEF, and the user password is USER, to log on as a user you must type both DEF and USER at the prompt. Anyone logged on to the PC can log in as either an administrator or a user, as long as the user name and password match.

Export/Import Utility

The INFOConnect CD includes a UTILITY folder that contains the Export/Import Utility. Using this utility, you can export data from any INFOConnect database into an .INI or .CSV file, as well as import data from an .INI or .CSV file into an INFOConnect database. You can also create a detail file that provides information about each field in the .INI or .CSV file (such as the maximum number of bytes allowed in each field).

You can use this utility to perform a number of tasks:

- Export path data from a 16-bit database (INFOCONN.CFG) and import it into a 32-bit database (IC32.CFG)
- Create a backup copy of your INFOConnect database so that you can easily restore it
- Create and edit INFOConnect paths in an .INI or .CSV file that you can subsequently import into an INFOConnect database
- Export path data from multiple INFOConnect databases and then import the data into a single master database
- Modify the organization of groups and users in the tree in the shared version of the INFOConnect Database Editor

For detailed information about this utility, refer to its online Help.

Note: If you installed only 32-bit transports on the PC running this utility, you can export and import data for 32-bit databases only. Likewise, if you installed only 16-bit transports on the PC running this utility, you can export and import data for 16-bit databases only. To export or import data for both 32-bit and 16-bit databases, you must install at least one 32-bit transport and one 16-bit transport on the PC running this utility.

In addition, to import data into an INFOConnect database, the library for which you are importing data must already be installed in the destination database. For example, to import 16-bit TCP-A paths into a 32-bit INFOConnect database, the 32-bit INFOConnect A Series TCP/IP Transport must already be installed.

Running the Export/Import Utility

Before you can run the Export/Import Utility, you must install at least one INFOConnect product. Once you have done this, you can run this utility from the INFOConnect CD or from a PC using the procedures described below.

Running from the CD

To run the Export/Import Utility from the CD, follow these steps:

1. Hold down the Shift key and insert the CD into a CD-ROM drive.
2. Using My Computer or File Manager, go to the 32\UTILITY folder on the CD (for example, D:\32\UTILITY).
3. Double-click EXPIMP32.EXE.

Running from a PC Hard Disk

To run the Export/Import Utility from your PC hard disk, follow these steps:

1. Hold down the Shift key and insert the CD into a CD-ROM drive.
2. Using My Computer or File Manager, go to the 32\UTILITY folder on the CD (for example, D:\32\UTILITY).
3. Copy the following files from the CD to a folder on the PC:
   - EXPIMP32.CNT
   - EXPIMP32.EXE
   - EXPIMP32.FTS
   - EXPIMP32.HLP
   - ATMTHK16.DLL
   - ATMTHK32.DLL
4. Go to the folder where you copied these files.
5. Double-click EXPIMP32.EXE.

Copy ICS Database Utility

Using the Copy ICS Database Utility, you can create a copy of an INFOConnect database that is identical to the original database except for the name of the location of the executable files. This can be helpful if you share your INFOConnect products on multiple file servers and want a copy of the same database on each server, with the only difference being the name of the server where the executable files are located.

You can use this utility in conjunction with the Export/Import Utility to help install your INFOConnect products throughout a large network. For example, once you install the products on one file server, you can use the Copy ICS Database Utility to create multiple databases that include only information about the products that have been installed. Then you can use the Export/Import Utility to add appropriate path information to each of the databases. In this way, an administrator in one central location can create databases for multiple file servers.

> **Note:** For the Copy ICS Database Utility to work properly, each INFOConnect library registered in the database must exist in the location that you want to specify for the executable files. For example, if you want to change the location of the executable files from \\Server1\INFOCN32 to G:\INFOCN32, G:\INFOCN32 must be a mapped directory on the PC running this utility, and it must contain all of the libraries registered in the INFOConnect database.
>
> To determine the names of the registered libraries, run the INFOConnect Manager, click Libraries from the Install menu, click a library, and then click Examine. The Filename field indicates the name of the file. For example, the file name for the Local library is ICLCL32.DLL.

For detailed information about this utility, refer to its online Help.

Running the Copy ICS Database Utility

Before you can run the Copy ICS Database Utility, you must install at least one INFOConnect product. Once you have done this, you can run this utility from the INFOConnect CD or from your PC using the procedures described below.

Running from the CD

To run the Copy ICS Database Utility from the CD, follow these steps:

1. Hold down the Shift key and insert the CD into a CD-ROM drive.
2. Using My Computer or File Manager, go to the 32\UTILITY folder on the CD (for example, D:\32\UTILITY).
3. Double-click COPICS32.EXE.

Running from a PC Hard Disk

To run the Copy ICS Database Utility from your PD hard disk, follow these steps:

1. Hold down the Shift key and insert the CD into a CD-ROM drive.
2. Using My Computer or File Manager, go to the 32\UTILITY folder on the CD (for example, D:\32\UTILITY).
3. Copy the following files from the CD to a folder on the PC:
   - COPICS32.CNT
   - COPICS32.EXE
   - COPICS32.FTS
   - COPICS32.HLP
   - ATMTHK16.DLL
   - ATMTHK32.DLL
4. Go to the folder on the PC where you copied the files.
5. Double-click COPICS32.EXE.

INFOConnect InterCom

4

In This Chapter

This chapter includes the following headings:

About InterCom 58

InterCom Keyboard Maps 59

InterCom Default Keystrokes 60

T27.EKM Keystrokes 63

HSW.EKM Keystrokes 66

InterCom Control Mode Keystrokes 70

InterCom QuickPads 72

InterCom File Transfer Protocols 73

InterCom Print Services 75

About InterCom

INFOConnect InterCom for Windows 95 and Windows NT is a terminal emulation program that makes your PC operate like a Unisys T 27 terminal. When you run InterCom, your PC can communicate with a Unisys A Series host.

InterCom runs within Accessory Manager. The relationship between the two is similar to the relationship between a document and a word processor. When you run a word processor, you have a single application window, and no matter which document you open, there are functions that are common to all the documents. Likewise, when you run Accessory Manager, you have a single application window, and no matter which terminal emulation session you open, there are functions that are common to all the emulators.

Just as a word processor can open multiple documents at once, Accessory Manager can open multiple terminal emulation sessions at once. For example, using Accessory Manager, you can open one session using InterCom to connect to a Unisys A Series host, then open a second session using PEP to connect to a Unisys 1100/2200 Series host. Or you can open multiple sessions using one emulator, such as four sessions using InterCom.

InterCom also provides the following features:

- Default terminal keystrokes that let you perform T 27 functions
- Pre-defined keyboard maps
- Pre-defined QuickPads
- CANDE file transfer protocol

InterCom Keyboard Maps

With InterCom, you can use the default keystrokes to perform various terminal emulation tasks, or you can load one of two custom keyboard maps that are also provided. Each keyboard map associates T 27 functions with specific keys on the PC keyboard. You can select whichever one is most familiar and best suited to your needs.

By default, the T27.EKM keyboard map is automatically loaded for each new session.

This keyboard map	Contains keystroke definitions for users accustomed to these products
T27.EKM	T 27 terminals and previous releases of InterCom
HSW.EKM	Handshake and Handshake/Plus

The default keystrokes are listed in "InterCom Default Keystrokes" on page 60. The T27.EKM keystrokes are listed in "T27.EKM Keystrokes" on page 63. The HSW.EKM keystrokes are listed in "HSW.EKM Keystrokes" on page 66. In addition, InterCom's control mode keystrokes are listed in "InterCom Control Mode Keystrokes" on page 70.

InterCom Default Keystrokes

The following tables list InterCom's default keystrokes.

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key. For all keystrokes that involve the numeric keypad, Num Lock must be off.

> **Note:** If you're using a keyboard map that has defined these keystrokes to perform different functions, the functions associated with the keyboard map override the default functions described here.

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
BackSpace	Moves the cursor left (no characters are erased)	Backspace
Bound	Marks the end of text to be copied into the data-sharing buffer	Ctrl+b
CarriageReturn	Moves the cursor to the first column of the next line or the first column of the current line, depending on the session configuration	Enter
ClearPageCursorHome	Deletes all text on the page and moves the cursor home In forms mode, this keystroke deletes either text in unprotected fields or all text, depending on the session configuration. Subsequently, the cursor moves to the first unprotected field.	Shift+Home
ClearToEndOfLine	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the line In forms mode, this keystroke deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the field.	Ctrl+Delete
ClearToEndOfPage	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the page	Ctrl+Shift+Delete
Ctrl	Puts the session in control mode	Ctrl
CursorToEndOfLine	Moves the cursor to the last position on the line	Ctrl+End
CursorToEndOfPage	Moves the cursor to the last position on the page	End
CursorWordLeft	Moves the cursor to the first character of the previous word	Ctrl+Left Arrow
CursorWordRight	Moves the cursor to the first character of the next word	Ctrl+Right Arrow

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
DeleteFromLine	Deletes the character at the cursor location and shifts the remaining characters on the line to the left	Delete
DeleteLine	Deletes the line where the cursor is located	Ctrl+d
Down	Moves the cursor down	Down Arrow
F1 ... F10	Perform a host-defined function	Ctrl+1 ... Ctrl+0
Home	Moves the cursor home	Home
Ins	Toggles between overwrite mode and insert-in-line mode This keystroke might also insert a space at the cursor location, depending on the session configuration.	Insert
InsertLine	Inserts a line at the cursor location, moving all subsequent lines down and moving the cursor to the first column of the new line Any data that was on the last line of the page is lost.	Ctrl+i
Left	Moves the cursor left	Left Arrow
Local	Puts the session in local mode	/ on the numeric keypad
Mark	Marks the beginning of text to be copied into the data-sharing buffer	Ctrl+m
PageDown	Displays the next page If the last page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the first page.	Page Down
PageUp	Displays the previous page If the first page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the last page.	Page Up
PutETX	Inserts an end-of-text (ETX) character at the cursor location and moves the cursor home In insert-in-line or insert-in-page mode, characters after the ETX character shift to the right. In overwrite mode, the ETX character replaces any character at the cursor location.	Ctrl+Print Screen
Recall	Pastes text copied using Mark and Bound at the cursor location	Ctrl+r
Receive	Puts the session in receive mode	* on the numeric keypad
Right	Moves the cursor right	Right Arrow

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
ShiftF1 ... ShiftF10	Perform a host-defined function	Ctrl+Shift+1 ... Ctrl+Shift+0
Specify	Transmits the cursor location to the host This keystroke might also send the page number, depending on the session configuration. The session configuration also determines whether the data is sent in hexadecimal or ASCII format.	F5
Store	Copies text selected using Mark and Bound to the data-sharing buffer	Ctrl+s
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next tab stop or unprotected field	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to previous tab stop or unprotected field	Shift+Tab
Transmit	Transmits data to the host Depending on the session configuration, this keystroke sends the data from home to the cursor position or from home to the end of the page.	+ on the numeric keypad
TransmitLine	Transmits the data from the beginning of the line to the cursor location on the numeric keypad	- on the numeric keypad
Up	Moves the cursor up	Up Arrow
VertTabReverse	Moves the cursor to the previous vertical tab stop If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home. In forms mode, this keystroke moves the cursor to the previous unprotected field.	Print Screen

T27.EKM Keystrokes

The following table lists the keystrokes that you can use with the T 27 keyboard map (T27.EKM).

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key. For all keystrokes that involve the numeric keypad, Num Lock must be off.

Keystroke Name	Description	T27.EKM Keystroke
BackSpace	Moves the cursor left (no characters are erased)	Backspace
Bound	Marks the end of text to be copied into the data-sharing buffer	Ctrl+b
CarriageReturn	Moves the cursor to the first column of the next line or the first column of the current line, depending on the session configuration	Enter
ClearPageCursorHome	Deletes all text on the page and moves the cursor home In forms mode, this keystroke deletes either text in unprotected fields or all text, depending on the session configuration. Subsequently, the cursor moves to the first unprotected field.	Shift+Home
ClearToEndOfLine	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the line In forms mode, this keystroke deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the field.	Ctrl+Delete
ClearToEndOfPage	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the page	Ctrl+Shift+Delete
Ctrl	Puts the session in control mode	Ctrl
CursorToEndOfLine	Moves the cursor to the last position on the line	Ctrl+End
CursorToEndOfPage	Moves the cursor to the last position on the page	End
CursorWordLeft	Moves the cursor to the first character of the previous word	Ctrl+Left Arrow
CursorWordRight	Moves the cursor to the first character of the next word	Ctrl+Right Arrow
DeleteFromLine	Deletes the character at the cursor location and shifts the remaining characters on the line to the left	Delete
DeleteLine	Deletes the line where the cursor is located	Ctrl+d
Down	Moves the cursor down	Down Arrow

Keystroke Name	Description	T27.EKM Keystroke
F1 ... F10	Perform a host-defined function	Ctrl+1 ... Ctrl+0
Home	Moves the cursor home	Home
Ins	Toggles between overwrite mode and insert-in-line mode This keystroke might also insert a space at the cursor location, depending on the session configuration.	Insert
InsertLine	Inserts a line at the cursor location, moving all subsequent lines down and moving the cursor to the first column of the new line Any data that was on the last line of the page is lost.	Ctrl+i
Left	Moves the cursor left	Left Arrow
Local	Puts the session in local mode	F4 / on the numeric keypad
Mark	Marks the beginning of text to be copied into the data-sharing buffer	Ctrl+m
PageDown	Displays the next page If the last page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the first page.	Page Down
PageUp	Displays the previous page If the first page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the last page.	Page Up
PutETX	Inserts an end-of-text (ETX) character at the cursor location and moves the cursor home In insert-in-line or insert-in-page mode, characters after the ETX character shift to the right. In overwrite mode, the ETX character replaces any character at the cursor location.	Ctrl+Print Screen
Recall	Pastes text copied using Mark and Bound at the cursor location	Ctrl+r
Receive	Puts the session in receive mode	F3 * on the numeric keypad
Right	Moves the cursor right	Right Arrow
ShiftF1 ... ShiftF10	Perform a host-defined function	Ctrl+Shift+1 ... Ctrl+Shift+0

Keystroke Name	Description	T27.EKM Keystroke
Specify	Transmits the cursor location to the host This keystroke might also send the page number, depending on the session configuration. The session configuration also determines whether the data is sent in hexadecimal or ASCII format.	F5
Start/Stop Blind Key Programming	Starts or stops blind key programming If blind key programming is not in progress, this keystroke initiates it. If blind key programming is in progress, this keystroke ends it.	Ctrl+F12
Store	Copies text selected using Mark and Bound to the data-sharing buffer	Ctrl+s
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next tab stop or unprotected field	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to previous tab stop or unprotected field	Shift+Tab
ToggleTtyMode	Toggles between teletype mode and normal terminal emulation This is used primarily for Poll/Select connections using a modem.	Ctrl+t
Transmit	Transmits data to the host Depending on the session configuration, this keystroke sends the data from home to the cursor position or from home to the end of the page.	F2 + on the numeric keypad
TransmitLine	Transmits the data from the beginning of the line to the cursor location	Ctrl+F2 - on the numeric keypad
Up	Moves the cursor up	Up Arrow
VertTabReverse	Moves the cursor to the previous vertical tab stop If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home. In forms mode, this keystroke moves the cursor to the previous unprotected field.	Print Screen

HSW.EKM Keystrokes

The following table lists the keystrokes that you can use with the Handshake Windows keyboard map (HSW.EKM).

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key. For all keystrokes that involve the numeric keypad, Num Lock must be off.

Keystroke Name	Description	HSW.EKM Keystroke
BackSpace	Moves the cursor left (no characters are erased)	Backspace
CarriageReturn	Moves the cursor to the first column of the next line or the first column of the current line, depending on the session configuration	Enter
ClearPageCursorHome	Deletes all text on the page and moves the cursor home In forms mode, this keystroke deletes either text in unprotected fields or all text, depending on the session configuration. Subsequently, the cursor moves to the first unprotected field.	Shift+Home
ClearToEndOfLine	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the line. In forms mode, this keystroke deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the field.	F8 Ctrl+Delete
ClearToEndOfPage	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the page	Ctrl+Shift+Delete
Ctrl	Puts the session in control mode	Ctrl
Ctrl h **.**	Starts reverse video	Ctrl+n
Ctrl h /	Starts underlined video	Ctrl+o
Ctrl h **:**	Starts bright video	Ctrl+z
Ctrl h 8	Starts blinking video	Ctrl+x
Ctrl h 9	Starts secure video	Ctrl+y
Ctrl h <	Inserts a protected field delimiter	Ctrl+\
Ctrl h ?	Inserts a left-justified field delimiter	Ctrl+ -
Ctrl h =	Inserts a right-justified field delimiter	Ctrl+]
Ctrl h 7	End all highlights (reverse video, underlined video, bright video, blinking video, secure video)	Ctrl+w
Ctrl h >	Inserts an end field delimiter	Ctrl+6

Keystroke Name	Description	HSW.EKM Keystroke
CursorToEndOfLine	Moves the cursor to the last position on the line	Ctrl+End
CursorToEndOfPage	Moves the cursor to the last position on the page	End
CursorWordLeft	Moves the cursor to the first character of the previous word	Ctrl+Left Arrow
CursorWordRight	Moves the cursor to the first character of the next word	Ctrl+Right Arrow
DeleteFromLine	Deletes the character at the cursor location and shifts the remaining characters on the line to the left	Delete
DeleteLine	Deletes the line where the cursor is located	F10
Down	Moves the cursor down	Down Arrow
F1	Performs a host-defined function	F1 Ctrl+ ~
F2	Performs a host-defined function	F2 Ctrl+1
F3	Performs a host-defined function	Ctrl+2
F4	Performs a host-defined function	Ctrl+3
F5	Performs a host-defined function	Ctrl+4
F6	Performs a host-defined function	Ctrl+5
F7	Performs a host-defined function	F7
F8	Performs a host-defined function	Ctrl+7
F9	Performs a host-defined function	Ctrl+8
F10	Performs a host-defined function	Ctrl+9
Home	Moves the cursor home	Home
Ins	Toggles between overwrite mode and insert-in-line mode. This keystroke might also insert a space at the cursor location, depending on the session configuration.	Insert
InsertLine	Inserts a line at the cursor location, moving all subsequent lines down and moving the cursor to the first column of the new line. Any data that was on the last line of the page is lost.	F9
Left	Moves the cursor left	Left Arrow
LF	Inserts a line feed character at the cursor location	Ctrl+j

Keystroke Name	Description	HSW.EKM Keystroke
Local	Puts the session in local mode	F6 * on the numeric keypad
PageDown	Displays the next page. If the last page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the first page.	Page Down
PageUp	Displays the previous page. If the first page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the last page.	Page Up
PutETX	Inserts an end-of-text (ETX) character at the cursor location and moves the cursor home In insert-in-line or insert-in-page mode, characters after the ETX character shift to the right. In overwrite mode, the ETX character replaces any character at the cursor location.	Ctrl+Print Screen F5 Ctrl+c
Receive	Puts the session in receive mode	- on the numeric keypad
Right	Moves the cursor right	Right Arrow
ShiftF1 ... ShiftF10	Perform a host-defined function	Shift+F1 ... Shift+F10
Specify	Transmits the cursor location to the host. This keystroke might also send the page number, depending on the session configuration. The session configuration also determines whether the data is sent in hexadecimal or ASCII format.	F3 / on the numeric keypad
Start/Stop Blind Key Programming	Starts or stops blind key programming If blind key programming is not in progress, this keystroke initiates it. If blind key programming is in progress, this keystroke ends it.	Ctrl+F12
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next tab stop or unprotected field	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to previous tab stop or unprotected field	F4
ToggleTtyMode	Toggles between teletype mode and normal terminal emulation This is used primarily for Poll/Select connections using a modem.	Ctrl+t
Transmit	Transmits data to the host. Depending on the session configuration, this keystroke sends the data from home to the cursor position or from home to the end of the page.	+ on the numeric keypad

Keystroke Name	Description	HSW.EKM Keystroke
Up	Moves the cursor up	Up Arrow
VertTabReverse	Moves the cursor to the previous vertical tab stop. If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home. In forms mode, this keystroke moves the cursor to the previous unprotected field.	Print Screen

InterCom Control Mode Keystrokes

The following table lists the InterCom keystrokes that you can use while in control mode.

For these keystrokes, press and release the first key (Ctrl), then press and release any subsequent keys.

Description	Keystroke
Moves the cursor to the same location as the Datacomm pointer (DCP)	Ctrl >
Toggles the cursor location alarm on or off	Ctrl ?
Clears all variable tabs	Ctrl o
Deletes the character at the cursor location and shifts the remaining characters on the page to the left In forms mode, this keystroke shifts only the remaining characters in the field to the left.	Ctrl Delete
Puts the session in nonforms mode	Ctrl q
Disables lowercase characters	Ctrl y
Exits search mode	Ctrl s
Puts the session in forms mode	Ctrl w
Enables lowercase characters	Ctrl t
Puts the session in search mode	Ctrl a
Puts the session in insert-in-page mode (nonforms mode only)	Ctrl Insert
Exchanges the line where the cursor is located with the line below	Ctrl b
Exchanges the line where the cursor is located with the line above	Ctrl v
Prints all data	Ctrl]
Prints all data and add a form feed at the end of the data	Ctrl ;
Print only the data in unprotected fields and add a form feed at the end of the data	Ctrl :
Moves the cursor to the first column on the screen without displaying the carriage return symbol	Ctrl Enter
Rolls the page down	Ctrl m
Rolls the page up	Ctrl n
Searches for the next occurrence of the specified character	Ctrl Tab

Description	Keystroke
Sets the mobile home on the page This indicates where data transmission will begin, but it does not affect cursor movement.	Ctrl Home
Sets or clears a variable tab at the cursor location	Ctrl p
Moves the cursor to column c, row r, using ASCII characters	Ctrl < c r
Moves the cursor to column xx, row yy, using hexadecimal numbers	Ctrl @ xx yy
Inserts a line feed at the cursor location	Ctrl h Enter
Starts reverse video	Ctrl h .
Starts underlined video	Ctrl h /
Starts bright video	Ctrl h :
Starts blinking video	Ctrl h 8
Starts secure video	Ctrl h 9
Inserts a protected field delimiter	Ctrl h <
Inserts a left-justified field delimiter	Ctrl h ?
Inserts a right-justified field delimiter	Ctrl h =
Ends all highlights (reverse video, underlined video, bright video, blinking video, secure video)	Ctrl h 7
Inserts an end field delimiter	Ctrl h >
Activates reverse video page	Ctrl u
Activates normal video page	Ctrl i
Fills the screen with lowercase z characters	Ctrl Space m
Specifies which character (*x*) to search for. (*X* is case-sensitive.)	Ctrl e *x*
Resets the session	Ctrl Space d
Displays the ASCII character set	Ctrl Space c
Displays the InterCom version number	Ctrl Space v

InterCom QuickPads

The following table describes the predefined QuickPads that come with InterCom. You can load these QuickPads whenever an InterCom session is open and perform various terminal emulation tasks simply by clicking the buttons on the QuickPad.

File Name	Function
T27EDIT.EQP	Provides buttons that perform editing functions, such as clearing to the end of the line
T27TERM.EQP	Provides buttons that perform T 27 terminal functions, such as Transmit
T27DISP.EQP	Provides buttons that insert control characters that determine how the fields look on the screen (reverse video, blinking, bright, etc.)
T27KEYBD.EQP	Provides buttons that perform cursor movement and keyboard functions, such as aligning the cursor to the Datacomm pointer (DCP) and setting the mobile home
T27FUNC.EQP	Provides buttons representing the T 27 function keys F1 through F10 and Shift+F1 through Shift+F10
T27.EQP	Provides buttons that perform host login and window functions. You must modify these buttons for use at your site.
T27B.EQP	Provides buttons that perform host connect/disconnect functions. You must modify these buttons for use at your site.
T27MARC.EQP	Provides buttons that perform a variety of functions related to MARC screens on the host. You must modify these buttons for use at your site.
T27TB_H.EQP	Provides the toolbar buttons that were originally included with InterCom 4.x. This QuickPad displays the buttons horizontally on your screen.
T27TB_V.EQP	Provides the toolbar buttons that were originally included with InterCom 4.x. This QuickPad displays the buttons vertically on your screen.

InterCom File Transfer Protocols

InterCom comes with a CANDE file transfer protocol that you can use to transfer text files between your PC and CANDE on the host.

You should be able to transfer files using this protocol without making any modifications to the default configuration. However, if your host application uses a language other than English, you will need to specify the names of certain CANDE commands that are used internally by the file transfer protocol.

Configuring the CANDE File Transfer Protocol

To configure the CANDE file transfer protocol, follow these steps:

1. With an InterCom session open, click Session Type from the Options menu and verify that CANDE is selected as the File transfer protocol.

2. With the focus on the File transfer protocol list box, click Settings.

   > **Note:** Once you have selected CANDE as the file transfer protocol, you can access the configuration settings by clicking Settings from the Options menu and clicking File Transfer from the Categories list box.

3. Click the desired tabs and complete each one.

   For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

Sending a File Using CANDE

To send a file, follow these steps:

1. With an InterCom session open and connected to the host, get on the CANDE window.
2. From the Tools menu, click Send File.
3. Complete the Cande Send File dialog box.

   For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.
4. Click Transfer.

   The status line displays the progress of the transfer. If you have configured the CANDE file transfer protocol to display the contents of the file, that information also appears on the screen during the transfer.

Receiving a File Using CANDE

To receive a file, follow these steps:

1. With an InterCom session open and connected to the host, get on the CANDE window.
2. From the Tools menu, click Receive File.
3. Complete the Cande Receive File dialog box.

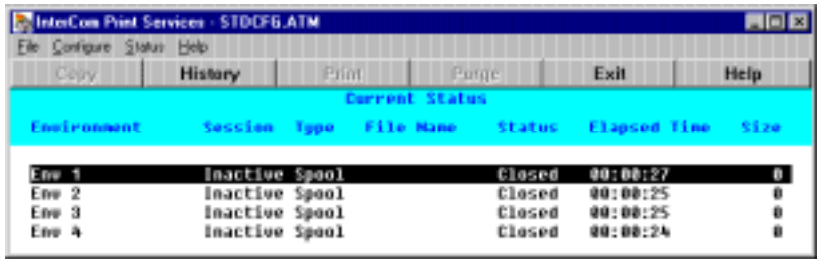
   For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.
4. Click Transfer.

   The status line displays the progress of the transfer. If you have configured the CANDE file transfer protocol to display the contents of the file, that information also appears on the screen during the transfer.

InterCom Print Services

InterCom Print Services is a printer emulator that is installed automatically when you install InterCom. With Print Services, you can use a printer attached to your PC as a host printer.

When you run Print Services, the application window lists the print environments that exist in the current configuration file (specified in the title bar):



Each configuration file can contain up to eight print environments. Each print environment represents one host connection, and the configuration of the print environment determines how printing operates.

For example, you can configure a print environment to use a particular INFOConnect path and to activate automatically. That way, you can begin printing host data simply by running Print Services.

The configuration options also determine whether Print Services sends the data to a printer as it is received, stores the data in a PC file to be printed manually later, or sends the data to a temporary spooled file that can be manually saved, printed, or deleted.

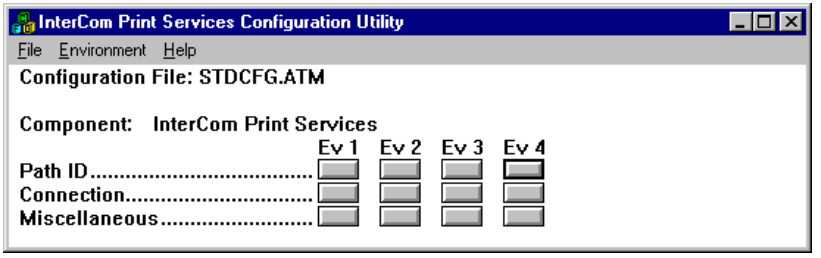
You can configure print environments using either Print Services or the InterCom Print Services Configuration Utility (described on the following page). However, you must use the Configuration Utility to create, copy, or delete print environments.

For information about Print Services, refer to the online Help.

InterCom Print Services Configuration Utility

Using the InterCom Print Services Configuration Utility, you can control how InterCom Print Services operates. For example, you can specify how Print Services communicates with the host, what printer is used, and what translation table is used.

When you run the Configuration Utility, the application window displays a column of buttons for each print environment that has been defined for the specified configuration file. (The names of the print environments do not appear in the application window. Instead, each print environment is identified as Ev 1, Ev 2, etc.)



The configuration settings for each print environment can be modified using either Print Services or the Configuration Utility. The following are the differences between the two programs:

- With Print Services, you can modify only the configuration file that loads automatically. With the Configuration Utility, you can modify any configuration file, as well create and delete files.
- With Print Services, you can only modify the listed print environments. With the Configuration Utility, you can create, copy, modify, and delete print environments.

For information about the Configuration Utility, refer to the online Help.

INFOConnect PEP

5

In This Chapter

This chapter includes the following headings:

About PEP 78

PEP Keyboard Maps 79

PEP Default Keystrokes 80

PEPWIN.EKM Keystrokes 87

UTSWIN.EKM Keystrokes 94

UTSDOS.EKM Keystrokes 101

STEPDOS.EKM Keystrokes 109

LINKUP.EKM Keystrokes 117

PEP QuickPads 125

PEP File Transfer Protocols 126

PEP HotSpots 130

About PEP

INFOConnect PEP for Windows 95 and Windows NT is a terminal emulation program that makes your PC operate like a Unisys UTS 20/40/60 terminal. When you run PEP, your PC can communicate with a Unisys 1100/2200 Series or System 80 host.

PEP runs within Accessory Manager. The relationship between the two is similar to the relationship between a document and a word processor. When you run a word processor, you have a single application window, and no matter which document you open, there are functions that are common to all the documents. Likewise, when you run Accessory Manager, you have a single application window, and no matter which terminal emulation session you open, there are functions that are common to all the emulators.

Just as a word processor can open multiple documents at once, Accessory Manager can open multiple terminal emulation sessions at once. For example, using Accessory Manager, you can open one session using PEP to connect to a Unisys 1100/2200 Series host, then open a second session using InterCom to connect to a Unisys A Series host. Or you can open multiple sessions using one emulator, such as four sessions using PEP.

PEP also provides the following features:

- Default terminal keystrokes that let you perform almost all UTS 20/40/60 functions
- Pre-defined keyboard maps
- Pre-defined QuickPads
- Pre-defined HotSpot schemes
- OS 2200 Editor and MAPPER file transfer protocols, as well as other file transfer mechanisms

PEP Keyboard Maps

With PEP, you can use the default keystrokes to perform various terminal emulation tasks, or you can load one of five custom keyboard maps that are also provided.

Each keyboard map associates UTS functions with specific keys on the keyboard. You can select whichever one is most familiar and best suited to your needs.

By default, the PEPWIN.EKM keyboard map is associated with each new session profile.

This keyboard map	Contains keystrokes for users accustomed to this
PEPWIN.EKM	UTS 20/40/60 terminals and previous releases of PEP
UTSWIN.EKM	UniStation® (Windows)
UTSDOS.EKM	UniStation (DOS)
STEPDOS.EKM	STEP (DOS)
LINKUP.EKM	LinkUp

The default PEP keystrokes, as well as the keystrokes associated with each of these keyboard maps, appear in the subsequent pages of this chapter.

PEP Default Keystrokes

The following table lists PEP's default keystrokes.

> **Note:** If you're using a keyboard map that has defined these keystrokes to perform different functions, the functions associated with the keyboard map override the default functions described here.

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key. For all keystrokes that involve the numeric keypad, Num Lock must be off.

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
BackSpace	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If the cursor is home, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page.	Backspace
CancelTransfer	Cancels in-progress Extended Control Page file transfers for System 80 hosts	Alt+Shift+c
CarriageReturn	Moves the cursor to the first column of the next row	Enter
ClearChange	Resets the changed-field indicator to zero on all FCC fields, thereby indicating that all the fields are unchanged and should not be transmitted	F4
ClearPageAndFCCs	Deletes all protected and unprotected data and all FCCs from the cursor to the end of the page	Ctrl+Page Up
ClearPageCursorHome	Deletes all text and FCC fields in the current page and moves the cursor home	Ctrl+Home
ClearToEndOfField	Deletes all unprotected characters in an FCC field from the cursor to the end of the FCC field	Ctrl+End
ClearToEndOfLine	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the row or the end of an FCC field, whichever comes first	Ctrl+Shift+End
ClearToEndOfPage	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the page except protected fields	Ctrl+Page Down

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
ClearUnprotCharacter	Deletes the unprotected character at the cursor position If emphasis is protected, the emphasis characteristic isn't removed.	Shift+Space
CloseHostApplication	Closes the host application	Alt+Shift+x
ColumnSeparatorLeft	Places a vertical bar in the leftmost area of a character position	Ctrl+j
ColumnSeparatorRight	Places a vertical bar in the rightmost area of a character position	Ctrl+h
ControlPageToggle	Displays or hides the Control Page or Extended Control Page, depending on how the session is configured	Ctrl+F1
CursorToEndOfField	Moves the cursor to the end of the FCC field If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+End
CursorToEndOfLine	Moves the cursor to the last position of the current row If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	End
CursorToEndOfPage	Moves the cursor to the last position on the current page If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Right Arrow
CursorToEOPAndXmit	Moves the cursor to the end of the page and transmits the screen	- on the numeric keypad
CursorToStartOfField	Moves the cursor to the first position in the FCC field in which the cursor is located If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+Home

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
CursorToStartOfLine	Moves the cursor to the first position on the same row If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Left Arrow
DeleteFromLine	Deletes the character that the cursor is on, shifts the remaining characters on the row to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the row In an FCC field, this keystroke deletes the character, shifts the remaining characters in that field to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the field. Emphasis is unchanged, and the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted.	Delete
DeleteFromPage	Deletes the character that the cursor is on and shifts all the remaining characters one position to the left If the cursor is in an FCC field, the characters in that field are shifted to the left, but the characters beyond the current field aren't shifted. A space is inserted in the last position of the page or field.	Ctrl+Delete
DeleteLine	Deletes the row containing the cursor Subsequent rows move up one row. The bottom row is filled with spaces.	Ctrl+Shift+Delete
Down	Moves the cursor down one row in the same column If the cursor is in the bottom row of a page, it moves to the top row. If there is a protected character below, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Down Arrow
DuplicateLine	Copies the row containing the cursor to the row below, overwriting whatever was on that row The cursor moves to the same column on the duplicated row.	Ctrl+Down Arrow
F1 ... F10	Perform host-defined functions	Ctrl+1 ... Ctrl+0
F11	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+ -
F12	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+ =
F13	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+q
F14	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+w

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
F15	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+e
F16	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+r
F17	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+t
F18	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+y
F19	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+u
F20	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+i
F21	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+o
F22	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+p
FCCClear	Deletes all text in the FCC field at the cursor location If there isn't an FCC at the cursor location, this keystroke clears the closest FCC to the left of the cursor.	F7
FCCDialogBox	Displays the Generate FCC dialog box used to create FCCs	Alt+Shift+g
FCCEnable	Re-enables FCCs so that you can enter data in them	F8
FCCGenerate	Initiates the FCC definition process using the keyboard instead of the Generate FCC dialog box	F9
FCCLocate	Moves the cursor to the first character of the next FCC, whether it is protected or not If this character is protected, protection is cleared.	F5
FileToPage	Displays the File To Page dialog box	Alt+Shift+f
FormFeed	Inserts a form feed character at the cursor location The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Shift+F3
Home	Moves the cursor home If the home position is protected, this keystroke moves the cursor to the first unprotected field on the page.	Home
Ins	Toggles insert mode on and off	Insert

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
InsertInLine	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters in the row one column to the right If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column of the row or FCC field, it is lost.	Ctrl+Shift+Space
InsertInPage	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters on the page one column to the right Any character in the rightmost column moves to the first position on the next row. If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the page aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column in the page or field, it is lost.	Ctrl+Space
InsertLine	Inserts a row at the cursor location and shifts subsequent rows down one The last row on the page is lost.	Ctrl+Shift+Insert
Left	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If it is in the first column of the first row of the page, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page. If there is a protected character to the left, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Left Arrow
LineFeed	Inserts a line feed character at the cursor position The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Shift+F2
MessageWait	Displays the waiting host message	F3
PageDown	Displays the next page If the last page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the first page.	Page Down
PageToFile	Displays the Page To File dialog box	Alt+Shift+p

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
PageUp	Displays the previous page If the first page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the last page.	Page Up
PrintRange	Performs the equivalent of a host print command	* on the numeric keypad
Right	Moves the cursor one column to the right If the cursor is in the last column of a row, it moves to the first column of the next row. If it is in the last column of the last row of the page, it moves to the first column of the first row of the page. If there is a protected character to the right, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the left of the protected character.	Right Arrow
SelectHostApplication	Displays the Open Application dialog box, which lists available host applications This list of applications is specified in the UTS Host Applications key in the Windows registry.	Alt+Shift+a
SetStartOfEntry	Inserts a start-of-entry (SOE) character at the cursor position In insert mode, characters after the SOE character shift to the right. In overwrite mode, the SOE character replaces any character at the cursor position.	5 on the numeric keypad
Strikethrough	Places a horizontal line through the middle of the character at the cursor position Strikethroughs are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent strikethroughs (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+I
SystemMode	Puts the session in system mode so that you can send and receive certain commands to and from a System 80 host	Ctrl+[
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to the previous tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Shift+Tab

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
TabSet	Places a tab on the screen at the cursor location and moves the cursor one column to the right	Ctrl+5 on the numeric keypad
ToggleMsgWaitBeep	Toggles the message wait beep on and off If the beep is turned off, NoBp appears on the status line.	Print Screen
Transmit	Sends data to the host Depending on the session configuration, this keystroke sends either all data, only unprotected data, or only changed data.	+ on the numeric keypad
Underscore	Places a horizontal line under the character at the cursor position and moves the cursor to the right Underscores are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent underscores (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+k
UnlockKeyboard	Restores keyboard functionality when it is locked due to a communication error	Esc
Up	Moves the cursor up one row in the same column If the cursor is in the top row of a page, it moves to the bottom row. If there is a protected character above, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Up Arrow
Upperscore	Places a horizontal line over the character at the cursor position and moves the cursor to the right Upperscores are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent upperscores (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+g
WorkstationMode	Exits system mode and restores the session page	Ctrl+]

PEPWIN.EKM Keystrokes

The following table lists the keystrokes that you can use with the PEP Windows keyboard map (PEPWIN.EKM).

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key. For all keystrokes that involve the numeric keypad, Num Lock must be off.

Keystroke Name	Description	PEPWIN.EKM Keystroke
BackSpace	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If the cursor is home, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page.	Backspace Alt+Shift+b
CancelTransfer	Cancels in-progress Extended Control Page file transfers for System 80 hosts	Ctrl+Alt+c
CarriageReturn	Moves the cursor to the first column of the next row	Enter
ClearChange	Resets the changed-field indicator to zero on all FCC fields, thereby indicating that all the fields are unchanged and should not be transmitted	Ctrl+r
ClearPageAndFCCs	Deletes all protected and unprotected data and all FCCs from the cursor to the end of the page	Alt+e Alt+ = Ctrl+Page Up
ClearPageCursorHome	Deletes all text and FCC fields in the current page and moves the cursor home	Alt+h Ctrl+Home on the numeric keypad
ClearToEndOfField	Deletes all unprotected characters in an FCC field from the cursor to the end of the FCC field	Alt+f Alt+o Ctrl+End
ClearToEndOfLine	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the row or the end of an FCC field, whichever comes first	Ctrl+Delete Ctrl+Shift+End
ClearToEndOfPage	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the page except protected fields	Alt+g Alt+ - Ctrl+Right Arrow Ctrl+Page Down on the numeric keypad

Keystroke Name	Description	PEPWIN.EKM Keystroke
ClearUnprotCharacter	Deletes the unprotected character at the cursor position If emphasis is protected, the emphasis characteristic isn't removed.	Alt+Space Shift+Space
CloseHostApplication	Closes the host application	Alt+Shift+x
ColumnSeparatorLeft	Places a vertical bar in the leftmost area of a character position	Ctrl+j
ColumnSeparatorRight	Places a vertical bar in the rightmost area of a character position	Ctrl+h
ControlPageToggle	Displays or hides the Control Page or Extended Control Page, depending on how the session is configured	Ctrl+F1 Alt+Shift+c
Copy	Copies the selected text and puts it on the PC Clipboard	Ctrl+Alt+Insert
CursorToEndOfField	Moves the cursor to the end of the FCC field If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+End
CursorToEndOfLine	Moves the cursor to the last position of the current row If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	End
CursorToEOPAndXmit	Moves the cursor to the end of the page and transmits the screen	- on the numeric keypad
CursorToStartOfField	Moves the cursor to the first position in the FCC field in which the cursor is located If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+Home

Keystroke Name	Description	PEPWIN.EKM Keystroke
CursorToStartOfLine	Moves the cursor to the first position on the same row If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Home Ctrl+Left Arrow
DeleteFromLine	Deletes the character that the cursor is on, shifts the remaining characters on the row to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the row In an FCC field, this keystroke deletes the character, shifts the remaining characters in that field to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the field. Emphasis is unchanged, and the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted.	Delete
DeleteFromPage	Deletes the character that the cursor is on and shifts all the remaining characters one position to the left If the cursor is in an FCC field, the characters in that field are shifted to the left, but the characters beyond the current field aren't shifted. A space is inserted in the last position of the page or field.	Shift+Delete Ctrl+Delete on the numeric keypad
DeleteLine	Deletes the row containing the cursor Subsequent rows move up one row. The bottom row is filled with spaces.	Ctrl+d Ctrl+Shift+Delete on the numeric keypad
Down	Moves the cursor down one row in the same column If the cursor is in the bottom row of a page, it moves to the top row. If there is a protected character below, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Down Arrow
F1 ... F10	Perform host-defined functions	Ctrl+1 ... Ctrl+0
F11	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+1 Shift+F1
F12	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+2 Shift+F2
F13	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+3 Shift+F3
F14	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+4 Shift+F4

Keystroke Name	Description	PEPWIN.EKM Keystroke
F15	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+5 Shift+F5
F16	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+6 Shift+F6
F17	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+7 Shift+F7
F18	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+8 Shift+F8
F19	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+9 Shift+F9
F20	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+0 Shift+F10
F21	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+F1 Alt+Shift+1
F22	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+F2 Alt+Shift+2
FCCClear	Deletes all text in the FCC field at the cursor location If there isn't an FCC at the cursor location, this keystroke clears the closest FCC to the left of the cursor.	Alt+k Ctrl+c
FCCEnable	Re-enables FCCs so that you can enter data in them	Alt+b
FCCGenerate	Initiates the FCC definition process using the keyboard instead of the Generate FCC dialog box	Alt+q Ctrl+g
FCCLocate	Moves the cursor to the first character of the next FCC, whether it is protected or not If this character is protected, protection is cleared.	Alt+t Ctrl+o
FileToPage	Displays the File To Page dialog box	Alt+Shift+f
FormFeed	Inserts a form feed character at the cursor location The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Ctrl+f
Home	Moves the cursor home If the home position is protected, this keystroke moves the cursor to the first unprotected field on the page.	Ctrl+Home Home on the numeric keypad
Ins	Toggles insert mode on and off	Insert Ctrl+Insert

Keystroke Name	Description	PEPWIN.EKM Keystroke
InsertInLine	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters in the row one column to the right If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column of the row or FCC field, it is lost.	Ctrl+Shift+Space
InsertInPage	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters on the page one column to the right Any character in the rightmost column moves to the first position on the next row. If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the page aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column in the page or field, it is lost.	Shift+Insert
InsertLine	Inserts a row at the cursor location and shifts subsequent rows down one The last row on the page is lost.	Ctrl+Page Down Ctrl+Shift+Insert on the numeric keypad
Left	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If it is in the first column of the first row of the page, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page. If there is a protected character to the left, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Left Arrow
LineFeed	Inserts a line feed character at the cursor position The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Ctrl+I
MessageWait	Displays the waiting host message	Ctrl+m
PageDown	Displays the next page If the last page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the first page.	Page Down
PageDownFile	Displays the first page of a file-to-page file	Ctrl+Shift+Page Down

Keystroke Name	Description	PEPWIN.EKM Keystroke
PageToFile	Displays the Page To File dialog box	Alt+Shift+p
PageUp	Displays the previous page If the first page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the last page.	Page Up Shift+Page Up
PrintRange	Performs the equivalent of a host print command	Alt+r Alt+Print Screen * on the numeric keypad
Right	Moves the cursor one column to the right If the cursor is in the last column of a row, it moves to the first column of the next row. If it is in the last column of the last row of the page, it moves to the first column of the first row of the page. If there is a protected character to the right, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the left of the protected character.	Right Arrow
SelectHostApplication	Displays the Open Application dialog box, which lists available host applications This list of applications is specified in the UTS Host Applications key in the Windows registry.	Alt+Shift+a
SetStartOfEntry	Inserts a start-of-entry (SOE) character at the cursor position In insert mode, characters after the SOE character shift to the right. In overwrite mode, the SOE character replaces any character at the cursor position.	Alt+Shift+o 5 on the numeric keypad
Start/Stop Blind Key Programming	Starts or stops blind key programming If blind key programming is not in progress, this keystroke initiates it. If blind key programming is in progress, this keystroke ends it.	Ctrl+F12
Strikethrough	Places a horizontal line through the middle of the character at the cursor position Strikethroughs are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent strikethroughs (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+Shift+l
SystemMode	Puts the session in system mode so that you can send and receive certain commands to and from a System 80 host	Alt+Shift+y

Keystroke Name	Description	PEPWIN.EKM Keystroke
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to the previous tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Shift+Tab
TabSet	Places a tab on the screen at the cursor location and moves the cursor one column to the right	Ctrl+5 on the numeric keypad
ToggleMsgWaitBeep	Toggles the message wait beep on and off If the beep is turned off, NoBp appears on the status line.	Print Screen
Transmit	Sends data to the host Depending on the session configuration, this keystroke sends either all data, only unprotected data, or only changed data.	Alt+Shift+t Scroll Lock + on the numeric keypad Enter on the numeric keypad
Underscore	Places a horizontal line under the character at the cursor position and moves the cursor to the right Underscores are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent underscores (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+k
UnlockKeyboard	Restores keyboard functionality when it is locked due to a communication error	Esc Ctrl+ + on the numeric keypad Ctrl+Enter on the numeric keypad
Up	Moves the cursor up one row in the same column If the cursor is in the top row of a page, it moves to the bottom row. If there is a protected character above, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Up Arrow
WorkstationMode	Exits system mode and restores the session page	Alt+Shift+w

UTSWIN.EKM Keystrokes

The following table lists the keystrokes that you can use with the UniStation Windows keyboard map (UTSWIN.EKM).

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key. For all keystrokes that involve the numeric keypad, Num Lock must be off.

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSWIN.EKM Keystroke
BackSpace	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If the cursor is home, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page.	Backspace Ctrl+Backspace
CancelTransfer	Cancels in-progress Extended Control Page file transfers for System 80 hosts	Alt+Shift+c
CarriageReturn	Moves the cursor to the first column of the next row	Enter
ClearChange	Resets the changed-field indicator to zero on all FCC fields, thereby indicating that all the fields are unchanged and should not be transmitted	F4
ClearPageAndFCCs	Deletes all protected and unprotected data and all FCCs from the cursor to the end of the page	Alt+e
ClearPageCursorHome	Deletes all text and FCC fields in the current page and moves the cursor home	Ctrl+Home
ClearToEndOfField	Deletes all unprotected characters in an FCC field from the cursor to the end of the FCC field	Ctrl+End
ClearToEndOfLine	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the row or the end of an FCC field, whichever comes first	Ctrl+Shift+End
ClearToEndOfPage	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the page except protected fields	Ctrl+Page Up
ClearUnprotCharacter	Deletes the unprotected character at the cursor position If emphasis is protected, the emphasis characteristic isn't removed.	Ctrl+Page Down Shift+Space
CloseHostApplication	Closes the host application	Alt+Shift+x

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSWIN.EKM Keystroke
ColumnSeparatorLeft	Places a vertical bar in the leftmost area of a character position	Ctrl+j
ColumnSeparatorRight	Places a vertical bar in the rightmost area of a character position	Ctrl+h
ControlPageToggle	Displays or hides the Control Page or Extended Control Page, depending on how the session is configured	Ctrl+F1
CursorToEndOfField	Moves the cursor to the end of the FCC field If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+End
CursorToEndOfLine	Moves the cursor to the last position of the current row If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	End
CursorToEndOfPage	Moves the cursor to the last position on the current page If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Right Arrow
CursorToEOPAndXmit	Moves the cursor to the end of the page and transmits the screen	- on the numeric keypad
CursorToStartOfField	Moves the cursor to the first position in the FCC field in which the cursor is located If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+Home
CursorToStartOfLine	Moves the cursor to the first position on the same row If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Left Arrow

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSWIN.EKM Keystroke
DeleteFromLine	Deletes the character that the cursor is on, shifts the remaining characters on the row to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the row In an FCC field, this keystroke deletes the character, shifts the remaining characters in that field to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the field. Emphasis is unchanged, and the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted.	Delete
DeleteFromPage	Deletes the character that the cursor is on and shifts all the remaining characters one position to the left If the cursor is in an FCC field, the characters in that field are shifted to the left, but the characters beyond the current field aren't shifted. A space is inserted in the last position of the page or field.	Ctrl+Delete
DeleteLine	Deletes the row containing the cursor Subsequent rows move up one row. The bottom row is filled with spaces.	Ctrl+Shift+Delete
Down	Moves the cursor down one row in the same column If the cursor is in the bottom row of a page, it moves to the top row. If there is a protected character below, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Down Arrow
DuplicateLine	Copies the row containing the cursor to the row below, overwriting whatever was on that row The cursor moves to the same column on the duplicated row.	Ctrl+Down Arrow
F1 ... F10	Perform host-defined functions	Ctrl+1 ... Ctrl+0
F11	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+ -
F12	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+ =
F13	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+q
F14	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+w
F15	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+e
F16	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+r
F17	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+t

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSWIN.EKM Keystroke
F18	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+y
F19	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+u
F20	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+i
F21	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+o
F22	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+p
FCCClear	Deletes all text in the FCC field at the cursor location If there isn't an FCC at the cursor location, this keystroke clears the closest FCC to the left of the cursor.	F7
FCCEnable	Re-enables FCCs so that you can enter data in them	F8
FCCGenerate	Initiates the FCC definition process using the keyboard instead of the Generate FCC dialog box	F9 Alt+Shift+g
FCCLocate	Moves the cursor to the first character of the next FCC, whether it is protected or not If this character is protected, protection is cleared.	F5
FileToPage	Displays the File To Page dialog box	Alt+Shift+p
FormFeed	Inserts a form feed character at the cursor location The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Shift+F3
Home	Moves the cursor home If the home position is protected, this keystroke moves the cursor to the first unprotected field on the page.	Home
Ins	Toggles insert mode on and off	Insert
InsertInLine	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters in the row one column to the right If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column of the row or FCC field, it is lost.	Ctrl+Shift+Space

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSWIN.EKM Keystroke
InsertInPage	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters on the page one column to the right Any character in the rightmost column moves to the first position on the next row. If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the page aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column in the page or field, it is lost.	Ctrl+Space
InsertLine	Inserts a row at the cursor location and shifts subsequent rows down one The last row on the page is lost.	Ctrl+Shift+Insert
Left	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If it is in the first column of the first row of the page, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page. If there is a protected character to the left, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Left Arrow
LineFeed	Inserts a line feed character at the cursor position The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Shift+F2
MessageWait	Displays the waiting host message	F3
PageDown	Displays the next page If the last page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the first page.	Page Down
PageToFile	Displays the Page To File dialog box	Alt+Shift+f
PageUp	Displays the previous page If the first page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the last page.	Page Up
PrintRange	Performs the equivalent of a host print command	* on the numeric keypad

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSWIN.EKM Keystroke
Right	Moves the cursor one column to the right If the cursor is in the last column of a row, it moves to the first column of the next row. If it is in the last column of the last row of the page, it moves to the first column of the first row of the page. If there is a protected character to the right, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the left of the protected character.	Right Arrow
SelectHostApplication	Displays the Open Application dialog box, which lists available host applications This list of applications is specified in the UTS Host Applications key in the Windows registry.	Alt+Shift+a
SetStartOfEntry	Inserts a start-of-entry (SOE) character at the cursor position In insert mode, characters after the SOE character shift to the right. In overwrite mode, the SOE character replaces any character at the cursor position.	Ctrl+ \ 5 on the numeric keypad
Start/Stop Blind Key Programming	Starts or stops blind key programming If blind key programming is not in progress, this keystroke initiates it. If blind key programming is in progress, this keystroke ends it.	Ctrl+F12
Strikethrough	Places a horizontal line through the middle of the character at the cursor position Strikethroughs are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent strikethroughs (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+I
SystemMode	Puts the session in system mode so that you can send and receive certain commands to and from a System 80 host	Ctrl+[
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to the previous tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Shift+Tab

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSWIN.EKM Keystroke
TabSet	Places a tab on the screen at the cursor location and moves the cursor one column to the right	Ctrl+5 on the numeric keypad
ToggleMsgWaitBeep	Toggles the message wait beep on and off If the beep is turned off, NoBp appears on the status line.	Print Screen
Transmit	Sends data to the host Depending on the session configuration, this keystroke sends either all data, only unprotected data, or only changed data.	F2 Scroll Lock Ctrl+Enter + on the numeric keypad
Underscore	Places a horizontal line under the character at the cursor position and moves the cursor to the right Underscores are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent underscores (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+k
UnlockKeyboard	Restores keyboard functionality when it is locked due to a communication error	Esc
Up	Moves the cursor up one row in the same column If the cursor is in the top row of a page, it moves to the bottom row. If there is a protected character above, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Up Arrow
WorkstationMode	Exits system mode and restores the session page	Ctrl+]

UTSDOS.EKM Keystrokes

The following table lists the keystrokes that you can use with the UniStation DOS keyboard map (UTSDOS.EKM).

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key. For all keystrokes that involve the numeric keypad, Num Lock must be off.

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSDOS.EKM Keystroke
BackSpace	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If the cursor is home, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page.	Backspace Shift+Backspace
CancelTransfer	Cancels in-progress Extended Control Page file transfers for System 80 hosts	Alt+Shift+c
CarriageReturn	Moves the cursor to the first column of the next row	Enter Enter on the numeric keypad
ClearChange	Resets the changed-field indicator to zero on all FCC fields, thereby indicating that all the fields are unchanged and should not be transmitted	F4 Ctrl+x
ClearPageAndFCCs	Deletes all protected and unprotected data and all FCCs from the cursor to the end of the page	Ctrl+F1 Ctrl+Page Up
ClearPageCursorHome	Deletes all text and FCC fields in the current page and moves the cursor home	Ctrl+c Ctrl+Home
ClearToEndOfField	Deletes all unprotected characters in an FCC field from the cursor to the end of the FCC field	F1 Ctrl+End Shift+End
ClearToEndOfLine	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the row or the end of an FCC field, whichever comes first	F2 Ctrl+Shift+End
ClearToEndOfPage	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the page except protected fields	Ctrl+F2 Ctrl+Page Down
ClearUnprotCharacter	Deletes the unprotected character at the cursor position If emphasis is protected, the emphasis characteristic isn't removed.	Shift+Space Alt+Space

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSDOS.EKM Keystroke
CloseHostApplication	Closes the host application	Alt+Shift+x
ColumnSeparatorLeft	Places a vertical bar in the leftmost area of a character position	Ctrl+q
ColumnSeparatorRight	Places a vertical bar in the rightmost area of a character position	Ctrl+w
ControlPageToggle	Displays or hides the Control Page or Extended Control Page, depending on how the session is configured	Alt+c
CursorToEndOfField	Moves the cursor to the end of the FCC field If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+End
CursorToEndOfLine	Moves the cursor to the last position of the current row If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	End
CursorToEndOfPage	Moves the cursor to the last position on the current page If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Right Arrow
CursorToEOPAndXmit	Moves the cursor to the end of the page and transmits the screen	- on the numeric keypad
CursorToStartOfField	Moves the cursor to the first position in the FCC field in which the cursor is located If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+Home

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSDOS.EKM Keystroke
CursorToStartOfLine	Moves the cursor to the first position on the same row If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Left Arrow
Cut	Removes the selected text and puts it on the PC Clipboard	Shift+Delete
DeleteFromLine	Deletes the character that the cursor is on, shifts the remaining characters on the row to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the row In an FCC field, this keystroke deletes the character, shifts the remaining characters in that field to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the field. Emphasis is unchanged, and the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted.	Delete
DeleteFromPage	Deletes the character that the cursor is on and shifts all the remaining characters one position to the left. If the cursor is in an FCC field, the characters in that field are shifted to the left, but the characters beyond the current field aren't shifted. A space is inserted in the last position of the page or field.	Ctrl+d Ctrl+Delete
DeleteLine	Deletes the row containing the cursor Subsequent rows move up one row. The bottom row is filled with spaces.	Ctrl+y Ctrl+Shift+Delete
Down	Moves the cursor down one row in the same column If the cursor is in the bottom row of a page, it moves to the top row. If there is a protected character below, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Down Arrow
DuplicateLine	Copies the row containing the cursor to the row below, overwriting whatever was on that row The cursor moves to the same column on the duplicated row.	Ctrl+F5 Ctrl+Down Arrow
F1 ... F10	Perform host-defined functions	Alt+1 ... Alt+0
F11	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+ -

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSDOS.EKM Keystroke
F12	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+ =
F13	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+q
F14	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+w
F15	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+e
F16	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+r
F17	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+t
F18	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+y
F19	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+u
F20	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+i
F21	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+o
F22	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+p
FCCClear	Deletes all text in the FCC field at the cursor location If there isn't an FCC at the cursor location, this keystroke clears the closest FCC to the left of the cursor.	Shift+F7
FCCDialogBox	Displays the Generate FCC dialog box used to create FCCs	Alt+Shift+g
FCCEnable	Re-enables FCCs so that you can enter data in them	F8 Shift+F5
FCCGenerate	Initiates the FCC definition process using the keyboard instead of the Generate FCC dialog box	F9 Shift+F4
FCCLocate	Moves the cursor to the first character of the next FCC, whether it is protected or not If this character is protected, protection is cleared.	F5 Shift+F6
FileToPage	Displays the File To Page dialog box	Alt+F5 Alt+Shift+f
FormFeed	Inserts a form feed character at the cursor location The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Alt+l Shift+F3
Home	Moves the cursor home If the home position is protected, this keystroke moves the cursor to the first unprotected field on the page.	Home
Ins	Toggles insert mode on and off	Ctrl+Insert

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSDOS.EKM Keystroke
InsertInLine	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters in the row one column to the right If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column of the row or FCC field, it is lost.	Insert Ctrl+Shift+Space
InsertInPage	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters on the page one column to the right Any character in the rightmost column moves to the first position on the next row. If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the page aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column in the page or field, it is lost.	Ctrl+i
InsertLine	Inserts a row at the cursor location and shifts subsequent rows down one The last row on the page is lost.	Ctrl+n Ctrl+Shift+Insert
Left	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If it is in the first column of the first row of the page, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page. If there is a protected character to the left, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Left Arrow
LineFeed	Inserts a line feed character at the cursor position The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Ctrl+j Shift+F2
MessageWait	Displays the waiting host message	F3 Shift+Scroll Lock
PageDown	Displays the next page If the last page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the first page.	Page Down
PageDownFile	Displays the first page of a file-to-page file	Shift+Page Down

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSDOS.EKM Keystroke
PageToFile	Displays the Page To File dialog box	Alt+F6 Alt+Shift+p
PageUp	Displays the previous page If the first page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the last page.	Page Up Shift+Page Up
Paste	Pastes the cut or copied text at the cursor location	Shift+Insert
PrintRange	Performs the equivalent of a host print command	Ctrl+p * on the numeric keypad
Right	Moves the cursor one column to the right If the cursor is in the last column of a row, it moves to the first column of the next row. If it is in the last column of the last row of the page, it moves to the first column of the first row of the page. If there is a protected character to the right, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the left of the protected character.	Right Arrow
SelectDown	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character beneath it	Shift+Down Arrow
SelectHostApplication	Displays the Open Application dialog box, which lists available host applications This list of applications is specified in the UTS Host Applications key in the Windows registry.	Alt+Shift+a
SelectLeft	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character to the left of it	Shift+Left Arrow
SelectRight	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character to the right of it	Shift+Right Arrow
SelectUp	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character above it	Shift+Up Arrow
SetStartOfEntry	Inserts a start-of-entry (SOE) character at the cursor position In insert mode, characters after the SOE character shift to the right. In overwrite mode, the SOE character replaces any character at the cursor position.	5 on the numeric keypad

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSDOS.EKM Keystroke
Start/Stop Blind Key Programming	Starts or stops blind key programming If blind key programming is not in progress, this keystroke initiates it. If blind key programming is in progress, this keystroke ends it.	Ctrl+F12
Strikethrough	Places a horizontal line through the middle of the character at the cursor position Strikethroughs are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent strikethroughs (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+z
SystemMode	Puts the session in system mode so that you can send and receive certain commands to and from a System 80 host	Alt+s
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to the previous tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Shift+Tab
TabSet	Places a tab on the screen at the cursor location and moves the cursor one column to the right	Ctrl+t Ctrl+F6 Ctrl+5 on the numeric keypad
ToggleMsgWaitBeep	Toggles the message wait beep on and off If the beep is turned off, NoBp appears on the status line.	Print Screen Ctrl+Shift+F9
Transmit	Sends data to the host Depending on the session configuration, this keystroke sends either all data, only unprotected data, or only changed data.	Scroll Lock + on the numeric keypad
Underscore	Places a horizontal line under the character at the cursor position and moves the cursor to the right Underscores are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent underscores (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+a

Keystroke Name	Description	UTSDOS.EKM Keystroke
UnlockKeyboard	Restores keyboard functionality when it is locked due to a communication error	Esc
Up	Moves the cursor up one row in the same column If the cursor is in the top row of a page, it moves to the bottom row. If there is a protected character above, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Up Arrow
WorkstationMode	Exits system mode and restores the session page	Alt+d

STEPDOS.EKM Keystrokes

The following table lists the keystrokes that you can use with the STEP DOS keyboard map (STEPDOS.EKM).

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key. For all keystrokes that involve the numeric keypad, Num Lock must be off.

Keystroke Name	Description	STEPDOS.EKM Keystroke
BackSpace	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If the cursor is home, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page.	Backspace Alt+Shift+b
CancelTransfer	Cancels in-progress Extended Control Page file transfers for System 80 hosts	Alt+Shift+c
CarriageReturn	Moves the cursor to the first column of the next row	Enter
ClearChange	Resets the changed-field indicator to zero on all FCC fields, thereby indicating that all the fields are unchanged and should not be transmitted	Ctrl+r
ClearPageAndFCCs	Deletes all protected and unprotected data and all FCCs from the cursor to the end of the page	Alt+ = Alt+e Ctrl+Page Up
ClearPageCursorHome	Deletes all text and FCC fields in the current page and moves the cursor home	Alt+h Ctrl+Home
ClearToEndOfField	Deletes all unprotected characters in an FCC field from the cursor to the end of the FCC field	Alt+f Alt+o Ctrl+End
ClearToEndOfLine	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the row or the end of an FCC field, whichever comes first	Alt+9 Ctrl+Shift+End
ClearToEndOfPage	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the page except protected fields	Alt+g Alt+ - Ctrl+Page Down
ClearUnprotCharacter	Deletes the unprotected character at the cursor position If emphasis is protected, the emphasis characteristic isn't removed.	Alt+Space Shift+Space

Keystroke Name	Description	STEPDOS.EKM Keystroke
CloseHostApplication	Closes the host application	Alt+Shift+x
ColumnSeparatorLeft	Places a vertical bar in the leftmost area of a character position	Ctrl+j
ColumnSeparatorRight	Places a vertical bar in the rightmost area of a character position	Ctrl+h
ControlPageToggle	Displays or hides the Control Page or Extended Control Page, depending on how the session is configured	Alt+3 Ctrl+F1
Copy	Copies the selected text and puts it on the PC Clipboard	Ctrl+Alt+Insert
CursorToEndOfField	Moves the cursor to the end of the FCC field If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+End
CursorToEndOfLine	Moves the cursor to the last position of the current row If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	End
CursorToEndOfPage	Moves the cursor to the last position on the current page If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Right Arrow
CursorToEOPAndXmit	Moves the cursor to the end of the page and transmits the screen	- on the numeric keypad
CursorToStartOfField	Moves the cursor to the first position in the FCC field in which the cursor is located If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+Home

Keystroke Name	Description	STEPDOS.EKM Keystroke
CursorToStartOfLine	Moves the cursor to the first position on the same row If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Left Arrow
Cut	Removes the selected text and puts it on the PC Clipboard	Ctrl+Shift+Delete
DeleteFromLine	Deletes the character that the cursor is on, shifts the remaining characters on the row to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the row In an FCC field, this keystroke deletes the character, shifts the remaining characters in that field to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the field. Emphasis is unchanged, and the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted.	Delete
DeleteFromPage	Deletes the character that the cursor is on and shifts all the remaining characters one position to the left If the cursor is in an FCC field, the characters in that field are shifted to the left, but the characters beyond the current field aren't shifted. A space is inserted in the last position of the page or field.	Shift+Delete Ctrl+Delete
DeleteLine	Deletes the row containing the cursor Subsequent rows move up one row. The bottom row is filled with spaces.	Page Up Ctrl+Shift+Delete on the numeric keypad
Down	Moves the cursor down one row in the same column If the cursor is in the bottom row of a page, it moves to the top row. If there is a protected character below, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Down Arrow
DuplicateLine	Copies the row containing the cursor to the row below, overwriting whatever was on that row The cursor moves to the same column on the duplicated row.	Alt+Insert Ctrl+Down Arrow
F1 ... F10	Perform host-defined functions	F1...F10 Ctrl+1 ... Ctrl+0

Keystroke Name	Description	STEPDOS.EKM Keystroke
F11	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F1 Ctrl+ -
F12	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F2 Ctrl+ =
F13	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F3
F14	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F4
F15	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F5
F16	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F6
F17	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F7
F18	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F8
F19	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F9
F20	Performs the host-defined function	Shift+F10
F21	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+F1
F22	Performs the host-defined function	Alt+F2
FCCClear	Deletes all text in the FCC field at the cursor location If there isn't an FCC at the cursor location, this keystroke clears the closest FCC to the left of the cursor.	Alt+k Ctrl+c
FCCDialogBox	Displays the Generate FCC dialog box used to create FCCs	Alt+Shift+g
FCCEnable	Re-enables FCCs so that you can enter data in them	Alt+b Ctrl+f
FCCGenerate	Initiates the FCC definition process using the keyboard instead of the Generate FCC dialog box	Alt+q Ctrl+g
FCCLocate	Moves the cursor to the first character of the next FCC, whether it is protected or not If this character is protected, protection is cleared.	Ctrl+o
FileToPage	Displays the File To Page dialog box	Alt+Shift+f
FormFeed	Inserts a form feed character at the cursor location The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Alt+7

Keystroke Name	Description	STEPDOS.EKM Keystroke
Home	Moves the cursor home If the home position is protected, this keystroke moves the cursor to the first unprotected field on the page.	Home
Ins	Toggles insert mode on and off	Ctrl+Insert
InsertInLine	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters in the row one column to the right If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column of the row or FCC field, it is lost.	Insert
InsertInPage	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters on the page one column to the right Any character in the rightmost column moves to the first position on the next row. If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the page aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column in the page or field, it is lost.	Shift+Insert
InsertLine	Inserts a row at the cursor location and shifts subsequent rows down one The last row on the page is lost.	Page Down Ctrl+Shift+Insert on the numeric keypad
Left	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If it is in the first column of the first row of the page, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page. If there is a protected character to the left, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Left Arrow
LineFeed	Inserts a line feed character at the cursor position The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Alt+6
MessageWait	Displays the waiting host message	Alt+1

Keystroke Name	Description	STEPDOS.EKM Keystroke
PageDown	Displays the next page If the last page is already displayed, this keystroke displays the first page.	Page Down on the numeric keypad
PageToFile	Displays the Page To File dialog box	Alt+Shift+p
PageUp	Displays the previous page If the first page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the last page.	Shift+Page Up Page Up on the numeric keypad
Paste	Pastes the cut or copied text at the cursor location	Ctrl+Shift+Home
PrintRange	Performs the equivalent of a host print command	Alt+r * on the numeric keypad
Right	Moves the cursor one column to the right If the cursor is in the last column of a row, it moves to the first column of the next row. If it is in the last column of the last row of the page, it moves to the first column of the first row of the page. If there is a protected character to the right, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the left of the protected character.	Right Arrow
SelectDown	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character beneath it	Shift+Down Arrow
SelectHostApplication	Displays the Open Application dialog box, which lists available host applications This list of applications is specified in the UTS Host Applications key in the Windows registry.	Alt+Shift+a
SelectLeft	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character to the left of it	Shift+Left Arrow
SelectRight	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character to the right of it	Shift+Right Arrow
SelectUp	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character above it	Shift+Up Arrow
SetStartOfEntry	Inserts a start-of-entry (SOE) character at the cursor position In insert mode, characters after the SOE character shift to the right. In overwrite mode, the SOE character replaces any character at the cursor position.	Alt+2 Alt+Shift+o 5 on the numeric keypad

Keystroke Name	Description	STEPDOS.EKM Keystroke
Start/Stop Blind Key Programming	Starts or stops blind key programming If blind key programming is not in progress, this keystroke initiates it. If blind key programming is in progress, this keystroke ends it.	Ctrl+F12
Strikethrough	Places a horizontal line through the middle of the character at the cursor position Strikethroughs are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent strikethroughs (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+I
SystemMode	Puts the session in system mode so that you can send and receive certain commands to and from a System 80 host	Alt+5 Alt+Shift+y
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to the previous tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Shift+Tab
TabSet	Places a tab on the screen at the cursor location and moves the cursor one column to the right	Ctrl+5 on the numeric keypad
ToggleMsgWaitBeep	Toggles the message wait beep on and off If the beep is turned off, NoBp appears on the status line.	Print Screen
Transmit	Sends data to the host Depending on the session configuration, this keystroke sends either all data, only unprotected data, or only changed data.	Scroll Lock Alt+Shift+t + on the numeric keypad
Underscore	Places a horizontal line under the character at the cursor position and moves the cursor to the right Underscores are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent underscores (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+k
UnlockKeyboard	Restores keyboard functionality when it is locked due to a communication error	Esc

Keystroke Name	Description	STEPDOS.EKM Keystroke
Up	Moves the cursor up one row in the same column If the cursor is in the top row of a page, it moves to the bottom row. If there is a protected character above, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Up Arrow
WorkstationMode	Exits system mode and restores the session page	Alt+4 Alt+Shift+w

LINKUP.EKM Keystrokes

The following table lists the keystrokes that you can use with the LinkUp keyboard map (LINKUP.EKM).

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key. For all keystrokes that involve the numeric keypad, Num Lock must be off.

Keystroke Name	Description	LINKUP.EKM Keystroke
BackSpace	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If the cursor is home, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page.	Backspace Alt+Shift+b
CancelTransfer	Cancels in-progress Extended Control Page file transfers for System 80 hosts	Ctrl+Alt+c
CarriageReturn	Moves the cursor to the first column of the next row	Enter
ClearChange	Resets the changed-field indicator to zero on all FCC fields, thereby indicating that all the fields are unchanged and should not be transmitted	Ctrl+r Ctrl+/
ClearPageAndFCCs	Deletes all protected and unprotected data and all FCCs from the cursor to the end of the page	F7 Alt+e Alt+ =
ClearPageCursorHome	Deletes all text and FCC fields in the current page and moves the cursor home	F12 Shift+F7 Alt+h Ctrl+Home
ClearToEndOfField	Deletes all unprotected characters in an FCC field from the cursor to the end of the FCC field	F8 Alt+f Alt+o
ClearToEndOfLine	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the row or the end of an FCC field, whichever comes first	F9 Shift+F12 Alt+9 Ctrl+Shift+End on the numeric keypad
ClearToEndOfPage	Deletes all text from the cursor to the end of the page except protected fields	F11 Shift+F9 Alt+g Alt+ -

Keystroke Name	Description	LINKUP.EKM Keystroke
ClearUnprotCharacter	Deletes the unprotected character at the cursor position If emphasis is protected, the emphasis characteristic isn't removed.	Shift+F10 Shift+Space
CloseHostApplication	Closes the host application	Alt+Shift+x
ColumnSeparatorLeft	Places a vertical bar in the leftmost area of a character position	Ctrl+j
ColumnSeparatorRight	Places a vertical bar in the rightmost area of a character position	Ctrl+h
ControlPageToggle	Displays or hides the Control Page or Extended Control Page, depending on how the session is configured	Page Up Alt+3
Copy	Copies the selected text and puts it on the PC Clipboard	Alt+Insert
CursorToEndOfField	Moves the cursor to the end of the FCC field If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+End
CursorToEndOfLine	Moves the cursor to the last position of the current row If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Backspace End on the numeric keypad
CursorToEndOfPage	Moves the cursor to the last position on the current page If the last position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves to the lead byte. If the last position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Right Arrow
CursorToEOPAndXmit	Moves the cursor to the end of the page and transmits the screen	- on the numeric keypad

Keystroke Name	Description	LINKUP.EKM Keystroke
CursorToStartOfField	Moves the cursor to the first position in the FCC field in which the cursor is located If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Shift+Home
CursorToStartOfLine	Moves the cursor to the first position on the same row If the first position is the trail byte of a DBCS character, the cursor moves back to the lead byte. If the first position is protected, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character.	Ctrl+Left Arrow
Cut	Removes the selected text and puts it on the Clipboard	Ctrl+Shift+Delete
DeleteFromLine	Deletes the character that the cursor is on, shifts the remaining characters on the row to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the row In an FCC field, this keystroke deletes the character, shifts the remaining characters in that field to the left, and inserts a space in the last column of the field. Emphasis is unchanged, and the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted.	Delete
DeleteFromPage	Deletes the character that the cursor is on and shifts all the remaining characters one position to the left If the cursor is in an FCC field, the characters in that field are shifted to the left, but the characters beyond the current field aren't shifted. A space is inserted in the last position of the page or field.	Shift+Delete
DeleteLine	Deletes the row containing the cursor Subsequent rows move up one row. The bottom row is filled with spaces.	Ctrl+Delete Ctrl+Shift+Delete on the numeric keypad
Down	Moves the cursor down one row in the same column If the cursor is in the bottom row of a page, it moves to the top row. If there is a protected character below, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Down Arrow

Keystroke Name	Description	LINKUP.EKM Keystroke
DuplicateLine	Copies the row containing the cursor to the row below, overwriting whatever was on that row The cursor moves to the same column on the duplicated row.	Ctrl+Down Arrow Ctrl+ + on the numeric keypad
F1 ... F10	Perform host-defined functions	Ctrl+F1 ... Ctrl+F10
F11	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+1
F12	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+2
F13	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+3
F14	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+4
F15	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+5
F16	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+6
F17	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+7
F18	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+8
F19	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+9
F20	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+0
F21	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+ - Alt+F1
F22	Performs the host-defined function	Ctrl+ = Alt+F2
FCCClear	Deletes all text in the FCC field at the cursor location If there isn't an FCC at the cursor location, this keystroke clears the closest FCC to the left of the cursor.	Ctrl+ c Ctrl+ '
FCCEnable	Re-enables FCCs so that you can enter data in them	Alt+b Ctrl+ `
FCCGenerate	Initiates the FCC definition process using the keyboard instead of the Generate FCC dialog box	Ctrl+g Alt+q Alt+Shift+g
FCCLocate	Moves the cursor to the first character of the next FCC, whether it is protected or not If this character is protected, protection is cleared.	Ctrl+o Ctrl+ ;
FileToPage	Displays the File To Page dialog box	Alt+Shift+p

Keystroke Name	Description	LINKUP.EKM Keystroke
FormFeed	Inserts a form feed character at the cursor location The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Alt+7 Ctrl+e Ctrl+f
Home	Moves the cursor home If the home position is protected, this keystroke moves the cursor to the first unprotected field on the page.	Home
Ins	Toggles insert mode on and off	Ctrl+i Ctrl+Insert
InsertInLine	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters in the row one column to the right If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the row aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column of the row or FCC field, it is lost.	Insert
InsertInPage	Inserts a space at the cursor location, moving subsequent characters on the page one column to the right Any character in the rightmost column moves to the first position on the next row. If the cursor is in an FCC field, the subsequent characters in that field are shifted to the right, but the characters in the rest of the page aren't shifted. If there is a character in the last column in the page or field, it is lost.	Shift+Insert
InsertLine	Inserts a row at the cursor location and shifts subsequent rows down one The last row on the page is lost.	Ctrl+Shift+Insert on the numeric keypad
Left	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column of a row, it moves to the last column of the preceding row. If it is in the first column of the first row of the page, it moves to the last column of the last row of the page. If there is a protected character to the left, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Left Arrow

Keystroke Name	Description	LINKUP.EKM Keystroke
LineFeed	Inserts a line feed character at the cursor position The cursor moves to the next unprotected position.	Ctrl+a Ctrl+1 Alt+6
MessageWait	Displays the waiting host message	Alt+1 Shift+ - on the numeric keypad
PageDown	Displays the next page If the last page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the first page.	Shift+F2 Page Down on the numeric keypad
PageToFile	Displays the Page To File dialog box	Alt+Shift+f
PageUp	Displays the previous page If the first page already is displayed, this keystroke displays the last page.	Shift+Page Up Page Up on the numeric keypad
Paste	Pastes the cut or copied text at the cursor location	Ctrl+Shift+Insert
PrintRange	Performs the equivalent of a host print command	Alt+r * on the numeric keypad
Right	Moves the cursor one column to the right If the cursor is in the last column of a row, it moves to the first column of the next row. If it is in the last column of the last row of the page, it moves to the first column of the first row of the page. If there is a protected character to the right, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the left of the protected character.	Right Arrow
SelectDown	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character beneath it	Shift+Down Arrow
SelectHostApplication	Displays the Open Application dialog box, which lists available host applications This list of applications is specified in the UTS Host Applications key in the Windows registry.	Alt+Shift+a
SelectLeft	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character to the left of it	Shift+Left Arrow
SelectRight	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character to the right of it	Shift+Right Arrow
SelectUp	Selects the character where the cursor is currently located and the character above it	Shift+Up Arrow

Keystroke Name	Description	LINKUP.EKM Keystroke
SetStartOfEntry	Inserts a start-of-entry (SOE) character at the cursor position In insert mode, characters after the SOE character shift to the right. In overwrite mode, the SOE character replaces any character at the cursor position.	Alt+2 Alt+Shift+o 5 on the numeric keypad
Start/Stop Blind Key Programming	Starts or stops blind key programming If blind key programming is not in progress, this keystroke initiates it. If blind key programming is in progress, this keystroke ends it.	Ctrl+F12
Strikethrough	Places a horizontal line through the middle of the character at the cursor position Strikethroughs are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent strikethroughs (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+Shift+I
SystemMode	Puts the session in system mode so that you can send and receive certain commands to and from a System 80 host	Alt+5 Ctrl+[
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to the previous tab stop (either an FCC tab or a tab on the screen) If tabs were not set, this keystroke moves the cursor home.	Shift+Tab
TabSet	Places a tab on the screen at the cursor location and moves the cursor one column to the right	Ctrl+Tab Ctrl+5 on the numeric keypad
ToggleMsgWaitBeep	Toggles the message wait beep on and off If the beep is turned off, NoBp appears on the status line.	Print Screen
Transmit	Sends data to the host Depending on the session configuration, this keystroke sends either all data, only unprotected data, or only changed data.	Scroll Lock Alt+Shift+t + on the numeric keypad

Keystroke Name	Description	LINKUP.EKM Keystroke
Underscore	Places a horizontal line under the character at the cursor position and moves the cursor to the right Underscores are the full width of the character and connect with adjacent underscores (if any) to form a continuous line.	Ctrl+k
UnlockKeyboard	Restores keyboard functionality when it is locked due to a communication error	Esc
Up	Moves the cursor up one row in the same column If the cursor is in the top row of a page, it moves to the bottom row. If there is a protected character above, the cursor moves to the next unprotected character to the right of the protected character.	Up Arrow
WorkstationMode	Exits system mode and restores the session page	Ctrl+]

PEP QuickPads

The following table describes the predefined QuickPads that come with PEP.

You can load these QuickPads whenever a PEP session is open, and perform various terminal emulation tasks simply by clicking the buttons on the QuickPad.

File Name	Function
UTSEDIT.EQP	Provides buttons that perform editing functions, such as clearing the page and moving the cursor home
UTSKEYBD.EQP	Provides buttons that perform keyboard functions, such as setting the start-of-entry character or accessing the Control Page
UTSFCC.EQP	Provides buttons that perform several FCC functions, such as locating and clearing FCCs
UTSFUNC.EQP	Provides buttons representing the UTS 20/40/60 function keys F1 through F22
UTS60FK.EQP	Provides buttons representing the UTS 20/40/60 function keys F1 through F22, as well as other functions, such as putting the session in system mode
UTSTB_H.EQP	Provides the toolbar buttons that were originally included with UniStation (Windows). This QuickPad displays the buttons horizontally on your screen.
UTSTB_V.EQP	Provides the toolbar buttons that were originally included with UniStation (Windows). This QuickPad displays the buttons vertically on your screen.

PEP File Transfer Protocols

PEP comes with two file transfer protocols that you can use to send and receive files to and from the host:

- **OS2200**—lets you transfer files between your PC and an OS 2200 Editor

  For example, you can create a text file using a word processor on your PC and upload the file to the OS 2200 Editor. The resulting file appears just as it would if you had entered the text directly into the OS 2200 Editor. Conversely, you can download OS 2200 files from the host to be used on your PC.

- **MAPPER**—lets you upload PC files to the host as MAPPER® reports or download MAPPER reports to your PC

You should be able to transfer files using these tools without making any modifications to their configurations. However, you can customize the configurations to optimize the performance of these protocols at your site.

Configuring PEP's File Transfer Protocols

To configure the PEP file transfer protocols, follow these steps:

1. With a PEP session open, click Session Type from the Options menu.

2. From the File transfer protocol list box, click the file transfer protocol that you want to configure and use.

3. When the focus is on the File transfer protocol list box, click Settings.

   The file transfer section of the Settings dialog box appears.

4. Click the desired tabs and complete each one.

   For information about any item on this dialog box, click  in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

Sending a File Using the OS2200 File Transfer Protocol

To send a file using the OS 2200 file transfer protocol, follow these steps:

1. Open a PEP session open and connect to the host. (You do not have to run the OS 2200 Editor.)

   > **Note:** If the session is not already configured to use the OS 2200 file transfer protocol, click Session Type from the Options menu and click OS2200 Editor from the File Transfer Protocol list box.

2. From the Tools menu, click Send File.

3. Complete the OS2200 Send File dialog box.

   For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

4. Click Transfer.

   If you configured the OS 2200 file transfer protocol to display the contents of the file, that information appears on the screen during the transfer.

Receiving a File Using the OS2200 File Transfer Protocol

To receive a file using the OS 2200 file transfer protocol, follow these steps:

1. Open a PEP session open and connect to the host. (You do not have to run the OS 2200 Editor.)

   > **Note:** If the session is not already configured to use the OS 2200 file transfer protocol, click Session Type from the Options menu and click OS2200 Editor from the File Transfer Protocol list box.

2. From the Tools menu, click Receive File.

3. Complete the OS2200 Receive File dialog box.

For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

4 Click Transfer.

If you configured the OS 2200 file transfer protocol to display the contents of the file, that information appears on the screen during the transfer.

Sending a File Using the MAPPER File Transfer Protocol

To send a file using the MAPPER file transfer protocol, follow these steps:

1 Open a PEP session open, connect to the host, and log on to MAPPER.

> **Note:** If the session is not already configured to use the MAPPER file transfer protocol, click Session Type from the Options menu and click MAPPER from the File Transfer Protocol list box.

2 From the Tools menu, click Send File.

3 Complete the MAPPER Send File dialog box.

For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

> **Note:** The format of the PC file must match the format of the MAPPER report. For example, you cannot upload a 256-column PC file into a MAPPER report that supports only 132 columns.

Likewise, you cannot upload a file that was downloaded from one drawer into another drawer. For example, you cannot download a file from drawer A and upload it into drawer B.

4 Click Transfer.

Receiving a File Using the MAPPER File Transfer Protocol

To receive a file using the MAPPER file transfer protocol, follow these steps:

1. Open a PEP session, connect to the host, and log on to MAPPER.

   > **Note:** If the session is not already configured to use the MAPPER file transfer protocol, click Session Type from the Options menu and click MAPPER from the File Transfer Protocol list box.

2. From the Tools menu, click Receive File.

3. Complete the MAPPER Receive File dialog box.

   For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

4. Click Transfer.

PEP HotSpots

PEP comes with two predefined HotSpot schemes:

- MAP80.EHS
- MAP132.EHS

These schemes consist of ten region HotSpots that correspond to the functions listed at the bottom of a MAPPER screen. MAP80.EHS is for use with an 80-column screen; MAP132.EHS is for use with a 132-column screen.

When you load and enable these HotSpot schemes, you can perform the functions listed at the bottom of the MAPPER screen simply by double-clicking the desired function. For example, to exit MAPPER, you can double-click the word Exit rather than pressing F10.

EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager

6

In This Chapter

This chapter includes the following headings:

About EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager 132

E!OAM Merge Utility 133

EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager Limitations 135

About EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager

EXTRA!® Office for Accessory Manager is a suite of terminal emulators (3270, 5250, and VT) and non-INFOConnect connection tools that let your PC communicate with IBM, UNIX®, or DEC hosts.

Unlike InterCom, PEP, and ALC, EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager is a standalone product that exists in a separate directory. You can run this product by itself, or you can create and open EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager sessions within Accessory Manager. To ensure the integration of the two applications, the EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager (E!OAM) Merge Utility runs automatically when you install EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager. You can also run this utility manually at any time.

To use EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager with Accessory Manager, you must keep both applications installed. When you open an EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager session within Accessory Manager, the session still requires files from the EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager folder in order to run. If you install both products, run the E!OAM Merge Utility, and then deinstall EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager, you will not be able to open those sessions using Accessory Manager.

Once you have merged EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager and Accessory Manager, the relationship between the two is similar to the relationship between a document and a word processor. When you run a word processor, you have a single application window, and no matter which document you open, there are functions that are common to all the documents. Likewise, when you run Accessory Manager, you have a single application window, and no matter which terminal emulation session you open, there are functions that are common to all the emulators.

Just as a word processor can open multiple documents at once, Accessory Manager can open multiple terminal emulation sessions at once. For example, using Accessory Manager, you can open one session using EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager to connect to an IBM host, then open a second session using PEP to connect to a Unisys 1100/2200 Series host. Or you can open multiple sessions using one emulator, such as four sessions to an IBM host.

E!OAM Merge Utility

When you run the E!OAM Merge Utility, the following things happen:

- All the keyboard maps, QuickPads, toolbars, and schemes currently in the EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager SCHEMES subfolder are copied to the ACCMGR32 folder (or whatever folder is specified as the folder for local schemes on the Global Preferences dialog box). This ensures that when you open an EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager session from the Accessory Manager application window, you can use all the default files and any files you created.
- All the default session profiles for EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager sessions are copied from the EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager TEMPLATE folder to the ACCMGR32\TEMPLATE folder. This ensures that you can run the New Session Wizard from the Accessory Manager application window to create new 3270, 5250, or VT sessions.
- The data about the terminal emulation sessions contained in the TOOLCOMP.INI and GI32.INI files in the EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager folder is merged into those files in the ACCMGR32 folder. This ensures that Accessory Manager recognizes that 3270, 5250, and VT sessions are valid sessions. When you open one of these sessions, the Accessory Manager menu changes to include commands that are specific to those emulators, such as Finish Printing and Transfer Multiple Files.

Running the E!OAM Merge Utility

To run the E!OAM Merge Utility manually, follow these steps:

1. If Accessory Manager or EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager is running, exit the application.
2. Using My Computer or File Manager, go to the ACCMGR32 folder in the INFOConnect folder.
3. Double-click EPCMERGE.EXE.
4. At the message box, click Continue.

   Additional message boxes indicate which files are being copied.
5. When all the files have been copied, click OK.

EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager Limitations

Although you can create and open EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager sessions within Accessory Manager and perform most of the functions that you can with any other emulator, there are some limitations:

- The copying of files occurs only when you run E!OAM Merge. If you subsequently create additional keyboard maps, QuickPads, toolbars, or schemes in the EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager SCHEMES subfolder, they will not be copied to the ACCMGR32 folder until you run E!OAM Merge again.
- Any keyboard maps, QuickPads, toolbars, or schemes located in the remote folder (as specified on the Global Preferences dialog box) are not copied. To use any of these files, you must copy them manually to the ACCMGR32 folder or whatever folder is specified as the local or remote folder on the Global Preferences dialog box.
- You can create and open only terminal emulation (.EDP) sessions. You cannot create or open printer (.EPP) sessions.
- When you display the Open Session dialog box using Accessory Manager, only .ADP files are displayed by default. To view a list of .EDP files in the EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager SESSIONS folder, type *.EDP in the File Name text box and click Open. (Any 3270, 5250, or VT sessions that you create using Accessory Manager automatically use the .ADP file extension and will be immediately visible in the Open Session dialog box.)
- Edit Settings and File Transfer Settings do not appear in the Apply Settings category on the Action dialog box, so you cannot apply edit schemes or file transfer schemes using keyboard maps, QuickPads, toolbars, or HotSpots. However, you can create these schemes and use them in your session using the Settings dialog box.
- You cannot associate file transfer schemes with recorded host screens. File Transfer Schemes does not appear in the Available Settings list box on the Settings tab on the Page Settings dialog box.

- Any data about the session that was typed on the Properties dialog box using EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager is not available from the Accessory Manager application window.
- Accessory Manager does not support EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager layout files (.EWL).
- Accessory Manager does not support EXTRA! Basic macros. If you open an EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager session that is configured to run an EXTRA! Basic macro at session start-up, the macro will fail to run.
- If you remove EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager, the files that were copied and data that was merged as a result of running E!OAM Merge will not be deleted. You must delete these files and edit the TOOLCOMP.INI and GI32.INI file to remove references to the EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager products.
- Although context-sensitive Help is available for all dialog boxes, no other online Help for EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager is accessible from within Accessory Manager. To access additional online Help for this product, you must run EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager as a standalone product and click the desired item from its Help menu.

INFOConnect Host Internet Browser (HiBrow)

7

In This Chapter

This chapter includes the following headings:

About HiBrow 138

About the HiBrow Toolbars 140

Displaying URLs 141

About Essentials 142

HiBrow Keystrokes 144

About HiBrow

INFOConnect Host Internet Browser (HiBrow) for Windows 95 and Windows NT is a program that lets you view HTML documents, including web pages on the Internet or a corporate intranet.

HiBrow runs within Accessory Manager. The relationship between the two is similar to the relationship between a document and a word processor. When you run a word processor, you have a single application window, and no matter which document you open, there are functions that are common to all the documents. Likewise, when you run Accessory Manager, you have a single application window, and no matter which terminal emulation or browser session you open, there are functions that are common to all.

Just as a word processor can open multiple documents at once, Accessory Manager can open multiple sessions at once. For example, using Accessory Manager, you can open one session using HiBrow to connect to a corporate intranet, and then open a second session using PEP to connect to a Unisys 1100/2200 Series host. Or you can open multiple sessions of the same type, such as four sessions using HiBrow.

In addition to providing standard browsing capabilities, HiBrow also lets you integrate Internet sites or other HTML pages with host applications accessed using other Accessory Manager emulators. For example, you can link a recorded host screen in an Intercom session to a URL so that, when you display that host screen, a HiBrow session opens and displays that URL. With this technique, you can display context-sensitive online Help for specific host screens, graphics that host applications don't support, or other information that would otherwise not be accessible.

HiBrow also provides the following features:

- Default keystrokes that perform common browsing activities, such as moving forward or backward between URLs
- A navigation bar that remains available for all sessions
- A customizable home page and search page
- A mechanism for directly accessing URLs
- The ability to limit Internet access to specific URLs

About the HiBrow Toolbars

HiBrow comes with two toolbars:

- HiBrow toolbar

- Navigation bar

The HiBrow toolbar provides access to standard functions such as New Session, Open Session, and Save Session, as well as special HiBrow functions, such as moving forward and backward between URLs or displaying the home page. You can customize this toolbar in a number of ways:

- Display color or monochrome buttons
- Display large or small buttons
- Show or suppress ToolTips

The navigation bar provides access to essentials (URLs that you want to access directly) and the address bar (a text box where you can type the name of the URL that you want to display).

The navigation bar is not an .ETB file and cannot be modified using the Toolbar Editor or the Settings dialog box. However, you can specify whether to display the navigation bar and which items to include on it by clicking Navigation Bar from the View menu and completing the Navigation Bar dialog box.

The navigation bar is not session-specific. It is available for all sessions, including InterCom, PEP, and other terminal emulation sessions.

You can move both HiBrow toolbars to any desired location on the screen.

Displaying URLs

HiBrow provides many mechanisms for displaying URLs:

- In the address bar on the navigation bar, type the Universal Resource Locator (URL) that you want to access and press Enter.
- On the navigation bar, click Essentials, point to the desired category (a collection of URLs), and then click the desired URL from the submenu.

  When you do either of these, one of the following occurs:

In this case	This happens
No HiBrow sessions are open	A HiBrow session is dynamically created, and the URL appears in that session window If Auto-Save Session Settings is selected on the Global Preferences dialog box, this dynamically created session is saved automatically.
One HiBrow session is open	The URL appears in the open HiBrow session
More than one HiBrow session is open	The URL appears in the HiBrow session that has focus If focus is on a non-HiBrow session (such as an InterCom or PEP session), the URL appears in the first HiBrow session that was opened.

- To display a previous URL, click  on the toolbar or press Alt+Left Arrow when a HiBrow session is open.

  You can do this only if you have navigated to another URL (and therefore have one to go back to).
- To display the next URL, click  on the toolbar or press Alt+Right Arrow when a HiBrow session is open.

  You can do this only if you have displayed a previous URL (and therefore have one to go forward to).
- To display the home page, click  on the toolbar or press Home when a HiBrow session is open.
- To display the search page, click  on the navigation bar, or press Ctrl+f when a HiBrow session is open.

About Essentials

You can specify that certain URLs should be essentials. An essential is simply a URL that you want to access by clicking Essentials in the navigation bar.

Essentials are organized into categories. When you click Essentials, the list displays all the categories. When you point to a category, the list of URLs in that category appears.

HiBrow comes with three sample categories:

Category	URLs
INDUSTRY	Microsoft (http://www.microsoft.com/)
	Attachmate (http://www.attachmate.com/)
	Unisys (http://www.unisys.com/)
	IBM (http://www.ibm.com/)
NEWS	NBC (http://www.nbc.com/)
	ABC (http://www.abc.com/)
	CNN (http://cnn.com/)
	CBS (http://w3.cbsnew.com/)
ATM	Attachmate Products (http://www.attachmate.com/Products/default.asp)
	Attachmate Unisys Home Page (http://www.attachmate.com/Unisys/)
	Attachmate: Desktop connectivity (http://www.attachmate.com/)
	Attachmate SupportWeb! (http://supportweb.attachmate.com/)
	Attachmate International (http://www.attachmate.com/International/)

You can limit users' access to specific URLs by making those URLs essentials and then enabling security for the address bar and Add/Organize Essentials. In this way, users can access only those URLs that appear in the Essentials list. For information about security, click Administrative Help from Accessory Manager's Help menu. (This item appears in the Help menu only in standalone installations or for the administrator of a shared installation or multi-user installation.)

Adding a URL to the List of Essentials

To add a URL to the list of favorites, follow these steps:

1. If a session is not already open, open one.
2. On the navigation bar, click Essentials, and then click Add/ Organize Essentials.
3. Do one of the following:

In this case	Do this
The Categories list box is empty, it contains only two items labeled Local Categories and Remote Categories, or it contains categories but you want to put the URL in a different category	Create a category. To do this, click New, type a name for the category, and click OK on the New Category dialog box. If the Categories list box contains folders called Local Categories and Remote Categories, click Local Categories to create the category in your local folder or click Remote Categories to create the category in your remote folder. Then click New, type a name for the category, and click OK on the New Category dialog box.
The Categories list box contains a category that you want to use	Click the category where you want to add the URL

4. Do one of the following:

To do this	Do this
Add the displayed URL to the selected category	Click Add.
Add a different URL to the selected category	Type the URL in the URL text box, type a descriptive title for the URL in the Title text box, and then click Add.

5. Click Close.

The next time you click Essentials on the navigation bar, the new URL appears in the specified category.

For more information about essentials, refer to the online Help.

HiBrow Keystrokes

The following table lists HiBrow's default keystrokes.

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key.

Keystroke Name	Description	Default Keystroke
Back	Displays the previous URL	Alt+Left Arrow
Forward	Displays the next URL	Alt+Right Arrow
Home	Displays the URL specified as the home page on the Settings dialog box	Home
Refresh	Refreshes the screen, redrawing any graphics or text elements	F5
Search	Displays the URL specified as the search page on the Settings dialog box	Ctrl+f
Stop	Stops the current process (such as accessing a particular URL, displaying graphics, etc.)	Esc

8 INFOConnect ALC

In This Chapter

This chapter includes the following headings:

About ALC 146
ALC Keyboard Map 147
ALC Keystrokes 148

About ALC

INFOConnect ALC for Windows 95 and Windows NT is a terminal emulation program that makes your PC operate like an ALC terminal. When you run ALC, your PC can communicate with any major Computer Reservation System (CRS).

ALC runs within Accessory Manager. The relationship between the two is similar to the relationship between a document and a word processor. When you run a word processor, you have a single application window, and no matter which document you open, there are functions that are common to all the documents. Likewise, when you run Accessory Manager, you have a single application window, and no matter which terminal emulation session you open, there are functions that are common to all the emulators.

Just as a word processor can open multiple documents at once, Accessory Manager can open multiple terminal emulation sessions at once. For example, using Accessory Manager, you can open one session using ALC to connect to a Computer Reservation System, then open a second session using PEP to connect to a Unisys 1100/2200 Series host. Or you can open multiple sessions using one emulator, such as four sessions using ALC.

ALC also provides the following features:

- Five different column/row combinations for the display
- Default terminal keystrokes that let you perform ALC functions
- A predefined keyboard map

ALC Keyboard Map

With ALC, you can use the default keystrokes to perform various terminal emulation tasks, or you can load the keyboard map (ALC.EKM) that is also provided. The default keystrokes and the keystrokes in ALC.EKM are the same.

When you create an ALC session, the ALC.EKM keyboard map is loaded by default.

ALC Keystrokes

The following table lists ALC's default keystrokes. The default keystrokes are the same as the keystrokes in ALC.EKM.

When you see two keys connected by a plus sign (+), press and hold down the first key, then press the second key.

> **Note:** If you're using a keyboard map that has defined these keystrokes to perform different functions, the functions associated with the keyboard map override the default functions described here.

Keystroke Name	Function	Keystroke
ARNK	Creates the itinerary of a PNR when two segments are not connected For example, if the first segment is LHR-JFK, and the third segment is DFW-SFO, pressing ARNK between the two indicates that the passenger traveled from JFK to DFW independently.	Ctrl+a
Backspace	Moves the cursor one column to the left If the cursor is in the first column, it moves to the last column of the previous row. If the cursor is home, it moves to the last column of the last row.	Backspace
Clear	Clears the entire screen and moves the cursor home	Ctrl+Home Ctrl+m
ClearBroadcast	Clears the SITA broadcast message	Ctrl+b
Colon	Inserts a colon (:) at the cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the right	;
CrossOfLorraine	Inserts the cross of lorraine character at the cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the right	Ctrl+l
Delete	Deletes the character at the cursor and shifts the subsequent characters to the left	Delete
Delline	Deletes the row where the cursor is currently positioned Subsequent rows move up one row, and the last row is filled with spaces.	Ctrl+Delete
Display	Inserts the display character (*) at the cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the right	=
Dollar	Inserts the U.S. dollar sign character ($) at the cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the right	]

Keystroke Name	Function	Keystroke
Down	Moves the cursor to the row below in the same column	Down Arrow
EEOL	Erases all data and from the cursor position to the end of the line	Ctrl+End
End	Moves the cursor to the end of the line	End
EndItem	Inserts the end item character (#) at the cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the right	, (comma)
EndTransaction	Closes the PNR Type this keystroke when the booking is complete. The host returns the record locator. If any fields have been missed, the host responds with an error.	Ctrl+t
GBPound	Inserts a British pound mark at the cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the right	Alt+p
Home	Moves the cursor to the top left corner of the screen	Home
Ignore	Cancels any changes made to the current PNR	Ctrl+i
Insert	Inserts a single character at the cursor position, moving subsequent characters one column to the right	Insert
InsertLine	Inserts a row at the cursor position and shifts subsequent rows down one The last row on the page is lost.	Ctrl+Insert
Left	Moves the cursor one column to the left	Left Arrow
Newline	Inserts the new line character at the cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the right	\
Pillow/Lozenge	Inserts a pillow character at the cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the right	[
PrintEnter	Sends the response to the designated printer instead of the screen (Sabre only)	Ctrl+Enter
ProtReset	Moves the cursor home and then to the start of the field Use this keystroke on protected screens.	Ctrl+p
RecallNextIp	Recalls the next input or entry The number of entries you can save depends on the number specified for the Saved Inputs option on the Settings - Display dialog box.	Ctrl+Up Arrow
RecallPrevIp	Recalls the previous input or entry The number of entries you can save depends on the number specified for the Saved Inputs option on the Settings - Display dialog box.	Ctrl+Down Arrow

Keystroke Name	Function	Keystroke
Reenter	Searches back through the screen for the previously sent message and resends it to the host The previous message must still be on the screen.	Alt+z
Repeat	Redisplays the result of the last transaction, but does not repeat the transaction itself This is primarily used when a “Press Rpt” error occurs.	Ctrl+r
Reset	Sends a host-specific sequence to the host	Escape
Right	Moves the cursor one column to the right in the same row	Right Arrow
SOM	Inserts a start-of-message character at the cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the right	' (apostrophe)
Start/Stop Blind Key Programming	Start or stop blind key programming If blind key programming is not in progress, this command initiates it. If blind key programming is in progress, this command ends it.	Ctrl+F12
Statistics	Provides gateway communication statistics	F12
Tab	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the next unprotected field	Tab
TabBack	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the previous field	Shift+Tab
Transmit	Sends the data on the screen to the host	Enter
UMSG	Issues a Retrieve Unused Message command If the unsolicited message (UMSG) indicator appears, this keystroke displays the waiting message. If UMSG does not appear, the response indicates that there are no messages waiting.	Ctrl+u
Up	Moves the cursor up one row in the same column	Up Arrow
XITN	Cancels the itinerary from the current PNR	Ctrl+x

9 INFOConnect WinFTP

In This Chapter

This chapter includes the following headings:

About INFOConnect WinFTP 152
Using WinFTP 154

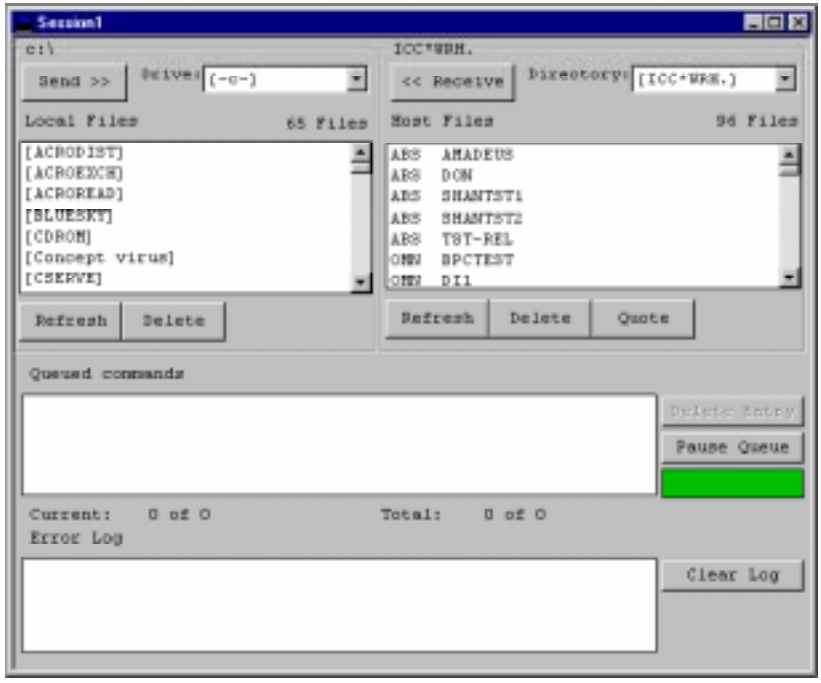
About INFOConnect WinFTP

INFOConnect WinFTP for Windows 95 and Windows NT is an application that you can use to transfer files between your PC and any host (such as a PC running Windows NT, a Unisys 1100/2200 Series host, or a UNIX host) that is running FTP server software. The PC must communicate with the host via a WinSock-compatible TCP/IP network.

WinFTP runs within Accessory Manager. The relationship between the two is similar to the relationship between a document and a word processor. When you run a word processor, you have a single application window, and no matter which document you open, there are functions that are common to all the documents. Likewise, when you run Accessory Manager, you have a single application window, and no matter which file transfer or terminal emulation session you open, there are functions that are common to all the sessions.

Just as a word processor can open multiple documents at once, Accessory Manager can run multiple sessions at once. For example, using Accessory Manager, you can open one session using WinFTP to perform file transfers with a Unisys 1100/2200 Series host, and open a second session using PEP to perform terminal emulation. Or you can open multiple sessions at once, such as four WinFTP sessions.

The following figure shows the WinFTP session window:



For information about the items on this session window, refer to the online Help.

Using WinFTP

Opening a WinFTP Session

To open a WinFTP session, click Open Session from the File menu. Then double-click the session that you want to open.

Depending on which connection type you're using, a subsequent dialog box might appear when the session opens. Complete any subsequent dialog box. For information about any item on any dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

When you have successfully logged on to a host, the status bar on the session window changes from red to green, indicating that a successful connection has been made.

Sending a File

To send a file, follow these steps:

1. If a WinFTP session is not already open, open one.
2. Select the PC file to send.
3. Click Send.

   Depending on which connection type you're using, a subsequent dialog box might appear. Complete any subsequent dialog box. For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

Receiving a File

To receive a file, follow these steps:

1. If a WinFTP session is not already open, open one.
2. Select the host file that you want to transfer to the PC.
3. Click Receive.

   Depending on which connection type you're using, a subsequent dialog box might appear. Complete any subsequent dialog box. For information about any item on this dialog box, click ? in the upper right corner of the dialog box and then click the desired item.

INFOConnect Connectivity Services

A

In This Appendix

This appendix includes the following headings:

About INFOConnect Connectivity Services 156
INFOConnect Database 157
INFOConnect Manager 158
Libraries 160
Library Channels 161
Path Templates 162
Application Types 163
Paths 164
Accessories 166
Packages 167

About INFOConnect Connectivity Services

INFOConnect Connectivity Services is a package developed by the Unisys Corporation that includes a number of components:

- **INFOConnect Manager**—this application ties all INFOConnect products together.

  You can use this application to modify your INFOConnect database, which is the file that includes information about where your INFOConnect products are installed and configuration options that control communication between your PC and the host.

  > **Note:** It is recommended that you use the INFOConnect Database Editor rather than the INFOConnect Manager to configure your communication options. The Database Editor is described in more detail in Chapter 2, "INFOConnect Accessory Manager."

- **Communication software**—INFOConnect Connectivity Services comes with the following communication software (also called libraries):

  - AAPI32
  - Diagnostic
  - IPC32
  - ITC32
  - Local
  - NetBIOS
  - SOSWITCH
  - STACK
  - StackIc16
  - TELNET
  - Trace
  - TRACELOG
  - WinSock

  For more information about these libraries, refer to the online Help for each library.

- **Applications**—INFOConnect Connectivity Services comes with the following applications (also called accessories):

  - INFOConnect Quick Configuration
  - INFOConnect Installation Manager
  - INFOConnect Installation Shell

  For more information about these accessories, refer to the online Help for each accessory.

INFOConnect Database

The INFOConnect database is a file (IC32.CFG) usually located in the Windows directory that contains information about all the INFOConnect packages that have been installed, as well as all the path templates, library channels, and paths that have been created.

If you installed PEP or InterCom, you create paths using either INFOConnect Accessory Manager, the Database Editor, or the Add Path Wizard. You can also use the Database Editor to modify existing paths and path-related data and to delete paths. Accessory Manager and the Database Editor can read both the 16-bit and 32-bit databases simultaneously.

You can also use the INFOConnect Manager to modify the INFOConnect database. However, the Manager can read only one database at a time. To modify data for 16-bit products, you have to run the 16-bit Manager; to modify data for 32-bit products, you have to run the 32-bit Manager.

INFOConnect Manager

The INFOConnect Manager is part of the INFOConnect Connectivity Services package developed by Unisys Corporation. This applications runs in the background each time you run an INFOConnect product and controls interaction between accessories and transports.

Running the Manager

The Manager automatically runs in the background each time you run any INFOConnect application. You can also run the Manager at any time using the following procedures:

- If you're running Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, click the Start button, point to Programs, point to INFOConnect, and click Manager32.
- If you're running Windows NT 3.51, double-click Manager32 in the INFOConnect program group.

Using the Manager

You can use the Manager to modify your INFOConnect database, which is the file that includes information about where your INFOConnect products are installed and all the configuration information about your INFOConnect paths.

The procedures you use to configure paths must be performed in a specific order. For example, you cannot create a path until you create a path template. You cannot create a path template until you add the library to the INFOConnect database. The following list indicates the order to follow.

1. Add the library to the INFOConnect database.
2. Create a library channel (if one is required by the library).
3. Create a path template.
4. Create a path.

Normally, steps 1 through 3 are completed automatically when you install a transport. If you installed one of Attachmate's emulators (such as InterCom or PEP), you can create paths using either Accessory Manager, the Database Editor, or the Add Path Wizard. However, you might need to customize your configuration in ways that you can only do using the Manager.

For example, you should use the Manager for the following tasks:

- Specifying the location of a library (for example, if you move it to a directory other than the one where it was installed)
- Creating customized path templates (for example, ones that include the Trace service library or other specialized service libraries)
- Specifying the location of an accessory (for example, if you move it to a directory other than the one where it was installed)

For information about these tasks, use My Computer or File Manager to open the INFOConnect folder and double-click the AMXPORTS.HLP file.

Libraries

An INFOConnect library is a piece of communications software that can be used singly or in combination with other libraries to enable communication between a PC and a host, and between applications on the PC. Libraries are the building blocks of INFOConnect paths.

There are four types of libraries:

- **External interface library (EIL)**—this provides the link between the INFOConnect Manager and an external transport service. For example, the TCP external interface library provides the link with the Winsock TCP/IP network stack.
- **Service library (SL)**—this provides additional communications processing. For example, the TCP-A service library provides additional processing so that a PC can communicate with a Unisys A Series host.
- **Application interface library (AIL)**—this provides special interaction with applications. AILs are not included in path templates and are not used to create paths. For example, the ADMIN32 library sets aside space in the 32-bit INFOConnect database for the groups and users created by the INFOConnect Database Editor.
- **Hook library**—this type of library is used by or with a path during a session but is not actually inserted into the path. It connects (hooks) into the path via special interfaces. For example, the TRACELOG library works with existing paths to create trace logs.

Each INFOConnect path must include an external interface library. The documentation for your transport indicates which libraries are included in each package.

When you install a transport, the location of each library is added to the INFOConnect database automatically. If you move the library to a folder other than the one where it was installed, you must use the INFOConnect Manager to modify the INFOConnect database accordingly.

Library Channels

An INFOConnect library channel is a named collection of configuration data for a particular library, typically (though not exclusively) hardware-related. Only certain libraries—such as Uniscope, Poll/Select, INT1, X.25, and HLCNTS—use library channels.

For most transports, a library channel is created automatically when you install the transport. However, in some cases, you might want to create more than one library channel. For example, each Uniscope library channel includes configuration settings for the communication adapter. If you have more than one communication adapter in your PC, you would have to create a library channel for each one.

Each INFOConnect path or path template can specify which library channel to use. If you specify the library channel in the path template, all paths that use that path template will use that library channel.

Path Templates

An INFOConnect path template is a named combination of one or more libraries. For example, the TCP-A path template contains both the TCP-A service library and the TCP/IP external interface library.

If a library in the path template can have library channels, the path template can also indicate which library channel to use.

For Attachmate's transports, at least one path template is created automatically when you install the transport. (The documentation for each transport includes information about what path templates are created and what they contain.)

In some cases, you might want to create additional path templates. For example, to use a service library developed by a company other than Attachmate, you would have to create a customized path template that includes this library. You must use the INFOConnect Manager to create path templates.

Each path template must include one external interface library, and this library must be the last library on the list of included libraries.

When you create a path template, you can specify an application type. This is a code that indicates which accessories can use the paths that use this path template.

When you log into the INFOConnect Manager as an administrator, you can mark path templates as Traced, Hidden, or System. When you trace a session, you can specify whether to trace only those paths whose path template is configured as Traced. A hidden path template will appear in list boxes and windows only when you are logged in as an administrator; it will not be visible to those logged in only as users. A system path template is generally intended for paths used internally by other transports. For example, INT1 can use TCP/IP or OSI paths internally to connect to a host; the path templates for these paths are marked for system use.

Application Types

Not all paths can be used with all INFOConnect accessories. For example, INT1 paths can be used with PEP but not with InterCom.

When you open a terminal emulation or file transfer session that is not associated with a particular INFOConnect path, you are prompted to click the desired path from a displayed list. Only those paths that have the correct application type for that accessory in their path or path template appear in that list.

For example, when you open an PEP session, you are presented with only those paths that have UTS60 as the application type. Paths that have MT as the application type (that is, paths designed for use with InterCom) do not appear on the list. For this reason, you should always be sure to assign the correct application type to any paths or path templates you create:

For these applications	Use this application type
PEP	UTS60
InterCom	MT
ALC	ALC

Note: TCP/IP or OSI paths used with the INFOConnect INT1 Transport must use INT1 as their application type.

NetBIOS paths used with HLCNTS must use HLCNTS as their application type.

Paths

An INFOConnect path is a named collection of configuration settings. To enable your PC to communicate with a host, you must create at least one path and use this path in a session.

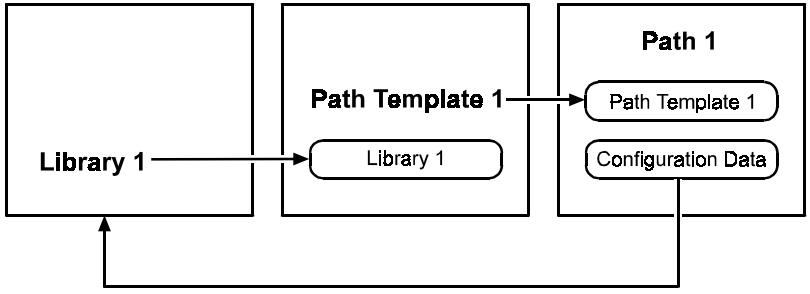
If the path contains configuration data about the PC (such as a terminal ID, station ID, or other similar identifier), you must create one path for each communication session that you plan to open with a host or host application. For example, to open four terminal emulation sessions simultaneously, you would need four paths. INT1, TCP-A, HLCNTS, and LCW paths fall into this category.

However, paths that do not contain configuration data about the PC are reusable. In other words, you can create only one path and use that same path for several simultaneous sessions. TELNET paths fall into this category.

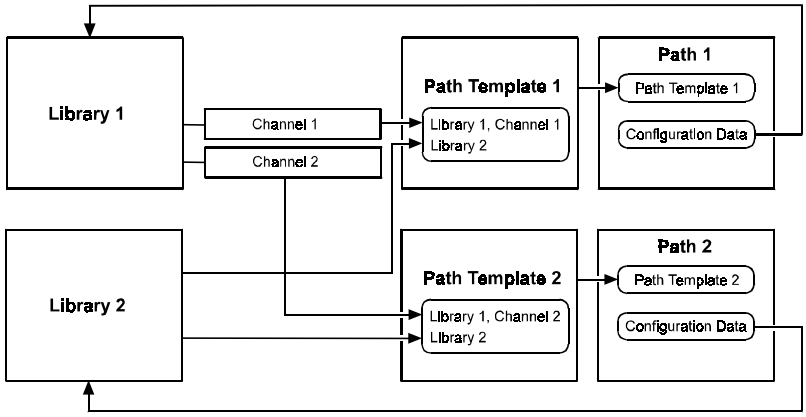
Path Architecture

Each path consists of a path template and other configuration data associated with the libraries included in that path template.

The following figure shows the architecture of a simple path. Only one library is used, and there are no library channels. The configuration prompts that appear when you create the path relate back to the library used.



The next figure shows the architecture of more complicated paths that include multiple libraries and library channels. Either the path configuration or the path template can indicate which library channel to use.



Path Options

When you create a path using the INFOConnect Manager, you can specify an application type. This is a code that indicates which accessories can use this path.

When you log into the INFOConnect Manager as an administrator, you can mark paths as Traced, Hidden, or System. When you trace a session, you can specify whether to trace all paths or only paths configured as Traced. A hidden path will appear in list boxes and windows only when you are logged in as an administrator; it will not be visible to those logged in only as users. A system path is generally intended for internal use by other transports. For example, INT1 can use TCP/IP or OSI paths internally to connect to a host. The path templates for these paths are marked for system use.

Accessories

An INFOConnect accessory is an executable file (either an .EXE or .DLL) that usually runs in conjunction with the INFOConnect Manager. InterCom and PEP are both accessories.

When you install an accessory, the location of that accessory is added to the INFOConnect database automatically. If you move the accessory to a folder other than the one where it was installed, you must use the INFOConnect Manager to modify the INFOConnect database accordingly.

Packages

An INFOConnect package is one or more pieces of software that provide specific communications capabilities.

Transport packages typically consist of one or more external interface libraries or service libraries. For example, the INFOConnect TCP/IP Transport package includes the TCP external interface library and the TP0 service library.

Accessory packages typically consist of a terminal emulator or file transfer application and other related products. For example, the InterCom package includes InterCom, InterCom Print Services, and the InterCom Print Services Configuration Utility.

When you install a package, the package name and description appear in the INFOConnect Manager's INFOConnect Installed Packages window. From this window, you can remove (deinstall) packages and perform Quick Config. (You can perform Quick Config on the 32-bit products, but no dialog boxes appear.)

Troubleshooting

B

In This Appendix

This appendix includes the following headings:

General Troubleshooting Procedures 170

Tracing INFOConnect Sessions 171

General Troubleshooting Procedures

If you have problems running Accessory Manager or related accessories, complete the following steps:

1. Check to see that your system meets the minimum hardware and software requirements necessary to use this product.

   Refer to the Readme file for each product for additional details.

2. Check the configuration options. Most problems are caused by incorrect software configuration. Check to make sure you have selected the correct configuration options.

3. Check your network software. For example, if you're using TCP/IP, the problem might be in one of the routers in your network.

4. Check your connections. Check your cable connections or other adapters to make sure that they are securely attached.

5. Check your system. You may be using peripheral equipment or other software that may not be compatible with this product. Try disabling some of the other memory-resident programs.

6. Resolve errors. If you are receiving error messages, refer to Appendix C, "Error Messages," and Appendix E, "Copy Protection," for help resolving these messages.

7. Consult your distributor. If you cannot identify and solve the problem without assistance, contact your product distributor. Call from a location where you have access to the problem PC.

8. Contact Customer Support. Refer to the card included with your package for details.

Tracing INFOConnect Sessions

By tracing a session, you can gather diagnostic information about communication between the PC and the host.

To trace a session, follow these steps:

1. Start the INFOConnect Manager.

   If you're running Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, click the Start button, point to Programs, point to INFOConnect, and click Manager32.

   If you're running Windows NT 3.51, double-click Manager32 in the INFOConnect program group.

2. From the Administer menu, click Administrator Login and type your password. (The default password is no password.)

3. From the Administer menu, click Trace.

4. On the Trace Log Options dialog box, select all the options and click OK.

   The INFOConnect Trace Log application window opens minimized.

5. Display the INFOConnect Trace Log window.

   If you're using Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, click the icon in the task bar. If you're using Windows NT 3.51, double-click the icon.

6. From the Options menu, click Session Trace.

7. Verify that Enable Session Trace is selected. If it isn't, select it.

8. For each category (All Paths, Paths with Trace, and Templates with Trace), click Libraries.

9. Click OK.

10. Open the session that you want to trace and duplicate the problem that you want to trace.

Diagnostic information about communication between the PC and the host is gathered in the TRACE.LOG file in the folder where your INFOConnect database is located (usually the Windows folder).

11 When you have completed the actions that you want to trace, close the session.

12 Display the INFOConnect Trace Log window.

13 From the Options menu, click Trace Log.

14 Clear Enable Trace Log.

15 Close the INFOConnect Trace Log window.

> **Note:** The TRACE.LOG file can become very large, so be sure to delete it after you complete each trace.

Error Messages

C

In This Appendix

This appendix lists the error messages that might appear while you are using Accessory Manager, PEP, or ALC. (InterCom has no error messages.)

For a list of error messages generated by INFOConnect transports, refer to the online Help.

This appendix includes the following headings:

Accessory Manager Error Messages 174

PEP Error Messages 194

ALC Error Messages 200

Accessory Manager Error Messages

The tables on the following pages list the error messages that might appear while you are using Accessory Manager, as well as possible solutions to these problems.

Classes of Error Messages

The following table lists error message classes and a description of each class. A class number precedes each error number.

Class	Description
10	Internal errors
12	Compiler errors
13	Input/output errors
14	Mathematical and range errors
15	State errors
16	Critical errors
17	Macro execution errors
18	Compatibility errors
19	Upload/download errors
21	Missing information errors
23	Multiple Document Interface errors
28	Emulator or file transfer protocol error
33	DLL errors
40	Generic module errors
45	File transfer errors
50	Navigation errors

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
10-08	Internal error: Cannot find a connection, file transfer, or terminal tool. All tools must be installed to the frame directory before running Accessory Manager.	When you run Accessory Manager, it refers to the GI32.INI file for a list of installed connection, terminal, and file transfer protocols. There must be at least one of each. This error can occur under the following circumstances: ■ No terminal emulator has been installed. Install a terminal emulator (such as PEP or InterCom) before running Accessory Manager. ■ The GI32.INI file has been moved or deleted. Put a copy of the GI32.INI file in your Windows directory, or reinstall Accessory Manager. ■ The GI32.INI file has been modified, and the Accessory Manager cannot read it. Delete the GI32.INI file and reinstall Accessory Manager.
10-12	Internal error: Unknown GI error.	An internal error has occurred. Contact Customer Support.
10-49	Internal error: Bad row number.	Your CASL macro has set an invalid row number. Edit the macro to ensure that the row number is valid.
10-50	Internal error: Bad column number.	Your CASL macro has set an invalid column number. Edit the macro to ensure that the column number is valid.
10-51	Internal error: Bad length.	The length of data in your CASL macro is invalid. Edit the macro to ensure that the data length is valid.
10-96	Unrecognized error code.	An internal error has occurred. Contact Customer Support.
12-001	Too few arguments to <procedure/ function> '<procedure/ function name>'.	When calling a previously defined function or procedure, you specified more arguments than you originally defined. Check the definition of the referenced procedure or function, and correct your macro.
12-002	Too many arguments to <procedure/ function> '<procedure/ function name>'.	When calling a previously defined function or procedure, you did not specify all the arguments that you originally defined. Check the definition of the referenced procedure or function, and correct your macro.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
12-003	Array '<array name>' is too large.	Arrays are limited to a size of 32K. The referenced array exceeds that size. You can calculate the size of an array by multiplying the size of the data elements by the total number of elements in the array. Redefine the size of your array.
12-004	Invalid left hand side of assignment statement.	The operand on the left side of the assignment statement is invalid and cannot be assigned a value. This operand must be a variable. You cannot assign a value to a procedure, function, or constant. Correct the assignment statement and try again.
12-005	Bad combination of type modifiers.	The modifiers of this declaration are mutually exclusive. Modify the statement and try again.
12-006	No more cases allowed after the default case.	The default case must be the last value in a case statement. Check the structure of the case statement.
12-007	This format of the <statement name> statement is not supported in this version.	The statement in the macro is not supported or is incorrectly formatted. Refer to the *INFOConnect CASL Script Language Guide* for information about macro syntaxes.
12-008	End of file was encountered in a comment.	The compiler reached the end of the source file while processing a comment. Check to see if the end-of-comment delimiter was accidentally deleted.
12-009	<language element> must be a compile time constant.	You must use a constant here. You cannot use a variable.
12-018	Duplicate declaration of '<variable>'.	You have declared this variable twice. Only one declaration is allowed.
12-019	Reference to undeclared variable '<variable>'.	This variable has not been declared, and the compiler was unable to determine its data type from the context. Declare the variable in your macro.
12-020	Division by zero.	In evaluating the expression in this statement, you attempted to divide by zero. This is not allowed. Correct your macro and try again.
12-021	Unable to open file '<bad file>'.	The compiler received an error when it tried to open this file. Check that the file name is specified correctly.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
12-022	Error reading file '<bad file>'.	The compiler encountered an error while trying to read this file. Make sure the file exists and is not damaged.
12-023	For loop needs assignment.	You did not set the initial value of the loop control variable in a for statement. Correct the for statement in your macro.
12-024	'<procedure/ function name>' was declared forward as <procedure or function>, not <procedure or function>.	One of two possibilities occurred: ■ You declared this procedure or function as a procedure in the forward declaration, but defined it as a function in the actual definition. ■ You declared this procedure or function as a function in the forward declaration, but defined it as a procedure in the actual definition. Correct your macro so the forward declaration and the definition match.
12-025	Too few parameters to '<procedure/ function name>' to match forward declaration.	The definition of this procedure or function has fewer parameters than its forward declaration. Make sure the forward declaration and the actual definition match exactly.
12-026	Too many parameters to '<procedure/ function name>' to match forward declaration.	The definition of this procedure or function has more parameters than its forward declaration. Make sure the forward declaration and the actual definition match exactly.
12-027	Unresolved forward <procedure or function> '<procedure/ function name>'.	You made a forward declaration for this procedure or function, but you never provided an actual definition of it. Provide a definition for this procedure or function in your macro.
12-028	'<identifier>' is not a function name.	You have used an identifier as a function, but it is not a function. You must use a valid function name.
12-029	genlabels directive must be on to use a computed goto.	At some point in your macro, you specified the GENLABELS OFF directive. This directive must be turned on (its default state) to use the computed goto statement in a macro.
12-030	'<identifier>' is not a label.	You have used identifier as a label, but it is not a label. You must use a valid label.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
12-031	Input statement needs a variable, not a constant.	You must specify a variable rather than a constant for the input statement. The input statement will use this variable to process keyboard input.
12-032	Internal error: <compiler module> line <number>.	An internal error has occurred in the compiler. Contact Customer Support and be prepared to furnish a copy of the macro that caused the error along with the exact information in this message.
12-033	Invalid time interval.	You specified a time interval incorrectly. Check the way you expressed the time.
12-034	Unresolved label: '<identifier>'.	This label was never defined anywhere in your macro. Add the label to the appropriate section of your macro.
12-035	Lexical analysis error: <specific error>.	This error occurred during the lexical analysis phase of the compilation process. Check this section of your macro for syntax errors.
12-036	List box contents must be <string> or one-dimensional <string> array.	The variable that contains the list of items to be included in a list box must be either a string of items separated by commas or a one-dimensional array of strings.
12-037	Compiler out of memory.	The compiler ran out of memory while compiling your macro. Close any unneeded applications and try again.
12-038	Too many arguments to Nextline.	Too many arguments were specified for the nextline statement. Check the list of arguments you are passing to this statement.
12-040	Second operand of mod operator must be positive.	The modulus function allows only positive numbers for its second operand. Revise your statement to use a positive number.
12-042	Cannot have more than one OK or Cancel button.	A dialog box can have only one OK button and one Cancel button. Revise your macro accordingly.
12-043	Could not open module file '<bad file>'.	Accessory Manager could not open the module file you specified. Make sure that the file name is correct and that the file resides in the proper location.
12-044	Parsing error: <specific error>.	This error occurred during the syntactic analysis phase of the compilation process. Check this section of your macro for syntax errors.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
12-045	Print format specification is not supported in this version.	Accessory Manager does not support print format specifications. Revise your macro to eliminate these specifications.
12-046	'<identifier>' is not a procedure name.	You have used an identifier as a procedure, but it is not a procedure. You must use a valid procedure name.
12-047	Exit can only be used inside a procedure.	The compiler encountered an exit statement outside of a procedure. Check the procedures and functions in your macro and make sure that they begin and end properly.
12-048	Return with value can only be used inside a function.	The compiler encountered a return with a value outside of a function. Values can only be returned from functions. Check the procedure and functions in your macro and make sure that they begin and end properly.
12-049	Exit cannot be used in a function.	The exit statement cannot be used to leave a function. It can only be used to leave procedures. Use the return statement instead of the exit statement in a function.
12-050	Return in a procedure cannot return a value.	Procedures cannot return values. The return statement is used to return a value inside a function. Either redefine your procedure as a function, or change the return statement in your procedure.
12-051	Bad use of '^' in string constant.	The caret symbol followed by a control character indicates an unprintable control character in a string constant. The character following the caret is not a valid control character. Check the character following the caret in the string constant.
12-052	String constant too long.	The maximum length of a constant is 256 characters. Shorten your string to fit within this limit.
12-053	String subscript out of range.	The subscript you specified to access a character in this string is beyond the end of the string. Make sure the subscript is within the bounds of the string.
12-054	Too few subscripts to <array name>.	You have not specified enough subscripts to reference this array. You specified more dimensions when you declared the array than you used when you referenced it. Correct either the declaration or the reference.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
12-055	Too many subscripts to <array name>.	You have specified too many subscripts to reference this array. You specified fewer dimensions when you declared the array than you used when you referenced it. Correct either the declaration or the reference.
12-056	Syntax error at '<bad token>'.	The compiler found an error in your macro near bad token. Make sure that all language elements in this section of your macro are specified properly.
12-057	Bad token: '<string>'.	The compiler did not recognize a string in your macro. Make sure that all language elements in string and in the instructions surrounding it are specified properly.
12-058	Track procedure cannot take parameters.	The procedure you named to the track statement cannot have any parameters. Make sure that both the track statement and the procedure definition are specified properly.
12-059	Track procedure cannot be a function.	The procedure you named to the track statement must be a procedure, not a function. Make sure that both the track statement and the procedure definition are specified properly.
12-060	Track procedure can only be a label or user procedure.	The procedure you named to the track statement may only be a procedure or a label. Make sure that both the track statement and the procedure definition are specified properly.
12-061	Type error: Assume file name must be a <string> constant.	The file name you specified in the assume statement must be a string constant, not a variable. Make sure that the name is a string and a constant.
12-062	Type error: cannot perform "<operator>" on types <type 1> and <type 2>.	This operation cannot be performed on variables of these types. Check the operation and make sure that the operands are of compatible types.
12-063	Type error: case selector cannot be <bad type>.	The type specified in the message cannot be used for the selector in a case statement. Use a different type for the selector.
12-064	Type error: cannot convert <type 1> to <type 2>.	The compiler cannot convert the values specified. Check the operation and make sure that the operands are of compatible types.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
12-065	Type error: "<string>" cannot be converted to <type>.	The compiler encountered an error when attempting to convert this string into type. This conversion was required by the usage of the string in your macro. Make sure the value in this string is compatible with the data types required by this statement. Perhaps a string is not required in this case and some other data type could be used.
12-066	Type error: <language element> must be <good type>, not <bad type>.	You used an invalid type for language element. You must use the type specified in good type.
12-067	Type error: <language element> must be a <type> variable.	You used an invalid type for language element. You must use a variable of the type specified in type. A constant is not allowed in this situation.
12-068	Type error: Parameter <number> of '<procedure/ function name>' was declared forward as <good type>, not <bad type>.	In the forward declaration of this procedure or function, this parameter was declared to be of a different type than in the actual definition. Make sure the forward declaration and the actual definition match exactly.
12-069	Type error: Return type of '<function name>' was declared forward as <good type>, not <bad type>.	In the forward declaration of this function, the return value was declared to be of a different type than in the actual definition. Make sure the forward declaration and the actual definition match exactly.
12-070	Type error: colors must be <integer> or specific color names.	You must either use an integer expression or specific color names, such as “red,” to specify a color.
12-071	Type error: argument <number> of <procedure or function> '<procedure/ function name>' must be <good type>, not <bad type>.	One of the arguments for this procedure or function is of the wrong type. Check the definition of the procedure or function and make sure that you are calling it properly.
12-072	Type error: cannot subscript <variable>.	This variable is not an array variable and cannot be subscripted. Either declare the variable to be an array, or use an existing array variable.
12-073	Type error: subscript '<number>' of '<array name>' must be <good type>, not <bad type>.	This subscript is of the wrong type. Make sure the subscript is of the type specified in good type.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
12-074	Type error: subscript '<string name>' must be <good type>, not <bad type>.	This subscript is of the wrong type. Make sure the subscript is of the type specified in good type.
12-075	Type error: cannot perform '<operator>' on type <bad type>.	This operation cannot be performed on a variable of a bad type. Check the operation and make sure that the operand's type is compatible with the operation.
12-076	Type error: <procedure> must be a user procedure>.	A user-defined procedure is required here. You cannot use a CASL built-in procedure.
12-077	The number of buttons is limited to four.	An alert box can have only four buttons. You have tried to put too many buttons in your box. Limit the number of buttons to four.
12-078	Statement or expression is too complex.	This statement or expression is too complex for the compiler to compile. Simplify the statement or expression, or break it up into smaller parts.
12-079	Type error: cannot assign <right-side type> to <left-side type>.	The type of expression on the right side of the assignment statement is not compatible with the variable on the left side. Correct the assignment statement to make the types agree.
12-080	Error writing file '<bad file>'.	The compiler received an error from the file system when it tried to write to the specified file. Possible reasons for this error are as follows: ■ Your disk is full. Free up space on this disk or use another disk. ■ You have too many files open in other applications. Close any applications you are not using. ■ Your disk is bad. Check to make sure your disk is not damaged. ■ A removable disk or a network disk is no longer online. Make sure the disk you are trying to write to is online.
12-081	String constant must be one line.	A string constant must be entirely on one line. It cannot extend across multiple lines. Your string is too long. Make sure the string has a closing quotation mark.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
12-082	Keyword '<bad-keyword>' cannot be used here.	The referenced CASL keyword cannot be used in this context. If you were not aware that this was a CASL keyword, you can correct this problem by adding *the* or *my* to the word. For example, you can use *my_password* rather than *password*.
12-255	Unrecognized keyword: '<bad keyword>'.	The keyword is not known by the compiler. Revise your macro to eliminate this keyword.
13-05	The file number is invalid or missing.	Make sure you specify a file number in the get, put, read, and write statements. You must precede the number with the pound symbol (#).
13-06	The specified file channel number is already open. You must first close the channel or use another one.	The specified file channel number is already open. You must first close the channel or use another one.
13-07	The specified channel number is not open.	You tried to manipulate a file using read, write, get, or put without first opening the file, or the file was previously closed. Open the file before using read, write, get, or put.
13-08	Accessory Manager cannot read an output file.	You opened this file for output only and tried to issue a read or get statement. Modify your macro and try again.
13-09	Accessory Manager cannot write to an input file.	You opened this file for input only and tried to write to it using the write or put statements. Modify your macro and try again.
13-10	Accessory Manager cannot get/put a text file.	You opened the file for input or output. These are read and written to sequentially using the read and write statements. Use get and put for random files.
13-11	Accessory Manager cannot read from or write to a random file.	You opened the file in random mode and tried to use the read or write statements. Use get and put for random files.
13-16	Window coordinates out of range.	The coordinates you have specified for accessing a window are not valid. The coordinates must access a valid portion of the window or display.
13-18	The specified window is not open.	You have specified a window that is not open. You cannot perform operations on a window unless it is open.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
13-28	Attempt to send output to the display failed.	An error occurred while Accessory Manager was trying to write information to the screen. Try running the macro again. If it still fails, close Accessory Manager and Windows and try again.
13-29	A file copy failed.	Accessory Manager was unable to copy a file. The following are possible reasons for this error: ■ Your disk is full. Delete unneeded files and try again. ■ You have too many files open in other applications. Close the open files and try again. ■ Your disk is bad. Contact your system administrator. ■ A removable disk or a network disk is no longer online. Try again when the specified disk is online.
13-30	The script attempted a seek in a sequential file; you can use seek only with random files.	The file was not opened properly for performing the seek function. Open the file using the appropriate mode.
13-31	Multiple windows in a session are not supported in this version.	This feature is not currently supported. Revise your macro to use other language elements.
13-32	An error has occurred in attempting to create a new window.	An error occurred with the new command in your macro. If you are using this command to open an existing session, be sure to specify the file name of the existing session.
13-33	There is already a file that has the name selected.	You must use a unique name for each file. Change the file name and try again.
13-48	File creation error.	Accessory Manager was unable to create a file. Verify that you have adequate space on your disk and that you have write privileges.
13-64	You must use -k or -c when using -p command line parameter.	The -p command line parameter specifies which INFOConnect path to use for a particular session. You must first open a session using the -k or -c command line parameters before you can specify a path for the session.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
13-65	The caption specified is too long. It will be truncated.	The caption specified for the session window title bar is greater than 128 characters. Accessory Manager will truncate the caption unless you reduce its size.
13-66	Administration utility file not found. See your administrator for further instructions.	If the file AMFULL.RCF is not in the Windows directory, Accessory Manager cannot run. Copy this file to the Windows directory, or reinstall Accessory Manager.
14-03	Division by zero was attempted.	You tried to divide by zero. Check your macro and the expression used for the divisor to determine why the divisor contained a value of zero.
14-05	The expression is not valid for the variable.	You tried to assign a different variable type to this variable. Be sure to use valid expressions for each variable.
14-06	The value is outside the permissible range.	You specified a range for the indexes in an array variable. The index falls outside that range.
14-09	A string was truncated.	Accessory Manager truncated a string because it was too long. Strings can be up to 32K.
14-10	Invalid characters were found in a numeric string.	You tried to make an assignment to an integer value. The expression contained alphabetic or non-numeric characters. If you are using hexadecimal representation, make sure the number ends in h.
14-11	The specified value is outside the acceptable range.	You specified a range for the indexes in an array variable. The index falls outside that range. Increase the size of the array. If you are using a variable for the index, make sure that the variable contains a value inside the defined array range.
14-18	An invalid string was specified for the quote function.	A string specified for the quote function cannot contain both single and double quotation marks. Make sure that both types of marks are not used in the string you pass to the quote function.
15-01	The specified command is applicable only when you are online.	You were running a macro meant to be used online, and you were not connected to a host. You may want to use the trap, error, and online functions in the macro to determine if you are connected.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
15-07	The specified session does not currently exist.	This function requires a session number as a parameter. Make sure the session exists by using the sessno function to get its session number.
15-08	Feature is not supported by the current terminal.	Modify your macro to ensure that only valid functions for the specified terminal type are executed.
16-02	Drive is invalid or unknown.	Specify a valid drive and try again.
16-03	Drive is not ready.	Insert a disk or close the drive door.
16-07	A seek error has occurred.	Accessory Manager could not find the specified data. Use the SCANDISK utility to make sure your disk has not been corrupted.
16-11	A write fault has occurred.	Accessory Manager could not find the specified data. Use the SCANDISK utility to make sure your disk has not been corrupted.
16-12	A read fault has occurred.	Accessory Manager could not find the specified data. Use the SCANDISK utility to make sure your disk has not been corrupted.
17-01	The specified label cannot be found.	Make sure the label you specified in the gosub or goto statements has a corresponding label statement where you want it to go. Labels are not case-sensitive.
17-03	'gosub' statements are nested too deep.	You can have only a certain number of gosub statements without issuing a return. Refer to the *CASL Script Language Guide* for the correct syntax.
17-05	A data type mismatch for an external variable was found.	You are referencing a variable declared in another macro. Check the other macro for the appropriate data type for that variable.
17-07	The script was canceled by the user.	This is an informational message. You can run the macro again.
17-08	A reference to an unresolved external variable was found.	This variable is declared as external in this macro. It must be declared as public in a macro that calls this macro using the do statement.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
17-10	An unavailable module variable was found.	You used the assume statement to specify settings that are used by certain connection, terminal, and file transfer protocols. The module in the assume statement is not yet loaded. Use the device, terminal, or protocol statements to load a given module. The assume statement only makes these variables and settings known to the compiler; it does not load the module to make them accessible to running macros.
17-12	A 'return' statement without a corresponding 'gosub' statement was found.	While executing the macro, a return statement was encountered, but the macro is not in a gosub. There may be a logic error in the macro. Examine the logic of the macro carefully and revise it.
17-14	A script compilation failed when 'chain', 'do', or 'compile' statement was executed.	When a chain, do, or compile statement is issued, Accessory Manager checks to see if the macro needs compiling. If it does, Accessory Manager recompiles it before it runs. This error message appears when a macro is compiled in this manner but has an error and cannot continue. Use the CASL Macro Editor to correct errors in the macro, and try again.
17-15	A return value was missing in the return from a function.	You declared a function but never used the return statement to return a value. The value must be the same data type you used when you declared the function.
17-16	Generic error.	This error can occur when the PC is out of memory. Close any unneeded applications, and try again.
17-17	An internal error occurred. Delete the .xwc file and recompile the script.	The .XWC file has become corrupted. Delete the file and recompile the macro.
17-18	An invalid count expression was used.	The count expression used in this statement is not valid. Correct this portion of the statement.
17-19	A string expression is too long.	Strings are limited to 32K in size. Change the logic of your macro so that you do not create strings exceeding this length.
17-20	There is not enough global memory available.	Accessory Manager does not have enough memory to perform the function. Try closing sessions, QuickPads, and other windows that you are not currently using.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
17-21	A 'dialogbox' keyword was used outside a 'dialogbox' statement.	The keywords which describe a dialog box can only be used inside a dialogbox statement. Revise your macro to eliminate this occurrence of the keyword.
17-22	'dialogbox' statements are nested. These statements cannot be nested.	Revise your macro to eliminate nested dialogbox statements.
17-23	The dialog cannot be displayed.	The dialog box is too complex to be displayed. Simplify the dialog box or break it into multiple dialog boxes.
17-24	No pushbutton was specified for a dialog box.	Every dialog box must have at least one button so that the user can close the dialog box. Add at least one button to your dialog box.
17-25	'watch' statements cannot be nested.	Revise your macro so that a second watch statement is not called while another watch is active.
17-26	Too many track channels are open.	Check your usage of the track statement and reduce the number of channels being used at once.
17-27	A stack overflow has occurred. Procedures or functions are nested too deep.	You have made too many nested calls to procedures and functions. Revise your macro so that calls are not nested as deeply.
17-28	The specified QuickPad file cannot be found.	Make sure that you have specified the correct drive, directory, file name, and file extension for the QuickPad. If you are trying to access the QuickPad file from a network drive, make sure that you are still connected to the network.
17-29	The specified QuickPad file has not been loaded.	You have referred to a QuickPad file that is not loaded. Load the QuickPad file and then perform other operations on it.
17-30	Cannot compile script because the compiler is already compiling another script.	You can compile only one macro at a time. Wait for the first compilation to finish before starting another.
18-01	One or more specified modules are of an incompatible version.	Your GI.DLL file is incompatible with Accessory Manager. Reinstall Accessory Manager.
18-03	The .XWC file is bad. Recompile the .XWS file.	You must recompile the .XWS file.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
18-05	The specified feature is not supported in this version.	Modify your macro to ensure that only valid functions for the specified terminal type are executed.
18-16	Invalid profile.	A problem has been detected in your file. Create a new file and try again.
18-17	Section not found in profile.	A problem has been detected in your file. Create a new file and try again.
18-19	Keyword not found in profile.	A problem has been detected in your file. Create a new file and try again.
18-20	Invalid keyword in settings.	A problem has been detected in your file. Create a new file and try again.
18-21	Invalid value in settings	A problem has been detected in your file. Create a new file and try again.
18-22	Profile section read error.	A problem has been detected in your file. Create a new file and try again.
19-01	An unexpected DOS error has occurred.	Contact Customer Support.
19-02	The specified file cannot be found.	Verify that the specified drive, directory, and file name are correct.
19-03	The specified path cannot be found.	Verify that the specified drive and directory are correct.
19-05	Access has been denied to the specified file.	You do not have access privileges to the specified file, or the file is write-protected. Make sure the attributes for the file are not read-only and that the disk is not write-protected.
19-13	An invalid file name was specified.	The file name is not valid. Correct the file name and try again.
19-14	Nonexistent file specified.	The specified file name does not exist. Enter a valid file name and try again.
19-15	Nonexistent directory specified.	The specified directory name does not exist. Enter a valid directory name and try again.
19-19	Diskette is write-protected.	You cannot write to the specified disk. Use a different disk, or obtain write privileges.
19-21	Disk full.	The disk is full. Delete unneeded files from the disk and try again.
19-22	Invalid filename.	The specified file name is not valid. Enter a valid file name and try again.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
19-23	Invalid directory name.	The specified directory name is not valid. Enter a valid directory name and try again.
19-24	Cannot run application specified.	The specified application cannot be run. Make sure that the application name is specified properly or try another application.
21-01	The specified script file cannot be found. Check the name and make sure the file is in the ACCMGR directory.	Accessory Manager cannot find the specified macro file. Check the name, make sure the file is in the Accessory Manager directory, and try again.
21-09	There is no default file name; 'filefind' must be used to set up a default file.	The first time that you call filefind you must specify a legal file specification that can include drive specifiers and directory names as well as wildcard characters. Only on subsequent calls can you omit the string to receive additional file names in the list.
21-10	The ADP file contains a reference to an unknown tool.	The session profile is using a connection type, terminal type, or file transfer protocol that Accessory Manager no longer recognizes. Open the session and reconfigure it using valid tools, or edit the .ADP file using the Text Editor.
23-08	Unable to create an MDI document window. Try freeing some memory.	Before trying this operation again, close other open applications.
28-16	Invalid module or module not found.	A connection, terminal type, or file transfer protocol specified in your session profile cannot be found. Make sure the tools have been installed. If this error persists, re-create the session.
33-01	DLL file could not be found.	Accessory Manager could not find a required DLL file. Verify that all the files are in Accessory Manager directory.
33-02	Path for DLL was not valid.	The directory specified for a required DLL file does not exist. Verify that all the files are in Accessory Manager directory.
33-03	DLL file was invalid or corrupt.	Reinstall Accessory Manager to overwrite the corrupt DLL file.
33-04	Unable to use requested DLL file.	Accessory Manager could not access a required DLL file. Make sure that you have read privileges to Accessory Manager directory and try again.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
33-05	Unable to use requested DLL function.	Accessory Manager could not access a required DLL function. Make sure that you have read privileges to Accessory Manager directory and try again.
33-06	Attempt to use a data type that is not supported.	Refer to the *INFOConnect CASL Script Language Guide* for information about the types of data supported.
40-16	Invalid module or module not found.	You tried to open a session that uses a terminal type that has not yet been installed or is not listed in the GI32.INI file. Use a different session, or install the desired terminal emulator, or modify the GI32.INI file to indicate that the terminal emulator has been installed.
40-17	[No error message]	No printer is currently associated with this session. From Accessory Manager's File menu, click Print Screen and select a printer.
40-18	Could not locate and load library.	Accessory Manager cannot find the error strings .DLL (DCAAMERR.DLL). Reinstall Accessory Manager and try again.
45-01	General time-out.	A general time-out has occurred. The host's protocol did not respond. You may need to increase the timing specified for your file transfer protocol.
45-02	Host not responding.	The host is not responding. Accessory Manager tried to transfer the file but received no response from the host. Check the communications link and try the transfer again.
45-04	Too many errors - transfer canceled.	Accessory Manager automatically canceled the transfer because the maximum number of errors was reached. Try again. If the problem persists, change the timing for the file transfer protocol or raise the number of errors that are allowed.
45-06	Sequencing failure - transfer canceled.	Accessory Manager canceled the transfer because of a sequencing failure. The file transfer protocol encountered an internal error. Try the transfer again. If the problem persists, contact Customer Support.
45-07	Transfer canceled by local operator.	The user canceled the file transfer. This is an informational message only. You can transfer the file again.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
45-08	Transfer canceled by host.	The host canceled the file transfer. Too many errors may have occurred, or the host disk may be full. Check the host disk or increase the maximum number of errors allowed.
45-09	Protocol can't do wildcard transfers.	You used a file transfer protocol that does not support a wildcard transfer for the file name. Transfer a single file at a time or use a protocol that allows wildcard transfers.
45-11	Local disk full.	The file transfer cannot take place or was canceled because the local disk is full. Clear some space on the specified disk drive or change drives.
45-12	Host disk full.	The file transfer did not occur because the host disk is full. Clear some space on the specified host drive or change drives.
45-16	Bad protocol selection.	Accessory Manager does not support the file transfer protocol you selected. Choose a supported protocol and try again.
45-18	The server command is not valid.	You issued a Kermit command that is not currently supported. Revise your macro to remove this command.
50-176	Error in navigation. An attempt to follow a path took us to an unknown screen. Playback is terminated.	While using the recorded navigation paths, Accessory Manager got to an screen that it could not identify. This can occur if the original recording included data that does not always appear on the host screen or that has changed since the original recording was made. You might have to delete or truncate an identification field and try again. Refer to the online Help for information on this procedure.
50-177	Error in navigation. An attempt to follow a path took us back to the same screen. Playback is terminated.	You recorded a procedure that invokes the same host screen, or Accessory Manager cannot distinguish between two very similar host screens. Re-record the host screens and try again, or modify the identification fields for the recorded screens and try again.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
50-178	Error in navigation. An attempt to follow a path took us to an unexpected screen. Playback is terminated.	While using the recorded navigation paths, Accessory Manager went to a screen that could be identified, but this was not the screen it expected to arrive at as a result of following the navigation path. Re-record the procedure to arrive at the desired host screen and try again.
50-182	No path exists from the current screen to the destination screen.	You clicked the name of a recorded host screen on the Bookmarks/Pages dialog box, but no navigation path exists to get to that screen. Re-record the procedure to get from the current screen to the desired screen and try again.

PEP Error Messages

The following tables list the error messages that might appear while you are using PEP and possible solutions to these problems.

Error Message	Solution
A 'Y' should be specified in the XMT or RCV field for transfer to occur.	Type Y so that the transfer will be initiated.
Buffer passed to Common Dialog too small to accommodate string	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
Cannot find Application list. Create a [UTS Host Applications] section in the Registry. See documentation for details.	Add a UTS Host Applications key to the Windows registry. Refer to the online Help for more information.
Could not write to file.	Check the read/write attributes of the file you are writing to.
Creation of Common Dialog failed on call to DialogBox()	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
Data in DEVMODE contradicts data in DEVNAMES	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
Error in creating file. The filename may be invalid or this file may have a read only attribute or the disk may be full.	Check for a valid file name, check for a read-only attribute, and/or check your disk for available space.
Error in file transfer.	Try the transfer again.
Error in reading from the disk on MAPPER Upload.	Check the disk from which you are attempting to read to ensure it is functioning properly.
Error in writing to the disk on MAPPER Download.	Check the disk to which you are attempting to write to ensure it is functioning properly and space is available.
Error occurred while accessing entry in the registry.	Check for the existence and location of the UTS Host Applications or UTS Options key in the Windows registry. Refer to the online Help for more information.
Error. Currently the Terminal Index should be 1.	Ensure a 1 is entered in this field. PEP does not support indexes other than 1.
Error. Invalid Blocksize specified.	Type a valid value for the Blocksize. It must be a decimal value.
Error. Invalid Drive Letter specified.	Select the correct drive containing the file.

Error Message	Solution
`Error. Invalid Prompt specified.`	Type a valid value for the Prompt character. It must be a hexadecimal character.
`Error. Invalid Separator specified.`	Type a valid value for the Separator. It must be a hexadecimal character.
`Error. The Options field contains invalid characters.`	Verify the available options and enter a valid value.
`Error. The Specified file Does not Exist.`	Provide the proper file name.
`Failure allocating memory for internal Common Dialog structure`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure creating an IC`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure finding custom template for Common Dialog`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure finding specified resource`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure initializing Common Dialog. Possibly due to insufficient memory.`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure loading specified resource`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure loading specified string`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure loading the printers device driver`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure locking memory for internal Common Dialog structure`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure locking specified resource`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure parsing strings in [devices] section of WIN.INI`	Your WIN.INI file may be corrupt. Re-install your print drivers.
`Failure setting up resources for Common Dialog`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Failure subclassing during initialization of Common Dialog`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`File I/O related errors occurred while trying to convert the data. Conversion aborted.`	Check the read/write attributes of the files that are being converted.

Error Message	Solution
`File not opened in FILE TO PAGE transfer.`	Check for the existence of the file you are accessing, as well as its location. In addition, check the read/write attributes of the file.
`Filename does not contain characters.`	Select the Characters option on the Page To File dialog box to save the specified file with Characters.
`Filename does not contain emphasis information.`	Select the Emphasis option on the Page To File dialog box to save the specified file with Emphasis.
`Filename does not contain FCC information.`	Select the FCCs option on the Page To File dialog box to save the specified file with FCCs.
`Filename is not a binary dump file.`	Try to display the specified text file using the File To Page dialog box. The file was not originally saved using the Page to File dialog box, and the signature is not recognized.
`Filename was not saved from a screen having the same dimensions as the current screen.`	Change the dimensions of your current screen to the same or greater than those of the saved screen.
`Global Lock has failed`	Close unneeded applications to free additional memory.
`Instance handle not passed to Common Dialog`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Internal Control Page Error.`	Check your Extended Control Page options to ensure they are correct.
`Internal error in accessing the file. Check on disk space and/or file read/ write attributes for the given file.`	Check your available memory, as well as the read/ write attributes of the file you are accessing.
`Invalid filename or file does not exist.`	Check the file name for correct entry, or try a new file.
`Invalid filename passed to FileOpen or FileSave`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Invalid structure size passed to Common Dialog`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`Invalid Transmit Mode`	Select a valid Transmit Mode and try again.
`Invalid value for Sequence Handler`	Type a valid value for the Sequence Handler and try again.

Error Message	Solution
MAPPER file transfer cannot be performed unless the Screen dimensions are 80 cols by 24 rows or 132 cols by 24 rows.	Set your terminal dimensions (rows and columns) to either 24 x 80 or 24 x132 to perform MAPPER file transfers.
No default printer was found	Access the Printers section of the Windows Control Panel and assign a default printer.
No fonts exist	Access the Fonts section of the Windows Control Panel to ensure that you have the PEP emulation or UTS emulation fonts installed. If not, re-install PEP.
No hook function passed to Common Dialog but ENABLEHOOK was passed as a flag	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
No printer device drivers were found	Access the Printers section of the Windows Control Panel to install necessary printer drivers.
Not enough memory available to create Host application list. Please close down some applications and try again.	Close unneeded applications to free additional memory.
Number Beeps is greater than Max Beeps	Type a valid value for the number of beeps.
Number of Columns is greater than Max Columns	Type a valid value for the number of columns.
Number of FCCs is greater than Max FCCs	Type a valid value for the number of FCCs.
Number of Lines is greater than Max Lines	Type a valid value for the number of rows.
Number of Pages is greater than Max Pages	Type a valid value for the number of pages.
PD_RETURNDEFAULT flag was set but either the hDevMode or hDevNames field was on zero	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
Print Common Dialog failed during initialization	Close open applications to free memory and try again. If error persists, contact Customer Support for additional assistance.
Printer DID is greater than MAX Printer DID	Type a valid value for the printer Device Identifier.
Printer not found	Access the Printers section of the Windows Control Panel to install necessary printer drivers.
Read DID is greater than MAX Read DID	Type a valid value for the read Device Identifier.
Sufficient Memory is not available for performing TIP30 transfer, please close down applications and try again.	Close down any applications you are not currently using to free memory.

Error Message	Solution
`The printer driver failed to initialize a DEVMODE data structure`	Contact Customer Support. An internal error has occurred.
`The Rid does not contain as many lines as specified in the Mapper download options dialog box. Cannot download!`	Specify a Start At Line value (for a partial transfer) that is less than or equal to the number of line in the MAPPER RID.
`There is not enough memory to open the profile file. Please free up some memory and try again.`	Close unneeded applications to free additional memory.
`There is not enough memory to process all present FCCs correctly. Close down a few screens and try again, or increase the default FCCs/Line option in configuration for this screen.`	Close unneeded applications to free additional memory.
`Unable to access specified record in the registry.`	Check the Windows registry to ensure that the appropriate value is listed. Refer to the online Help for more information.
`Unable to create a timer. Hence blinking will not be supported. All blinking characters will appear in italics. Shutdown some applications that use the timer and try again.`	Close unneeded applications to free the timer.
`Unable to locate keyword.`	Check the Windows registry to ensure the data for each value is correct.
`Unable to locate section.`	Check the Windows registry to ensure the key exists and is properly named.
`Unable to locate the path in the registry. Please generate a string named 'Directory' with the path to the product directory as the data under the Workstation key in the registry. See on-line help for more details.`	Run the Windows Registry Editor and add a Directory string to HKEY_CURRENT_USER\ Software\Attachmate\Accessory Manager\ Workstation. The value for this string should be the path to the executable files (for example, C:\INFOCN32\ACCMGR32).
`Unable to open this file`	Specify a new file to open.
`Unable to read from this file`	Specify a new file to read.
`Unable to read this file`	Specify a new file to read.
`Unable to retrieve report format information from the host. Mapper LZ command failed.`	Check the value of the MAPRequestLineZero option in the UTS OPTIONS key in the Windows registry.
`Unable to Transmit`	Check all transmission settings and try again.

Error Message	Solution
`You are not on a valid MAPPER Report. Please open a MAPPER Report and try again.`	Ensure that you have a valid MAPPER report open in order to complete this procedure.
`Your destination disk does not have enough space to accommodate the data to be downloaded from the host. Do you wish to continue?`	Choose to continue with the download, or cancel and specify a new destination or make additional space available.

ALC Error Messages

The following table lists the error message that might appear while you are using ALC and possible solution to this problems:

Error Message	Solution
`Model has changed. You must save these settings then re-start this session for the new model to take effect.`	Finish selecting all the configuration options you want for this session, click Save Session from the File menu, and close the session. The next time you open the session, it will use the new model you selected.

Removing INFOConnect Packages

D

In This Appendix

This appendix includes the following headings:

About Removing INFOConnect Packages 202
Removing a Single INFOConnect Package 203
Removing All INFOConnect Products at a Networked PC 204
Removing All INFOConnect Packages for a User 205
Removing All INFOConnect Packages 206

About Removing INFOConnect Packages

You can remove either a single package (such as PEP) or all INFOConnect packages, including INFOConnect Connectivity Services.

In a shared installation, you can remove access to all INFOConnect packages at the networked PC. In this case, the products will no longer be accessible at that PC, but they remain installed on the file server, and all other users will still be able to share the products.

In a multi-user installation, you can remove access to all INFOConnect packages for a particular user. In this case, the products will no longer be accessible to that user, but they remain installed on the PC, and all other users will still be able to share the products.

When you remove all packages, your INFOConnect database is deleted. Reinstalling your packages will not restore any paths that previously existed in the database.

Removing a Single INFOConnect Package

To remove a single INFOConnect package, follow these steps.

This procedure applies to standalone installations and shared and multi-user installations when the administrator is removing the package for all users.

1. Start the INFOConnect Manager.

   If you're using Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, click the Start button, point to Programs, point to INFOConnect 32-bit, and click Manager.

   If you're using Windows NT 3.51, double-click Manager in the INFOConnect 32-bit program group.

2. From the Install menu, click Packages.

3. Click the package to remove.

4. Click Delete.

5. If you're removing a copy-protected package, you will be prompted to insert a disk for the copy protection unit. Type the letter of the disk drive that contains the disk where you want to store the unit.

Removing All INFOConnect Products at a Networked PC

To remove all INFOConnect products from a PC that is sharing these products from a file server, do one of the following at the PC where NETSETUP was run.

- If you're using Windows 95 or Windows NT 3.51, click the Start button, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel. Double-click Add/Remove Programs, and then double-click INFOConnect Workstation.
- If you're using Windows NT 3.51, double-click Uninstall INFOConnect Workstation in the INFOConnect program group.

Note: If these items do not appear in the Control Panel or program group, run NETSETUP.EXE /UNINSTALL from the shared INFOConnect folder on the file server.

These procedures remove the products only at the PC where NETSETUP was run; the products remain on the file server and can still be shared by all other users.

Removing All INFOConnect Packages for a User

To remove all INFOConnect packages from a particular user in a multi-user installation, log onto the PC as that user and do one of the following:

- If you're using Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, click the Start button, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel. Double-click Add/Remove Programs, and then double-click INFOConnect Workstation.
- If you're using Windows NT 3.51, double-click Uninstall INFOConnect Workstation in the INFOConnect program group.

Note: If these items do not appear in the Control Panel or program group, run USRSETUP.EXE /UNINSTALL from the INFOConnect folder. (Whether the user can access this folder is determined by the PC operating system and the user privileges specified by the PC administrator.)

These procedures remove access to the products only for the currently logged-on user; the products remain on the PC and can still be shared by all other users.

Removing All INFOConnect Packages

To remove all INFOConnect packages, including INFOConnect Connectivity Services, do one of the following.

This procedure applies to standalone installations and shared and multi-user installations when the administrator is removing the package for all users.

- If you're using Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, click the Start button, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel. Double-click Add/Remove Programs, and then double-click INFOConnect 32-bit.
- If you're using Windows NT 3.51, double-click Uninstall INFOConnect 32-bit in the INFOConnect program group.

> **Note:** If these items do not appear in the Control Panel or program group, go to your Windows folder and run ATM_RM_R.EXE /32.

When you are prompted about removing all INFOConnect packages, click Yes.

If you are removing any copy-protected packages, you will be prompted to insert a disk for the copy protection unit. Type the letter of the disk drive that contains the disk where you want to store the unit.

Copy Protection

E

In This Appendix

This appendix includes the following headings:

About Copy Protection 208
Moving Copy Protection Units 209
Common Copy Protection Error Messages 211

About Copy Protection

Attachmate's INFOConnect products include a copy protection mechanism. When you install a copy-protected product, the copy protection unit is automatically installed on one of two places:

- The Enable Security Adapter
- The PC hard disk (if Enable is not used)

Each copy protection unit allows the product to be run on a particular PC. It does not limit the number of sessions or other functions of the product. (You can also remove a copy-protected product from one PC and move it to another.)

You might experience problems with copy protection if any of the following situations occur:

- You remove your Enable Security Adapter when copy protection units are still located on that hardware.
- You replace or reformat your hard disk when copy protection units are still located on the disk.
- You remove your communication adapter when copy protection units are still located on that hardware.
- You try to re-install a copy-protected product that has already been installed once.

If you plan on removing your Enable hardware, hard disk, or communication adapter, or reformatting your hard disk, you must take one of the following actions:

- Remove the product and put the copy protection unit on a floppy disk. Refer to Appendix D, "Removing INFOConnect Packages" for instructions on this procedure.
- Move the copy protection unit to another location. Refer to "Moving Copy Protection Units" on page 209 for more information.

Moving Copy Protection Units

To move copy protection units from one location to another, follow these steps:

1. Close any open INFOConnect paths and close the INFOConnect Manager.

2. Run the Unit Control Utility.

   If you're using Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0, click the Start button, point to Programs, point to INFOConnect, and click Unit Control Utility.

   If you're using Windows NT 3.51, double-click Unit Control Utility in the INFOConnect program group.

3. On the Device 1 dialog box, click the first device that you want to move copy protection units between.

   For example, to move units between the Enable Security Adapter and your PC hard disk, you would click Enable on the Device 1 dialog box.

   This device is identified as Device 1 in the Unit Control Utility application window.

4. Click OK.

   The Device 1 dialog box remains on the screen, and the Device 2 dialog box appears.

5. Click the second device that you want to move copy protection units between.

   For example, to move units between the Enable Security Adapter and your PC hard disk, you would click 1st Hard Drive on the Device 2 dialog box.

   This device is identified as Device 2 in the Unit Control Utility application window.

6. Click OK on the Device 2 dialog box.

   Both Device 1 and Device 2 dialog boxes close, and the Unit Control Utility application window appears, displaying the number of copy protection units on each device.

7. Click the name of the product whose units you want to move.

8. Click the left arrow or right arrow between the Units text boxes to indicate which units to move.

   To move units from Device 2 to Device 1, click the left arrow. To move units from Device 1 to Device 2, click the right arrow.

9. Repeat steps 7 and 8 until you have specified how you want to move the desired copy protection units for all products.

   To undo any changes you have made for a selected product, click that product and click Restore. To undo all the changes you have made for all the products, click Restore All.

10. Click Write.

    If Confirm On Write is selected in the Options menu, click Yes when you are prompted about writing the copy protection units to the new device.

11. To exit the Unit Control Utility, click Exit from the File menu or press Alt+F4.

Common Copy Protection Error Messages

The following table lists some common error messages generated by copy protection problems, as well as an explanation of their meaning and possible solutions. For help with any other copy protection (CP) error messages, contact Customer Support.

Error Code	Error Message	Explanation
CP501	Target media for units is full.	The location where the copy protection units would normally be stored is full. Remove any residual units for any unused products.
CP503	Overwriting newer units with older version is not permitted.	Once you install an upgrade of a particular product, you cannot reinstall a previous version of that product on the same PC until you deinstall the newer product.
CP504	Overwrite flag is false: attempt to overwrite older units failed.	Deinstall your existing product before installing a new version of that product.

Glossary

Accessory Manager An application that you can use to concurrently run different types of terminal emulators to connect to different types of hosts, all within a single framework.

Accessory Manager also provides access to editors that can be used to remap your PC keyboard, create and modify QuickPads, create and modify toolbars, and write and compile CASL macros.

accessory An application used with INFOConnect Connectivity Services to perform various functions.

PEP and InterCom are both accessories.

address bar The text box in the navigation bar where you type a URL.

blind key programming A mechanism for changing the function of a keystroke on a keyboard map without using the Keyboard Map Editor.

bookmark A recorded host screen that you have identified as one that you want to access directly.

CASL macro

A series of instructions for performing specified tasks automatically.

These instructions use a special script language called the Common Accessory Script Language (CASL).

CASL Macro Editor

An Accessory Manager program that you can use to create and edit CASL macros.

The CASL Macro Editor is similar to a text editor but also provides menu items for compiling and running CASL macros.

category

A collection of URLs.

A list of categories appears when you click Essentials on the navigation bar.

You can create and organize categories by clicking Essentials on the navigation bar and then clicking Add/Organize Essentials.

Categories are saved as .EUL files in your local or remote folder.

Common Accessory Script Language (CASL)

A special script language used in all CASL macros.

You can view or print a copy of the *INFOConnect CASL Script Language Guide* by installing Adobe® Acrobat® Reader, running Acrobat Reader, and opening the CASL20GD.PDF file.

combination keystroke

A keystroke preceded by a Shift, Alt, or Ctrl, or any combination of those keystrokes.

For example, Alt+u, Ctrl+u, and Alt+Shift+u are all combination keystrokes.

connection type

The communication mechanism used by the PC to establish a connection with a host.

Database Editor

An application that you can use to add, modify, and delete INFOConnect paths or path-related components in your INFOConnect database.

default keyboard map

A keyboard map associated with a particular terminal type that appears in the bottom half of the Keyboard Map Editor application window.

When the default keyboard map is displayed, you can copy functions from the default keyboard map into the working keyboard map.

Enable Security Adapter

A DB-25 male-to-female adapter used to store copy protection usage allowance units. This adapter connects to your PC's female DB-25 parallel printer port.

essentials

One or more URLs that you can access by clicking Essentials on the navigation bar.

file transfer protocol

A mechanism for exchanging files between a PC and a host.

Each file transfer protocol is suited to a particular purpose or host type.

home page

The URL that first appears when you open a HiBrow session.

You can specify which home page to use when you configure HiBrow, and you can access the home page at any time by clicking  on the navigation bar.

host

A mainframe, mini-computer, or information hub with which the PC communicates.

HotSpot

A portion of the session window that, when you double-click it using the left mouse button, transmits keystrokes, runs a macro, or performs other commands.

HotSpots can be either text-based or region-based.

INFOConnect Accessory Manager

See Accessory Manager.

INFOConnect Connectivity Services

A package of INFOConnect products that includes the INFOConnect Manager and other INFOConnect software.

INFOConnect database

A file (IC32.CFG) usually located in the Windows directory that contains information about all the INFOConnect packages that have been installed, as well as all the path templates, library channels, and paths that have been created.

INFOConnect Database Editor

See Database Editor.

INFOConnect Manager

The application that runs in the background each time you run an INFOConnect product and controls interaction between accessories and transports.

You can also use this application to create, modify, and delete paths; set administrator and user-level security; control user access to configuration; and set user preferences. The INFOConnect Manager also lets you switch between sessions, clear sessions, and view session status.

keyboard map

A file that contains information about which keys perform which functions. Keyboard maps use the file extension .EKM.

Keyboard Map Editor

An Accessory Manager program that you can use to create and edit keyboard maps.

The Keyboard Map Editor displays a graphical representation of a PC keyboard. You can drag-and-drop functions from one key to another, and from the default keyboard map to the working keyboard map. By double-clicking on a key on the keyboard map, you can assign keystrokes, macros, and other commands to keys.

layout file

A file that contains complete Accessory Manager screen layouts, including all windows in their specified sizes and positions.

All layout files use the .AWL file extension.

local area network (LAN)

A collection of interconnected PCs, printers, disk drives, and peripheral equipment that can share information with other computers on the network.

macro

A series of instructions for performing specified tasks automatically. These instructions use a special script language called the Common Accessory Script Language (CASL).

multi-user installation An installation mode in which the product files are installed in a location (usually a PC hard disk) that multiple users will access. The product can be configured differently for each user at the same PC.

navigation bar A toolbar that provides access to essentials and the address bar.

The navigation bar is not an .ETB file and cannot be modified using the Toolbar Editor or the Settings dialog box. However, you can specify whether to display the navigation bar and which items to include on it by clicking Navigation Bar from the View menu and completing the Navigation Bar dialog box.

The navigation bar is not session-specific. It is available for all sessions, including InterCom, PEP, and other terminal emulation sessions.

path A named set of configuration data required to establish communication between the PC and a host.

QuickPad A small window that can contain text, icons, buttons, and other graphics. By clicking buttons and icons on a QuickPad, you can send keystrokes, run macros, or perform other functions.

QuickPad Editor An Accessory Manager program that you can use to create and edit QuickPads.

Using the QuickPad Editor, you can place objects on a QuickPad and configure the attributes associated with each object.

search page The URL that appears when you click  on the toolbar.

You can specify which search page to use when you configure HiBrow.

session A named communication connection between a PC and a host that operates according to the configuration information contained in the session profile.

session profile A file that contains the configuration information for a session.

shared installation An installation mode in which the product files are installed on a file server, and each user who wants to run the products runs a separate installation utility. A minimal number of required files and registry settings are copied to the networked PC, and product configuration and management is handled centrally by an administrator.

standalone installation An installation mode in which the product files are installed in a location (usually a PC hard disk) that a single user will access.

terminal keystroke A keystroke that a terminal sends to a host. Some terminal keystrokes are common to all terminal tools. Other terminal keystrokes, such as FCCGenerate for PEP or Mark for InterCom, are unique to their terminal type.

terminal type A terminal emulation product. For example, the accessory PEP comes with three terminal types: UNISYS UTS20, UNISYS UTS40, and UNISYS UTS60.

translation table A file that indicates which characters should be switched for other characters. Translation tables can be used to translate data into European and Asian languages. They can also be used to modify data sent to a printer.

Several translation tables are provided with Accessory Manager; they have the file extensions .TBL and .XTB.

Unit Control Utility A program that you can use to move copy protection units from one location to another.

Universal Resource Locator (URL)

An Internet or intranet site address.

URLs typically starts with a protocol name followed by the organization that maintains the site. The suffix identifies the kind of organization. For example, http://www.attachmate.com identifies the Web server at Attachmate Corporation. The http://www indicates that it is a Web server that uses the http protocol, and the .com suffix identifies Attachmate as a commercial site. Generally, commercial URLs end with .com, educational URLs end with edu., military URLs end with .mil, and government URLs end with .gov.

If the URL points to a specific page, additional information—such as a port name, the directory in which the page is located, and the name of the page file—is included. Web pages authored using HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) often end with an .htm or .html extension.

working keyboard map

The keyboard map that is currently being created or modified.

Index

2200 Series hosts, INFOConnect solutions 4
3270 terminal emulation (see EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager)
5250 terminal emulation (see EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager)

A

A Series hosts, INFOConnect solutions 3
A Series LAN Workstation 3
Accessing host screens (see Host screen recordings)
Accessories 166
Accessory Manager
  error messages 174-193
  overview 8
  running 8
  running the Database Editor from 46
ActiveTerm 41-42
ActiveX 41
Add Path Wizard 10
Administrator-level security, Database Editor 51-52
ALC 146-150
  error messages 200
  keyboard maps 147
  keystrokes 148-150
ALC.ADP 9
ALC.EKM 147, 148-150
Application interface libraries 160
Application start-up macro 28
Application types 163

B

BKM files 38
Blind key programming 16-18
Bookmark files 33, 38
Bookmarks 33, 39
  accessing 37-38

C

CANDE file transfer protocol 73-74
  configuring 73
  receiving a file 74
  sending a file 74
CASL Macro Editor 30
CASL macros 28-30
  CASL Macro Editor 30
  creating 29-30
  running 28
Click areas (see HotSpots)
Computer Reservation Systems, INFOConnect solutions (see also ALC) 6
Control mode keystrokes 70-71
Copy ICS Database Utility 55-56
Copy protection 208-211
  error messages 211

Copy protection, *continued*
moving copy protection units 209-210

D

Database Editor 46-52
running 46
security 51-52
shared installations 48-50
standalone installations 47
trees 48-50
DCP 4
DEC hosts 5
DEC terminal emulation (see EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager)
Default keystrokes
ALC 148-150
InterCom 60-62
PEP 80-86
Default session profiles 9
Deinstalling packages 202-206
Distributed Communications Processor (DCP) 4
Downloading files
using the CANDE file transfer protocol 74
using the MAPPER file transfer protocol 129
using the OS2200 file transfer protocol 127

E

E!OAM (see EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager)
Edit schemes 135
EDP files 135
Enable Security Adapter 208
EPP sessions 135
Error messages 174-199
Accessory Manager 174-193
ALC 200
copy protection 211
PEP 194-199
Essentials 142-143
EWL files 136
Explorer, Internet 41-42
Export/Import Utility 53-54
External interface libraries 160
2200 Series hosts 4
External interface libraries, *continued*
A Series hosts 3
Computer Reservation Systems 6
EXTRA! Basic macros 136
EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager 5, 132-136
E!OAM Merge Utility 132, 133-134

F

File transfer protocols
InterCom 73-74
PEP 126-129
File transfer schemes 135
FTP server 152

G

GI32.INI 133, 136
Groups
Database Editor 49-50
host screens 39

H

Handshake keyboard map (see HSW.EKM)
Help, online xii-xiii, 136
HiBrow 41, 138-144
displaying URLs 141
keystrokes 144
HLC 4
HLCNTS 3
Home page 141
Hook libraries 160
Host Internet Browser (see HiBrow)
Host LAN Controller (HLC) 4
Host screen recordings 31-40
accessing host screens 37
copying 40
creating groups of host screens 39
how it works 32
modifying 39-39
recording delay 34
recording host screens 35-36
renaming host screens 39
HotSpots 25-27
appearance 26
creating 26
how they work 26-27
PEP 130
region HotSpots 25

HotSpots, *continued*
schemes 26
text HotSpots 25
HSW.EKM 59, 66-69

I

IBM hosts 5
IBM terminal emulation (see EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager)
IC32.CFG 157
INFOConnect ALC (see ALC)
INFOConnect Connectivity Services 156
INFOConnect database 157
copying 55-56
exporting and importing data 53-54
INFOConnect Database Editor (see Database Editor)
INFOConnect Host Internet Browser (see HiBrow)
INFOConnect InterCom (see InterCom)
INFOConnect Manager 156, 158-159
running 158
tracing a session 171-172
using 158-159
INFOConnect PEP (see PEP)
INFOConnect WinFTP 152-154
INT1 4
InterCom 58-76
file transfer protocols 73-74
InterCom Print Services 75-76
keyboard maps 59
keystrokes 60-71
QuickPads 72
InterCom Print Services 75-76
InterCom Print Services Configuration Utility 76
Internet support 41-42
IPX/SPX 3, 4

K

Keyboard Map Editor 15, 24
Keyboard maps 13-18
ALC 147
creating 15
editing 15
EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager 133, 135
InterCom 59
Keyboard maps, *continued*
Keyboard Map Editor 15, 24
loading 14
PEP 79
KeyMaps (see Keyboard maps)
Keys, programming 16-18
Keystrokes
ALC 148-150
HiBrow 144
InterCom 60-71
PEP 80-124

L

Lanyon NetBIOS Gateway Transport 6
Layout files 12
EWL files 136
LCW 3
Learn Mode 29
Libraries 160
2200 Series hosts 4, 4
A Series hosts 3
Computer Reservation Systems 6
Library channels 161
Linking applications 44
LINKUP.EKM 79, 117-124

M

Macros 28-30
associating with recorded host screens 39
CASL Macro Editor 30
creating 29-30
running 28
MAP132.EHS 130
MAP80.EHS 130
MAPPER file transfer protocol 126
configuring 126
receiving a file 129
sending a file 128
Merge Utility (see EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager)
Messages, error 174-199, 211
MT.ADP 9

N

Navigation (see Host screen recordings)
Navigation bar 140
NetBIOS 3, 4

Netscape Navigator 41
New Session Wizard 10
NORMAL.ADP 10

O

Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) 43-44
Online Help xii-xiii, 136
OS2200 file transfer protocol 126
  configuring 126
  receiving a file 127
  sending a file 127

P

Packages 167
  removing 202-206
Pages (see Host screen recordings)
Paste Special function 44
Path templates 162
Paths 10, 164-165
  creating 46
  database-level 50
  deleting 46
  exporting/importing 53-54
  group-level 50
  modifying 46
  user-level 50
PEP 78-130
  error messages 194-199
  file transfer protocols 126-129
  HotSpots 130
  keyboard maps 79
  keystrokes 80-124
  QuickPads 125
PEPGate LAN Workstation 4
PEPWIN.EKM 79, 87-93
Poll/Select 3
Printer (EPP) sessions 135
Printer emulator 75
Printing, using InterCom Print Services 75
Programming keys 16-18
Properties dialog box 136

Q

QuickPad Editor 21
QuickPads 19-21
  associating with recorded host screens 39
  creating 20
QuickPads, *continued*
  editing 20
  EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager 133, 135
  InterCom 72
  loading 20
  PEP 125
  QuickPad Editor 21

R

Receiving files
  using the CANDE file transfer protocol 74
  using the MAPPER file transfer protocol 129
  using the OS2200 file transfer protocol 127
  using WinFTP 154
Recording host screens (see Host screen recordings)
Region HotSpots 25
Removing packages 202-206

S

Schemes
  associating with recorded host screens 39
  edit schemes 135
  EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager 133, 135
  file transfer schemes 135
  HotSpots 26
Search page 141
Security, Database Editor 51-52
Sending files
  using the CANDE file transfer protocol 74
  using the MAPPER file transfer protocol 128
  using the OS2200 file transfer protocol 127
  using WinFTP 154
Service libraries 160
  2200 Series hosts 4
  A Series hosts 3
Session profiles 9-10
  default 9
  NORMAL session profile 10

Session start-up macro 28
Sessions 9-11
  creating 10
  opening 11, 12
  session window 11
  tracing 171-172
Shared installations
  Database Editor 48-50
STEPDOS.EKM 79, 109-116

T

T 27 terminal emulation (see InterCom)
T27.EKM 59, 63-65
TCP/IP 3, 4, 5
TCP-A 3
Telcon 4
Text HotSpots 25
Toolbars 22-24
  associating with recorded host screens 39
  creating 23
  editing 23
  EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager 133, 135
  HiBrow 140
  loading 23
TOOLCOMP.INI 133, 136
TP0/RFC1006 4
Tracing a session 171-172
Transferring files (see Receiving files, Sending files)
Transports
  2200 Series hosts 4, 4
  A Series hosts 3
  Computer Reservation Systems 6
  online Help xiii
Trees, Database Editor 48-50
Troubleshooting
  general procedures 170
Troubleshooting, *continued*
  tracing a session 171-172

U

UDP for TPF Transport 6
Uninstalling packages 202-206
Uniscope 4
Unit Control Utility 209-210
UNIX hosts 5
UNIX terminal emulation (see EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager)
Uploading files
  using the CANDE file transfer protocol 74
  using the MAPPER file transfer protocol 128
  using the OS2200 file transfer protocol 127
URLs, displaying 141
User-level security, Database Editor 51-52
Users, Database Editor 48-50
Utilities
  Copy ICS Database Utility 55-56
  E!OAM Merge Utility 133-134
  Export/Import Utility 53-54
UTS 20/40/60 terminal emulation (see PEP)
UTS60.ADP 9
UTSDOS.EKM 79, 101-108
UTSWIN.EKM 79, 94-100

V

VT terminal emulation (see EXTRA! Office for Accessory Manager)

W

Web support 41-42
WinFTP 152-154
Wizards 10

We'd Like to Hear from You

After you have had a chance to use the documentation and/or online Help for this product, please take a moment to give us your comments. Please respond to the questions below, and return this form (or send comments via Internet E-mail) to Attachmate at your convenience. Thank you.

✔ What Attachmate product(s) are you using? (Please provide version numbers also.)

_____

✔ What documentation do you refer to most often?

____ Manual ____ Online Help

✔ What chapters or Help topics do you refer to most often?

_____

✔ How often do you expect to refer to the manual?

____ Often ____ Occasionally ____ Never

The online Help?

____ Often ____ Occasionally ____ Never

✔ How is the level of detail in the manual?

____ Too little ____ Just right ____ Too much

In the online Help?

____ Too little ____ Just right ____ Too much

✔ Does the documentation adequately explain how to install and configure the product?

____ Yes ____ No

If not, what information is missing?

_____

_____

_____

✔ How do you normally search for information in a manual?

____ Scan ____ Table of contents ____ Index

✔ Was there an index entry you looked for but couldn't find?
____ Yes ____ No

If so, what was it? _____

✔ Did you find any errors in the manual or online Help?
____ Yes ____ No

If so, please list the page number or online Help topic, and describe the error:

_____
_____
_____

✔ Any other comments about the manual or online Help?

_____
_____
_____

Please tell us about your yourself (optional)

Name: _____
Company name: _____
Your title/position: _____
Years of PC experience: _____
Address: _____
_____
Country: _____ Phone: _____
E-mail address: _____

May we contact you?

____ Yes ____ No

Send your comments

Please send your comments in any of the following ways:

By Mail:

Attachmate
Attn: Documentation Manager
8230 Montgomery Road
Cincinnati, OH 45236-2200
U.S.A.

By Fax: (513) 745-0327

By Internet E-mail: docs@attachmate.com