PowerTerm® WBT Terminal Emulator

User's Guide

Version 6.3.5

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About this Guide

This guide assumes that you are familiar with basic windowing system conventions and the operation of the terminal you intend to emulate.

The PowerTerm WBT User's Guide, will present a typical PowerTerm WBT workflow. It will describe the basic steps how to access remote terminals and start a session with stored parameters as well as different options for ending a session. The Terminal Emulation property pages, the Power Script Language (PSL), and the Soft Input Panel will also be described.

Chapter 1

Introduction to PowerTerm WBT

This chapter presents PowerTerm WBT and its main features. It describes the basic steps for users who are familiar with accessing remote terminals.

This chapter includes the following topics:

What is PowerTerm WBT?

PowerTerm WBT is a fully functional terminal emulator for Microsoft Windows-Based Terminal. It emulates various terminal types, including UNIX, HP, VMS, Tandem, and IBM. PowerTerm WBT enables you to connect to a single or to multiple hosts via both network and remote connections. PowerTerm WBT's Session Manager provides quick access to a list of user-configured sessions.

PowerTerm WBT provides two main features to enable the WBT to act and feel like a real host terminal:

- **Terminal display emulation**
  PowerTerm WBT emulates the exact display of the chosen terminal. It presents host applications exactly as they would appear on the terminal. Once the WBT connects to a host computer, all host operations can be performed as if the WBT is an actual host terminal.
- **Terminal keyboard emulation**
  PowerTerm WBT enables you to emulate the selected terminal's keyboard by mapping the WBT keys to match the host keys. Keyboard mapping definitions are stored in the registry.

PowerTerm WBT also provides various options to customize and optimize the working environment such as:

- **Power Pad**
  A programmable floating keypad.
- **Soft buttons**
  Programmable buttons located at the bottom of the PowerTerm WBT window.
- **Power Script Language (PSL)**
  A special programming language, which enables you to create scripts for automating tasks. For example, you can create a PSL script for automatic login. Scripts can be used at startup of PowerTerm WBT, or can be utilized any time during a PowerTerm WBT session. PSL is intended for users with scripting or programming skills. PSL commands can also be assigned to the Soft buttons to enable additional functions with a click.

PowerTerm WBT Features

PowerTerm WBT features include:

- Compact, light and high performance program.
- Supports TCP/IP WinSock.
- Supports RS-232.
- Power Script Language (PSL).
- Session Manager.
- Macro recorder for automation of tasks.
- String functions, including sub string, index and concatenation.
- Enables you to save parameters for all sessions.
- Language support for all Western European languages.
- User programmable buttons.
- Floating Power Pad with programmable buttons.
- Control of color selection and screen attributes.
- Easy to use keyboard mapping.
- SCS Printer emulation.
- Online help (only upon request).
- Setup replication.

PowerTerm WBT Setup

To enable PC-host interaction, you need to define two sets of parameters:

- Terminal parameters
- Communication parameters

These are both saved in the registry.
PowerTerm WBT provides the option to work with a single host or with multiple hosts. You can create different setup configurations for working with each host to enable each user a customized working environment. Each one is saved in the registry.

Working with a Single Terminal Connection

When you launch PowerTerm WBT from the **Connection Manager**, it automatically uses the parameters in the setup configuration that you choose.

Working with Multiple Terminal Connections

If you are working with different terminals with different emulations, you may need to use a different setup for each emulation. To create a specific setup, you first need to create a new session (with its communication parameters) using the PowerTerm WBT wizard within the **Connection Manager**. After this is accomplished, you launch this newly created session and define the terminal setup and save it. These setups will reside in the registry from where they will be loaded from now on upon launching the session.

Session Manager

The Session Manager provides quick access to a list of user-configured sessions. You determine which of the **Non-Activated Sessions** you want to activate. Each activated session is represented by an icon in the toolbar, thus allowing for quick session access, bringing an active session to the foreground, or closing an active session.

➢ To activate all or some of the sessions:

1 Click **Session Manager** icon. The **PowerTerm WBT Session Manager** dialog appears.
2 Select the desired session from the **Non-Activated Sessions** list and click on the arrow pointing right. The selected session appears in the **Sessions To Be Activated** list.
3 Repeat if desired for the whole **Non-Activated Sessions** list. You can also remove sessions from the **Sessions To Be Activated** list by clicking the arrow pointing left.
4 Click **OK**. All the sessions in **Sessions To Be Activated** list are activated.

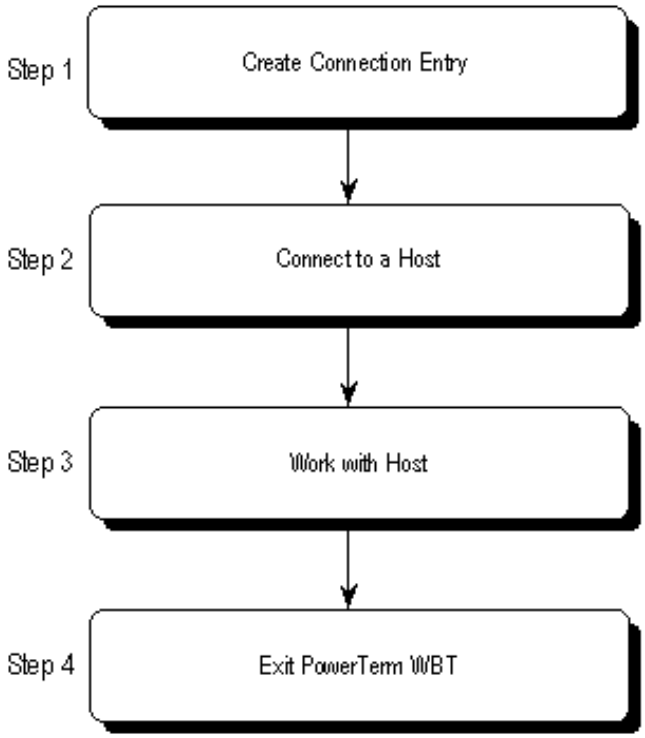
N*OTE Pay attention to notifications displayed at the bottom of the dialog box.*

➢ To deactivate (close) a session:

1 Select the session to deactivate from the **Session** menu list or click its icon on the toolbar.
2 Click the close button (X). The session is deactivated.

A Quick Guide Through PowerTerm WBT

The following workflow provides a quick guide for using PowerTerm WBT:



Each of the steps is explained on the pages that follow.

Step 1: Define a Connection Entry

➢ **To define connection parameters:**

1 From the Terminal Connection Manager, select the **Configure** tab.
2 Click **Add** to create a new session. The **New Connection** dialog box appears.
3 Select **Ericom PowerTerm WBT - Terminal Emulator**.

NOTE *The exact name depends on the OEM.*

4 Click **OK**. The **Connection Properties** dialog box appears.
5 Supply the IP address or **Host Name**.
6 Select the desired **Terminal Type** and **ID**.
7 Type the **Terminal Name** if necessary.

8 Modify the **Port #** if necessary.
9 Type the **Connection Name**. This name automatically appears in the **Setup Name** field.
10 Click **OK**. The new connection appears in the **Connection Name** list of the Connection Manager.

NOTE The above-mentioned parameters are for Telnet only. For other communication protocols, different required parameters may exist.

Step 2: Connect to Host

You can either select to connect to the terminal session you have just defined or connect to a previously defined connection.

➢ **To connect to host:**

1 From the Terminal Connection Manager, select the **Connections** tab.
2 Select the desired session and press **Connect**.
Or,
Double-click on the selected session.

After the connection is established you can define the terminal settings in the following way:

- Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box is displayed.

Step 3: Work with a Host

PowerTerm WBT also provides a printing option where you can define print parameters, and print the terminal screen or data transferred from the host application.

Step 4: Exit PowerTerm WBT

PowerTerm WBT provides options when exiting PowerTerm WBT:

- End a session automatically, or
- Be prompted with a confirmation message prior to closing a session.

➢ **To exit PowerTerm WBT:**

- Select **File | Exit**. The PowerTerm WBT window closes.
If you have changed terminal settings, PowerTerm WBT displays a warning message asking if you want to update the terminal settings saved in the registry. The message will point to the name of the setup configuration currently loaded. Click **OK** to update the terminal settings, or **No** to cancel the latest changes and restore the default setup.

Chapter 2

The PowerTerm WBT Work Area

This chapter provides an overview of the PowerTerm WBT window and its components. The PowerTerm WBT window contains menu options that provide access to most PowerTerm functions. The most important feature of the PowerTerm WBT window is its work (client) area, which emulates a host terminal screen by displaying data entered on your terminal, and data received from the host.

This chapter describes the following topics:

The PowerTerm WBT Window

The PowerTerm WBT window consists of the following components:

Menu Bar	Contains dropdown menus, which enable the user to perform most PowerTerm WBT operations.
Work Area	Displays the data entered on the device terminal or received from the host. During an emulation session, this work area emulates a terminal display. For IBM terminal types, the work area is displayed in black.
History Scroll Bar	Enables you to scroll up and down through the PowerTerm WBT window to view previously displayed data. Default: displayed. For non-IBM emulations only.
Cursor Position Counter	Displays the current line and column position of the text cursor in the work area.
Caps	Indicates whether the keyboard is in Caps lock mode.
Hold	Indicates whether the screen is in hold (frozen) mode.
Soft Buttons Area	Contains a series of buttons that you can program to execute specific script commands.

Menu Bar

The **PowerTerm WBT Menu bar** displays the main PowerTerm WBT functions in dropdown menus. The following is a brief description of each PowerTerm WBT menu and the functions that it can perform. For a more detailed description of each menu option, see Chapter 5, “Menu Reference”, page 62.

File Menu	Provides options to create, save and restore a terminal setup file as well as to open a new instance of the PowerTerm WBT window. The **File** menu also enables you to save your keyboard and Soft buttons settings and open them at a later date.
Edit Menu	Provides options to select, clear, and reverse text in the PowerTerm WBT window as well as delete the contents of the history buffer. The **Edit** menu also provides standard windowing operating system commands (cut, copy and paste), in addition to commands that enable you to copy data to a file or to the Clipboard.
Terminal Menu	Provides options to define and reset connection (terminal and communication) parameters, set the system to be online or offline, and freeze or unfreeze the screen. You can also select the fonts and languages (in versions that support it) to be displayed in the PowerTerm WBT window.
Options Menu	The **Options** menu provides various alternatives to customize your screen. It enables you to choose the size of your Power Pad and how to map your keyboard mapping. It also allows you to hide or show the menu, buttons, and status bar.
Script Menu	Provides commands designed to write scripts in PowerTerm Script Language (PSL) and to run them.
Help Menu	Provides options for accessing the PowerTerm WBT product information and License extension.

PowerTerm WBT Toolbar

The PowerTerm WBT Toolbar contains tools (buttons), which provide shortcuts to frequently used menu options.

The following is a brief description of the tools in the PowerTerm WBT toolbar:

Hold Screen/Release Hold


Freezes and unfreezes the PowerTerm WBT window. After you click on the Hold Screen tool, the STOP button turns red. After you click on the tool again, the STOP button changes to green, and the PowerTerm WBT window unfreezes.
Equivalent to **Terminal | Hold Screen**.
Non-IBM emulations only.

Cut


Cuts the selected text.
5250 emulations only.

Copy To Clipboard


Copies the selected data displayed in the PowerTerm WBT work area to the Clipboard.
Equivalent to **Edit | Copy**.

Paste From Clipboard


Pastes data from the Clipboard to the host application.
Equivalent to **Edit | Paste**.

Print


Prints selected text from the history buffer or the entire contents of the work area.
Equivalent to **File | Print Screen**.

Start/Stop Auto Print


Prints incoming data as it is displayed on the screen. After clicking the tool again, the automatic printing stops.
Equivalent to **File | Start Auto Print**.

Start/Stop Script Recording


Records manual operations in script form. After clicking the tool again, the script recording stops.
Equivalent to **Script | Start Script Recording**.

Change To 80 Columns


Specifies an 80-column display for the PowerTerm WBT work area.
Equivalent to **Terminal | Setup | Display**.
VT emulations only.

Change To 132 Columns


Specifies a 132-column display for the PowerTerm WBT work area.

	Equivalent to **Terminal | Setup | Display**. VT emulations only.
Terminal Setup 	Displays the Terminal Setup dialog box in which you can define terminal setup parameters. Equivalent to **Terminal | Setup**.
Keyboard Mapping 	Opens the Keyboard Mapping Dialog box in which you can map PC keys to host keys. Equivalent to **Options | Keyboard Map**.
Show/Hide Power Pad 	Displays the Power Pad. After clicking the tool again, the Power Pad dialog closes. Equivalent to **Options | Show Power Pad**.
Help Contents 	Displays product information. (Optional - only upon Request: Displays the PowerTerm WBT online help.) Equivalent to **Help | Contents**.
Session Manager 	Provides quick access to a list of user-configured sessions.
Session 	Displays an icon with an identifiable letter for each additional session of PowerTerm WBT. Equivalent to pressing **<Ctrl>+<Shift>+the desired session's letter**.

➢ To display a description of what each button does:

- Place the cursor over a tool button. A box appears displaying the tool button's description.

Hot Keys

Hot keys are keyboard keys that you can press instead of choosing menu commands. These hot keys refer to your standard PC keyboard keys, before they are mapped to terminal keys. Once hot keys are mapped, they lose their original function and reflect the newly mapped terminal key. For example, if you map <Alt F4> to the <Backspace> key on the terminal keyboard, it performs the function of a <Backspace> key.

The following table lists the default PowerTerm WBT hot keys:

Alt F4	Exit.
Alt F9	Activate script.
Ctrl + Alt F9	Start/stop script recording.
Alt F10	Select screen.
Alt F11	Clear screen.
Alt F12	Reverse screen. Excluding 5250 emulations.
Scroll Lock	Hold screen.
Pause	Change the cursor shape.
Ctrl Up Arrow	Scroll up one line.
Ctrl Down Arrow	Scroll down one line.
Ctrl Home	Scroll to the beginning of the history buffer.
Ctrl End	Scroll to the end of the history buffer.
Ctrl Page Up	Scroll up one page.
Ctrl Page Down	Scroll down one page.

Manipulating Desktop Components

PowerTerm WBT enables you to customize the PowerTerm WBT window by displaying or hiding desktop components and changing the display colors for different text attributes. The color attributes change according to the emulation type you have selected.

Most components are displayed or hidden according to your selection in the Options menu. An alternative way is to use a floating menu with all the options.

➢ To open the floating menu:

- Press <Ctrl> + <Alt> + M and select the desired action.

➢ To show/hide the Menu bar:

- Select **Options | Hide Menu**. This conceals the menu bar.
- Press <ALT> + <Ctrl> + M, and select **Restore Menu**. The Menu bar is shown again.
  Or,
- Map a Soft button with the following PSL command:
  `menu restore.`

➢ To show/hide the Soft buttons:

- Select **Options | Hide Buttons**. The menu option becomes **Show Buttons**.
- Select again to redisplay the **Soft buttons** bar.

➢ To show/hide the Status bar:

- Select **Options | Hide Status Bar**. The menu option becomes **Show Status Bar**.
- Select again to redisplay the **Status** bar.

➢ To show/hide the Power Pad:

- Select **Options | Show Power Pad**. The menu option becomes **Hide Power Pad**.
- Select again to hide the **Power Pad**.

➢ To show/hide the History Scroll bar:

NOTE This option is only available for non-IBM emulations.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab. The **Display Property** page is displayed.
3. Select **History Scroll Bar** in the **General** section.
4. Click **OK**. The PowerTerm WBT window is redisplayed with the history scroll bar.

- Clear **History Scroll Bar** to remove the history scroll bar from the PowerTerm WBT window.

➢ To change the display color of the PowerTerm WBT window:

The color for the **Normal** attribute determines the color of the entire work area. The box above the **Select Attribute** parameter shows the result of your selections. The **Select Attribute** of the entire screen is generally **Normal**, for non-IBM emulations.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box is displayed.
2. Click the **Colors** tab.
3. Click the attribute for which you want to define foreground and background colors. Notice that the attributes change according to the emulation type you selected previously.
4. In the **Text** area, click the color that you want to apply to the text (foreground) of the display.
5. In the **Background** area, click the color that you want to apply to the background of the text. The box above the **Select Attribute** parameter shows the result of your selections.
6. Click **OK** to close the **Terminal Setup** dialog box and display the PowerTerm WBT window in the selected colors.

➢ To disable/enable underline:

If data is transmitted with the **Underline** attribute, you can disable the underline by clearing this parameter.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2. Click the **Colors** tab.
3. Select/Clear **Enable Underline**.

➢ To disable/enable blink:

You can choose whether to enable blinking of data that which was received from the host with the blinking attribute.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2. Click the **Colors** tab. The **Colors Property** page is displayed.
3. Select/Clear **Enable Blinking** as desired.

➢ To disable/enable host colors:

You can choose whether to work with the host colors or with your own (PC) color scheme.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2. Click the **Colors** tab. The **Colors Property** page is displayed.
3. Select/Clear **Disable Host Colors** as desired.

Selecting Text

The following are descriptions of specific text selection techniques that you may find useful in different emulations.

➢ To select a word:

In the work area, you can select text using the mouse. Clicking a word selects the word.

*NOTE If the **Automatic Copy** option in the* Edit *menu is active (default), selecting text also copies the selection to the Clipboard.*

➢ To select a block:

A block is any rectangular section of the work area.

VT emulation

- Point to one corner of the block, hold down the <Ctrl> key and drag the mouse to the opposite corner of the block.

3270 and 5250 emulations

- Point to one corner of the block and drag the mouse to the opposite corner of the block you want to include in the selection.

➢ To select full lines:

- Point to a line, hold down the <Shift> key and drag the mouse to the last line you want to include in the selection.

➢ To select a string:

- Point to the first character that you want to include in the selection. Drag the mouse to the last character that you want to include in the selection and release the mouse button.

➢ To select the entire screen:

- Select **Edit | Select Screen**.

➢ To select a menu entry:

VT emulations only

- Double-clicking a word sends the word to the host followed by an <Enter> signal. Use this feature to select a menu entry. For example, if the emulation screen displays the menu of an application residing on the host, click a menu entry to activate the program that the menu entry represents.

➢ To activate light pen support:

3270 emulations

- Any double-click on the screen is equivalent to touching the screen with a light pen.

Chapter 3

Using PowerTerm WBT

This chapter provides step-by-step instructions for using PowerTerm WBT and provides a detailed explanation of each step.

NOTE If you are familiar with terminal emulations, you may want to follow the procedure outlined in "A Quick Guide through PowerTerm WBT".

This chapter consists of the following topics:

Step 1: Create a Connection Entry

➢ **To define connection parameters:**

1 From the **Connection Manager**, select the **Configure** tab.
2 Click **Add** to create a new session. The **New Connection** dialog appears.
3 Select **Ericom PowerTerm WBT - Terminal Emulator**.

NOTE The exact name depends on the OEM.

4 Click **OK**. The **Connection Properties** dialog box appears.
5 Supply the IP address or **Host Name**.
6 Select the desired **Terminal Type & ID**.
7 Type the **Terminal Name** if necessary.
8 Modify the **Port #** if necessary.
9 Type the **Connection Name**. This name automatically appears in the **Setup Name** field.
10 Click **OK**. The new connection appears in the **Connection Name** list of the Connection Manager.

NOTE The mentioned parameters are for Telnet only. For other communication protocols, different required parameters may exist.

The connection parameters that you define will only remain active for the current session, unless you save them.

Connection Parameters

Following is a description of the parameters that can be defined in the **Connection Properties** dialog box:

Session Type	Session types differ according to emulation. For example, under a VT session you will see TELNET. The different types are described in detail on the following pages. For each session type, PowerTerm WBT displays a set of session parameters (some types have identical parameters).
Setup Name	In this parameter you can specify the name of the terminal setup file to be opened after communication is established.
Script Name	In this parameter you can specify the name of a script to be run after communication is established.
Terminal Type	Enables you to change the currently supported emulation. Selecting terminal type 5250 Display enables you to assign a device name to a session.

Terminal ID	Enables you to change the ID returned by the emulation program to the host.
Device Name	For AS/400 session/ Enables you to enter the device name for the emulation session (maximum: 10 characters). When using multiple sessions enter "devicename+" and each session will be automatically assigned a new name. For example, if the device name entered was John+, then the first session will be John1, the second John2 and so on.
LU Name	For 3270 emulations. In this parameter you can specify the name of the LU name (maximum: 8 characters).

Session Types

TELNET	Uses the Telnet protocol over TCP/IP for network communication. For this session type, you must specify the host computer name or the IP address in the Host Name text box. You can also specify the TELNET port number (default 23). The WINSOCK.DLL file must be in the search path.
COM	Uses serial communication with the PC's COM ports. For this type, you must define the baud rate, port number, parity, stop bits and flow control. Optionally, you can specify a phone (dial) number.
TN3270	TELNET for 3270. Select the Use TN3270E Protocol box if you want to work with TELNET SNA extensions. You can also specify the LU name of the host (LU name or LU pool).
TN5250	TELNET for 5250.

➢ **To use an existing configuration:**

1. Click the browse button adjacent to the **Setup Name** field located in the **Connection Properties** dialog box. The **Open Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2. Choose the desired configuration from the **Settings List** and click **OK**.

Modifying Connection Parameters

➢ **To modify connection parameters:**

1. Exit PowerTerm WBT thereby rendering the current session inactive.
2. From the **Connection Manager**, select the **Configure** tab.

3 Verify that the desired session is selected.
4 Click **Edit**. The **Connection Parameters** dialog box appears.
5 Modify the settings.
6 Click **OK**. The modified settings are now in effect for the next emulation session.

Customizing Settings

The default setup name is the name of the connection. The capability of choosing the customized settings is dependent upon whether you saved the settings (see Save Terminal Setup As) with a different name when the PowerTerm WBT session is running.

➢ To customize settings:

1 From the **Connection Manager**, select the **Configure** tab.
2 Select the appropriate connection.
3 Click **Edit**. The **Connection Properties** dialog box appears.
4 Click the browse button in the **Use Terminal Configuration** section. The **Open Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
5 Choose the desired setup either from the:
- **Terminal Settings List**
- **Host** (See **Import Terminal Setup From Host** below.)

6 Click **OK**. The selected name appears in the **Setup Name** field.
7 Click **OK**. The modified **Connection Name** now appears in the **Connection Name** list of the **Configure** tab.

Import Terminal Setup from Host

You can import previously defined terminal settings on your PC by using the FTP protocol.

➢ To import terminal setup from host:

1 From the **Connection Properties** dialog box click the browse adjacent to the **Setup Name** field. The **Open Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Click **From Host**. The **Import Terminal Setup from Host** dialog box appears.
3 Type the necessary IP address of the FTP server in the **Host Name** field.
4 Type in the appropriate **User Name** if necessary.
5 Type in the appropriate **Password** if necessary.
6 Type in the appropriate **Setup Name** if necessary.
7 Click **OK**. The imported **Setup Name** appears in the **Settings List** of the **Open Terminal Setup** dialog box.
8 Select the imported terminal setup and click **OK**.
9 Fill out all of the necessary fields (**Host Name, Connection Name** etc.).
10 Click **OK**.
11 Select the **Connection** tab.
12 Select the newly defined session and click **Connect**.

Deleting a Connection

- **To delete a connection:**

1. Exit PowerTerm WBT thereby rendering the current session inactive.
2. From the **Connection Manager**, select the **Configure** tab.
3. Verify that the desired session is selected.
4. Click **Delete**. The connection is deleted.

Step 2: Setting Up Your Working Environment

This section provides a description of the basic operations that may be performed to set up and optimize the PowerTerm WBT working environment for your usage. You can customize the PowerTerm WBT window to show or hide window components and change the window's display. These options are all described in Chapter 2: "The PowerTerm WBT Work Area, Manipulating Desktop Components", page 22.

You can also fine-tune the host application appearance on your screen by:

- Adjusting the display settings (number of columns and rows to be shown).
- Specifying a scaled or an unscaled screen. For more information see Step 3: "Defining Settings for a Terminal Emulation", the Display Property page for non-IBM emulations, page 38, and the General Property page for IBM 3270 and 5250 emulations, page 38.
- Selecting suitable fonts.

PowerTerm WBT enables you to emulate a host keyboard by assigning (mapping) host keys to the WBT device keys. You can save your keyboard settings in the registry with a unique name and open them at a later date. PowerTerm WBT also provides Soft buttons, which enable you to automate commands.

NOTE Whatever changes that you make to the individual features (Keyboard Settings, Soft buttons or Power Pad) will not effect the others. For example any modifications in Soft buttons will not affect Keyboard settings or Power Pad.

To set up the PowerTerm WBT work environment:

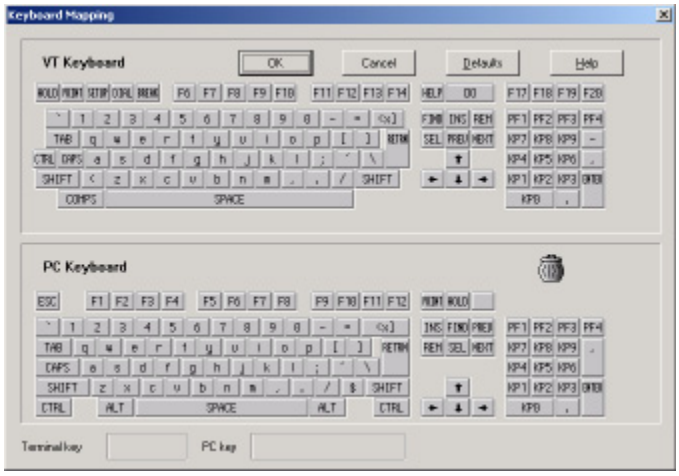
- **Mapping the Keyboard,** below
- **Saving and Opening Keyboard Mapping Settings,** page 32.
- **Programming the Power Pad**, page 33.
- **Saving and Opening Power Pad Settings,** page 34.
- **Programming Soft buttons,** page 34.

Mapping the Keyboard

PowerTerm WBT enables you to map WBT keys to host keys in order to emulate the host terminal keyboard. Keyboard mapping definitions are stored in the registry with the same name as the current terminal setup by default however can be modified.

➢ To map a PC key:

1 Select **Options | Keyboard Map**. The **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box appears:



2 Drag a key from the upper terminal keyboard to a PC key on the lower keyboard.

- Click the **<Shift>** or **<Control>** keys on the terminal keyboard to display additional key functions. For example, if you click the **<Shift>** key, the alphabet keys on the terminal keyboard are displayed in upper case. You can then map (drag) these keys to your PC keyboard keys.

➢ To assign a script command to a PC key:

1 Select **Options | Keyboard Map**. The **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box appears.
2 Right-click a key on the PC keyboard that you want to assign a command and select **Enter Script Commands**. The **PC Button** dialog box appears.
3 Enter the desired script commands and click **OK**. The PC key has now been assigned a script command.

➢ To map combinations of keys that include Alt, Ctrl, and Shift:

- Click the **<Alt>**, **<Ctrl>** or **<Shift>** key (or any combination) on your PC keyboard. Then map keys by following the procedure described previously.
- Click the required **<Alt>**, **<Ctrl>** or **<Shift>** key (or any combination of these keys), to view the mapped key.

➢ To cancel a keyboard key definition:

- Drag the PC key definition that you want to cancel to the wastebasket icon, in the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box. This restores the default function of the PC key.

➢ To replace a PC key with another PC key:

PowerTerm WBT enables you to move the functionality of a mapped PC key to another PC key. For example, you can drag the F6 key on the PC keyboard to the spacebar on the PC keyboard to give it F6 functionality.

- Drag the desired PC key onto the PC key that it will replace, in the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box. The functionality of the PC key has been replaced.
- Drag the original key back to its initial position.

➢ To copy a PC key to another PC key:

PowerTerm WBT enables you to copy the function of one PC key to another PC key.

1. Select the PC key whose function you want to copy to the required PC key and right-click **Copy**.
2. Select the PC key to where you want to copy the function and right-click **Paste**. Both keys now have the same functionality.

➢ To restore the default keyboard mapping of all mapped keys:

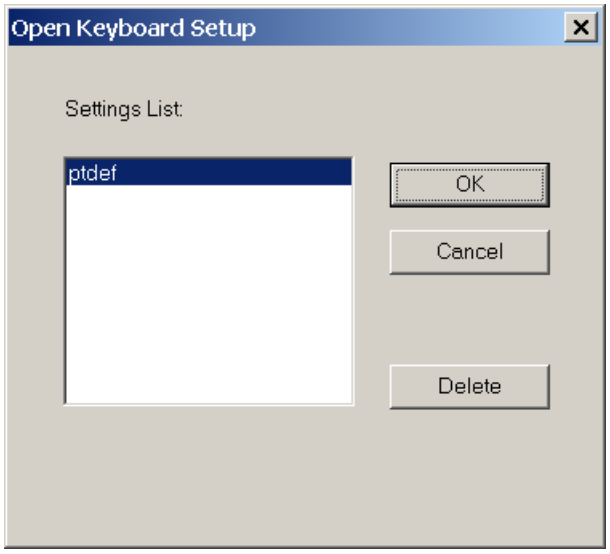
- Click the **Defaults** button in the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box.

Saving and Opening Keyboard Mapping Settings

PowerTerm WBT enables you to save keyboard-mapping settings separately in the registry and open them at a later date.

➢ To load the keyboard mapping settings:

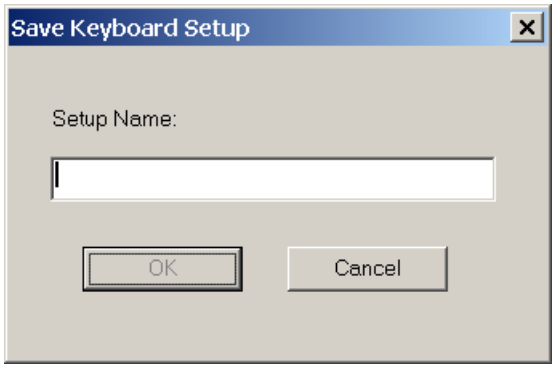
1. Select **File | Open Keyboard Setup**. The **Open Keyboard Setup** dialog box is displayed:



2. Select the required keyboard settings from the list.
3. Click **OK**. Parameters defined in the selected keyboard settings are now applied to the current session.

➢ To save keyboard mapping settings:

1. Select **File | Save Keyboard Setup**. The **Save Keyboard Setup** dialog box appears:



2 Enter a **Keyboard Setup Name**.
3 Click **OK**. The keyboard mapping registry settings are saved with the specified setup name.

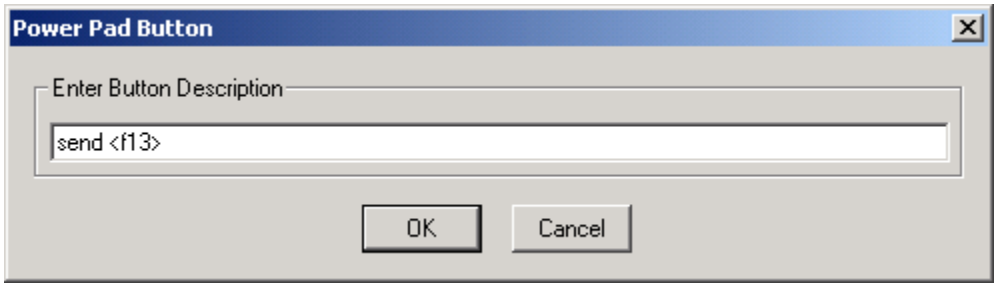
Programming the Power Pad

The Power Pad is a floating keypad that contains buttons, which can be programmed to execute customized PSL scripts. You can also change their names and adjust the number of buttons displayed in the Power Pad. You can display a maximum of 10 rows and 10 columns in the Power Pad. The default number of buttons is 9 rows and 4 columns.

Power Pad buttons are named by default F1, F2, F3, and so on, with a few default function names, such as Clear, Enter, and Insert. For example, clicking on the F1 button is equivalent to sending F1 to the host.

➢ **To program the Power Pad:**

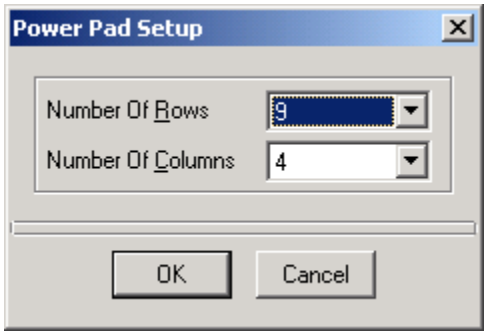
1 Select **Options | Show Power Pad** or click  . The **Power Pad** is displayed.
2 Right-click the Power Pad button that you want to program. The **Power Pad Button** dialog box is displayed:



3 Enter **Button Description** (the new name that will appear on the Power Pad button) and click **OK**. The **Power Pad Button** dialog box is displayed containing a field to enter a script command or script commands separated by semicolons.
4 Enter the **Script Command** to be run by this Power Pad button. For example, send <f13>, and click **OK**. Clicking on the Power Pad button will execute the newly defined script commands, for example, sending <F13> to the host. For more information, see Chapter 4: “Scripts”, page 55.

➢ **To adjust the number of buttons in the Power Pad:**

1 Select **Options | Power Pad Setup**. The **Power Pad Setup** dialog box is displayed:



2 Click on the dropdown box to select the number of rows or columns that you want the Power Pad to contain.

3 Click **OK**. The Power Pad is displayed with the number of rows and columns specified.

Saving and Opening Power Pad Settings

PowerTerm WBT enables you to save your Power Pad settings in separate registry settings and open them at a later date.

➢ **To save your Power Pad settings:**

1 Select **File | Save Power Pad Setup**. The **Save Power Pad Setup** dialog box is displayed.

2 Enter a **Power Pad Setup Name**.

3 Click **OK**. The Power Pad settings will be saved with the specified name.

➢ **To open predefined Power Pad settings:**

1 Select **File | Open Power Pad Setup**. The **Open Power Pad Setup** dialog box is displayed.

2 Select the required Power Pad setup.

3 Click **OK**. Parameters defined in the selected Power Pad setup are now applied to the current session.

Programming Soft Buttons

Along the bottom of the PowerTerm WBT window are twelve programmable Soft buttons, by default named from **F1** to **F12.** These can be renamed and programmed to execute customized scripts or send individual commands to the host. You send the programmed command to the host by clicking the desired Soft button.

Clicking on the F1 Soft button is equivalent to sending F1 to the host.

➢ To program Soft buttons:

1. Right-click on the Soft button that you want to program. The **Function Button** dialog box is displayed.
2. Enter the function description (the new name that will appear on the button) and click **OK**. The **Function Button** dialog box is displayed with a field to enter a script command or script commands separated by semicolons.
3. Enter the script command to be run by this button.
4. Click **OK**. The Soft button is now displayed with its new name. Clicking on the Soft button will execute the newly defined script command. For more information, see Chapter 4: "Scripts, Using PowerTerm Scripts", page 57.

Step 3: Defining Settings for a Terminal Emulation (Terminal Settings)

PowerTerm WBT enables you to define the terminal settings for connecting to a host. Once you have defined terminal settings, you can save them as a setup in the registry. This setup can be activated at a PowerTerm WBT startup. You can also create predefined Terminal settings on your PC and then copy them to your device.

Each setting option is displayed in the format of a property page in the **Terminal Setup** dialog box.

NOTE The available settings are according to the selected emulation type.

The terminal settings provided by PowerTerm WBT:

- **General**, defines parameters for the terminal emulation type, page 36.
- **Display**, defines display settings for the PowerTerm WBT window, page 38.
- **Keyboard**, defines keyboard setup parameters, page 40.
- **Printer**, defines printer parameters, page 42.
- **Tabs**, defines tab positions, page 46.
- **Colors**, defines color settings for the PowerTerm WBT window, page 46.
- **Preferences**, defines parameters that determine PowerTerm WBT behavior and automate processes, page 47.

IMPORTANT The parameters that you define will only remain active for the current session, unless you save them in the registry. For more information, see Step 4: "Saving the Terminal Setup", page 49.

General Property Page

The **General** property page enables you to define parameters for the selected emulation type.

➢ **To define emulation parameters:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup.** The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2. Select the **General** tab. The **General** property page is displayed.
3. Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **General property** page are:

Terminal ID — Determines the ID returned by the emulation program to the host. Verify that you select an ID that the host application/system recognizes.

NRC Set — Determines the communication and keyboard character set for 7-bit data only. You can either select **None** or one of the languages available.

UPS Set — Determines the communication and keyboard character set for 8-bit data only. Select one of the available character sets.

8 bit Controls — Enabled when UPS Set is specified as Code Page 437 and up.

- **Disable,** determines if 0x80 to 0xAF are displayed characters.
- **Enable,** determines if 0x80 to 0xAD are control characters.
- **0x9B,** all characters are displayed characters except 0x9B, which is a control character.

Online — Equivalent to **Terminal | On Line (Off Line)**.

New Line — Determines whether the **<Enter>** key generates only a carriage return or a carriage return/line feed combination.

Use 8 Bit Data Characters

- **Select** this parameter if the communicated data is in 8-bit character format.
- **Clear** it for 7-bit characters. When cleared, the 8th bit is truncated.
- If you receive 7-bit data, you can convert it to 8-bit data for printing on the slave printer.

User Defined Keys (UDK) — Determines whether applications on the host system can override your user-defined keys (UDKs) when you have defined a function key that conflicts with how the host wants to use this key.

- **Locked,** prevents UDKs from being overridden.
- **Unlocked,** allows them to be overridden.

Cursor Keys — Determines whether the four arrow keys generate ANSI-standard control sequences for moving the cursor, or generate customized application program functions.

Keypad — Determines the effects of the numeric keypad on your keyboard.

- **Numeric,** keypad keys insert numbers. For example, pressing <7> on the numeric keypad is the same as typing <7> on the keyboard.
- **Application,** keypad keys generate control sequences that can be used by some applications.

Cursor coupling	• **Vertical,** determines whether the user window pans with the cursor when the cursor moves past the top or bottom border of the user window. • **Page,** determines if a new page appears in the display when the cursor moves to a new page.
Status Line	**None,** d,isplays an emulation screen without the status line.

Specific parameters for the 3270 and 5250 emulation types:

General	• **ID,** determines the ID returned by the emulation program to the host. Make sure you select an ID that the host application recognizes. • **Column separator,** (5250 only) displays a period as a column separator in fields with the column separator attribute. • **Show Response Time,** displays the number of seconds that elapsed between the time data was sent to the host and the host response time.
Appearance	• **Unscaled Screen,** select this parameter if you want to disable the scaleable feature for PowerTerm WBT fonts. • **Power GUI,** displays data in a window with 3D look & feel. Use System fonts larger than 10 for optimized results. • **Show Frame,** places a frame around the text area of the emulation.
Cursor Ruler	Displays full-screen, vertical or horizontal lines as a cursor ruler or no cursor ruler at all.
Cursor	Controls the cursor appearance and functionality. • **Block/Underline/Visible/Blink,** controls the cursor appearance. • **Ins Change,** when selected it enables toggling the cursor between underline and block appearance, by clicking the Ins (insert) button.
Code Page	Specifies the host and PC (keyboard) character sets.
Alternate Size	• **Enable,** select to override the terminal alternate size with a specific size. • **Rows/Columns** type the required number.

Display Property Page

The **Display property** page enables you to define parameters that determine the appearance (display) of the PowerTerm WBT window.

NOTE *For non-IBM emulations only.*

➢ To define display parameters:

1 Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Select the **Display** tab. The **Display property** page is displayed.
3 Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Display property** page are:

General

- **Reverse Display Colors,** reverses the text and background colors in the work area.
- **Unscaled Screen,** select this parameter if you want to disable the scaleable feature.
- **Autowrap Characters,** wraps words at the end of a line and the cursor moves to the next line.
- **History Scroll Bar,** displays the vertical history scroll bar along the right edge of the PowerTerm WBT screen. This enables you to scroll through the data displayed previously on the screen. If the host transmits during scrolling, the display automatically scrolls back to its current position.

Cursor Ruler

Select **Visible** to display full-screen, vertical or horizontal lines as a cursor ruler (cross hair guide).

- **No Ruler,** does not display Cursor Ruler.
- **Horizontal,** displays the cursor ruler as a horizontal line only.
- **Vertical,** displays the cursor ruler as a vertical line only.
- **Cross Hair,** displays the cursor ruler as a horizontal and vertical line.

Cursor

Controls the cursor appearance and functionality.

- **Block/Underline/Visible/Blink,** controls the cursor appearance.
- **Ins Change,** when selected it enables toggling the cursor between underline and block appearance, by clicking the Ins (insert) button.

Ctrl Characters

Display, displays the control characters.
Interpret, displays normal text as affected by control characters

Power GUI

Displays data in a window with 3D look & feel. Use System fonts larger than 10 for optimized results.

Show Frame

Places a frame around the text area of the emulation.

Dimensions	Determines the number of characters (columns) per displayed line, and the number of lines to be displayed in the work area. Characters are scaled according to the selected values. Type a different value in the **Other** box instead of choosing one of the standard options (80 and 132).
Scrolling	Determines the pace at which data is displayed in the work area as it arrives. If you select **Jump**, you should determine the **Jump Scroll Speed** that is measured in number of line units. The higher the value, the faster the scrolling. • **Unlimited,** displays data without delaying communication. • **Page,** scrolls data by full screens. • **Smooth,** is equivalent to a Jump Scroll Speed of 1.
Enable Soft Fonts	Enables you to work with VT soft fonts. The fonts will be loaded from the host application.

Keyboard Property Page

The **Keyboard property** page enables you to define keyboard parameters for your PC.

➢ To define keyboard parameters:

1. Select **Terminal | Setup.** The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2. Select the **Keyboard** tab. The **Keyboard** property page is displayed.
3. Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Keyboard property** page are:

Backspace Key Sends	Determines whether the **<Backspace>** key sends **Delete** or an actual **Backspace**.
Auto Repeat	Repeatedly displays the character whose key is being continuously pressed down.
Key Click	Issues a click sound when you press a key on the keyboard.
Warning Bell	Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone when receiving the "bell" (ASCII 7) character. For operating errors, mail messages etc.
Margin bell	Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone when the cursor reaches the right margin.
Numpad Decimal Sends Comma	Determines whether the Numeric Pad sends a comma instead of a decimal.
Use Emulator Alt Keys	Select to make an **<Alt>** key perform the terminal operation even if Windows OS has an operation mapped to the same key.

Local Echo	Determines whether keyboard input is displayed (echoed) on your screen. • **Select** to display the keyboard input even if the host system does not echo your input. • **Clear** to send the keyboard input to the host system without being displayed on the screen (unless the host system echoes the characters).
Use VT Keyboard Mode	Changes your keyboard into a Digital VT keyboard mode. In this mode, the PC keyboard operates as close to a VT keyboard as possible, and takes full advantage of LK450 Digital keyboards.
Answerback Message	Specifies an answerback message and its display. • **Clear,** deletes the message. • **Conceal,** hides the message without being deleted..
Auto Answerback	Determines whether the terminal automatically sends the message to the host system after you make the connection. This is useful if your answerback message is a command to the host system.

Specific parameters for the 3270 and 5250 emulation types:

Backspace Deletes	Select to delete characters by pressing the **Backspace** key.
Auto Repeat	Repeatedly displays the character for which its key is being continuously pressed down.
Key Click	Issues a click sound when you press a key on the keyboard.
Warning Bell	Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone for operating errors, mail messages and so on.
Typeahead	Types data ahead before the host responds.
Use Shift Lock	Simulates Shift Lock. When this parameter is checked, the entire keyboard moves to Shift Lock status. For example, if you type “a”; the keyboard issues “A”.
Numpad Decimal Sends Comma	Determines whether the **Numeric Pad** sends a comma instead of a decimal.
Use Emulator ALT Keys	Select to make an **<Alt>** key perform the terminal operation even if Windows OS has an operation mapped to the same key.

Reset Key Clear Capslock — If the keyboard is locked, a reset key sequence is generated prior to when you click on the tab key to advance to the next field.

Printer Property Page

The **Printer property** page enables you to define printer parameters for your PC.

➢ To define printer parameters:

1. Select **Terminal | Setup.** The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab. The **Printer** property page appears.
3. Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Printer property** page are:

Print Device — Allows you to select a printing output channel.

- **None,** no destination was assigned. The **Device Name** is disabled. Printer data is received by the terminal, but discarded (not printed).
- **Device,** sends printing to the device you designate in the **Device Name** text box. This can be a device such as PRN, IRDA, COM1, etc. In the **Device Name** text box, you can also specify communication parameters. For example: COM 1:9600,8.
- **Network,** sends printing to the network printer.
  You must then perform the following:

  1. Select **File | Print Setup**.
  2. Select **Network** from **Port** field.
  3. Type UNC (Universal Naming Convention) in the **Net Path**.
  For example: \\ net1\hp4000

Device Name

- **IRDA,** Infrared Standard printer
- **COM 1-5,** Serial printer

Use Form Feed — Adds a form feed (page eject) after each printing job.
This depends upon the available connections on your PC/WBT.

Print Line Graphics As Text — Converts line graphics to text. This speeds up printing on a slow dot-matrix printer.

CR->CRLF — Adds a line feed after each single carriage return (one that has no line feed following it) when in slave printing mode.

Print Screen Data Conversion	Converts data to **IBM** or **Digital** character sets or prints in **Graphics** mode. • **None,** does not convert data.
Slave Printer Data Conversion	Converts data to **IBM** or **Digital** character sets or prints in **Graphics** mode for slave printing. • **None,** does not convert data.
Slave Printer Job	Specifies the job delimiter character that will divide the data into print jobs, thus disabling the escape sequences arriving from the host application. Non-IBM sessions only.
Delay for Print Closing	The command to close the printer queue is delayed by the number of seconds that you determine. This command only takes effect if no open command is issued in the meantime. Important for printing to cut sheet printers (for example, inkjets/lasers) and network printers.

Advanced Printing

The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog box enables you to define additional printer parameters.

Non 5250 printing

There are two different modes with different fields enabled:
- **Text mode** is designated in the **Printer property** page by setting the two data conversion combo boxes (**Print Screen** and **Slave Printer)** to **None.**
- **Graphics mode** is graphic printing.

➢ To set values for non-host print transform in non-graphic mode:

1. Select the **Printer property** page.
2. Click the **Advanced Printing** button. The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog box appears.
3. Select your printer model, or a compatible one, from the **Printer/Type Model** drop down list.
4. Use the initial printer values that appear in the **Font, CPI, LPI, Printer Columns** and **Printer Rows** combo boxes or override them by clearing the **Ignore** check box and setting the desired values in the adjacent field.
5. Determine the paper orientation (**Ignore, Portrait, Landscape**).
6. Configure the paper **Tray** for your printing.
7. Click **OK.**

The parameters displayed in **Text** mode are:

Printer Type	Specifies the destination printer.
Ignore	Disables the adjacent field. When selected, default values are applied.

Font	**Printer default** font and size will be applied to the output when **Ignore** is selected. Otherwise, **User input** will be applied. Select the desired font from the **Font** dropdown list.
LPI	Lines Per Inch
CPI	Characters Per Inch
Printer Columns	Determines the number of printer columns in the output. Select **Ignore** to apply the number of columns on your emulation screen to the output. For graphic printing only.
Printer Rows	Determines the number of printer rows in the output. Select **Ignore** to apply the default values of the specific emulation to the output. For graphic printing only.
Tray	Designates the tray where you want the printer output to arrive.
Orientation	Specifies the orientation of the printed output. The default depends on your printer's settings. Options are: • **Ignore** • **Portrait** • **Landscape**

Graphics mode parameters:

- **Printer Columns** and **Printer Rows** are the only relevant fields.
- Select the desired **Orientation** in the **Print Setup** dialog box.

TN5250 Printing Session

➢ To set values for non-host print transform in non-graphic mode:

1. Select the **Printer** property page.
2. Click the **Advance Printing** button. The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog box is displayed.
3. Select your printer model, or a compatible one, from the **Printer Type / Model** drop down list.
4. Use the host values for the **Font**, **CPI**, **LPI**, **Printer Columns** and **Printer Rows** or override them by clearing the **Use Host Value** check box and selecting the desired value from the adjacent fields. See the above explanations concerning these parameters.
5. Determine the paper orientation (**Ignore, Portrait, Landscape**).
6. Configure the paper **Tray** for your printing.
7. Click **OK**.

➢ To enable host print transform:

NOTE For 5250 printer session only.

1. Select **Enable Host Print Transform.**
2. Select the manufacturer printer type and model from the **Printer Type/Model** dropdown list.
3. Select the paper size from the **Drawer 1** dropdown list.
4. Select the paper size from the **Drawer 2** dropdown list.
5. Select the paper size from the **Envelope Hopper** dropdown list.
6. Specify whether the printer has Code Page 899 installed in the **Supports ASCII Code-Page 899** check box.

Additional settings for **Other Printers:**

- Specify the **Customizing Object.**
- Specify the Customizing Object's **Library.**

The parameters displayed are:

Enable AS/400 Host Print Transform	**Enabled,** pass through (transparent) mode. The host sends (ASCII) command and text directly to the printer. Non-graphic printing only. **Disabled,** the host sends (EBCDIC) 5250 SCS format commands and text to the emulation. The emulation in turn, translates to printer specific commands.
Customizing Object	Specifies the object name that you have previously defined on the AS/400. Enabled only for "Other" Printer model.
Drawer 1	Specifies the size for the paper in **Paper Source 1**.
Drawer 2	Specifies the size for the paper in **Paper Source 2**.
Envelope Hopper	Specifies the size of the envelope.
Supports ASCII Code-Page 899	Specifies whether the printer has Code Page 899 installed.
Library	Specifies the customizing object's library on the AS/400. Enabled only for "Other" Printer model.

Defining the margins

Margins of the print output can be customized according to your specific needs.

➢ **To define the margins:**

1 Select **File**.
2 Select **Print Setup**. The **Print Setup** dialog appears.

*NOTE Margins settings are only relevant when Data Conversion type = Graphics. When **Ignore** is selected (the default printer values are used) for CPI, then the right margin field is enabled. When this value is selected for LPI, the bottom margin field is activated.*

Tabs Properties Page

The **Tabs** properties page enables you to determine tabs in the work area. Tabbed data received from the host will be laid out in the work area according to ruler settings defined with this option.

NOTE This option is only displayed for VT terminal types.

➢ **To define tab parameters:**

1 Select **Terminal | Setup.** The **Terminal Setup** dialog box is displayed.
2 Select the **Tabs** tab. The **Tabs** properties page is displayed.
3 Select the tab parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Tab** property page are:

Tab Stops	Click anywhere within the **Tab Stops** area to set tab stops manually. • **Set Every,** sets a tab stop in increments of a number typed in the adjacent text field. • **Clear All,** clears all tab stops.

Colors Property Page

The **Colors property** page enables you to define the color of data displayed in the work area.

➢ **To define color parameters:**

1 Select **Terminal | Setup.** The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Select the **Colors** tab. The **Colors** property page is displayed.
3 Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Colors property** page are:

Preview Box	Shows the result of your selections.
Enable Underline	Enables underlined characters. Clear to disable displaying data with the underline, for data transmitted from the host with the **Underline** attribute.

Enable Blink	Enables blinking. Clear to disable blinking data, for data transmitted from the host with the **Blink** attribute.
Disable Host Colors	Select to ignore specific color assignment by the host. Uses colors you select for the attributes only.
Select Attribute	Select the attribute for which you want to define foreground and background colors. Attributes change according to the emulation type you selected in the **Emulation** property page. Generally, the attribute of the entire screen is **Normal**. The color for the **Normal** attribute determines the color of the entire work area.
Text	Select the color that will apply to the text (foreground) of the display.
Background	Select the color that will apply to the background of the text.

Preferences Property Page

The **Preferences** property page enables you to determine PowerTerm WBT behavior and automate processes. They remain active until you change them. For example, if you select to connect automatically at PowerTerm WBT startup, you will always be connected when you open PowerTerm WBT, until you change this setting in the **Preferences** property page.

➢ To define PowerTerm WBT preferences:

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2. Select the **Preferences** tab. The **Preferences** property page is displayed.
3. Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Preferences property** page are:

History Buffer	Specifies the size of the buffer in which data is stored, by selecting an option from the dropdown list.
On PowerTerm WBT Exit	• **Save Terminal Setup,** the new terminal parameters (if you changed them) are saved to the current terminal setup file. • **Confirm Save,** terminal parameters are not saved automatically. PowerTerm WBT displays a dialog box where you can decide whether or not to save. • **Confirm Disconnect Session,** if you close PowerTerm WBT during a session, you will be requested to confirm disconnect. • **Inactivity Timeout,** specifies the time limit for keyboard inactivity, after which time PowerTerm WBT shuts down.

On Session Exit

- **Auto Reconnect,** re-establishes communication if the line was dropped.
- **Auto Exit PowerTerm WBT,** closes PowerTerm WBT altogether on disconnect.

Step 4: Saving the Terminal Setup

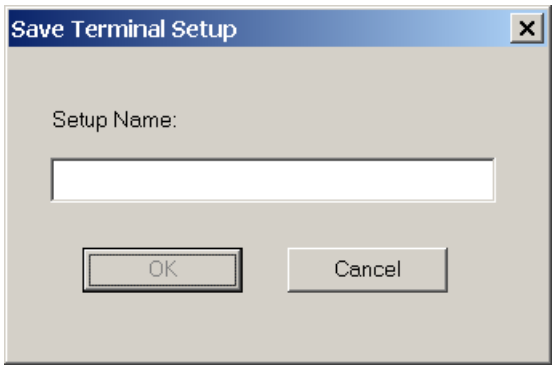
Once both terminal and communication settings have been defined, you can save them in the registry. These settings can be used to start PowerTerm WBT, or can be modified manually during a PowerTerm WBT session.
You have the option of saving the file with a different name than its current name by selecting **Terminal Setup As**. Otherwise, the **Save Terminal Setup** option will save the current terminal settings under its present name in the registry.

➢ To save terminal settings to the current setup configuration:

- Select **File | Save Terminal Setup**. The current terminal settings are saved to the registry.
  NOTE This option overwrites parameters previously defined in the setup configuration.

➢ To save a terminal setup under a different name:

1 Select **File | Save Terminal Setup As**. The **Save Terminal Setup** dialog box is displayed:



2 Type in the desired **Terminal Setup Name**.
3 Click **OK.** The file will be saved in the registry.

Step 5: Working with the Host

Once you have connected to a host, PowerTerm WBT enables you to work as if you are working from a terminal, and enables you to print data from your host application or to print the terminal screen.

Printing Data

PowerTerm WBT enables you to define print parameters and print the terminal screen or data transferred from the host application.

➢ To execute a form feed on the printer:

- Select **File | Form Feed**.

➢ To execute a line feed on the printer:

- Select **File | Line Feed**.

➢ To print accumulated data displayed in the work area:

1. Select **File | Start Auto Print**. The Start Auto Print command starts accumulating incoming data (while it is displayed on the screen). After you select this command, the menu option changes to **Stop Printing**.
2. Select **File** | **Stop Printing**. The Stop Printing command prints all the data accumulated in the printing buffer of the slave printer, or in the autoprint buffer. If data was buffered with a printing request and communication failed before the data was sent to the slave printer, select this command to print the accumulated information.

➢ To print a session using device naming:

1. Create a connection entry under **Configure** tab in the Terminal Connection Manager.
2. Enter the name of the AS/400 host (5250) in the **Host Name** field.
3. Enter the name of the device for the printer session, in the **Device Name** field.
4. Connect to a host under the **Connections** tab in the Terminal Connection Manager.
5. Select **Terminal | Setup.** The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
6. Select the **Printer** tab, and from the **Print Device** dropdown list select **Device**.
7. Enter your print communication port in the **Device Name** field and click **OK**.
   For example **LPT1:** in the event that your printer is connected to the LPT1 port.
8. Select **File | Save Terminal Settings.**
9. Select **File | Exit.**
10. Connect to a host. A gray emulation screen, which displays the slave printer data, appears.
11. Leave it open. The AS/400 automatically creates a queue with the specified device name.
12. Open another pre-defined 5250-display session using the **Session Manager**, and send your print jobs to the queue created by the AS/400.

➢ To print the Terminal Screen:

- Select **File | Print Screen** to print screens in the history buffer, or the entire contents of the work area.

NOTE In order to print selected text it must appear in the History buffer.

Step 6: Ending a PowerTerm WBT Session

You need to end the session(s) before exiting the PowerTerm WBT application. PowerTerm WBT provides four options to end a session:

- **Automatic Closing**, below.
- **Optional Closing**, below.
- **User-Initiated Fast Exit**, page 53.

Automatic Closing

You can close PowerTerm WBT automatically when you close a session.

➢ **To define parameters for closing a PowerTerm WBT session automatically:**

1. Select **Teminal | Setup.** The **Terminal Setup** dialog box is displayed.
2. Select the **Preferences** tab.
3. Select **Auto Exit PowerTerm WBT**.
4. Click **OK**.

If you have modified terminal parameters during a session, a message displays asking if you want to save the setup configuration before closing.

NOTE *To automatically reconnect a PowerTerm WBT session when you exit the current session, select the **Auto ReConnect** option **On Session Exit** in the Terminate Setup dialog box.*

Optional Closing

NOTE *For non-IBM emulations only.*

PowerTerm displays the following message at session termination when **Auto Exit PowerTerm** in the **Terminal Setup** dialog box is cleared:

```
"Session closed (<exit code>). Hit Enter to restart session."
```

<exit code> may have one of the following values:

- Zero (0), communication ended successfully.
- Any number (other than 0), communication aborted. The **exit code** points to the error that caused the problem.

➢ **To re-establish communication:**

- Press **Enter** to re-establish communication based on the current terminal and communication parameters.

User-Initiated Fast Exit

If you request a fast exit while communication is in progress (for example, by pressing <Alt> + X), PowerTerm WBT reacts according to the parameters that you selected in the **Preferences** tab of the **Terminal Setup** dialog box.

If you have selected the **Auto Exit PowerTerm WBT** parameter, PowerTerm WBT closes the session and exits. If this parameter is not selected, a message is displayed enabling you to decide what to do next.

- To access the **Preferences** tab, select **Setup** from the **Terminal** menu.

Step 7: Exiting PowerTerm WBT

➢ **To exit PowerTerm WBT:**

- Select **File | Exit** (Alt+F4) or click on the exit button in the top right-hand corner.

*NOTE If you have changed the terminal settings, PowerTerm WBT displays a warning message asking if you want to update the terminal settings. The message will point to the name of the setup configuration currently loaded. Click **OK** to update the setup configuration, or **No** to cancel the latest changes and restore the default setup.*

Chapter 4

Scripts

PowerTerm WBT enables you to create scripts for automating tasks. The **Power Script Language (PSL)** is PowerTerm WBT's own programming language. This chapter describes how to create, edit, run, save and activate scripts in PowerTerm WBT.

For a full description of the different PSL commands, see the **"PowerTerm Power Script Language, Programmer's Reference"**.

This chapter describes the following topics:

Script Overview

PowerTerm WBT enables you to use scripts to automate tasks. For example, you can create a script to login to a PowerTerm WBT session, execute a file, display a message, etc. Scripts can be run upon startup or during a PowerTerm WBT session. They can be written in any standard text editor, like Notepad and are saved with a .PSL extension.

PSL Types

The PSL commands can be grouped into different categories:

Simulation transmission to host commands	Enables you to communicate with the host. For examples, the **<send>** command sends data to the host.
Standard programming commands	Enables you to use standard programming commands. For example, the **<exec>** command opens a program.
File handling commands	Enables you to work with files. For example, the **<read>** command reads from a file.
PowerTerm WBT-specific commands	Enables you to activate specific PowerTerm WBT features. For example, the **<map>** command enables you to map a PC key to a host key.
Desktop interface commands	Enables you to manipulate components in the PowerTerm WBT window. For example, the **<menu hide>** command hides the PowerTerm WBT menu.

Using PowerTerm Scripts

PowerTerm WBT provides you with the following script options:

- **Create a Script,** creates a script to run upon startup or at any time during a PowerTerm WBT session.
- **Edit a Script,** edits an existing script file.
- **Script Command,** runs a specific command instantly.
- **Record a Script,** creates a script by recording all the actions that you perform in the PowerTerm WBT window. Actions can include selecting a menu option, typing an entry on the screen, making selections in a dialog box, and so on.
- **Run Scripts,** runs specific scripts or individual command, upon startup or during a PowerTerm WBT session, to automate specific tasks. You can only run saved scripts.
- **Activate a recorded Script,** executes a non-saved script from the current memory.
- **Save a recorded Script,** saves your scripts to be used at a later date.

➢ To create a script file:

1. Select **Script | Edit Script**. The **Script Editing** dialog box appears
2. Type a name for the new script in the text box to the right of the **New** button.
3. Click **Add**. The PowerTerm WBT Script Editor appears.
4. Type the script and click **Save** from the **File** menu to save your new script. The next time you run or edit a script, this new file will appear in the **Scripts List**.
5. Select **File | Exit** to exit the PowerTerm WBT Script Editor.

➢ To edit a script file:

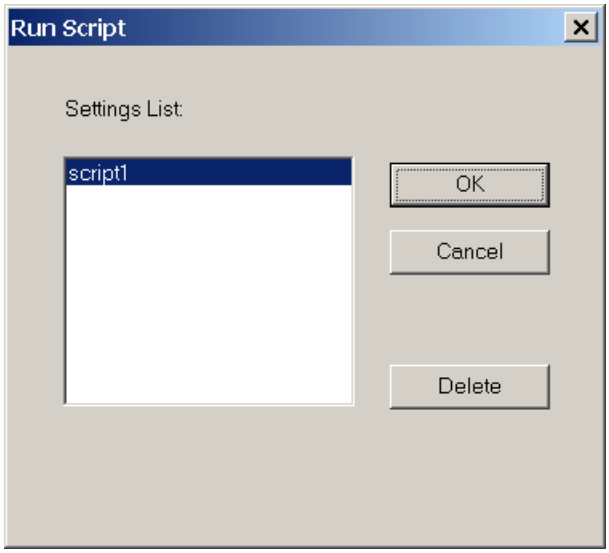
1. Select **Script | Edit Script**. The **Script Editing** dialog box appears.
2. Select the required script file in the files list.
3. Click **OK**. The **PowerTerm WBT Script Editor** appears.
4. Edit the script and click **Save** from the **File** menu to save your changes.
5. Click **Exit** from the **File** menu.

➢ To record a script:

1. Click  or select **Script | Start Script Recording**. The **Start Script Recording** option changes to **Stop Script Recording**.
2. Perform the manual operations that you want to record. For example, select a menu option, enter parameters in a dialog box, or type a password.
3. Select **Script | Pause Script Recording** if you do not want to record certain operations. The script recording process pauses and the menu option changes to **Continue Script Recording**.
4. Select **Script | Continue Script Recording** to resume script recording.
5. Select **Script | Stop Script Recording** or click  when you have performed all the operations to be stored in the script.
   You can also save the script file that you created, so that you can run it at any time to repeat the operations.

➢ To run a specific script:

1 Select **Script** | **Run Script**. The **Run Script** dialog box, which lists all the scripts in the registry, appears:



2 Double-click the script that you want to run. The selected script is executed.

➢ To run a script at startup:

1 From the **Terminal Connection Manager**, select the **Configure** tab.
2 Select the appropriate connection and click **Edit** or simply double-click on it. The **Connection Properties** dialog box appears.
3 Select **Run Script**. The **Script Name** edit box is enabled.
4 Type in the name of the desired **Script Name**
Or,
Click the browse button. The **Open Script** dialog appears.
1. Choose the desired script from the **Script List**.
2. Click **OK**. The selected name appears in the **Script Name** field.
5 Click **OK**. The designated script will be activated upon startup of this PowerTerm WBT session.

➢ To run a script file during a PowerTerm WBT session using Soft buttons:

- Click the Soft button that has the desired script assigned. The script is executed. For more information, see Chapter 3, Step 2: “Programming Soft Buttons”, page 34.

➢ To run a script file during a PowerTerm WBT session using the Power Pad:

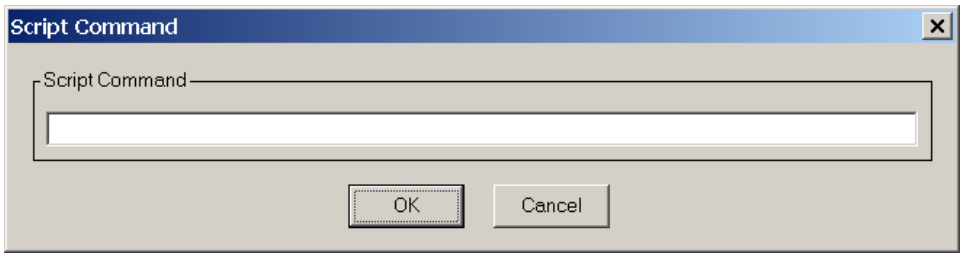
- Click the Power Pad button that has the desired script assigned. The script is executed. For more information, see Chapter 3, Step 2: “Programming the Power Pad”, page 33.

➢ To run a script file upon connecting to a host:

1. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog box appears.
2. Type the full path of the desired file in the **Script File** field
   Or,
   Browse for it. The **Browse Login Script** dialog appears.
   1. Locate the desired file and select it.
   2. Click **OK**. The selected script file appears in the **Script File** field.
3. Click **OK**. The designated script is executed upon connection.

➢ To run individual script commands:

1. Select **Script | Script Command**. The **Script Command** dialog box appears:



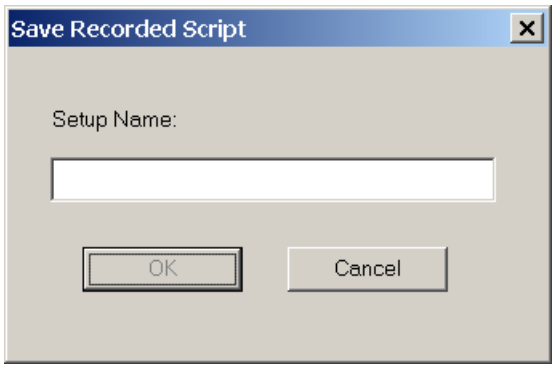
2. Type the name of the script command you want to run. Include parameters, if necessary.
3. Click **OK**. The specified script command is executed.

➢ To activate a recorded script:

- Select **Script** | **Activate Recorded Script** (<Alt> + <F9>). The script currently recorded in memory is now activated.

➢ To save a recorded script:

1. Select **Script | Save Recorded Script**. The **Save Recorded Script** dialog box appears:



2. Enter a script name.
3. Click **OK**. The script will be saved with the specified name.

A Special PowerTerm WBT PSL Command

Activate Connection

Description

Opens a session according to communication parameters previously defined in the PT WBT connection properties dialog in connection manager.

Syntax

Activate-Connection *connection-name*

connection-name Specifies the name of the desired host connection.

Returns

Returns an empty string.

Examples

Opens a COM session with the following parameters:

```
set comm-type com
set port-number 2
set baud-rate 19200
set protocol-type xonxoff
Activate-Connection
```

Modifies the COM session to 9600 baud-rate:

```
set baud-rate 9600
Activate-Connection
```

Opens the setup file "abc.pts" for working with specific PowerTerm parameters for the "abc" host (similar to the Open command on the File menu). Then opens a Telnet session to host "abc" (similar to the Connect command on the Communication menu).

```
open-setup-file abc.pts
set comm-type telnet
set host-name abc
Activate-Connection
```

Opens a lat session to host "abc" through DIGITAL PATHWORKS 32:

```
set comm-type lat
set service-name abc
Activate-Connection
```

Opens a lat session to host "abc" through Novell's NetWare for LAT:

```
set comm-type lat
set server-name NovellServerName
set service-name abc
Activate-Connection
```

Chapter 5

Menu Reference

This chapter describes each of the PowerTerm WBT Menu bar options. Use it for reference only. For a detailed explanation of each step involved, see Chapter 3: “Using PowerTerm WBT”, page 25.

The PowerTerm WBT Menus are:

File Menu

The **File** menu provides options to create, save and restore a terminal setup file. You can also open keyboard settings and save them as well as open a new instance of the PowerTerm WBT window.

Save Terminal Setup

Saves the currently opened setup file. Both terminal setup and communication parameters are saved to the current setup.

Save Terminal Setup As

Opens the **Save Terminal Setup As** dialog box, which enables you to save the current setup configuration under a different name.

Open Keyboard File

Opens the **Open Keyboard Setup** dialog box, which enables you to open keyboard mapping settings that have been previously saved in the registry.

Save Keyboard File

Opens the **Save Keyboard Setup** dialog box, which enables you to save separate keyboard mapping settings in the registry and open them at a later date.

Open Power Pad File

Opens the **Open Power Pad Setup** dialog box, which enables you to open Power Pad settings that have previously been saved in the registry.

Save Power Pad File

Opens the **Save Power Pad Setup** dialog box, which enables you to save Power Pad settings in the registry and open them at a later date.

Print Screen

Prints the contents of the work area.

Print Setup

Displays the Print dialog box, which contains modifiable printing parameters.

Start/Stop Auto Print

Prints all the data displayed in the work area. This option changes to **Stop Printing** once the **Start Auto Print** function is activated. Select **Stop Printing** to stop printing the data displayed in the work area.

Close Print Queue

Manually closes the print queue.

Form Feed

Executes a form feed on the printer.

Line Feed

Executes a line feed on the printer.

New Terminal Window

Opens the **Session Manager**, which enables activating a pre-defined terminal session.

Exit

Enables you to exit from the current PowerTerm WBT session.

Exit All Sessions

Enables you to exit from all PowerTerm WBT sessions.

Edit Menu

The **Edit** menu provides options to select, clear, and reverse text in the PowerTerm WBT window and delete the contents of the history buffer. The **Edit** menu also provides standard Windows editing commands (cut/copy/paste), in addition to commands that enable you to copy data to a file and copy data automatically to the clipboard.

Select Screen

Selects the contents of the entire work area.

Clear Screen

Captures the entire PowerTerm WBT screen and passes the data to the history buffer. An example of an application that issues clear screen commands is VMS Mail.

Reverse Screen

Reverses the screen. You can type from left to right or right to left, depending on the language you are using.

Clear History

Deletes the entire contents of the history or scrollback buffer. This command is only available when the history buffer is in use.

Copy

If the **Automatic Copy** option in the **Edit** menu is not active, use the **Edit/Copy** command to copy the marked text to the clipboard.

Paste

Pastes the clipboard contents into the work area.
Right-click (or select **Edit/Paste**) to send the host data stored in the clipboard. This operation is equivalent to actually typing the contents of the clipboard on the host screen.

Automatic Copy

Selected text from the work area is automatically copied to the Clipboard.

Copy Right To Left

Reverses the order of the letters in the word that was copied to the clipboard when displayed.

Terminal Menu

The **Terminal** menu provides options to define and reset connection parameters, set the system to be online or offline.

Setup

Opens the *Terminal Setup* dialog box in which you can define settings for terminal emulation. This dialog box contains different tab pages, which enable you to define all aspects of your terminal setup.

PowerTerm Fonts

Displays the PowerTerm fonts in the PowerTerm WBT window.

Fonts

Provides a selection of system fonts from which to choose.

Reset

Resets the VT terminal defaults. This command does not apply to PowerTerm WBT's exclusive terminal parameters (such as color).

Online

Sets the system to be online or offline.

Hold Screen

Stops communication and freezes the screen. To unfreeze the screen, reselect the command.

Sessions Menu

The **Session** menu enables you to toggle between sessions. It lists all the active PowerTerm HPC sessions. The first session generated is automatically named Session A, the next Session B, and so on and so forth. Alternatively you can click the desired session icon on the Session Toolbar.

Options Menu

The **Options** menu enables you to show or hide PowerTerm WBT window components. The **Options** menu also enables you to display and edit the keyboard and Power Pad mapping and define the Power Pad display.

Keyboard Map

Displays the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box, which enables you to map your PC keys to host keys on the terminal keyboard.

Power Pad Setup

Displays the **Power Pad Setup** dialog box, which enables you to adjust the number of buttons contained in the Power Pad by specifying the number of rows and columns to be displayed.

Hide Menu

Hides the Menu bar.

Hide Buttons

Hides the Soft buttons.
The menu option becomes **Show Buttons**.

Hide Status Bar

Hides the Status Bar.
The menu option becomes **Status Bar**.

Hide Power Pad

Hides the Status Bar.
The menu option becomes **Show Power Pad**.

NOTE Press <Ctrl> + <Alt> + M to display a floating menu which offers to show/hide menu, buttons, status bar, and Power Pad.

Script Menu

The **Script** menu provides options to record, edit, and run a script.

Run Script

Displays the **Run Script** dialog box, which enables you to select and run a script.

Edit Script

Displays the **Edit Script** dialog box, which enables you to select the script that you want to edit or create a new one. The selected script is opened for editing in PowerTerm WBT Editor.

Script Command

Displays the **Script Command** dialog box, which enables you to run individual script commands.

Start /Stop Script Recording

Records a script automatically. After requesting **Start Script Recording**, the manual operations you perform in the emulation screen are recorded into a script file, until you choose the **Pause** or **Stop Script Recording** command.

Pause/Continue Script Recording

Pauses or resumes the script recording.

Activate Recorded Script

Activates the script currently recorded in memory. The script is saved in memory while PowerTerm WBT session is active until it is saved to the registry with a specific name.

Save Recorded Script

Enables you to save a script from memory to the registry with a specific name.

Help Menu

The Help menu provides options for accessing the product information.

About PowerTerm WBT

Displays product and contact information.