

# DECserver 100 Terminal Server

## User's Pocket Guide

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The *DECserver 100 Terminal Server User's Pocket Guide* contains details on how to operate and use a terminal attached to a DECserver 100. Also described are commands used for displaying information on terminals, the DECserver, and the network.

### SUPERSESSION/

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## INTRODUCTION

The DECServer 100 Terminal Server gives you access to computers available to you on your local area network. The server allows simultaneous connections to services offered by one or more computers.

### Terminal Server Concepts

The following concepts are basic to understanding the facilities available on a DECServer 100 terminal:

**Local mode** is the environment in which you interact with the terminal server, using the commands in this guide. You are in local mode when you log into the DECServer 100, but you leave local mode whenever you connect to a computer service. You can switch back to local mode at any point.

A **service node** is a network computer system to which the DECServer 100 has access. You can connect to services offered by service nodes.

A **service** is a resource. A service can be equivalent to a service node name or it can be an additional function offered by the service node.

A **session** is the interaction between you and a service. You can have up to four sessions at one time. When one session is active, the others are temporarily inactive. Your current session is the active session or, when you are in local mode, the session most recently active. The four sessions can be on the same or different service nodes.

**Service mode** is the environment in which you interact with a computer on the network, using its facilities.

### Structure of this Guide

This guide is divided into sections that explain the commands which let you do the following:

- "Getting Started" tells you how to log into and log out from the DECServer 100, begin and end sessions with a computer service, and display on-line help.
- "Multiple Sessions" tells you how to create several sessions and switch between them.

- "Additional Facilities" tells you how to show information, broadcast messages to terminals on your server, and lock your keyboard from other users.
- "Specifying Terminal Characteristics" tells you how to specify characters that switch you easily between sessions and modes, specify a preferred service that can be connected automatically, control message reception, and match your server port with the physical characteristics of your terminal.
- "Terminal User Command Summary" lists the user commands of the DECserver 110.
- "Preparing for File Transfers" tells you how to prepare a DECserver 110 terminal that is also a personal computer for transferring files to and from a service node.

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## CONVENTIONS USED IN THIS GUIDE

| Convention              | Meaning                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>dot matrix</code> | Dot matrix indicates examples of system output or user input. System output is in black; user input is in red.                                                                                                 |
| UPPERCASE               | Uppercase in commands and examples indicates that you should enter the characters as shown (enter either uppercase or lowercase).                                                                              |
| <i>italics</i>          | Italics in commands and examples indicate that either the system supplies a value or you should supply a value.                                                                                                |
| <code>(a-z)</code>      | Indicates that you should press the specified key. <code>(ABC)</code> indicates that you should press the <code>(a-z)</code> key at the same time as the <code>x</code> key, where <code>x</code> is a letter. |

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When you enter commands in local mode, you can erase the last character of the current command by pressing `DEL`, and you can erase the whole command by pressing `END`. You can re-type the current command by pressing `REDO`, which is useful after using `RE` on a hardcopy terminal.

Terminate a command by pressing `RET`.

## GETTING STARTED

### Logging into the DECserver 100

Press **␣** repeatedly until you receive a DECserver 100 prompt.

If the prompt is a number sign (**#**) accompanied by a loop, enter the login password assigned by the server manager. You cannot see the password when you enter it. For example, with the server password **SD9UX**, the password prompt and response are as follows:

```
# SD9UX
```

When you successfully enter the login password, or if a password is not required, an administrative message appears, followed by the user name prompt. For example, a user named Jean Brown might enter the following user name:

```
DECserver 100 Terminal Server 01.0 (3.3)  
- LAT 03.0  
Enter Username> Jean Brown
```

Alternatively, you can enter **quit** beside the *Enter username* prompt, and the terminal name will be entered as your user name.

The **Local>** prompt indicates that you are in local mode.

### Obtaining On-line Help

The **HELP** command displays an on-line reference of DEC server 100 commands. Vertical bars (|) are used to separate alternative options in commands. Do not type the vertical bar in your commands.

For the basic commands required to interact with network services, enter the **HELP** command.

```
Local> HELP
```

For commands that allow you to use additional facilities of the server, enter the **HELP MORE** command.

```
Local> HELP MORE
```

For commands that allow you to specify terminal characteristics, enter the **HELP TERMINAL** command.

```
Local> HELP TERMINAL
```

## **Establishing a Session with a Service**

To learn the names of all services available to you, enter the **SHOW SERVICES** command. (See "Additional Facilities" for details on **SHOW** commands.)

```
Local1> SHOW SERVICES
```

To initiate a session, enter the **CONNECT** command with the name of the service you want. For example, for a service called **PRODUCTION**, enter the following command:

```
Local1> CONNECT PRODUCTION
```

You are then in service mode, and you are communicating directly with the requested service.

## **Returning to Local Mode from Service Mode**

To return to local mode without ending your session, press **^Z** or use your local switch character. The local switch character is a keyboard character that returns you to local mode. "Specifying Terminal Characteristics" tells you how to specify the local switch character.

## **Resuming Your Session from Local Mode**

To resume your control session, enter the **RESUME** command.

```
Local1> RESUME
```

## **Ending a Service Connection**

To end the current session while in local mode, enter the **DISCONNECT** command.

```
Local1> DISCONNECT
```

Alternatively, a service may permit you to end the current session while in service mode by logging out from the service itself.

## **Logging Out of the DECserver 100**

To log out from the DECserver 100, enter the **LOGOUT** command. This also disconnects all sessions.

```
Local1> LOGOUT
```

## **MULTIPLE SESSIONS**

The number of sessions you can have in effect at one time is specified by your server manager, up to a maximum of four. Each session can be with the same service or different services.

### **Establishing Additional Sessions**

To establish a session, enter the **CONNECT** command with the name of the service that you want. For example, for the service **SALES**, enter the following:

```
Local1> CONNECT SALES
```

To establish another session, return to local mode by pressing **PREV** or use your local switch character, and enter another **CONNECT** command with the name of the service you want for the new session. For example, to establish another session using the service **GRAPHICS**, enter the following:

```
Local1> CONNECT GRAPHICS
```

### **Resuming Noncurrent Sessions from Local Mode**

Each session has a unique session number. To look at your session numbers, enter the **SHOW SESSIONS** command.

```
Local1> SHOW SESSIONS
```

You can return to any session from local mode. Enter **RESUME** and the number of the session. For example, to return to session number 2, enter the following:

```
Local1> RESUME SESSION 2
```

The **BACKWARDS** and **FORWARDS** commands allow you to resume particular sessions without using the session number.

To return to the last session on the sessions list, enter the **BACKWARDS** command.

```
Local1> BACKWARDS
```

To return to the second session on the sessions list, enter the **FORWARDS** command.

```
Local1> FORWARDS
```

If you have only two sessions, the noncurrent one is resumed with the **BACKWARDS** or **FORWARDS** command.

## Switching Sessions While in Service Mode

You can switch sessions while in service mode by using your BACKWARD switch or FORWARD switch character. "Specifying Terminal Characteristics" tells you how to specify these characteristics.

## Disconnecting Noncurrent Sessions

To end a session that is not current, enter the DISCONNECT command and specify the word SESSION and its session number. For example, to disconnect session number 2, enter the following:

```
Local> DISCONNECT SESSION 2
```

To end all your sessions, enter the DISCONNECT ALL command.

```
Local> DISCONNECT ALL
```

## ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

### DECserver 100 Command Syntax

Command syntax is used in the remainder of this guide. The following conventions apply to syntax, along with the conventions found in the beginning of the guide:

- [ ] Square brackets indicate that the enclosed term is optional. If there is more than one option, you can choose one and only one of the options. Do not type the brackets when you enter the command.
- { } Braces indicate that you must choose one and only one of the enclosed options. Do not type the braces when you enter the command.

Command keywords can be abbreviated to the extent that they remain unique. Three characters will suffice for all keywords except **SERVER** and **AUTOCONNECT**, where a minimum of five are required for unique use. Note that the names of services or nodes cannot be abbreviated.

As an example, here is the full syntax for the **CONNECT** command.

Syntax:

**CONNECT [SERVICE] [service-name]**

The keyword **SERVICE** and the value **service-name** are both optional. However, the value **service-name** is only optional when you have previously specified a preferred service (see "Specify Log Terminal Characteristics").

With a service called **PRODUCTION** the following variations of the **CONNECT** command are equivalent:

```
Local > CONNECT SERVICE PRODUCTION
Local > CCH SPT PRODUCTION
Local > C PRODUCTION
```

If you specify **PRODUCTION** as your preferred service, the following command is also equivalent to the above three commands:

```
Local > C
```

Remember to terminate a command by pressing **RET**.

## Broadcasting a Message

The BROADCAST command allows you to send a one-line message of up to 80 characters to another terminal attached to the DECserver 100. Specify the number of the terminal that you are addressing. (The SHOW USERS command displays user names and terminal numbers of the DECserver 100 terminals.)

Syntax:

BROADCAST TERMINAL *terminal number text*

If you want to use lowercase letters in the text of your message, enclose it in quotation marks ("").

## Locking Your Terminal

The Terminal Server allows you to lock your terminal. Locking your terminal denies access to other people, allowing sessions to remain connected without a security risk while you leave the terminal unattended. Your terminal remains locked until you unlock it by entering your lock password.

When you enter a LOCK command, you are prompted for a lock password. Choose a lock password of up to 6 keyboard characters. Passwords do not appear on the screen when you enter them.

As an example, with the password SECRET the password prompts and responses are as follows:

```
Local> LOCK  
Lock Password: SECRET  
Verification: SECRET
```

After the password is verified, a server message with the terminal number and an Unlock Password: prompt are displayed. To unlock the terminal and return to local mode, enter the same password beside the prompt, as in the following example:

```
Local -019 Terminal 3 Locked  
Unlock Password: SECRET
```

## Showing Information

The DECserver 100 keeps track of information about the network. You can display this information by using the **SHOW** commands, which are described below.

You can halt a display by pressing **ctrl-g** or your local switch character.

**SHOW COUNTERS** — displays counter information about the messages transmitted and received by the server. Counter information is used for diagnosing network problems. See your server manager for more detail.

Syntax:

**SHOW COUNTERS**

**SHOW NODES** — displays information about the service nodes on the network. For each node, it shows the node name, availability status of the node, and the system announcement of the node, as well as the total number of DECserver 100 terminals connected to the node.

Syntax:

**SHOW NODES** [ node-name ]  
                  [ ALL ]

**SHOW NODES** displays information about nodes that are connected, that are reachable but not now connected, or whose availability is unknown to the server.

**SHOW NODES ALL** displays information about currently unreachable nodes as well as those displayed by the previous command. Unreachable nodes have been inactive for at least 30 minutes or have notified the server that they cannot be reached now.

**SHOW NODE node-name** displays detailed information about the requested node, including counter data for the node.

**SHOW SERVER** — displays information about the DDC-server DCL. This information includes operational server characteristics and the permanent server characteristics (shown in parentheses).

Syntax:

**SHOW SERVER**

**SHOW SERVICES** — displays information about the services on the network.

Syntax:

**SHOW SERVICES** [service-name]  
[ALL]

**SHOW SERVICES** displays the service name, service status, and service announcement. Only services currently available in you are included.

**SHOW SERVICES ALL** displays the same information for each service as the previous command. Currently unavailable services are included as well as available services.

**SHOW SERVICES service-name** displays the name and status of the service. In addition, for each node supporting that service, it shows the node name, node status, service rating of the node (its capability to process new sessions), and the service announcement.

**SHOW SESSIONS** — displays the terminal number and user name for a terminal, followed by information about sessions active on the terminal.

Syntax:

**SHOW SESSIONS** [ **TERMINAL** *terminal-number* ]  
                  **ALL**

**SHOW SESSIONS** displays the sessions of your terminal.

**SHOW SESSIONS TERMINAL** *terminal-number* displays sessions of the specified terminal.

**SHOW SESSIONS ALL** displays the sessions of each terminal in numerical order.

**SHOW TERMINAL** — displays the speed and permanent (shown inside parentheses) characteristics of the terminal. The section of the guide entitled "Specifying Terminal Characteristics" describes terminal characteristics.

Syntax:

**SHOW TERMINAL** [ *terminal number* ]  
                  **ALL**

**SHOW TERMINAL** displays information about your own terminal.

**SHOW TERMINAL speed-and-character** shows information about the specified terminal.

**SHOW TERMINAL ALL** displays the characteristics of all terminals on the DDCServer 100 in sequential order.

**SHOW USERS** — displays information about each terminal user.

Syntax:

**SHOW USERS**

## Testing Your Terminal

The **TEST** command directs the DRI Server 101 to send a continuous stream of characters to your terminal screen. Pressing any key stops the display. Errors in these characters can help in diagnosing terminal problems.

**TEST** produces a continuous series of lines with 80 characters per line by default. However, it is possible to control the width and total number of lines sent with the **TEST** command.

Syntax:

**TEST** *WIDTH* number *COUNT* number

where

*WIDTH* number specifies the width of the stream of characters across your screen. The stream can be from 1 to 132 characters wide. The default is 80.

*COUNT* number specifies the total number of lines of characters that are output. The default is a continuous display.

For example:

**LOGS11: TEST WIDTH=80 COUNT=24**

displays 24 lines of 80 characters per line.

### SPECIFYING TERMINAL CHARACTERISTICS

Your terminal has operating characteristics that determine how it interacts with the server and the service modes. You can specify the operating characteristic of your terminal to the server. And, you change an operating characteristic, its value is a default value. This default is in bold print in the syntax presented below.

There are two sets of operating characteristics: permanent and operational.

**Permanent characteristics** are stored by the server and are enabled when you log into the DECserver 100. To specify permanent characteristics, enter a **DEFINE TERMINAL** command. The **DEFINE TERMINAL** command does not take effect until you log out and log in again.

**Operational characteristics** are those that are actually in effect. (At login, operational and permanent characteristics are identical.) To specify operational characteristics, enter a **SET TERMINAL** command. The **SET TERMINAL** command takes effect immediately and remains in effect until you log out of the DECserver 100 or set the value of the characteristic again.

Syntax:

```
{DEFINE|SET} {TERMINAL, characteristic character;
```

It is possible to follow a single **SET TERMINAL** or **DEFINE TERMINAL** command with several characteristics. You must separate the entry for each characteristic by a space, a comma, or both. A maximum of 132 characters can be used on a command line before you press **ENTER**.

The terminal characteristics that you can specify to the server are discussed in the next four sections.

#### Switch Characters

You can specify three switch characters that move you between modes or between sessions. Each switch is represented by a keyboard character. Quotation should be used when specifying a switch character. Because a switch character is intercepted by the server, it cannot have any other function in either local or service modes. An undefined control character is recommended for each switch character. A control character can be specified by pressing **Ctrl** and holding it down while pressing a keyboard character.

To specify a switch character, replace the keyname character flagset with your chosen switch character.

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| BACKWARD SWITCH | Character<br>NONE |
|-----------------|-------------------|

specifies whether there is a special character that  
 reverts you to the home session of your session list

FORWARD SWITCH { character {  
NONE

specifies whether there is a special character that  
 moves you to the second session from the top of your  
 session's list.

|                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| LOCAL SWITCHES | character<br>NONIS |
|----------------|--------------------|

specifies whether there is a special character that moves you from a nesting to local mode.

Note: The function of the **non** key is not affected by the **non** switch character.

Extended Service

You can specify the service as a preferred service, in which you connect by default. To go to the preferred server from local mode, enter a **CONNECT** command without a service name, as in the following example:

## LEADZ CONNECT

You can switch in local mode from a preferred service, as you can for any service, and you can migrate to another service by entering the name of that service as part of your CONNECT command.

To go immediately to your preferred server when you log into the DPM server 100, enable the autoconnect feature. When enabled, autoconnect bypasses local code upon login and tries to connect with the preferred server. An autoconnect keeps control until it completes the connection or until you switch to local mode by pressing the **SWAP** key or your local switch character.

PREFERRED SERVICE { *service name* }  
                          { NONE }

specifies whether there is a preferred service in which you connect by default.

Use **DEFINE TERMINAL** with **PREFERRED SERVICE** to have it take effect when you log into the DECserver 100.

AUTOCONNECT { ENABLED }  
                  { DISABLED }

specifies whether your terminal automatically connects to a preferred service if you have one when you log into the DECserver 100. Furthermore, whether or not you have a preferred service, if you enable autoconnect, your terminal automatically reconnects a service after an abnormal end of service. You can halt an autoconnect by pressing **ESC** or your local switch character.

Use **DEFINE TERMINAL** with **AUTOCONNECT** to have it take effect when you log into the DECserver 100.

## Messages

Your terminal can receive messages from the server and its users. You can enable or disable characteristics controlling the reception of some types of messages.

BROADCAST { ENABLED }  
                  { DISABLED }

specifies whether your terminal receives messages sent from other terminals.

MESSAGE CODES { ENABLED }  
                  { DISABLED }

specifies whether or not a three-digit message code appears with server status and error messages.

VERIFICATION { ENABLED }  
                  { DISABLED }

specifies whether DECserver 100 announcements are displayed at your terminal when you connect, or disconnect a service and when you switch sessions.

## Terminal Identifiers

You can specify the type of your terminal and change your user name.

**TYPE** { **ANSI**  
          **HARDCOPY** }  
          **SOFTCOPY** }

specifies that your terminal port corresponds to one of the following:

**ANSI**           Video terminal with ANSI escape support (VT100, VT200, Digital Personal Computers). ANSI escape support affects the way in which information is displayed on your screen.

**HARDCOPY**    Paper output terminal (LPR, LPR2).

**SOFTCOPY**    Video terminal without ANSI escape support (VT32).

The type to which your terminal itself is set must correspond to the operational characteristic specified to the server.

**USERNAME** "username"

specifies the user name for your terminal, allowing you to change your user name after logging into the DEC-server DE. Enclose the user name in quotation marks.

You can only use **SET TERMINAL** with **USERNAME**.

## Transmission of Information

The following characteristics affect the transmission of information over the physical link between your terminal and the server.

**CHARACTER SIZE** { 7 }  
                          { 8 }

specifies the number of data bits in the character exchanged between your terminal and the server. The value must agree with that of the terminal.

**[INPUT | OUTPUT] FLOW CONTROL { ENABLED | DISABLED }**

specifies whether the DECserver 0P can control the transfer of data to or from the terminal by using transmission on (XON) and transmission off (XOFF) characters to start and stop the data flow.

If the optional keyword INPUT or OUTPUT is used, only the flow control in the specified direction is changed. If neither keyword is used, flow control is specified for both input and output. Input flow is from your terminal to the server; output flow is from the server to your terminal. See your server manager for more details on flow control.

**LOSS INDICATION { ENABLED | DISABLED }**

specifies whether a beep is sounded on your terminal when a character is typed in and lost due to an error or overrun.

**PARITY { EVEN | NONE | ODD }**

specifies the parity of the terminal port. This value must agree with that of the terminal itself.

**[INPUT | OUTPUT] SPEED *speed***

specifies the terminal speed in bits per second. Choose one of the following speeds: 75, 10, 144, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 2800, 4800, 9600 (default), and 19200.

If the optional keyword INPUT or OUTPUT is used, only the speed in the specified direction is changed. If neither keyword is used, the speed is specified for both input and output. Input speed is the speed from your terminal to the server; output speed is the speed from the server to your terminal.

## TERMINAL USER COMMAND SUMMARY

BACKWARDS

BROADCAST TERMINAL *terminal number* *text*

CONNECT [SERVICE] *service-name*

DISCONNECT [SESSION *session-number*]  
[ALL]

FORWARDS

HELP [TERMINAL]  
[MORE]

LOCK

LOGOUT

RESUME SESSION *session-number*

SHOW COUNTERS

SHOW NODES [*node-name*]  
[ALL]

SHOW SERVER

SHOW SERVICES [*service-name*]  
[ALL]

SHOW SESSIONS [TERMINAL *terminal number*]  
[ALL]

SHOW TERMINAL [*terminal number*]  
[ALL]

SHOW USERS

TEST [TERMINAL [*terminal number*] [COUNT *number*]

Default values of terminal characteristics are in bold print.

{**DEFONE**} {**TERMINAL-characteristic** {*characteristic*}}  
{**SET**}

where characteristic is one of the following:

AUTOCONNECT {**ENABLED**}  
{**DISABLED**}

BACKWARD SWITCH {*character*}  
{**NONE**}

BROADCAST {**ENABLED**}  
{**DISABLED**}

CHARACTER SIZE {**7**}  
{**8**}

[**INPUT**] FLOW CONTROL {**ENABLED**}  
[**OUTPUT**] {**DISABLED**}

FORWARD SWITCH {*character*}  
{**NONE**}

LOCAL SWITCH {*character*}  
{**NONE**}

LOSS NOTIFICATION {**ENABLED**}  
{**DISABLED**}

MESSAGE CODES {**ENABLED**}  
{**DISABLED**}

PARITY {**EVEN**}  
{**NONE**}

{**ODD**}

PREFERRED SERVICE {*service-name*}  
{**NONE**}

[**INPUT**] SPEED *speed*  
[**OUTPUT**]

TYPE {**ANSI**}  
{**HARDCOPY**}

{**SOFTCOPY**}

USERNAME "*username*" (with SET only)

VERIFICATION {**ENABLED**}  
{**DISABLED**}

## PREPARING FOR FILE TRANSFERS

If your terminal is a personal computer, you can transfer files to and from a service node. To avoid disruption of your transmission or interference with your data during file transfers, your terminal must have certain operational characteristics.

If you want to check the operational characteristics of your terminal before you begin file transfers, you can use the **SHOW TERMINAL** command. Operational values are those not in parentheses on the **SHOW TERMINAL** display.

The backward, forward, and local switch characters must have the value of **NONE**. You can change switch values to **NONE**, as shown below.

```
Local1> SE  BDC NONE FLY NONE LDC NONE
```

The broadcast, flow control, and loss verification characteristics must be **DISABLED**. Since the default value for all these characteristics is **ENABLED**, you may have to set one or more of them as shown below.

```
Local1> SE  BND BDC FLD BLD LDC BDC SE
```

Most file transfer procedures require that the character size be 8. This is the default value, and it is not likely to have been changed.

If you need to specify the character size, change both the character size specified on the server and the display characteristics of your terminal itself. See your server manager for help.

When you are finished with file transfers, you can reset characteristics with the **SET TERMINAL** command; see "Specifying Terminal Characteristics". Alternatively, if you do not have sessions that you wish to maintain, you can log out of the DDCServer 130 and log in again to let the server reestablish the permanent characteristics.

## Installation Specific Information

Use this page to record useful information

Server Manager:

Telephone:

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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