



# PowerTerm® LTC User's Guide

Version 8.1

**Ericom North America**  
Ericom Software Inc.  
231 Herbert Ave., Bldg. #4  
Closter, NJ 07624 USA  
Tel: +1 201 767 2210  
Fax: +1 201 767 2205  
Toll Free: 1 888 769 7876  
Email: [info@ericom.com](mailto:info@ericom.com)

**Ericom Europe**  
Ericom Software (UK) Ltd.  
11a Victoria Square  
Droitwich, Worcestershire  
WR9 8DE United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 870 2000 176  
Fax: + 44 (0) 870 2000 179  
Email: [info@ericom.co.uk](mailto:info@ericom.co.uk)

**Ericom International**  
Ericom Software Ltd.  
8 Hamarpeh Street  
Har Hotzvim Technology Park  
Jerusalem 91450 Israel  
Tel: +972 (0)2 591 1700  
Fax: +972 (0)2 571 4737  
Email: [info@ericom.com](mailto:info@ericom.com)

## Important Notice

This guide is subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

This User's Guide provides documentation for the PowerTerm® Series of products. Your specific PowerTerm LTC product might include only a portion of the features documented in this Guide.

The proprietary information belonging to Ericom® Software is supplied solely for the purpose of assisting explicitly and properly authorized users of PowerTerm®.

No part of its contents may be used for any other purpose, disclosed to any person or firm, or reproduced by any means, electronic and mechanical, without the express prior written permission of Ericom® Software.

The text and graphics are for the purpose of illustration and reference only. The specifications on which they are based are subject to change without notice.

The software described in this document is furnished under a license agreement. The software may be used or copied only in accordance with the terms of that agreement.

Information in this document is subject to change without notice. Corporate and individual names and data used in examples herein are fictitious unless otherwise noted.

Copyright© 1994 – 2005 Ericom® Software

Ericom® and PowerTerm® are registered trademarks of Ericom® Software, which may be registered in certain jurisdictions. Other company and brand, product and service names are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders.

# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1	What is PowerTerm LTC?	7
1.2	PowerTerm LTC Features	7
1.3	Getting Started	8
1.3.1	PowerTerm LTC Setup	8
1.3.2	A Quick Guide through PowerTerm LTC	9
<b>2</b>	<b>POWERTERM LTC: GENERAL REFERENCE</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1	The PowerTerm LTC Window	12
2.2	Menu Bar	15
2.2.1	File Menu	15
2.2.2	Edit Menu	17
2.2.3	Terminal Menu	18
2.2.4	Communication Menu	19
2.2.5	Options Menu	20
2.2.6	Script Menu	21
2.2.7	Help Menu	21
2.3	Toolbar	22
2.4	Hot Keys	24
2.5	Connection Dialog	26
2.6	Terminal Setup Dialog	27
2.6.1	General Property Page	29
2.6.2	Display Property Page	35
2.6.3	Keyboard Property Page	38
2.6.4	Printer Property Page	45
2.6.5	Advanced Printing Setup	48
2.6.6	Tabs Property Page	50
2.6.7	Colors Property Page	52
2.6.8	Preferences Property Page	57
2.7	Security Settings Dialogs	59
2.7.1	SSL Security	59
2.7.2	SSH Security	59
2.7.3	Kerberos Security	60
<b>3</b>	<b>STARTING AND STOPPING SESSIONS</b>	<b>62</b>
3.1	Starting PowerTerm LTC Using a Setup File	62
3.2	Starting PowerTerm LTC Using a Script	63

<b>3.3</b>	<b>Starting PowerTerm LTC with Auto Connect</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Starting a New PowerTerm LTC Session</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Ending a PowerTerm LTC Session</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>DEFINING EMULATIONS</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>DEFINING CONNECTIONS</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>MANIPULATING THE DESKTOP AND SELECTING TEXT</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Manipulating Desktop Components</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Manipulating Desktop Display</b>	<b>74</b>
6.2.1	Setting Fonts	75
6.2.2	Setting Color	76
6.2.3	Setting work area	76
<b>6.3</b>	<b>Selecting Text</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>KEYBOARD SETTINGS</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>7.1</b>	<b>Mapping Keys</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Saving and Opening Keyboard Mapping Settings</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>7.3</b>	<b>Keyboard Behavior</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>SOFT BUTTONS</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>PRINTING</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>SCRIPTS</b>	<b>92</b>

## About this Guide

PowerTerm LTC is a fully functional terminal emulator for Linux Thin Clients platforms.

This Guide assumes that you are familiar with basic windowing system conventions (file transferring, copy/paste functions, etc.) and the operation of the terminal you intend to emulate.

The PowerTerm LTC User's Guide is comprised of the following chapters:

Chp. 1	Introduction	Presents PowerTerm LTC and its main features. It also describes how to get PowerTerm LTC started.	Pg. 7
Chp. 2	PowerTerm LTC: General Reference	Describes the PowerTerm LTC window, the menus and the different dialogs.	Pg. 12
Chp. 3	Starting and Stopping Sessions	Describes how you start and stop sessions, and customize them.	Pg. 62
Chp. 4	Defining Emulations	Describes how to configure and customize emulations parameters.	Pg. 67
Chp. 5	Defining Connections	Describes how to configure connections and save them.	Pg. 70
Chp. 6	Manipulating the Desktop and Selecting Text	Explains how you can customize the Desktop	Pg. 74

		display and how to select text in different ways.	
Chp. 7	Keyboard Settings	Describes how to customize and map your keyboard.	Pg. 81
Chp. 8	Soft Buttons	Explains how to customize the Soft Buttons.	Pg. 87
Chp. 9	Printing	Explains how to define printing parameters.	Pg. 88
Chp. 10	Scripts	Explains how to work with the PowerTerm Scrip Language (PSL).	Pg. 92

# 1 Introduction

This chapter presents PowerTerm LTC and its main features. It also describes the basic steps on how to use PowerTerm LTC for users who are familiar with accessing remote terminals.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- What is PowerTerm LTC?
- PowerTerm LTC Features
- System Requirements
- Getting Started

## 1.1 What is PowerTerm LTC?

PowerTerm LTC is a fully functional emulator for Linux Thin Clients operating systems. It emulates various terminal types, including IBM, UNIX, HP, VMS and Tandem. PowerTerm LTC enables you to connect to a single or to multiple hosts via both network and remote connections.

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

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

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

- **Soft buttons**, programmable buttons located at the bottom of the PowerTerm LTC window.
- **PowerTerm Script Language (PSL)**, a full-featured 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 LTC, or can be utilized any time during a PowerTerm LTC session. PSL commands can also be assigned to the Soft buttons to enable additional functions with a click of the mouse.

## 1.2 PowerTerm LTC Features

PowerTerm LTC features include:

- Compact, light and high performance program

- Supports TCP/IP
- Supports RS-232
- Supports Ethernet and Token ring networks.
- PowerTerm Script Language (PSL)
- String functions, including sub-string, index and concatenation
- Enables you to save parameters for all sessions
- High-level API enables access from other environments, such as C++, Visual Basic, and Power Builder. Also supports EHLLAPI.
- Language support for most Western and Eastern European languages
- Modem dialling
- Multi-session capabilities
- User programmable Soft buttons
- Control of color selection and screen attributes
- Supports printing including Auto Print mode and Slave Printing. Also supports Advanced Printing capabilities, including TN5250 Host Print Transform, specifying the orientation of the printed output for non-graphic printing, setting values for CPI/LPI/FONT parameters, printer rows and columns.
- Easy to use keyboard mapping

## 1.3 Getting Started

### 1.3.1 PowerTerm LTC Setup

To enable LTC-host interactions, you need to define two sets of parameters:

- Terminal parameters
- Communication parameters

All parameters are saved in a Terminal setup file where the default is called `ptdef.*`. Setup file extensions are:

- **pts** for the Terminal setup file
- **ptc** for the Communication setup file
- **ptk** for the Keyboard definitions file

PowerTerm LTC 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. (For more information about specifying and saving parameters, see chapters *Defining Emulations* and *Defining Connections*.)



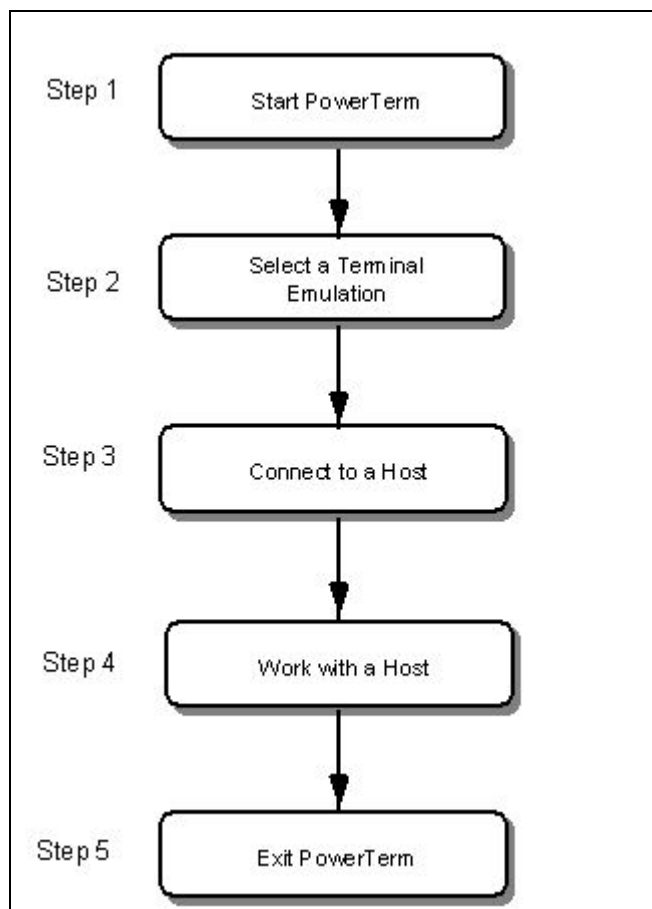
### **Working with a Single Terminal Connection**

If you only need to connect to a single host connection, you should use the default terminal setup and communication file. PowerTerm LTC automatically uses the parameters in the setup file to start the system.

### **Working with Multiple Terminal Connections**

If you are working with multiple terminal connections, you may need to use a different setup file for each emulation. To create a setup file, you first need to define the terminal setup and communication parameters, and then save these parameters to a terminal setup file.

## **1.3.2 A Quick Guide through PowerTerm LTC**



### **Step 1: Start PowerTerm LTC**

Launch **PowerTerm LTC**.



When PowerTerm LTC is used for the first time, the PowerTerm LTC window is automatically displayed together with the **Connect** dialog. After the connection parameters have been defined, the **Connect** dialog will be displayed according to your selected option.

PowerTerm LTC opens with the default terminal setup file. You can also open PowerTerm LTC using a customized setup file, or script.

The most important feature of the PowerTerm LTC window is its work area, which emulates a host terminal screen by displaying data entered on your terminal data received from the host. (For more information on how to customize your desktop, see chapter *Manipulating the Desktop and Selecting Text*)

## **Step 2: Select a Terminal Emulation**

You can either select a terminal type for the current session or open a previously defined terminal setup file.

### **➔ To select terminal settings:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Emulation** tab.
3. Click one of the **Terminal Types**. The emulation type that you select changes the number of setup tabs and, for IBM emulations, the PowerTerm LTC windows display.
4. Define terminal settings by clicking the relevant **Property page** tab and define setup parameters.
5. Click **OK**.
6. Save the settings by selecting **File | Save Terminal Setup** or **Save Terminal Setup As**. The file is saved.

### **➔ To open a previously defined Terminal setup file:**

1. Select **File | Open Terminal Setup**. The **Open File** dialog appears.
2. Select your desired setup file and click **OK**.

Or,

1. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.
2. Type your desired setup file name in the **Setup File** field or alternatively click the browse button and select the desired file in the **Select File** dialog.

## **Step 3: Connect to Host**

After you have selected a terminal emulation, you need to define communication parameters for the current session, or select a previously saved session from the session list. PowerTerm LTC also provides an option to run a script file before you connect to a host.

### **➔ To connect to a host:**

1. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.
2. Define communication parameters or select a session with previously defined connection parameters from the **Session** list.
3. Click **Connect**. A connection is established to a host computer.

### **Step 4: Work with the Host**

Once you have connected to a host, PowerTerm LTC enables you to work as if you are working from a terminal.

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

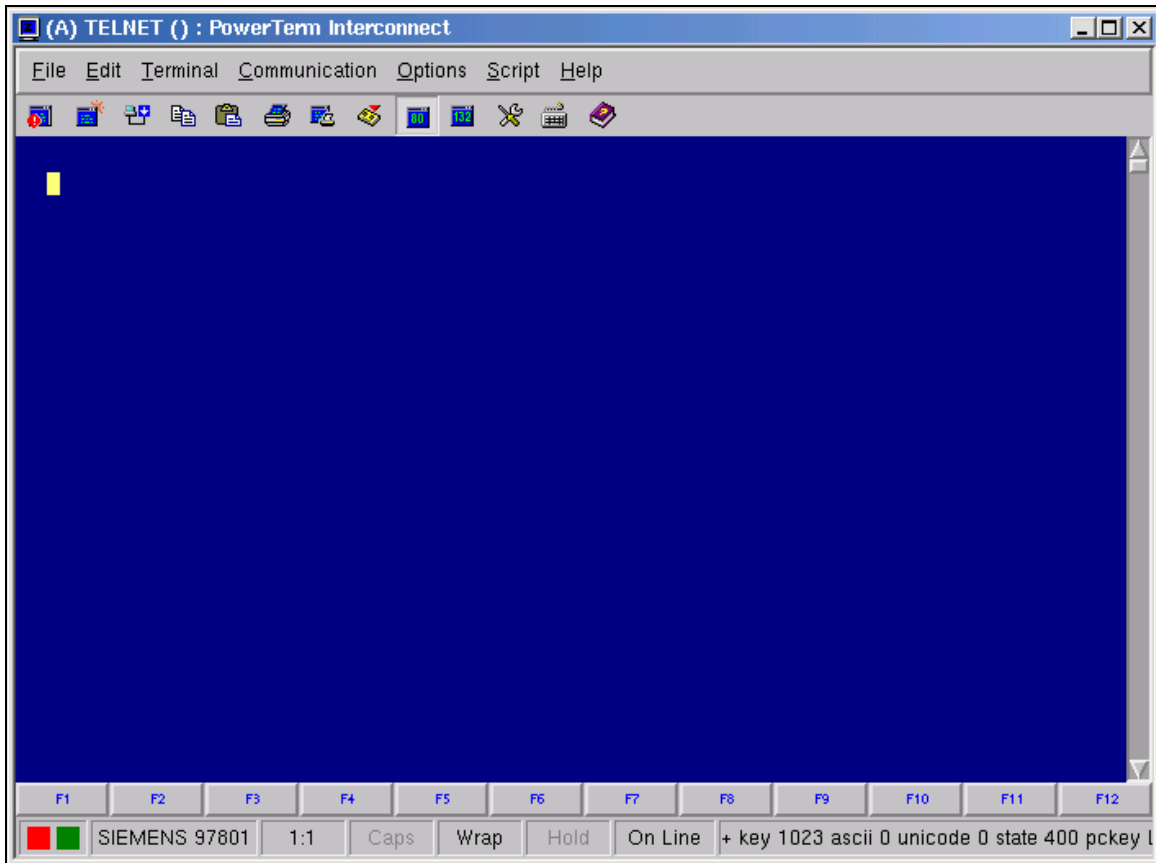
### **Step 5: Exit PowerTerm LTC**

PowerTerm LTC provides different options when exiting PowerTerm LTC. You can end a session automatically or be prompted with a confirmation message prior to closing a session.

- Select **File | Exit** or press both **<Alt>** and **<X>** on the keyboard. If you have changed terminal settings to **Confirm Save** in the **Terminal Setup** dialog/**Preference** tab, PowerTerm LTC displays a warning message asking if you want to update the terminal settings file. The message will point to the name of the setup file currently loaded (ptdef.pts, if you use the default settings). Click **OK** to update the terminal settings, or **No** to cancel the latest changes and restore the default setup.

## 2 PowerTerm LTC: General Reference

### 2.1 The PowerTerm LTC Window



The following is a list of the PowerTerm LTC window components as they appear from top to bottom. You can configure all the components, except the work area, to be displayed or hidden as will be convenient for you.

<b>Control Menu Box</b>	Provides standard commands.
<b>Title Bar</b>	Displays the application name. During a communication session, the <b>Session</b> type and/or host name is displayed next to the application name, for example, (A) PowerTerm LTC.
<b>Minimize button</b>	Closes the window, but not

	<p>PowerTerm LTC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click the <b>PowerTerm LTC</b> icon appearing in the <b>Taskbar</b> to reopen the PowerTerm LTC window.</li> </ul>
<b>Maximize button</b>	<p>Enlarges the window so that it fills the entire screen. The button is then replaced with the <b>Restore</b> button. This button is used to restore the window to its previous size.</p>
<b>Menu Bar</b>	<p>Contains dropdown menus, which enable the user to perform most PowerTerm LTC operations.</p>
<b>Toolbar</b>	<p>Contains icons, which can be used as shortcuts to access frequently used menu commands.</p>
<b>Work Area</b>	<p>Displays the data entered on the LTC terminal or received from the host. During an emulation session, this work area emulates a terminal display. For IBM terminal types, the background of the work area is displayed in black.</p>
<b>History Scroll Bar</b>	<p>For non-IBM emulations only.</p> <p>Enables you to scroll up and down through the PowerTerm LTC window to view previously displayed data. Default: displayed.</p>
<b>Soft Buttons</b>	<p>Contains a series of buttons displayed above the <b>Status</b> bar that you can program to execute specific script commands.</p>

<b>Emulator Type</b>	Displays the current terminal emulation type selected from the <b>Emulation</b> tab in the <b>Terminal Setup</b> dialog.
<b>Cursor Position Counter</b>	Displays the current line and column position of the text cursor in the work area.
<b>Caps</b>	Indicates whether the keyboard is in Caps lock mode.
<b>Hold</b>	Indicates whether the screen is in hold or frozen mode.
<b>Status Indicator – On Line, Off Line, Printer, Auto Prt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The status indicator reads <b>On Line</b> when communication is established.</li> <li>• The indicator reads <b>Printer</b> when data is transmitted with a printing request to the slave printer. The color of the indicator is the same as when PowerTerm LTC is in On Line mode, for example, the printer will appear in red if the system was On Line when the printing request arrived.</li> <li>• The data is sent to the screen and printer, and the indicator reads <b>Auto Prt</b>, when the terminal is in Automatic <b>Printing</b> mode.</li> </ul>
<b>Macro/Message Display Area</b>	Displays system messages or a script sequence, as you type it in the work area.
<b>Window border and corners</b>	Changes the size of the window. The characters that appear in the work area are scaled up or down so that all the information always remains in view.

## 2.2 Menu Bar

The PowerTerm LTC Menu bar displays the main PowerTerm LTC functions in dropdown menus. The following is a brief description of each menu and the functions that it can perform.

### 2.2.1 File Menu

The File menu provides options to create, save and restore a terminal setup file, as well as open keyboard settings and save them. You can also use this menu to set printing parameters, print, and to open a new instance of the PowerTerm LTC window.

<b>New Terminal Setup</b>	Restores the default parameters including the terminal display colors. If you have changed terminal parameters since the last save, PowerTerm LTC displays a warning message asking whether or not to save the latest changes. The message point to the terminal settings file currently loaded.
<b>Open Terminal Setup</b>	Opens the <b>Open File</b> dialog, which enables you to select and open an existing setup file.
<b>Save Terminal Setup</b>	Saves both terminal setup and communication parameters to the current setup file.
<b>Save Terminal Setup As</b>	Opens the <b>Save File As</b> dialog, which enables you to save the current setup configuration under a different name.
<b>Open Keyboard File</b>	Opens the <b>Open Keyboard File</b> dialog, which enables you to open keyboard mapping settings that have previously been saved.
<b>Save Keyboard file</b>	Opens the <b>Save Keyboard File</b> dialog, which enables you to save separate keyboard mapping settings in a separate file and open them at a later

	date.
<b>Print Screen</b>	Prints the contents of the work area, or the selected text.
<b>Print Setup</b>	<p>Displays the <b>Print Setup</b> dialog, which contains printing parameters. Displayed parameters change according to the printer you selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Default Printer</b> parameter enables you to send the output to the default printer selected.</li> <li>• The <b>Specific Printer</b> parameter allows you to select one of the currently installed printers.</li> </ul>
<b>Start/Stop Auto Print</b>	Prints all the data displayed in the work area. This option toggles between <b>Start</b> and <b>Stop Auto Print</b> .
<b>Close Print Queue</b>	Closes the print queue manually.
<b>Form Feed</b>	Executes a form feed on the printer.
<b>Line Feed</b>	Executes a line feed on the printer.
<b>New Terminal Window</b>	<p>Opens a new instance of the PowerTerm LTC window. This enables you to run several sessions concurrently and simulate more than one terminal type. You can access a session by switching windows. After opening a new terminal window, you should define terminal and communication parameters before connecting to a host.</p>
<b>Exit</b>	Exits the current PowerTerm



LTC session.

### 2.2.2 Edit Menu

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

<b>Select Screen</b>	Selects the contents of the entire work area.
<b>Clear Screen</b>	Captures the entire PowerTerm LTC screen and passes the data to the history buffer.
<b>Clear History</b>	Deletes the entire contents of the history or scroll back buffer. This command is only available when the history buffer is in use.
<b>Reverse Screen</b>	For RTL languages only.  Reverses the screen so that you can type from left to right or right to left, depending on the language you use.
<b>Cut</b>	Cuts the selected text and places it on the clipboard.
<b>Copy</b>	Copies marked text to the clipboard when the Automatic Copy option in the Edit menu is not active.
<b>Paste</b>	Pastes the clipboard contents into the work area. Right-click sends data stored on the clipboard to the host. Equivalent to actually typing the contents of the clipboard on the host screen.

<p><b>Copy to File</b></p>	<p>Copies selected information to a file. If no text is selected, the entire screen is written to the file.</p>
<p><b>Automatic Copy</b></p>	<p>Automatically copies selected text to the clipboard with no need to select the Copy option.</p>
<p><b>Copy Right to Left</b></p>	<p>For RTL languages only.</p> <p>Reverses the order of the letters in the work that was copied to the clipboard when displayed.</p>

### 2.2.3 Terminal Menu

The Terminal menu provides options to define and reset connection 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 LTC window.

<p><b>Setup</b></p>	<p>Opens the Terminal Setup dialog in which you can define settings for terminal emulation. This dialog contains different tab pages that enable you to define all aspects of your terminal setup.</p>
<p><b>PowerTerm Fonts</b></p>	<p>Displays the default PowerTerm LTC fonts. These fonts are scalable so that if the window shrinks, the fonts will shrink in relation to the size of the window.</p>
<p><b>System Fonts</b></p>	<p>Displays the PowerTerm LTC window with system fonts. These fonts remain the same size, no matter what the size of the window.</p>
<p><b>Reset</b></p>	<p>Resets the VT terminal defaults. This command does not apply</p>

	to PowerTerm LTC's exclusive terminal parameters (such as color).
<b>Online</b>	Sets the system to be online or offline.
<b>Hold Screen</b>	Stops communication and freezes the screen. To unfreeze the screen, reselect the command.
<b>Language option</b>	Selects the user interface language to appear in English, German, French, Italian, or Spanish.

## 2.2.4 Communication Menu

The Communication menu provides options to define and modify the communication (session) parameters, and to connect/disconnect a communication session.

<b>Connect</b>	Displays the <b>Connect</b> dialog, which enables you to define session parameters and connect to a host.
<b>Modify Connection</b>	Displays the <b>Connect</b> dialog, which enables you to modify connection parameters for COM type communication.
<b>Disconnect</b>	Disconnects the communication session.
<b>Reset Communication</b>	Resets the communication port for COM type communication.
<b>SSL Setup</b>	Sets the SSL security.
<b>Kerberos Manager</b>	Allows you to configure advanced Kerberos parameters and to perform advanced Kerberos actions.

<p><b>Utilities</b></p>	<p>Displays signal options:</p> <p><b>Break</b>, sends a break for COM type communication. Equivalent to &lt;Ctrl&gt;+&lt;Break&gt;.</p> <p><b>AUX: Modify Connection</b>, enables two-way slave printing to a serial printer.</p>
-------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## 2.2.5 Options Menu

The Options menu enables you to map your keyboard and define the work area display. It also enables you to store a session in a log file as well as provides options to customize your PowerTerm LTC screen.

<p><b>Keyboard Map</b></p>	<p>Displays the Keyboard Mapping dialog, which enables you to map your LTC keys to host keys on the terminal keyboard.</p>
<p><b>Start/Stop Trace</b></p>	<p>Stores received data in the <b>Trace.log</b> and <b>Capture.log</b> files. These files are located in the PowerTerm LTC folder. The menu command toggles between <b>Start Trace</b> and <b>Stop Trace</b>.</p> <p><b>Capture.log</b> stores raw data, as received from the host.</p> <p><b>Trace.log</b> stores formatted data with readable escape sequences.</p>
<p><b>Input Trace</b></p>	<p>Runs the contents of the <b>Capture.log</b> file, as if it were received from the host, and views the contents on the PowerTerm LTC desktop work area.</p>
<p><b>Hide Menu</b></p>	<p>Hides the Menu bar.</p>
<p><b>Hide/Show Tool Bar</b></p>	<p>Hides/Shows the Toolbar.</p>

<b>Hide/Show Buttons</b>	Hides/Shows the Soft buttons.
<b>Hide/Show Status Bar</b>	Hides/Shows the Status Bar.

### 2.2.6 Script Menu

The Script menu provides options to create and run PSL commands.

<b>Run Script</b>	Displays the <b>Run Script</b> dialog, which enables you to select and run a script.
<b>Script Command</b>	Displays the <b>Script Command</b> dialog, which enables you to run individual script commands.
<b>Start/Stop Script Recording</b>	Records a script automatically. After requesting <b>Start Script Recording</b> , the manual operations you perform in the emulation screen are recorded into a script file until you choose the <b>Pause</b> or <b>Stop Script Recording</b> command.
<b>Pause/Continue Script Recording</b>	Pauses or resumes the script recording. This enables you to exclude certain operations from recording.
<b>Activate Recorded Script</b>	Activates the script currently recorded in memory. The script is saved in memory while the PowerTerm LTC session is active.
<b>Save Recorded Script</b>	Enables you to save a script from memory to a specific file to be used at a later date.





### 2.2.7 Help Menu







The Help menu provides options for accessing the PowerTerm LTC online help and product and license management information.





<b>Contents</b>	Accesses the online help.
<b>About PowerTerm LTC</b>	Displays product and contact information.

## 2.3 Toolbar

The PowerTerm LTC Toolbar contains icons, which provide shortcuts to frequently used menu options. The following is a brief description of the icons. You can also place the cursor over the icon to display its description as a tool tip.

<b>Hold Screen/Release Hold</b>		<p>For non-IBM emulations only.</p> <p>Suspends and resumes communication with the host. After you click the Hold Screen icon, it turns red. After you click the icon again, it changes back to green and update of the PowerTerm LTC window resumes.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Terminal   Hold Screen</b>.</p>
<b>New Terminal Window</b>		<p>Opens a new instance (window) of PowerTerm LTC.</p>
<b>Connect/Disconnect</b>		<p>Opens the Connect dialog where you define session communication parameters and connect to the host.</p> <p>Disconnects an open session.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Communication   Connect (Disconnect)</b></p>
<b>Cut</b>		<p>For IBM 5250 emulations only.</p>

		<p>Cuts the selected text.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Edit   Cut</b>.</p>
<b>Copy to Clipboard</b>		<p>Copies the selected data displayed in the work area to the clipboard.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Edit   Copy</b>.</p>
<b>Paste from Clipboard</b>		<p>Pastes data from the clipboard to the host application.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Edit   Paste</b>.</p>
<b>Print Screen</b>		<p>Prints selected text from the history buffer or the entire contents of the work area.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>File   Print Screen</b>.</p>
<b>Start/Stop Auto Print</b>		<p>For non-IBM emulations only.</p> <p>Prints incoming data as it is displayed on the screen. Click the icon again and the automatic printing stops.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>File   Start Auto Print</b>.</p>
<b>Start/Stop Script Recording</b>		<p>Records manual operations in script form. Click the icon again and the script recording stops.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Script   Start Script Recording</b>.</p>
<b>Change to 80 Columns</b>		<p>For non-IBM emulations only.</p> <p>Specifies an 80-column</p>

		<p>display for the work area.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Terminal   Setup   Display</b>.</p>
<b>Change to 132 Columns</b>		<p>For non-IBM emulations only.</p> <p>Specifies a 132-column display for the work area.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Terminal   Setup   Display</b>.</p>
<b>Terminal Setup</b>		<p>Displays the Terminal Setup dialog in which you can define terminal setup parameters.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Terminal   Setup</b>.</p>
<b>Keyboard Mapping</b>		<p>Opens the Keyboard Mapping dialog in which you can map LTC keys to host keys.</p>
<b>Help Contents</b>		<p>Displays product information.</p> <p>Equivalent to <b>Help   Contents</b>. (On request: Displays the PowerTerm LTC online help.)</p>

## 2.4 Hot Keys

Hot keys are keyboard shortcuts that you can use instead of selecting menu commands. These hot keys refer to your standard LTC 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 LTC hot keys:


<b>Alt F4</b>	Exit
---------------	------

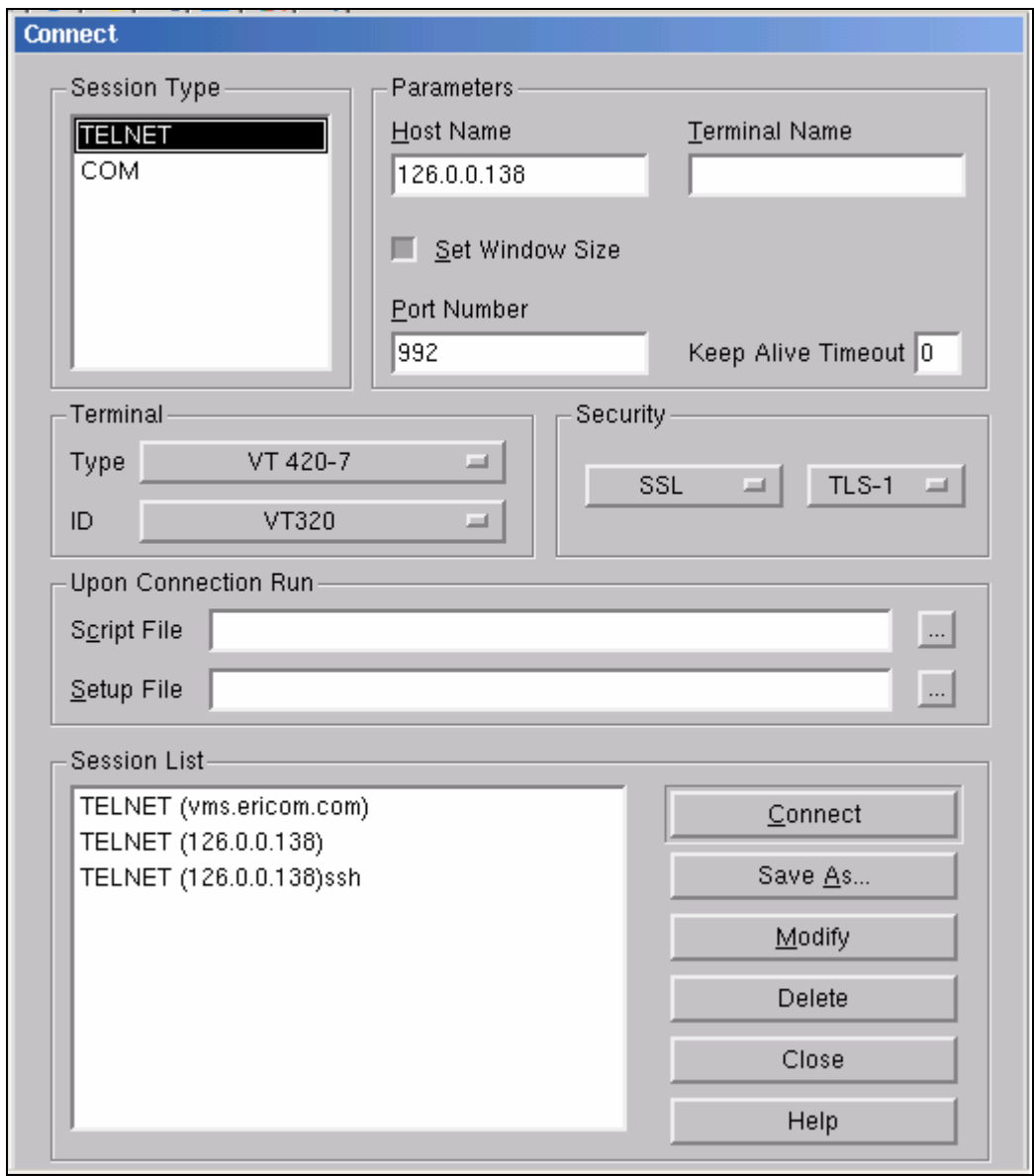


<b>Alt F6</b>	Open a new terminal window
<b>Alt F9</b>	Activate script
<b>Ctrl+Alt+F9</b>	Start/Stop script recording
<b>Ctrl+Shift+P</b>	Activate recorded script
<b>Alt F10</b>	Select screen
<b>Alt F11</b>	Clear screen
<b>Alt F12</b>	Reverse screen.  IBM 5250 emulations not included.
<b>Scroll Lock</b>	Hold screen
<b>Pause</b>	Change the cursor shape
<b>Ctrl Up Arrow</b>	Scroll up one line
<b>Ctrl Down Arrow</b>	Scroll down one line
<b>Ctrl Home</b>	Scroll to the beginning of the history buffer
<b>Ctrl End</b>	Scroll to the end of the history buffer
<b>Ctrl Page Up</b>	Scroll up one page
<b>Ctrl Page Down</b>	Scroll down one page
<b>Shift+Ctrl+X</b>	Switch focus to session X  X is the session letter (A...Z) displayed in the PowerTerm LTC windows Title bar.

Ctrl+Spacebar	Switch to next active session
---------------	-------------------------------

## 2.5 Connection Dialog

 The parameter options change according to emulation and Session Type (protocol) selected.



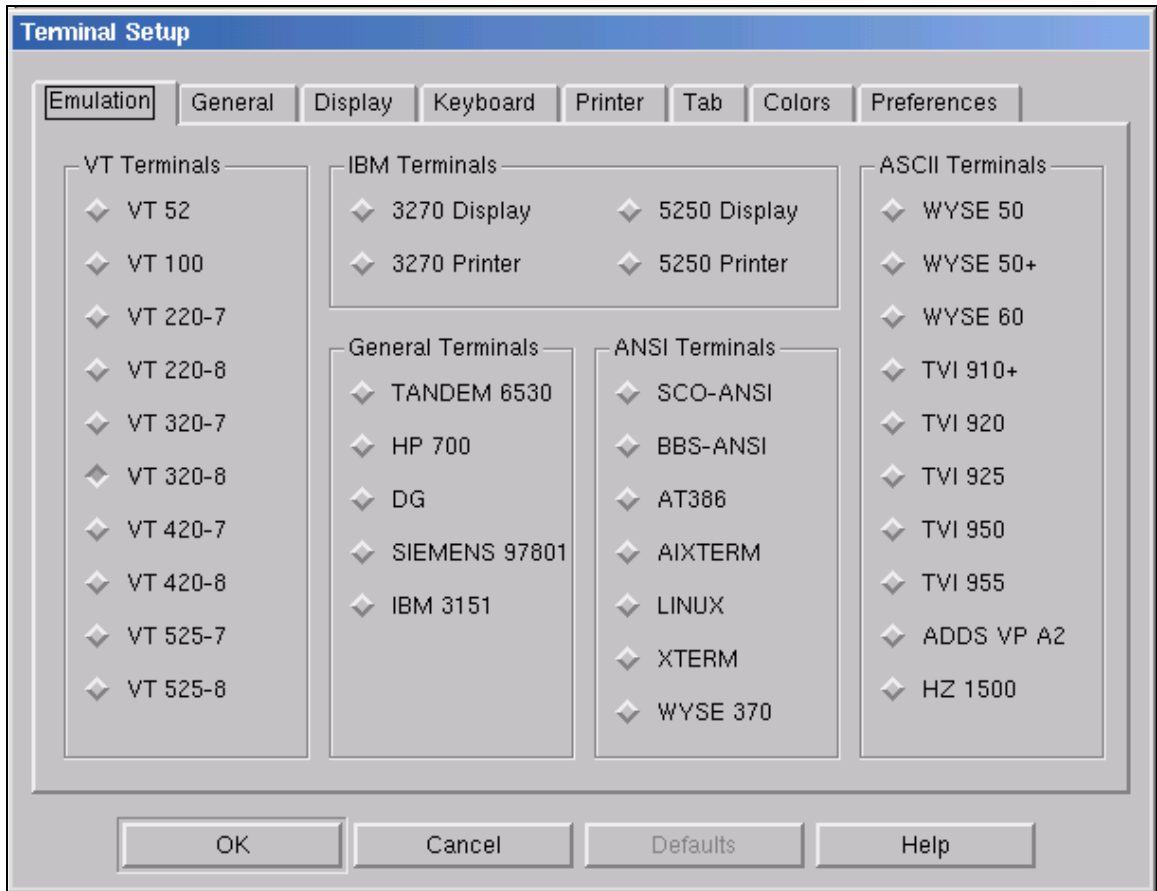
Session Type	Parameters
<b>TELNET</b>	Uses the Telnet protocol over TCP/IP for network

	<p>communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify the host computer name or the IP address in the <b>Host Name</b> text box.</li> <li>Specify the TELNET <b>Port number</b> (default 23).</li> </ul>
<p><b>COM</b></p>	<p>Uses serial communication with the device's COM ports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define the <b>Baud Rate, Port Number, Parity, Stop Bits</b> and <b>Flow Control</b></li> <li>Optionally, specify a telephone (<b>Dial</b>) number.</li> </ul>
<p><b>TN3270</b></p>	<p>TELNET for 3270 emulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select <b>Use TN3270 Protocol</b> if you want to work with TELNET SNA extensions.</li> <li>Specify the <b>LU Name</b> of the host (LU name or LU pool).</li> </ul>
<p><b>TN5250</b></p>	<p>TELNET for 5250 emulations.</p>

## 2.6 Terminal Setup Dialog



The emulation type that you select changes the tabs (property pages) displayed in the Terminal Setup dialog and their options.

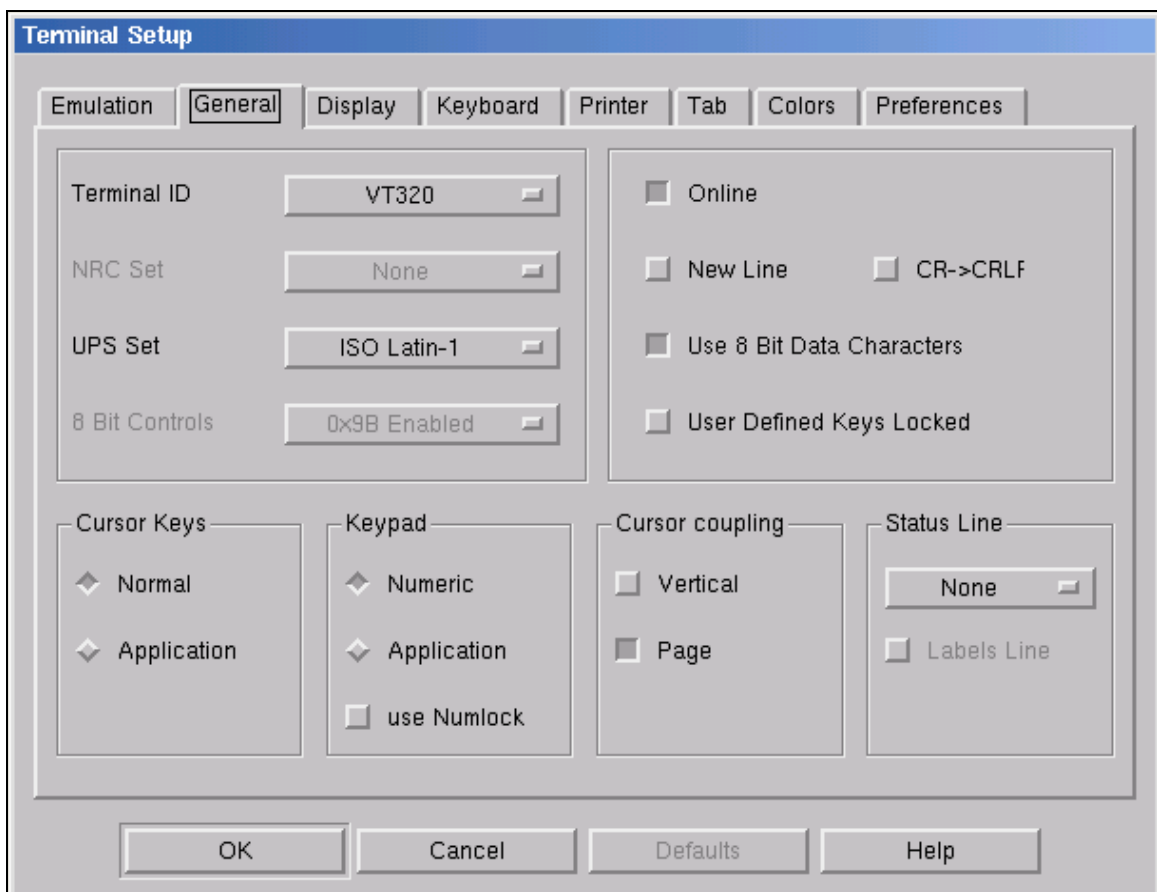


Property Page	Description
<b>Emulation</b>	Displays supported terminal emulations and enables you to select a terminal type.
<b>General</b>	Defines parameters for the terminal emulation type.
<b>Display</b>	Defines display settings for the PowerTerm LTC window.
<b>Keyboard</b>	Defines keyboard setup parameters.
<b>Printer</b>	Defines printer parameters.
<b>Tabs</b>	Defines tab stops in the work

	area.
<b>Colors</b>	Defines color settings for the PowerTerm LTC window.
<b>Preferences</b>	Defines parameters that determine PowerTerm LTC behavior and automate processes.

## 2.6.1 General Property Page

### *Non-IBM Emulations*



Option	Description
<b>Terminal ID</b>	Determines the ID returned by the emulation program to the host. Verify that you select an

	ID that the host application/system recognizes.
<b>NRC Set</b>	Determines the communication and keyboard character set for 7-bit data only.
<b>UPS Set</b>	Determines the communication and keyboard character set for 8-bit data only.
<b>8 bit Controls</b>	<p>Enables when UPS Set is specified as Code Page 437 and up.</p> <p><b>Disable</b>, determines if 0x80 to 0xAF are displayed characters.</p> <p><b>Enable</b>, determines if 0x80 to 0xAD are control characters.</p> <p><b>0x9B</b>, all characters are displayed characters except 0x9B, which is a control character.</p>
<b>Online</b>	Equivalent to <b>Terminal   On Line (Off Line)</b> .
<b>New Line</b>	Determines whether the <b>&lt;Enter&gt;</b> key generates only a carriage return or a carriage return/line feed combination.
<b>Use 8 Bit Data Characters</b>	Select this parameter if the communicated data is in 8-bit character format. Clear it for 7-bit characters. When cleared, the 8 <sup>th</sup> bit is truncated. If you receive 7-bit data, you can convert it to 8-bit data for printing on the slave printer.
<b>CR-&gt;CRLF</b>	Adds a line feed after each single carriage return (one that has no line feed following it)

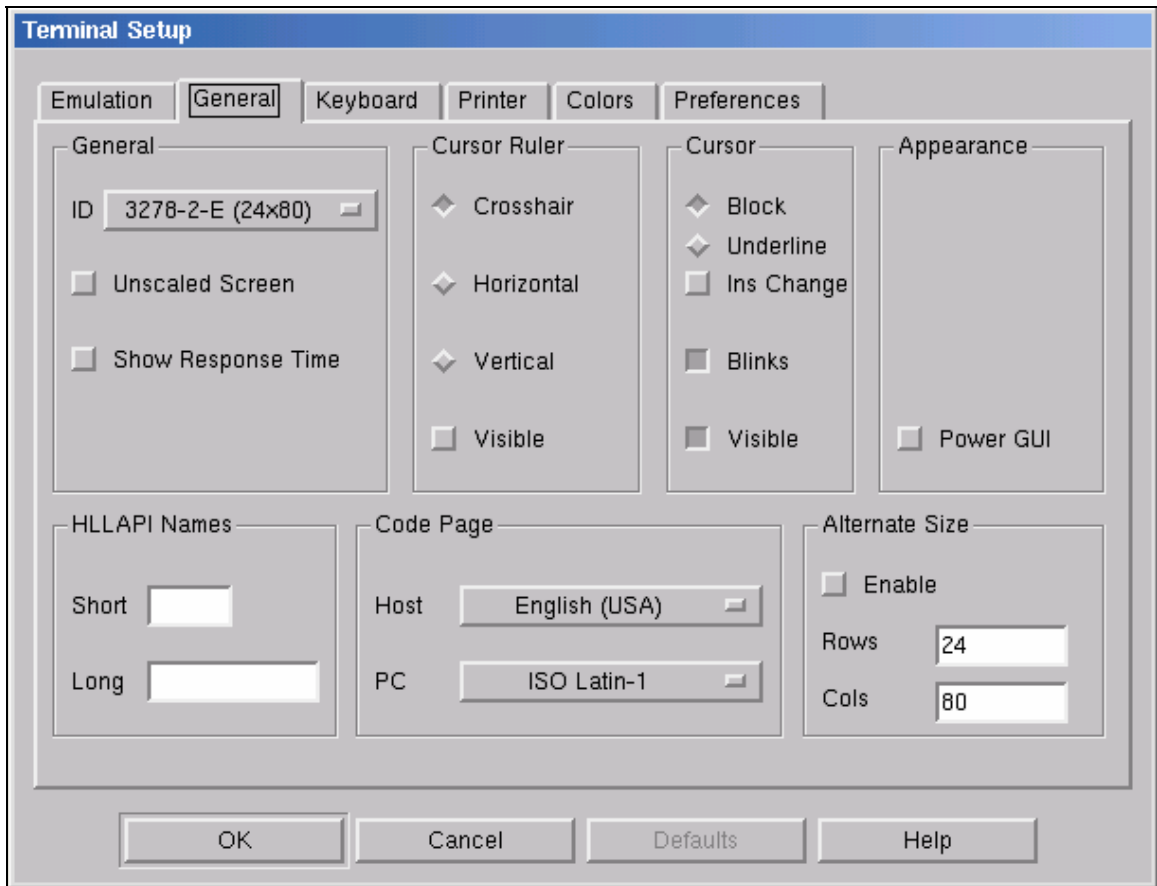
	when in slave printing mode.
<p><b>User Defined Keys (UDK)</b></p>	<p>Determines whether applications on the host system can override your user-defined keys (UDKs) when you have defined a function key that conflicts with how the host wants to use this key. UDKs let you use a single key for multiple keystrokes. To program the 15 UDKs, 256 bytes are available. The key definitions are loaded sequentially (from F6 to F20) so that if you reach the 256-byte limit, more definitions cannot be loaded.</p> <p><b>Locked</b>, prevents UDKs from being overridden.</p> <p><b>Unlocked</b>, allows UDKs to be overridden.</p>
<p><b>Cursor Keys</b></p>	<p>Determines the behavior of the four arrow keys.</p> <p><b>Normal</b>, generates ANSI-standard control sequences for moving the cursor.</p> <p><b>Application</b>, generates customized application program functions.</p>
<p><b>Keypad</b></p>	<p>For VT emulations only.</p> <p>Determines the effects of the numeric keypad on your keyboard.</p> <p><b>Numeric</b>, keypad keys insert numbers. For example, pressing &lt;7&gt; on the numeric keyboard is the same as typing '7' on the keyboard.</p> <p><b>Application</b>, keypad keys</p>

	<p>generate control sequences that can be used by some applications.</p> <p><b>(Use) NumLock</b>, enables or disables the NumLock keyboard function in respect to the above Numeric and Application modes:</p> <p><b>"NumLock" checkbox not checked</b>, the NumLock key is a regular emulation key that has been mapped/defined as PF1 (default) or any other key. The NumLock key will not change the NumLock keyboard status.</p> <p><b>"NumLock" checkbox checked: Numeric Keypad Mode</b>, the NumLock key toggles between function states: enabling numeric keys (when lit) or arrow keys (when not lit).</p> <p><b>Application Keypad Mode</b>, the NumLock key toggles between function states. Enabling numeric keys (when lit) or application keys (when not lit).</p>
<p><b>Cursor coupling</b></p>	<p><b>Vertical</b>, determines whether the user window pans with the cursor when the cursor moves past the top or bottom border of the user window.</p> <p><b>Page</b>, determines if a new page appears in the display when the cursor moves to a new page.</p>
<p><b>Status Line</b></p>	<p><b>None</b>, displays an emulation screen without the status line.</p> <p><b>Indicator</b>, displays the status line.</p> <p><b>Host Writeable</b>, displays the status line sent by the host.</p> <p><b>Label Line</b>, displays a status line on the top and bottom line of</p>



	the emulation screen.
<b>Label Line</b>	<p>For ASCII emulations only.</p> <p>Displays a status line on the top and bottom line of the emulation screen.</p>

### IBM Emulations



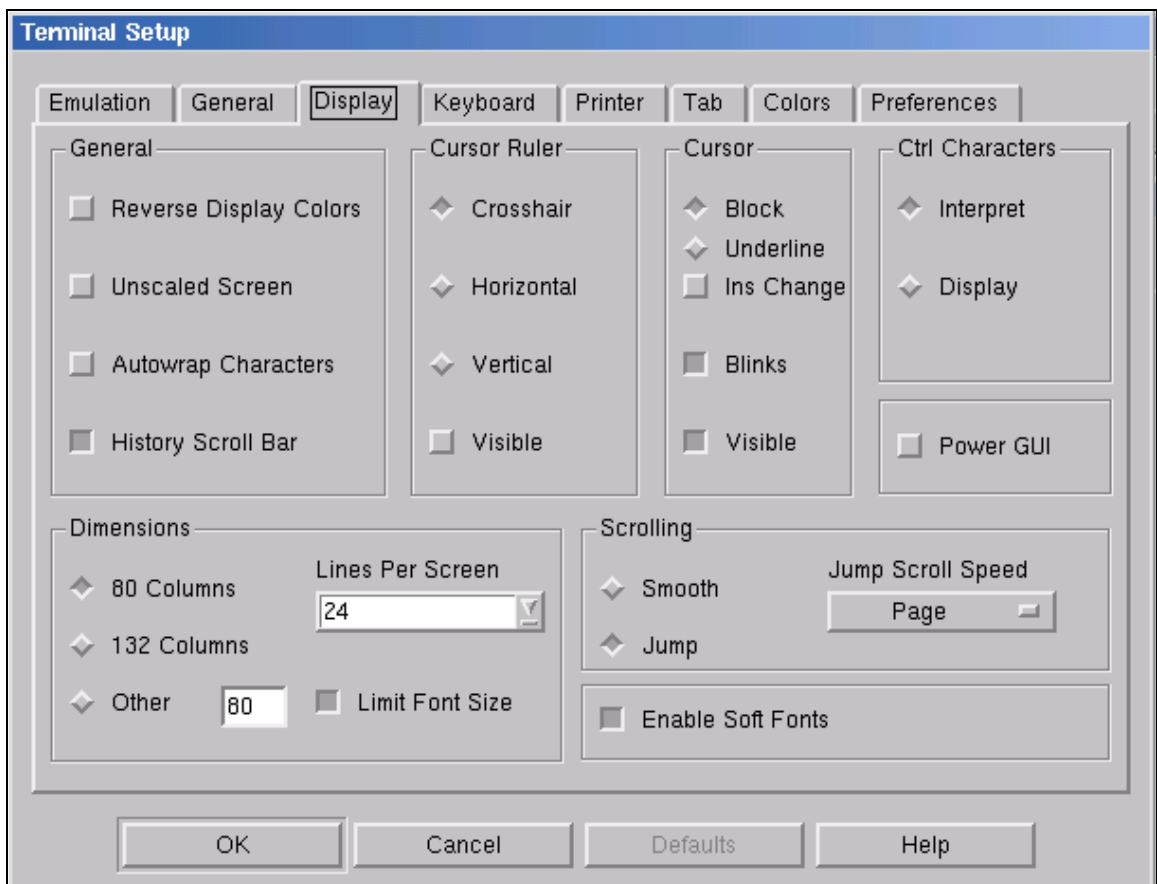
Option	Description
<b>General</b>	<p><b>ID</b>, determines the ID returned by the emulation program to the host. Make sure you select an ID that the host application recognizes.</p> <p><b>Unscaled Screen</b>, when this parameter is cleared, the characters appearing in the</p>

	<p>work area are scaled. A change in the size of the desktop causes the fonts to shrink in relation to the size of the window. Select this parameter if you want to disable this feature.</p> <p><b>Show Response Time</b>, displays the number of seconds that elapsed between the time data was sent to the host and the host response time.</p>
<p><b>Cursor Ruler</b></p>	<p>Select <b>Visible</b> to display full-screen, vertical or horizontal lines as a cursor ruler (cross hair guide).</p> <p><b>Cross Hair</b>, displays the cursor ruler as a horizontal and vertical line.</p> <p><b>Horizontal</b>, displays the cursor ruler as a horizontal line only.</p> <p><b>Vertical</b>, displays the cursor ruler as a vertical line only.</p>
<p><b>Cursor</b></p>	<p>Controls the cursor appearance and functionality:</p> <p><b>Block/Underline/Visible/Blink</b>, controls the cursor appearance.</p> <p><b>Ins Change</b>, when selected it enables toggling the cursor between underline and block appearance, by clicking the Ins (insert) button.</p>
<p><b>Appearance</b></p>	<p><b>Power GUI</b>, displays data in a window with 3D look &amp; feel. Use system fonts larger than 10 pt. for optimized results.</p>
<p><b>HLLAPI Names</b></p>	<p>The names of an hllapi session can either be short or long.</p>

	<p><b>Short and Long</b>, enables you to specify the short and long hllapi names.</p>
<p><b>Code Page</b></p>	<p>Specifies the host and LTC (keyboard) character sets.</p>
<p><b>Alternate Size</b></p>	<p><b>Enable</b>, select to override the terminal alternate size with a specific size.</p> <p><b>Rows/Cols</b>, type the required number.</p>

### 2.6.2 Display Property Page

For non-IBM emulations only.



Option	Description
--------	-------------

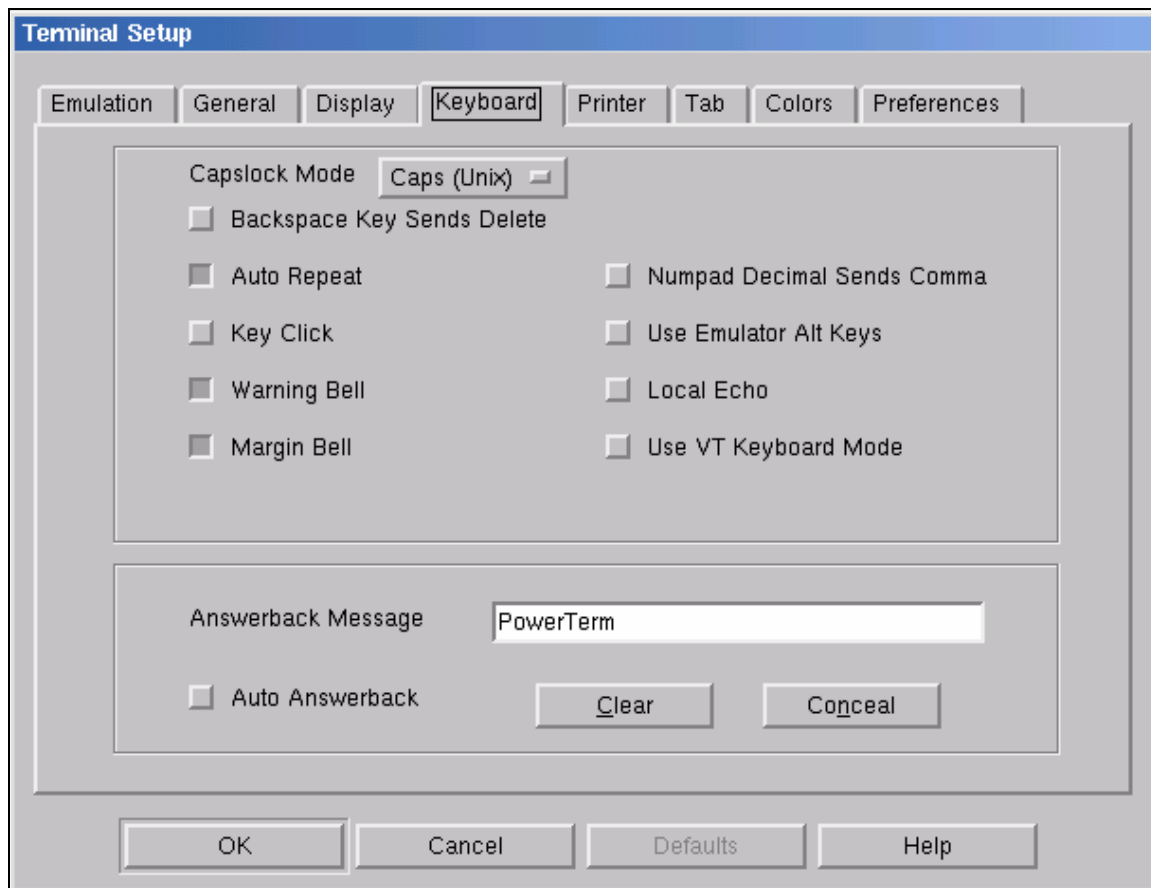
<p><b>General</b></p>	<p><b>Reverse Display Colors</b>, reverse the text and background colors in the work area.</p> <p><b>Unscaled Screen</b>, when this parameter is cleared the characters appearing in the work are scaled. A change in the size of the desktop causes the fonts to shrink in relation to the size of the window. Select this parameter if you want to disable this feature.</p> <p><b>Autowrap Characters</b>, wraps words at the end of a line and the cursor moves to the next line.</p> <p><b>History Scroll Bar</b>, displays the vertical history scroll bar along the right edge of the PowerTerm LTC 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.  <b>NOTE</b> Selecting Clear History from the Edit menu erases the History buffer.</p>
<p><b>Cursor Ruler</b></p>	<p>Select <b>Visible</b> to display full-screen, vertical or horizontal lines as a cursor ruler (cross hair guide).</p> <p><b>Cross Hair</b>, displays the cursor ruler as a horizontal and vertical line.</p> <p><b>Horizontal</b>, displays the cursor rules as a horizontal line only. Vertical, displays the cursor ruler as a vertical line only.</p>
<p><b>Cursor</b></p>	<p>Controls the cursor appearance</p>

	<p>and functionality:</p> <p><b>Block/Underline/Visible/Blink</b>, controls the cursor appearance.</p> <p><b>Ins Change</b>, when selected, it enables toggling the cursor between underline and block appearance by pressing the <b>Insert</b> key.</p>
<b>Ctrl Characters</b>	<p><b>Display</b>, displays the control characters.</p> <p><b>Interpret</b>, displays normal text as affected by control characters.</p>
<b>Power GUI</b>	<p>Displays data in a window with 3D look &amp; feel. Use System fonts larger than 10 pt for optimized results.</p>
<b>Show Frame</b>	<p>Places a frame around the text area of the emulation.</p>
<b>Dimensions</b>	<p>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 <b>Other</b> box instead of choosing one of the standard options (80 and 132).</p>
<b>Scrolling</b>	<p>Determines the pace at which data is displayed in the work area as it arrives. If you select <b>Jump</b>, you should determine the <b>Jump Scroll Speed</b> that is measured in number of line units. The higher the value, the faster the scrolling.</p> <p><b>Unlimited</b>, displays data without</p>

	<p>delaying communication.</p> <p><b>Page</b>, scrolls data by full screens.</p> <p><b>Smooth</b>, is equivalent to a Jump Scroll Speed of 1.</p>
<p><b>Enable Soft fonts</b></p>	<p>Enables you to work with VT soft fonts. The fonts will be loaded from the host application.</p>

### 2.6.3 Keyboard Property Page

#### *Non-IBM Emulations*



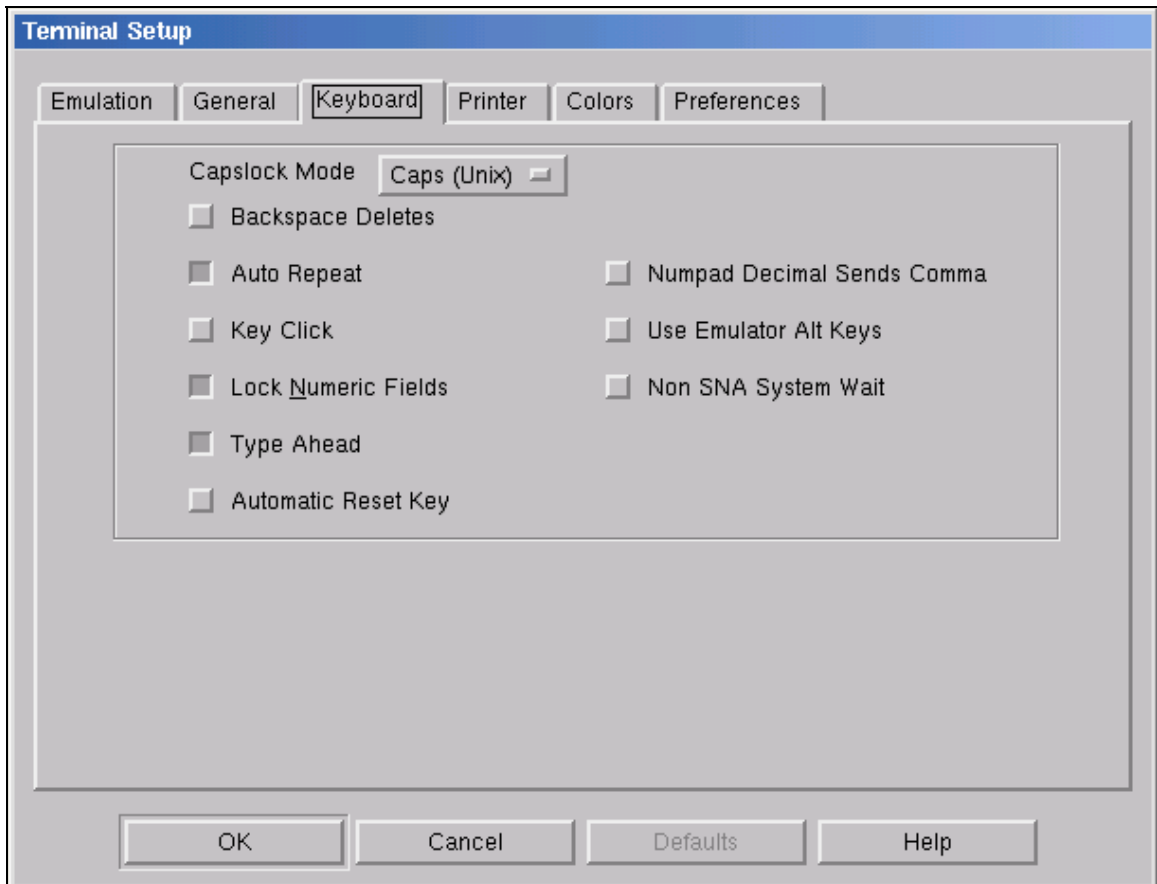
Option	Description
<p><b>Capslock Mode</b></p>	<p>Determines the behavior of the</p>

	<p>Caps Lock key.</p> <p><b>Caps (Unix)</b>, locks alphabet keys on main keypad in uppercase.</p> <p><b>Shift</b>, locks alphabet and numeric keys on main keypad in shift setting. Pressing the shift button on your keyboard will release shift-lock mode.</p> <p><b>Reverse (Win)</b>, Same behavior as Caps Lock, however pressing the shift button on your keyboard reverses the caps operation.</p>
<b>Backspace Key Sends Delete</b>	Determines whether the <Backspace> key sends <b>Delete</b> or an actual <b>Backspace</b> .
<b>Auto Repeat</b>	Repeatedly sends the character whose key is being continuously pressed down.
<b>Key Click</b>	Issues a click sound when you press a key on the keyboard.
<b>Warning Bell</b>	Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone when receiving the "bell" (ASCII 7) character. For operating errors, mail messages, etc.
<b>Margin Bell</b>	Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone when the cursor reaches the right margin.
<b>Numpad Decimal sends Comma</b>	Specifies that the Numeric Pad's decimal key sends a comma instead of a decimal.
<b>Use Emulator Alt Keys</b>	Select to make an <Alt> key perform the terminal operation even if Windows OS has an operation mapped to the same

	key.
<b>Local Echo</b>	<p>Determines whether keyboard input is displayed (echoed) on your screen.</p> <p><b>Select</b>, to display the keyboard input even if the host system does not echo your input.</p> <p><b>Clear</b>, to send the keyboard input to the host system without being displayed on the screen (unless the host system echoes the characters).</p>
<b>Use VT Keyboard Mode</b>	<p>Changes your keyboard into a Digital VT keyboard mode. In this mode, the LTC keyboard operates as close to a VT keyboard as possible, and takes full advantage of LK450 Digital keyboards.</p>
<b>Answerback Message</b>	<p>Specifies an answerback message and its display.</p> <p><b>Clear</b>, deletes the message.</p> <p><b>Conceal</b>, hides the message without being deleted.</p>
<b>Auto Answerback</b>	<p>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.</p>



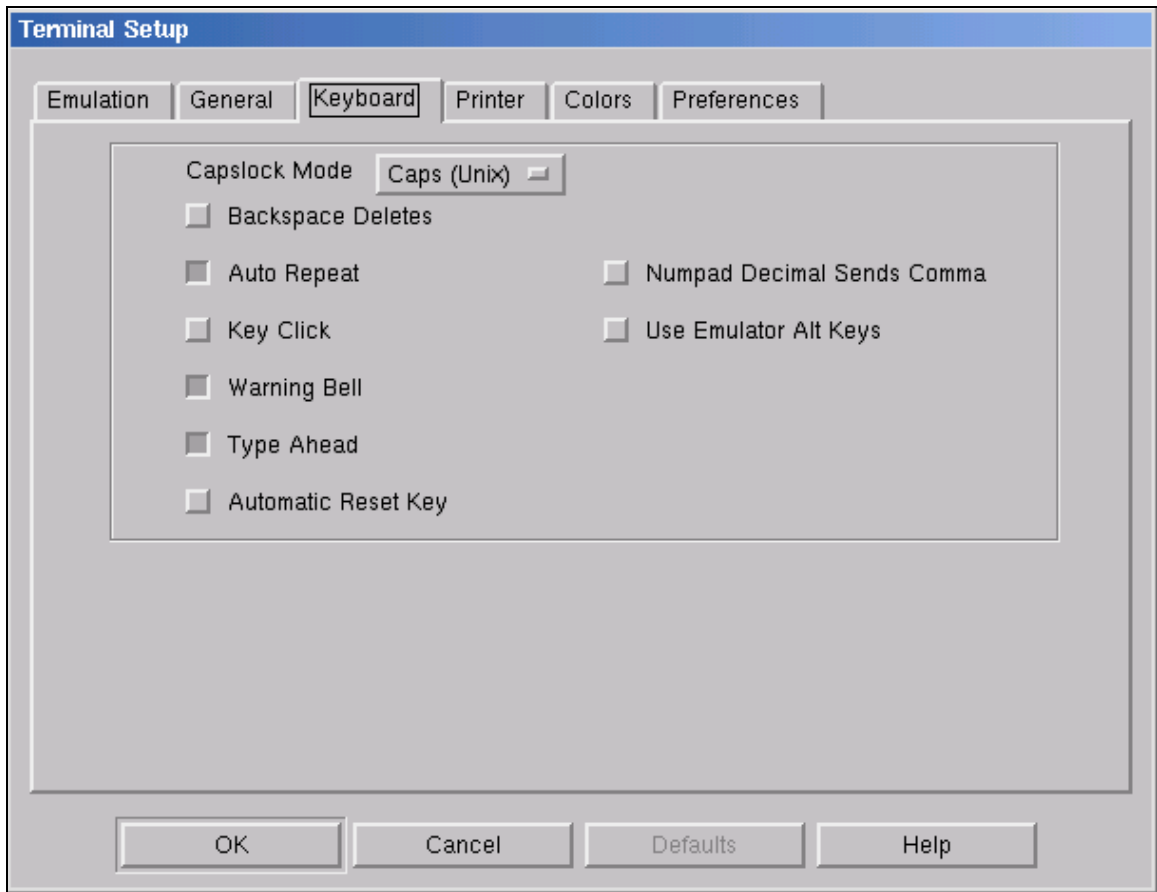
### IBM 3270 Emulations



Option	Description
<p><b>Capslock Mode</b></p>	<p>Determines the behavior of the Caps Lock key.</p> <p><b>Caps (Unix)</b>, locks alphabet keys on main keypad in uppercase.</p> <p><b>Shift</b>, locks alphabet and numeric keys on main keypad in shift setting. Pressing the shift button on your keyboard will release shift-lock mode.</p> <p><b>Reverse (Win)</b>, Same behavior as Caps Lock, however pressing the shift button on your keyboard reverses the caps operation.</p>

<p><b>Backspace Deletes</b></p>	<p>Select to delete characters by pressing the <b>Backspace</b> key on your keyboard.</p>
<p><b>Auto Repeat</b></p>	<p>Repeatedly sends the character for which its key is being continuously pressed down.</p>
<p><b>Key Click</b></p>	<p>Issue a click sound when you press a key on the keyboard.</p>
<p><b>Lock Numeric Field</b></p>	<p>Determines whether the keyboard is locked when you try to enter non-numeric data.</p>
<p><b>Typeahead</b></p>	<p>Types data ahead, before the host responds.</p>
<p><b>Automatic reset Key</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Numpad Decimal Sends Comma</b></p>	<p>Determines whether the Numeric Pad sends a comma instead of a decimal.</p>
<p><b>Use Emulator Alt Keys</b></p>	<p>Select to make an &lt;Alt&gt; key perform the terminal operation even if Windows OS has an operation mapped to the same key.</p>
<p><b>Non SNA System Wait</b></p>	<p>Determines whether the System Wait in the IBM 3270 emulation will act as a System Wait in a non-SNA terminal.</p>

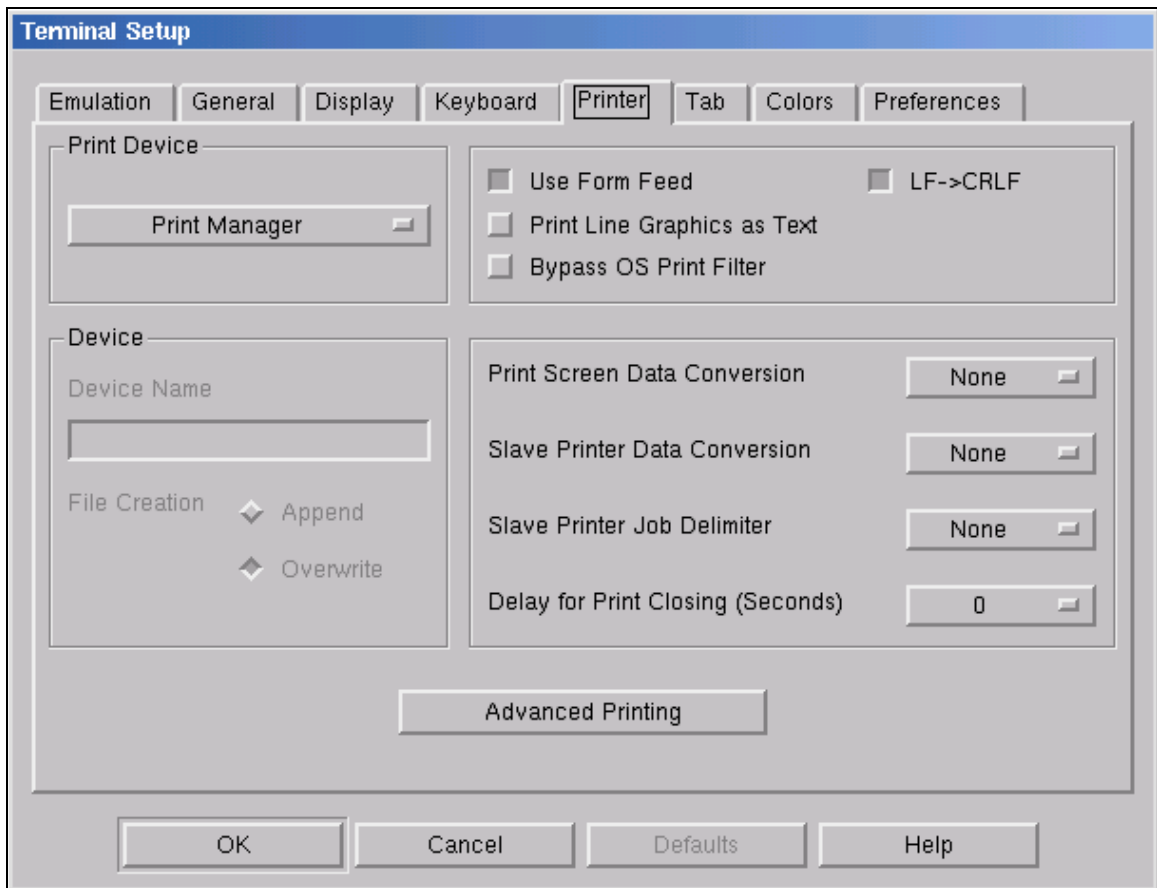
## IBM 5250 Emulations



Option	Description
<p><b>Capslock Mode</b></p>	<p>Determines the behavior of the Caps Lock key.</p> <p><b>Caps (Unix)</b>, locks alphabet keys on main keypad in uppercase.</p> <p><b>Shift</b>, locks alphabet and numeric keys on main keypad in shift setting. Pressing the shift button on your keyboard will release shift-lock mode.</p> <p><b>Reverse (Win)</b>, Same behavior as Caps Lock, however pressing the shift button on your keyboard reverses the caps operation.</p>

<b>Backspace Deletes</b>	Select to delete characters by pressing the <b>Backspace</b> key on your keyboard.
<b>Auto Repeat</b>	Repeatedly sends the character for which its key is being continuously pressed down.
<b>Key Click</b>	Issue a click sound when you press a key on the keyboard.
<b>Warning Bell</b>	Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone when receiving the "bell" (ASCII 7) character. For operating errors, mail messages, etc.
<b>Typeahead</b>	Types data ahead, before the host responds.
<b>Automatic reset Key</b>	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.
<b>Numpad Decimal Sends Comma</b>	Determines whether the Numeric Pad sends a comma instead of a decimal.
<b>Use Emulator Alt Keys</b>	Select to make an <Alt> key perform the terminal operation even if Windows OS has an operation mapped to the same key.

## 2.6.4 Printer Property Page

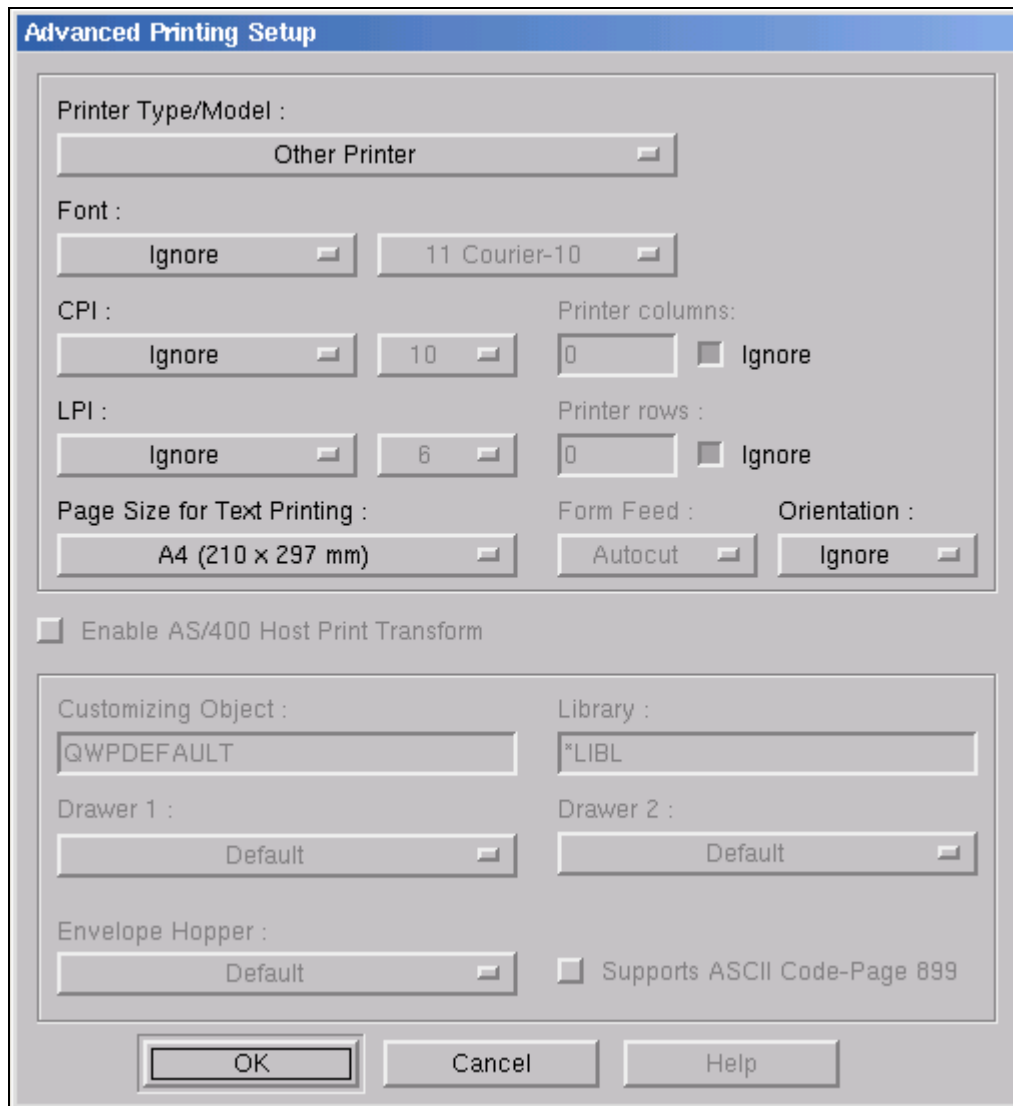


Option	Description
<p><b>Print Device</b></p>	<p>Allows you to select a printing output channel.</p> <p><b>None</b>, no destination was assigned. The Device Name is disabled. Printer data is received by the terminal, but discarded (not printed).</p> <p><b>Device</b>, sends printing to the device you designate in the Device Name text box. This can be a device such as COM1, COM2, COM3, etc. in the Device Name text box, you can also specify communication parameters. For example: COM</p>

	<p>1:9600,8.</p> <p><b>Network</b>, sends printing to the network printer. You must hen perform the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select File   Print Setup.</li> <li>2. Select Network from Port field.</li> <li>3. Type UNC (Universal Naming Convention) in the Net Path. For example, \\net1\hp4000</li> </ol> <p><b>AUX</b>, sends printing to the auxiliary port.</p>
<b>Device Name</b>	The available printing devices are: LPT1: (default) COM x:
<b>Use Form Feed</b>	Adds a form feed (page eject) after each printing job. This depends upon the available connections on your device.
<b>Print Line Graphics As Text</b>	Converts line graphics to text. This speeds up printing on a slow dot-matrix printer.
<b>LF-&gt;CRLF</b>	Adds a line feed after each single carriage return (one that has no line feed following it) when in slave printing mode.
<b>Print Screen Data Conversion</b>	<p>Converts data to <b>IBM</b> or <b>Digital</b> character sets or prints in <b>Graphics</b> mode.</p> <p><b>None</b>, does not convert data.</p>
<b>Slave Printer Data Conversion</b>	<p>Converts data to IBM or Digital character sets, or prints in Graphics mode for slave printing.</p> <p><b>None</b>, does not convert data.</p>
<b>Slave Printer Job Delimiter</b>	For non-IBM emulations only.

	<p>Specifies the job delimiter character that will divide the data into print jobs, thus disabling the escape sequences arriving from the host application.</p>
<b>Delay for Print Closing</b>	<p>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.</p>

## 2.6.5 Advanced Printing Setup



Option	Description
Printer Type	Specifies the destination printer.
Margins	Specifies the space between the edge of the printout page and the border of the printing.
Font	Printer default font and size will be applied to the output when Ignore is selected. Otherwise,

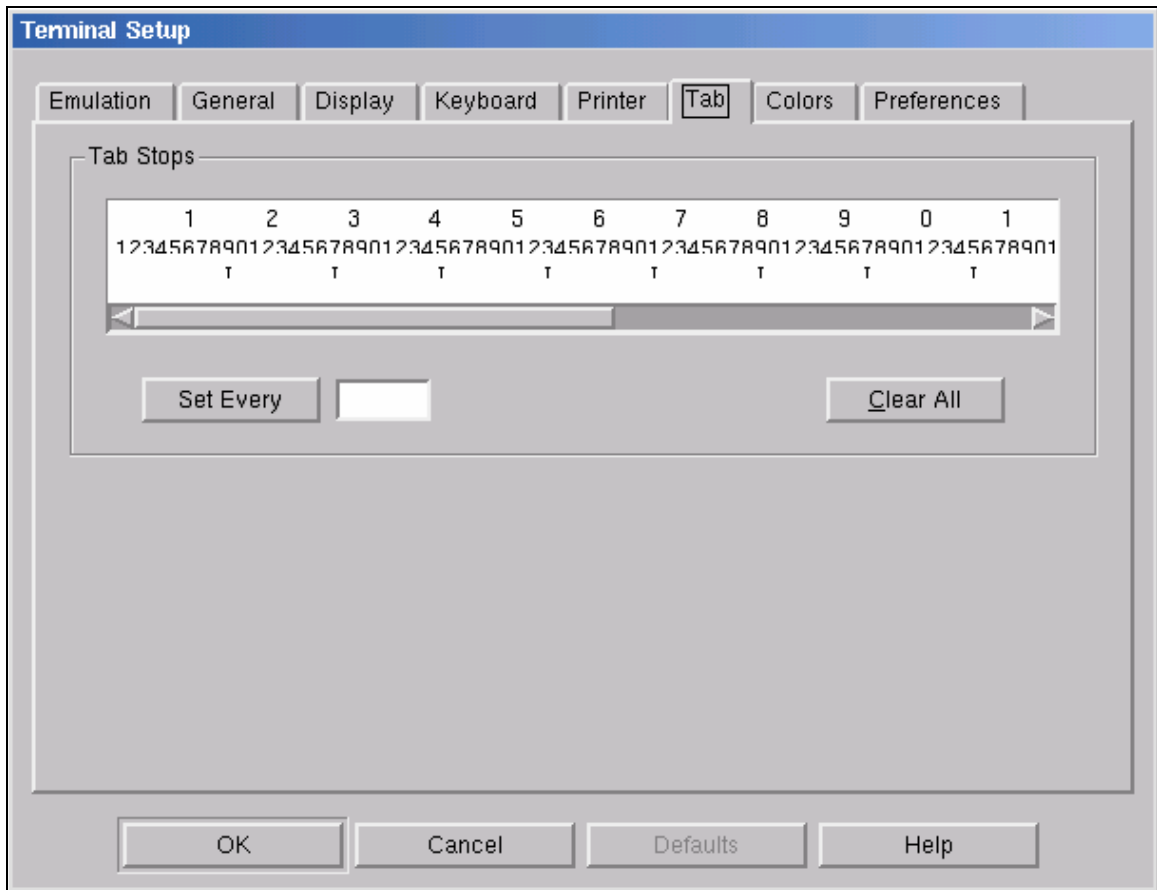


	<p>User input will be applied.          Select the desired font from the Font dropdown list.</p>
<b>CPI</b>	Character per Inch
<b>LPI</b>	Lines per Inch
<b>Printer Columns/Rows</b>	<p>For graphic printing only.</p> <p>Determines the number of printer columns/rows in the output. Select Ignore to apply the number of columns on your emulation screen to the output.</p>
<b>Page Type for Text Printing</b>	Specifies the page type (for example, A3, A4, A5 etc.)
<b>Form Feed</b>	<p>Defines the form type of the printer. PowerTerm LTC provides the following three types: AUTOCUT, single-cut sheets are automatically fed into the printer. Most printers require a sheet feed attachment. CONT, continuous sheets are used by printers that have a tractor feed attachment on the device. CUT, single-cut sheets are manually fed into the printer.</p>
<b>Orientation</b>	Specifies the orientation of the printed output. The default depends on your printer' settings. Options are: Ignore Portrait Landscape.
<b>Enable AS/400 Host Print Transform</b>	<p>For IBM 5250 printer emulations only.</p> <p>Enabled, pass through (transparent) mode. The host sends (ASCII) command and text directly to the printer. Non-</p>

	<p>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.</p>
<b>Customizing Object</b>	<p>Specifies the object name that you have previously defined on the AS/400. Enabled only for "Other" printer models.</p>
<b>Library</b>	<p>Specifies the customizing object's library on the AS/400. Enabled only for "Other" printer models.</p>
<b>Drawer 1</b>	<p>Specifies the size for the paper in Paper Source 1.</p>
<b>Drawer 2</b>	<p>Specifies the size for the paper in Paper Source 2.</p>
<b>Envelope Hopper</b>	<p>Specifies the size of the envelope.</p>
<b>Supports ASCII Code-Page 899</b>	<p>Specifies whether the printer has Code Page 899 installed.</p>

### 2.6.6 Tabs Property Page

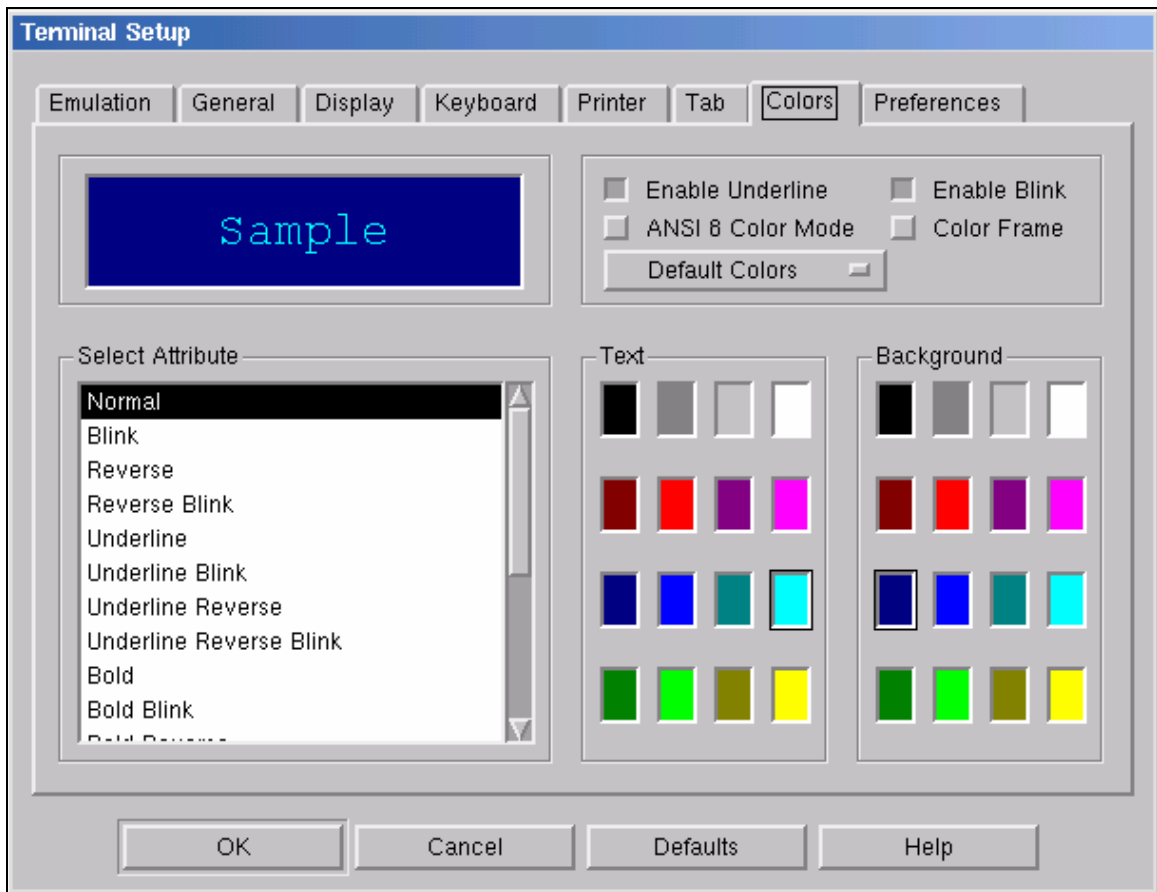
For VT emulations only.



Options	Description
<b>Tabs Stops</b>	Click anywhere within the Tab Stops area to set tab stops manually.
<b>Set Every</b>	Sets a tab stop in increments of a number typed in the adjacent text field.
<b>Clear All</b>	Clears all tab stops.

## 2.6.7 Colors Property Page

### *Non-IBM Emulations*

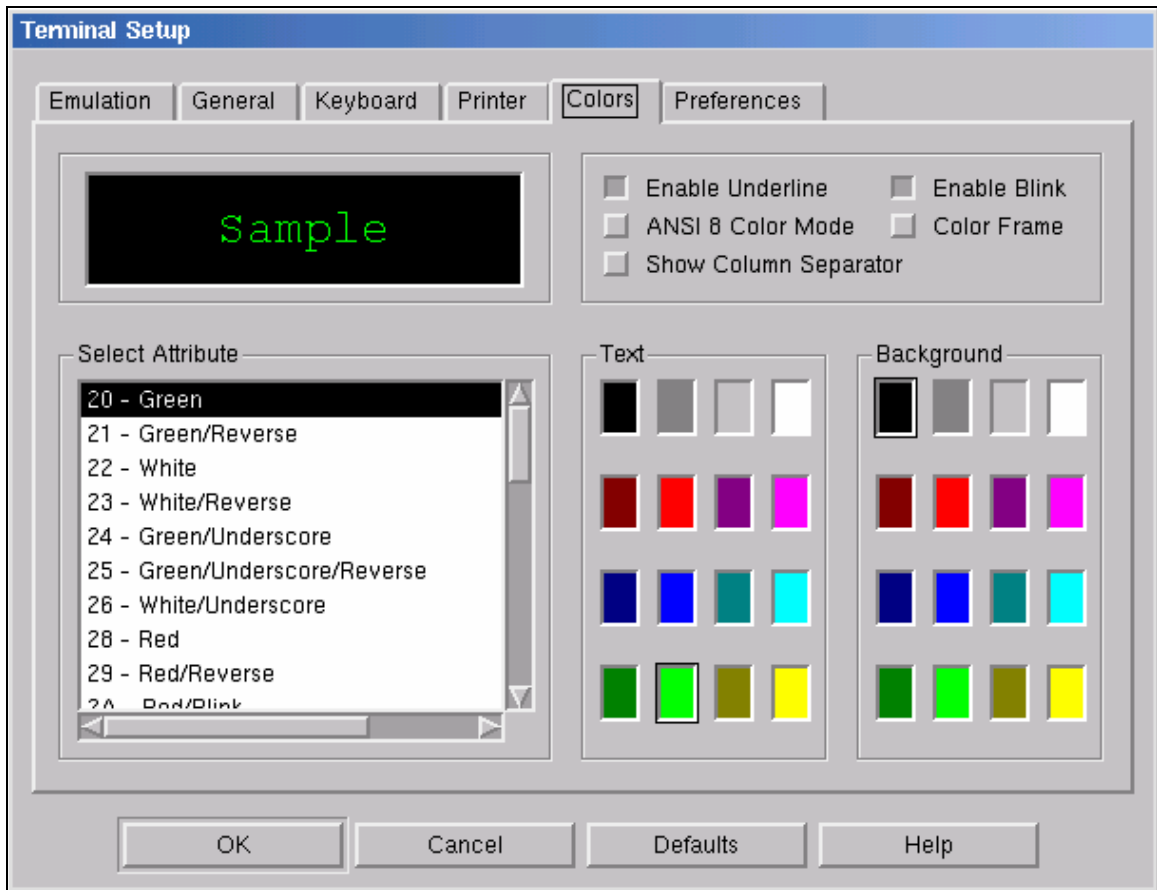


Option	Description
<b>Preview Box</b>	Shows the result of your selections.
<b>Enable Underline</b>	Enables underlined characters.  Clear to disable displaying data with the underline, for data transmitted from the host with the Underline attribute.
<b>Enable Blink</b>	Enables blinking.  Clear to disable blinking data, for data transmitted from the

	<p>host with the blink attribute.</p>
<p><b>Coloring method dropdown list</b></p>	<p><b>Default</b>, uses the default color type for each emulation type:          VT and Siemens – Attribute &amp; ANSI colors          ANSI and HP – ANSI colors          All others – Attribute colors (i.e. not affected by setting to a different value).</p> <p><b>Attribute</b>, colors based on the attributes. For example, you can select different colors for bold, for underline, and for bold/underline.</p> <p><b>ANSI</b>, colors based on host-defined colors. For example, the host sends "red foreground on blue background" however you can select the default ANSI color. Different attributes do not affect colors.</p> <p><b>Attribute &amp; ANSI</b>, uses both Attribute and ANSI colors as explained above.</p>
<p><b>ANSI 8 Color Mode</b></p>	<p>For ANSI emulations only.</p> <p>A regular terminal has 16 colors (8 colors with the Bold attribute applied to them and 8 colors without the Bold attribute applied to them). The Background color never has the bold attribute (therefore it is "dark") while the Text (foreground) is always mapped to the color with the Bold (bright, light) attribute.</p> <p><b>Non-selected</b>, each entity (text, background) can have any of the 16 colors mapped to them.</p> <p><b>Selected</b>, each entity (text, background) can have any of</p>

	the 8 colors mapped to them.
<b>Color Frame</b>	Select to draw a color frame on the screen.
<b>Select Attribute</b>	Select the attribute for which you want to define foreground and background colors. Attributes change according to the emulation type you selected in the Connection properties dialog. Generally, the attribute of the entire screen is Normal. The color for the Normal attribute determines the color of the entire work area.
<b>Text</b>	Select the color that will apply to the text (foreground) of the display.
<b>Background</b>	Select the color that will apply to the background of the text.

### IBM Emulations

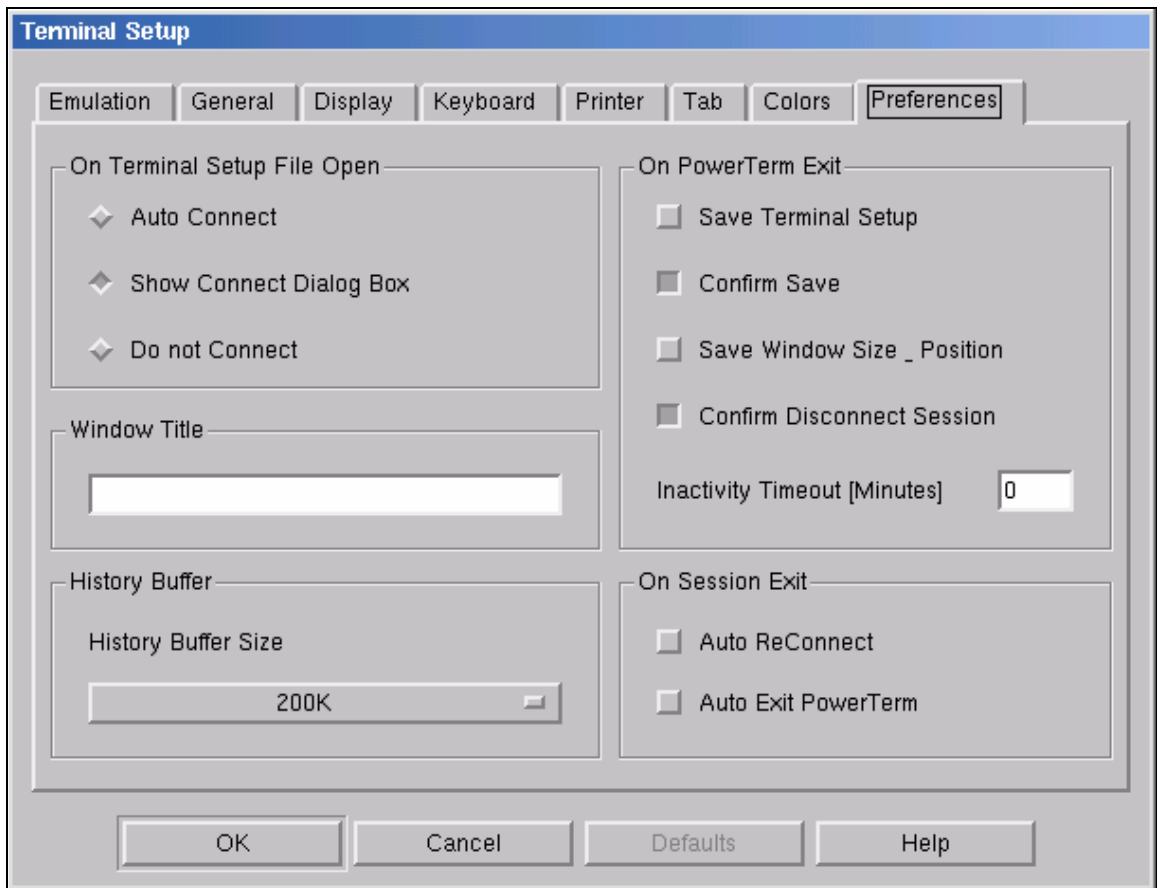


Option	Description
<p><b>Preview Box</b></p>	<p>Shows the result of your selections.</p>
<p><b>Enable Underline</b></p>	<p>Enables underlined characters.</p> <p>Clear to disable displaying data with the underline, for data transmitted from the host with the Underline attribute.</p>
<p><b>Enable Blink</b></p>	<p>Enables blinking.</p> <p>Clear to disable blinking data, for data transmitted from the host with the blink attribute.</p>

<b>Show Column Separator</b>	<p>For IBM 5250 emulations only.</p> <p>Displays a period as a column separator in fields with the column separator attribute.</p>
<b>Color Frame</b>	<p>Select to draw a color frame on the screen.</p>
<b>Select Attribute</b>	<p>Select the attribute for which you want to define foreground and background colors.</p> <p>Attributes change according to the emulation type you selected in the Connection properties dialog. Generally, the attribute of the entire screen is Normal. The color for the Normal attribute determines the color of the entire work area.</p>
<b>Text</b>	<p>Select the color that will apply to the text (foreground) of the display.</p>
<b>Background</b>	<p>Select the color that will apply to the background of the text.</p>



## 2.6.8 Preferences Property Page



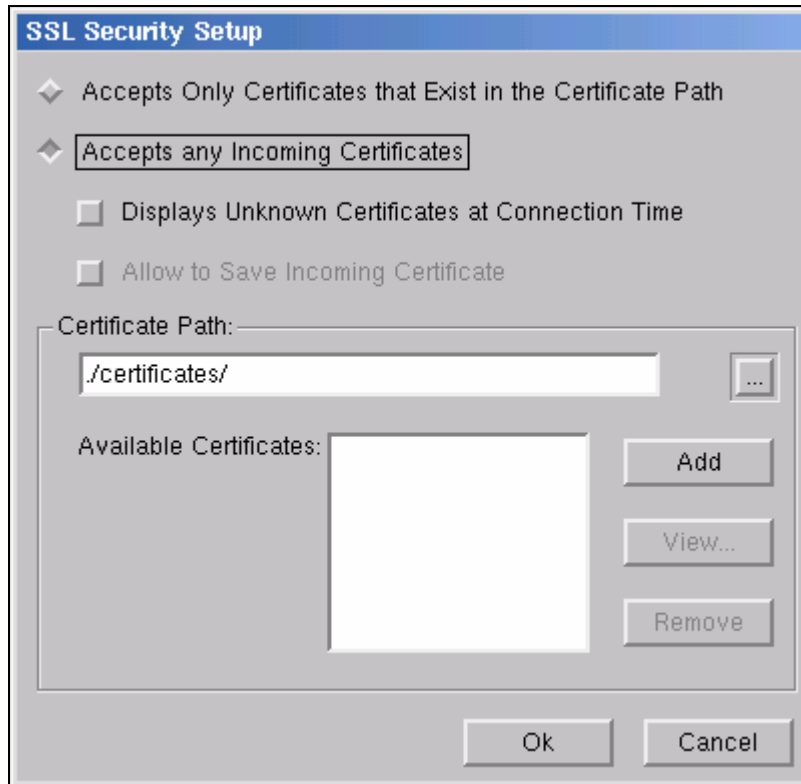
Option	Description
<p><b>On Terminal Setup File Open</b></p>	<p><b>Auto Connect</b>, establishes a connection immediately with the parameters saved in the terminal parameters file.</p> <p><b>Show Connect Dialog Box</b>, does not establish a connection immediately, rather the Connect dialog opens and enables you to select required connection.</p> <p><b>Do not Connect</b>, opens only the PowerTerm window.</p>
<p><b>Window Title</b></p>	<p>Specifies a customized name that appears on the title bar.</p>

<b>History Buffer</b>	Specifies the size of the buffer in which data is stored, by selecting an option from the dropdown list.
<b>On PowerTerm Exit</b>	<p><b>Save Terminal Setup</b>, the new terminal parameters (if you changed them during the session) are saved to the current terminal setup file.</p> <p><b>Confirm Save</b>, terminal parameters are not saved automatically. PowerTerm LTC displays a dialog where you can decide whether or not to save any changes you did to the settings during the session.</p> <p><b>Save Window Size &amp; Position</b>, saves the size and position of the emulation window. The next time you open PowerTerm, the window appears with the desired size at the set position.</p> <p><b>Confirm Disconnect Session</b>, if you close PowerTerm LTC during a session, you will be required to confirm disconnect.</p> <p><b>Inactivity Timeout</b>, specifies the time limit for keyboard inactivity, after which PowerTerm LTC shuts down.</p>
<b>On Session Exit</b>	<p><b>Auto Reconnect</b>, re-establishes communication if the line was disconnected.</p> <p><b>Auto Exit PowerTerm LTC</b>, closes PowerTerm LTC altogether on disconnect.</p>

## 2.7 Security Settings Dialogs

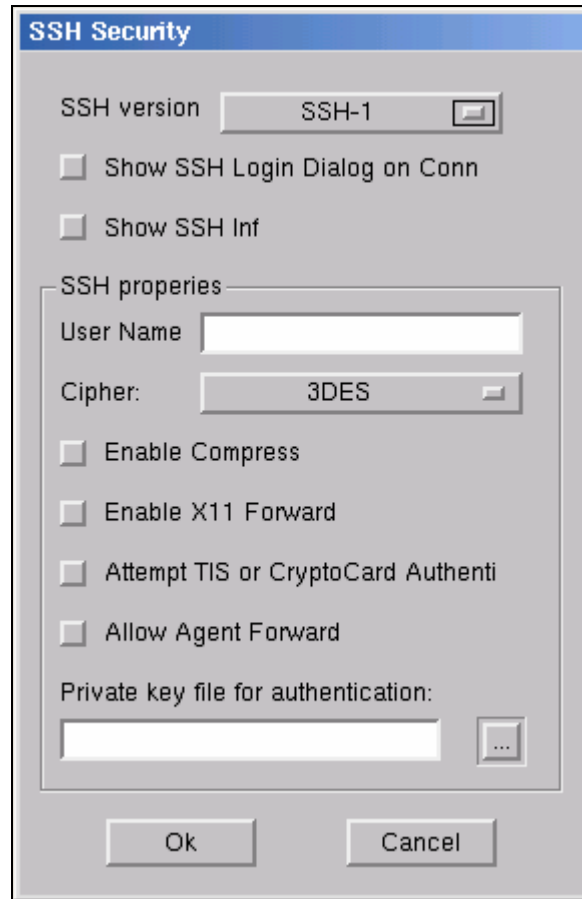
### 2.7.1 SSL Security

In the SSL Security Setup dialog you can specify what Certificates you accept and their path.



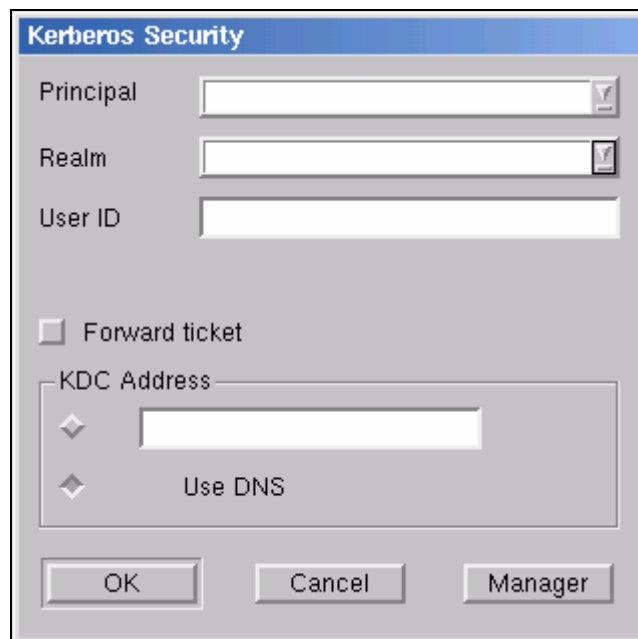
### 2.7.2 SSH Security

In the SSH Security dialog you can specify what type of SSH properties you require.

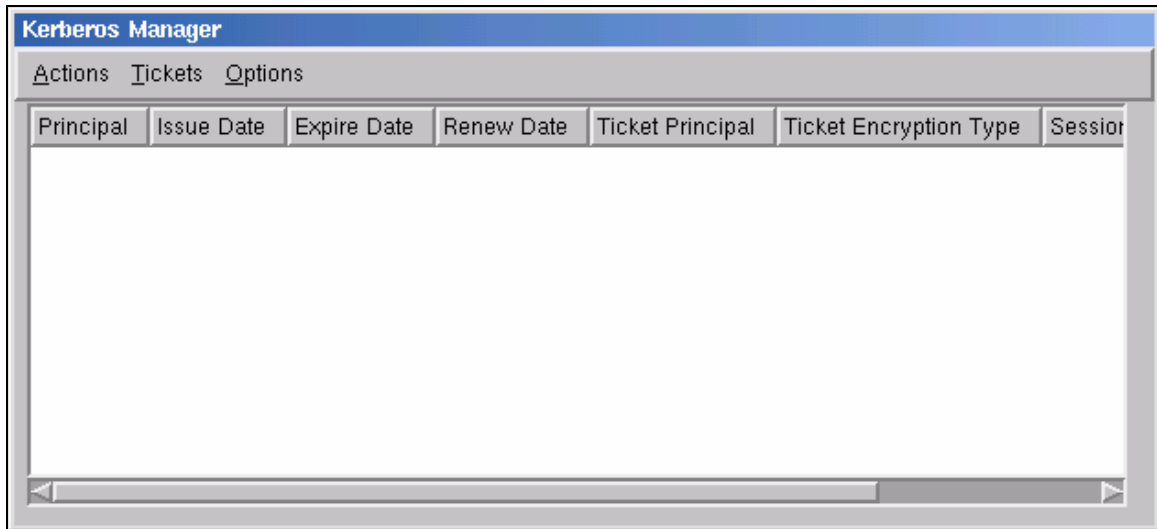


### 2.7.3 Kerberos Security

In the Kerberos Security dialog you can configure Kerberos parameters.



You can also perform more advanced Kerberos actions in the Kerberos Manager dialog.



Menu	Description
<p><b>Actions</b></p>	<p><b>Change Password</b></p> <p><b>Refresh</b></p>
<p><b>Tickets</b></p>	<p><b>Get</b>, opens the Kerberos Login dialog where you can request to get tickets.</p> <p><b>Delete</b>, removes all the Kerberos Tickets.</p> <p><b>Renew</b>, enables you to prolong time limited tickets.</p>
<p><b>Options</b></p>	<p><b>Realm Configuration</b>, opens the Realm configuration dialog where you can specify with which domain your computer is associated.</p>

## 3 Starting and Stopping Sessions

When PowerTerm LTC is used for the first time, the PowerTerm LTC window is automatically displayed together with the **Connect** dialog. After the connection parameters have been defined, the Connect dialog will be displayed according to your selected options.

You can determine PowerTerm LTC behavior and automate processes in the **Preferences property pages**. These remain active until you change them. For example, if you select to connect automatically at PowerTerm LTC startup, you will always be connected when you open PowerTerm LTC. Other behaviors you can customize are for example auto-reconnect and keyboard inactivity time limit.

PowerTerm LTC opens with the default terminal setup file. You can also open PowerTerm LTC using a customized setup file, or a script file.

Once you have defined terminal and communication parameters, you can then connect to a host. For more information on connections, see chapter *Defining Connections*.

The communication mode appears beside the application name on the PowerTerm LTC window title bar. When communication ends, the mode name disappears from view.

When working with more than one host, PowerTerm LTC enables you to connect to a host using customized PSL scripts. You need to define a different script with the name of each host. For more information about scripts, see chapter *Scripts*.

PowerTerm LTC also provides the option to modify connection parameters for COM type communications. This option is only available once you are connected to a host.

➔ **To define preferences:**

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

### 3.1 Starting PowerTerm LTC Using a Setup File

PowerTerm LTC can be started using a default or customized setup file. A setup file contains both communication session parameters and terminal setup parameters. It is in text format and can be edited using a text editor.

The Default Setup file, called **ptdef.pts**, is used with single host connections. When you open PowerTerm LTC, it automatically uses this file to initiate terminal setup and connection parameters.

A customized setup file is used with multiple host connections and when you want to start PowerTerm LTC with predefined communication and terminal setup parameters for a specific connection.

➔ **To use a setup file during PowerTerm LTC session:**

A terminal setup file can also be opened during a PowerTerm LTC session to run a session using predefined terminal setup and communication parameters. There are two options to use a setup file:

- Select **File | Open Terminal Setup**. The **Open File** dialog appears in which you can select a setup file.
- Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears in which you can specify the name of the setup file to be run before communication is established.

## 3.2 Starting PowerTerm LTC Using a Script

You can also launch PowerTerm LTC and run a script immediately upon launching. Scripts are created with PowerTerm LTC Script Language (PSL) and enable you to automate tasks. For example you can use a script to automatically connect to a specific host.

## 3.3 Starting PowerTerm LTC with Auto Connect

The Auto Connect option enables you to automatically connect to a specific terminal using the parameters in the default setup file.

➔ **To access the Auto Connect option:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Preferences** tab. The **Preferences Property** page is displayed.
3. Select **Auto Connect**.
4. Click **OK**.

## 3.4 Starting a New PowerTerm LTC Session

PowerTerm LTC enables you to run two or more sessions concurrently by opening a new instance of the PowerTerm LTC window. Each session is identified by a letter (starting with A), which appears in the session window title bar. A session is assigned the first available letter. For example, if A, B and D are opened the next session opened is assigned C.

➔ **To open a new instance of the PowerTerm LTC window:**

Select **File | New Terminal Window**. A new instance of the PowerTerm LTC window opens.

➔ **To toggle between open sessions:**

Press **<Ctrl>+<Spacebar>**.

➔ **To switch to a specific session:**

You can either:

- Press **<Shift>+<Ctrl>+<X>**, where X is the session letter. For example, if you want to work in session C, you would press **<Shift>+<Ctrl>+<C>**.

### 3.5 Ending a PowerTerm LTC Session

You need to end the session(s) before exiting the PowerTerm LTC application. There are a few options to end a session:

- **Automatic closing** - PowerTerm LTC enables you to close PowerTerm LTC automatically when you close a session. If you have modified terminal parameters during a session, a message displays asking if you want to save the setup file before closing.
- **User-initiated closing** – Manually closing a session at any time.
- **User-initiated fast exit** – Sometimes you require a fast exit while communication is in progress. PowerTerm LTC then reacts according to the parameters selected in the Preferences property page in the Terminal Setup dialog.

You also have the options such as to require a confirmation when closing PowerTerm LTC during a session and to immediately re-connect again, automatically or manually (for non-IBM emulations only).

➔ **To manually close a session:**

Select **Communication | Disconnect**.

➔ **To exit PowerTerm LTC:**

1. Select **File | Exit**. If you have changed the terminal settings, PowerTerm LTC displays a warning message asking if you want to update the terminal settings file. The message will point to the name of the setup file currently loaded.
2. Click **OK** to update the file, or **NO** to cancel the latest changes and restore the original settings of the current setup file.

➔ **To fast exit the current session:**

Press **<Alt>+<F4>** on the keyboard.

➔ **To confirm disconnect:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Preferences** tab.
3. Select **Confirm Disconnect Session**.
4. Click **OK**.

➔ **To define parameters for automatic closing PowerTerm LTC when disconnecting a session:**

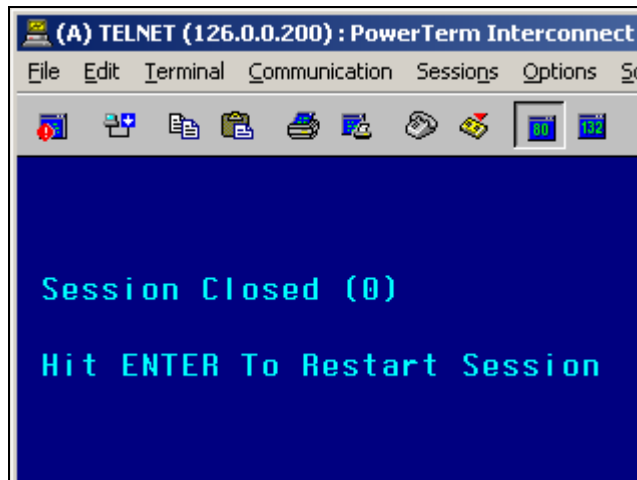
Close PowerTerm LTC altogether on disconnect.



1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Preferences** tab.
3. Select **Auto Exit PowerTerm LTC** in the **On session exit** section.
4. Click **OK**.

➔ **To manually reconnect to a PowerTerm LTC session after exiting the current session:**

PowerTerm LTC displays the following message at session termination when **Auto Exit PowerTerm LTC** in the **Preferences** tab is **cleared**:



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

Zero (0)	Communication ended successfully.
Any number (other than 0)	Communication aborted. The <b>exit code</b> points to the error that caused the problem.

Press **Enter** on the keyboard.

➔ **To automatically reconnect a PowerTerm LTC session after exiting the current session:**

Re-establish communication if the line was disconnected.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Preferences** tab.
3. Select **Auto Reconnect** in the **On Session Exit** section.
4. Click **OK**.

➔ **To specify keyboard inactivity timeout:**

Specify the time limit for keyboard inactivity, after which PowerTerm LTC shuts down.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Preferences** tab.
3. Enter the amount of minutes for **Inactivity Timeout**.
4. Click **OK**.

## 4 Defining Emulations

PowerTerm LTC 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 file. This file can be activated at startup or opened manually during a PowerTerm LTC session. You first have to select an emulation type and then define the other settings.

The **Emulation property page** displays the emulation terminal types available with your version of PowerTerm LTC. The emulation type that you select changes the tabs (property pages) displayed in the Terminal Setup dialog. Some emulation types also change the look of the PowerTerm LTC desktop. For example, for IBM 3270 and 5250 terminal types the work area is black and the toolbar contains fewer icons.

The **General property page** enables you to define parameters for the selected emulation type, such as:

- The ID returned by the emulation program to the host.
- Communication and keyboard character sets for both 7-bit and 8-bit data.
- The behavior of the <Enter> key.
- Whether applications on the host system can override your user-defined keys (UDKs).
- Determines the effects of the numeric keypad on your keyboard. (VT emulations only.)



The selected host application will usually determine the default option.

➔ **To define emulation parameters:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Emulation** tab. The **Emulation property** page is displayed.
3. Select the terminal type that you require from the list of supported emulations.
4. Select the **General** tab. The **General property** page is displayed.
5. Select the emulation parameters you require.
6. Click **OK**.

### **General parameters**

➔ **To define host's ID response:**

In the **General** tab, select **Terminal ID** from the dropdown list.

➔ **To specify type of Cursor coupling:**

In the **General** tab, select **Vertical** to move the cursor past the top or bottom border of the user window, or **Page** to move the cursor to a new page.

### ***Non-IBM specific parameters***

➔ **To define communication and keyboard character set:**

The available character sets change according to emulation type selected.

In the **General** tab, select the **NRC/UPS** set required from the dropdown list.

➔ **To prevent the host to override your function keys:**

In the **General** tab, select **User Defined Keys Locked**.

➔ **To set the terminal to be online/offline:**

In the **General** tab, select or clear **Online**.

➔ **To define the Enter key behavior:**

In the **General** tab, select **New Line**.

### ***IBM specific parameters***

➔ **To define scaled/unscaled screen:**

In the **General** tab, select or clear **Unscaled Screen**.

➔ **To display host response time:**

In the **General** tab, select **Show Response Time**.

➔ **To define cursor appearance:**

In the **General** tab, select if you want a **Block** or **Underline** display.

➔ **To define GUI appearance:**

In the **General** tab, select **Power GUI** or **Show Frame** to display a "different" look of the work area.

➔ **To define the code page:**

In the **General** tab, select **Host** and **PC Code Pages** in the dropdown lists.

➔ **To specify the alternate size:**

In the **General** tab, select **Enable** and enter the **Rows** and **Cols** (columns) sizes.

### ***VT specific parameters***

➔ **To define the numeric keypad mode:**

The Num Lock key toggles between numeric keys or arrow keys.

In the **General** tab, select **Numeric** and **Numlock**.

➔ **To define the application keypad mode:**

The Num Lock key toggles between numeric keys or application keys.

In the **General** tab, select **Application** and **Numlock**.

***WYSE specific parameters*****➔ To show a status line:**

Specify if you want your session's or the host's status line.

In the **General** tab, select **Indicator** or **Host Writable**.

**➔ To show the label line:**

Display a status line at the top and the bottom of the emulation screen.

In the **General** tab, select **Label Line**.

## 5 Defining Connections

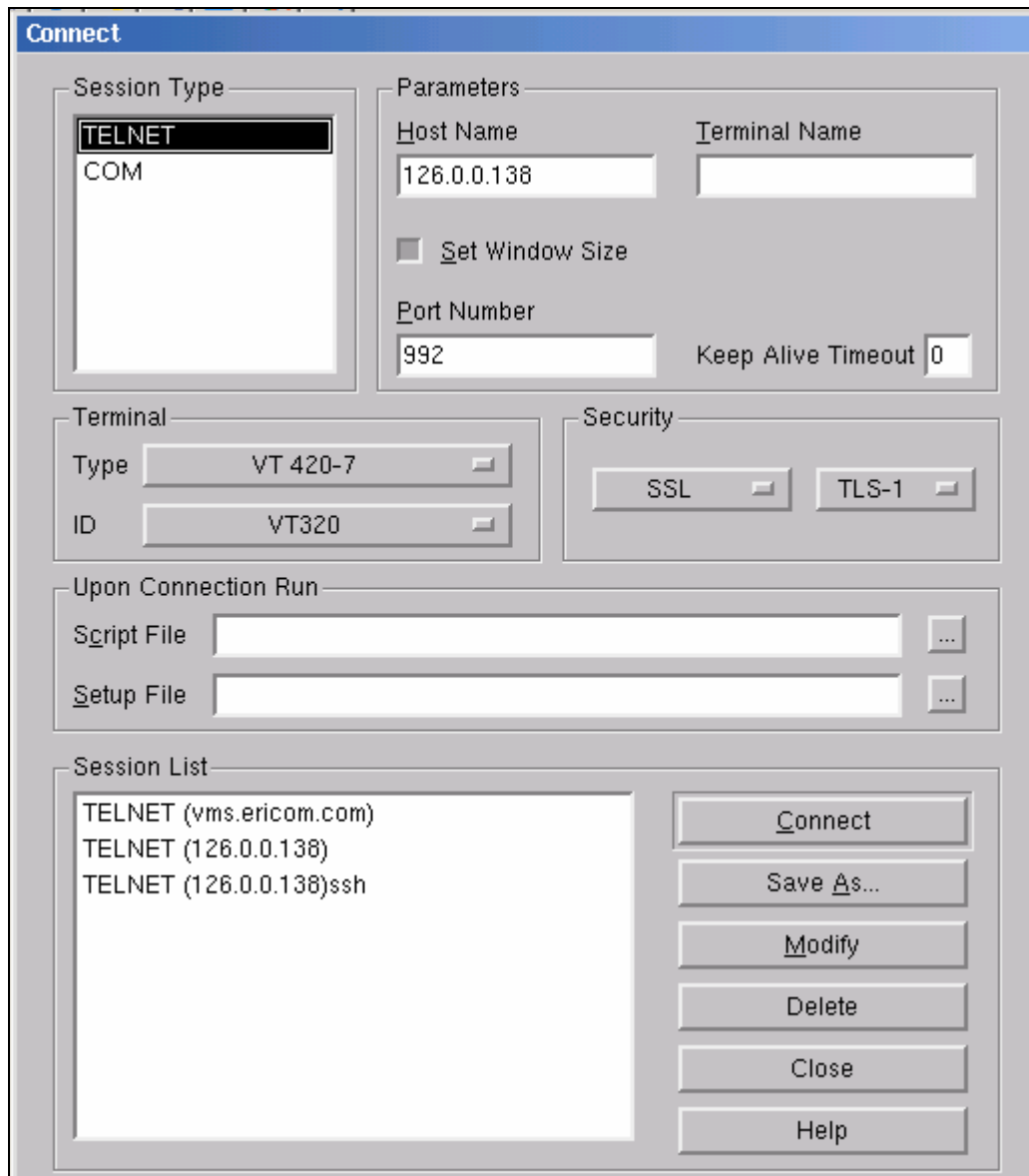
You can create different connections according to your needs. The connection parameters that you define will remain active only for the current session, unless you save them.

After you saved your connection, you can modify its parameters.

The default setup name is the name of the connection.

You can also delete connections that are no longer in use.

➔ **To define a connection:**



**Connect**

**Session Type**

- TELNET
- COM

**Parameters**

Host Name: 126.0.0.138

Terminal Name:

Set Window Size

Port Number: 992

Keep Alive Timeout: 0

**Terminal**

Type: VT 420-7

ID: VT320

**Security**

SSL  TLS-1

**Upon Connection Run**

Script File:

Setup File:

**Session List**

- TELNET (vms.ericom.com)
- TELNET (126.0.0.138)
- TELNET (126.0.0.138)ssh

Buttons: Connect, Save As..., Modify, Delete, Close, Help

1. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.

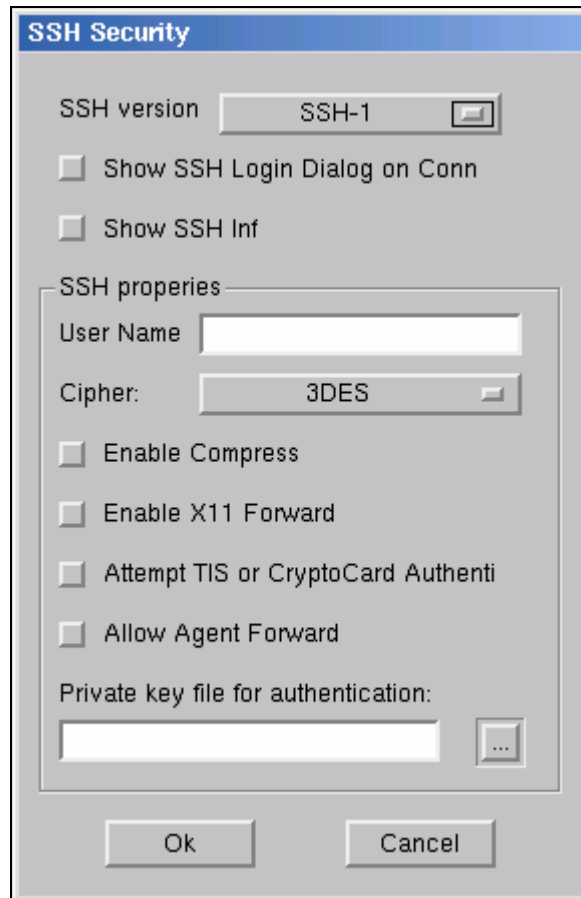
2. Select **Session Type** and enter required parameters.
3. Select the **Terminal Type** and **ID**.
4. Select the desired **Security** to be employed in the connection.
5. Specify, if necessary, the **Script** and/or **Setup** files to be run upon connection.
6. Click **Connect**.

➔ **To specify SSL Security parameters:**

Select **SSL** in the **Security Type** dropdown list and select required SSL version.

➔ **To specify SSH Security parameters:**

1. Select **SSH** in the **Security Type** dropdown list and click **Details**. The **SSH Security** dialog is displayed:



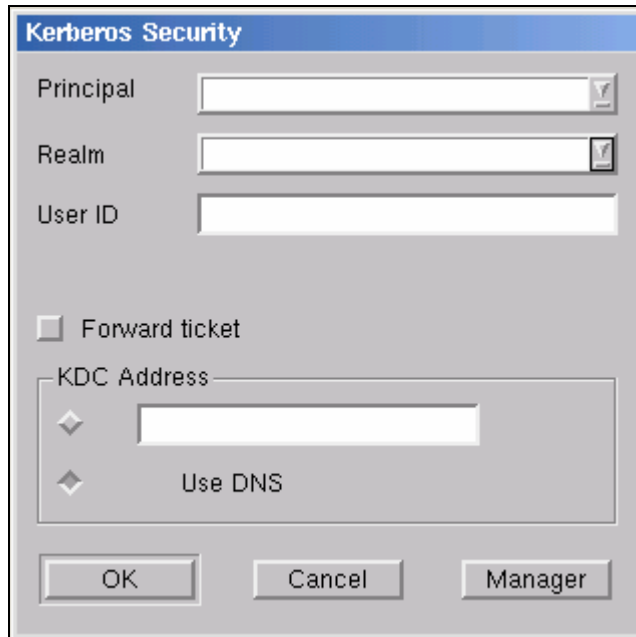
The image shows a dialog box titled "SSH Security". It contains the following elements:

- SSH version:** A dropdown menu currently set to "SSH-1".
- Show SSH Login Dialog on Conn
- Show SSH Inf
- SSH properties:** A sub-dialog box containing:
  - User Name:** A text input field.
  - Cipher:** A dropdown menu currently set to "3DES".
  - Enable Compress
  - Enable X11 Forward
  - Attempt TIS or CryptoCard Authenti
  - Allow Agent Forward
  - Private key file for authentication:** A text input field with a browse button (three dots) to its right.
- Buttons:** "Ok" and "Cancel" buttons at the bottom.

2. Select the desired **SSH Version**.
3. Specify the **SSH properties**.
4. Click **OK**.

➔ **To specify Kerberos Security parameters:**

1. Select **Kerberos** in the **Security Type** dropdown list and click **Details**. The **Kerberos Security** dialog is displayed:



2. Specify **User ID** and select the desired options.
3. Click **OK**.

➔ **To save a connection:**

1. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.
2. Select **Session Type** and enter required parameters.
3. Select the **Terminal Type** and **ID**.
4. Select the desired **Security** to be employed in the connection.
5. Specify, if necessary, the **Script** and/or **Setup** files to be run upon connection.
6. Click **Save As**. The **Save Session** dialog appears.
7. Enter a **Session Name** and click **OK**. The connection is displayed in the **Sessions List**.

➔ **To use an existing configuration:**

1. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.
2. Select the desired session from the **Sessions List**.
3. Click **Connect**.

➔ **To modify connection parameters:**

1. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.
2. Select the desired session from the **Sessions List**.



3. Make desired changes in the parameters.
4. Click **Modify**.
  - ➔ **To rename a session:**
    1. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.
    2. Select the desired session from the **Sessions List**.
    3. Click **Rename**. The Rename Session dialog appears.
    4. Enter a new **Session Name** and click **OK**.
  - ➔ **To delete a connection:**
    1. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.
    2. Select the desired session from the **Sessions List**.
    3. Click **Delete**. A confirmation notification is displayed.
    4. Click **OK**. The connection is deleted.

## 6 Manipulating the Desktop and Selecting Text

PowerTerm LTC enables you to customize the PowerTerm LTC 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.

This chapter also presents specific text selection techniques that you may find useful in different emulations.

### 6.1 Manipulating Desktop Components

Most components are displayed or hidden according to your selection in the Options menu.

➔ **To show/hide the Menu bar:**

- Select **Options | Hide Menu**. This conceals the **Menu** bar.
- Map a Soft button with the following PSL command:

```
menu restore
```

to use for restoring the Menu bar.

➔ **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 History Scroll bar:**

For non-IBM emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab. The **Display property page** is displayed.
3. Select or clear **History Scroll Bar** in the **General** section.
4. Click **OK**.

### 6.2 Manipulating Desktop Display

You can customize your desktop display in numerous ways, for example change colors of background and/or text, change the cursor display, change the work area dimensions, as well as select fonts and GUI language.

➔ **To change the GUI language:**

- In the **Terminal** menu, select the desired language.

### 6.2.1 Setting Fonts

PowerTerm LTC enables you to use standard system fonts or select special PowerTerm LTC fonts to be displayed in the PowerTerm LTC window.

- **System fonts** are standard general-purpose fonts, which different attributes can be set.
- **PowerTerm LTC fonts** are scaleable fonts, automatically calculated according to the screen size of the host application.

➔ **To work with PowerTerm LTC fonts:**

Select **Terminal | PowerTerm LTC Fonts**. The PowerTerm LTC window will now display PowerTerm LTC fonts.

➔ **To work with system fonts:**

1. Select **Terminal | System Fonts**. The **Font** dialog appears.
2. Select the font, style, and size as you desire.
3. Click **OK**. The PowerTerm LTC window will now display the selected system font.

➔ **To work with VT soft fonts:**

For VT emulations only.

The fonts will be loaded from the host application.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab. The **Display property page** is displayed.
3. Select **Enable soft fonts**.

➔ **To lock font size:**

Characters appearing in the work area are scaled and their size will change proportionally when changing the desktop size.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab for non-IBM emulations and the **General** tab for IBM emulations.
3. Select **Unscaled Screen** to lock the font size

➔ **To wrap words at the end of a line:**

For non-IBM emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab. The **Display property page** is displayed.
3. Select **Autowrap Characters**.

## 6.2.2 Setting Color

### ➔ To change the display color of the PowerTerm LTC 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 is displayed.
2. Click the **Colors** tab. The **Color property page** is displayed.
3. Select 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, select the color that you want to apply to the text (foreground) of the display.
5. In the **Background** area, select the color that you want to apply to the background of the text. The preview box above the Select Attribute parameter shows the result of your selections.
6. Click **OK**.

### ➔ To reverse display colors:

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab. The **Display property page** is displayed.
3. Select **Reverse Display Colors**.

### ➔ To specify ANSI/Attribute colors:

For non-IBM emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Colors** tab. The **Colors property page** is displayed.
3. Select your preference in the **Default Colors** drop down list.

## 6.2.3 Setting work area

### ➔ To specify dimensions of screen:

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab. The **Display property page** is displayed.
3. Select if you want **80** or **132 Columns** or enter your own number of columns in **Other**.
4. Select how many **Lines per screen** you want, from the dropdown list.
5. You can also specify if you want to **Limit the font size** so only optimal font size will be used. (Relevant when working with PowerTerm fonts only.)

➔ **To change the appearance of the PowerTerm LTC window:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab for non-IBM emulations and the **General** tab for IBM emulations.
3. Select **Power GUI** or **Show Frame** as desired.

➔ **To specify pace at which data is displayed:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab. The **Display property page** is displayed.
3. Select if you want **Smooth** or **Jump** scrolling.
4. Select **Jump Scroll Speed** from the dropdown list.

➔ **To set tabs in the work area:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Tabs** tab. The **Tabs property page** is displayed.
3. Click in the ruler where you want to set a tab. A 'T' will appear.
4. Click the 'T' to clear it.
5. You can also specify a certain interval between the tabs by entering a number and then click **Set Every**.

➔ **To set cursor coupling:**

For non-IBM emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **General** tab. The **General property page** is displayed.
3. Select **Vertical** and/or **Page** for when the cursor moves past the top or bottom border of the user window or to a new page respectively.

➔ **To display a cursor ruler:**

4. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
5. Click the **Display** tab for non-IBM emulations and the **General** tab for IBM emulations.
6. Select **Visible** to display the cursor ruler.
7. Select **Crosshair/Horizontal/Vertical** appearance of the cursor ruler.

➔ **To change cursor appearance:**

For IBM emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Display** tab for non-IBM emulations and the **General** tab for IBM emulations.
3. Select in **Cursor** the desired appearance.

4. Select **Ins Change** to enable toggling the cursor between underline and block appearance.

➔ **To display the status line in the emulation window:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **General** tab. The **General property page** is displayed.
3. Select desired option in the **Status Line** dropdown list.

➔ **To display the Labels line in the emulation window:**

For WYSE emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **General** tab. The **General property page** is displayed.
3. Select **Labels Line**.

➔ **To show host response time:**

For IBM emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **General** tab. The **General property page** is displayed.
3. Select **Show Response Time**.

➔ **To disable/enable underlined data:**

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 appears.
2. Click the **Colors** tab. The **Colors property page** is displayed.
3. Select/Clear **Enable Underline** as desired.

➔ **To disable/enable blinking data:**

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

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

➔ **To set column separator:**

For IBM 5250 emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Colors** tab. The **Colors property page** is displayed.
3. Select **Column Separator**.

## 6.3 Selecting Text

### *General selection techniques*

➔ **To select a word:**

In the work area, just click a word to select it.



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

➔ **To select full lines:**

Point to a line, hold down the **<Shift>** key on the keyboard 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**.

### *VT emulations' specific techniques*

➔ **To select a block:**

A block is any rectangular section of the work area.

Point to one corner of the block, hold down the **<Ctrl>** key on the keyboard and drag the mouse to the opposite corner of the block you want to include in the selection.

➔ **To select a menu entry:**

Double-clicking on a word sends that word to the host once you have pressed **<Enter>** on the keyboard. 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.

### *IBM emulations' specific techniques*

➔ **To select a block:**

A block is any rectangular section of the work area.

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 activate light pen support:**

For IBM 3270 emulations.

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

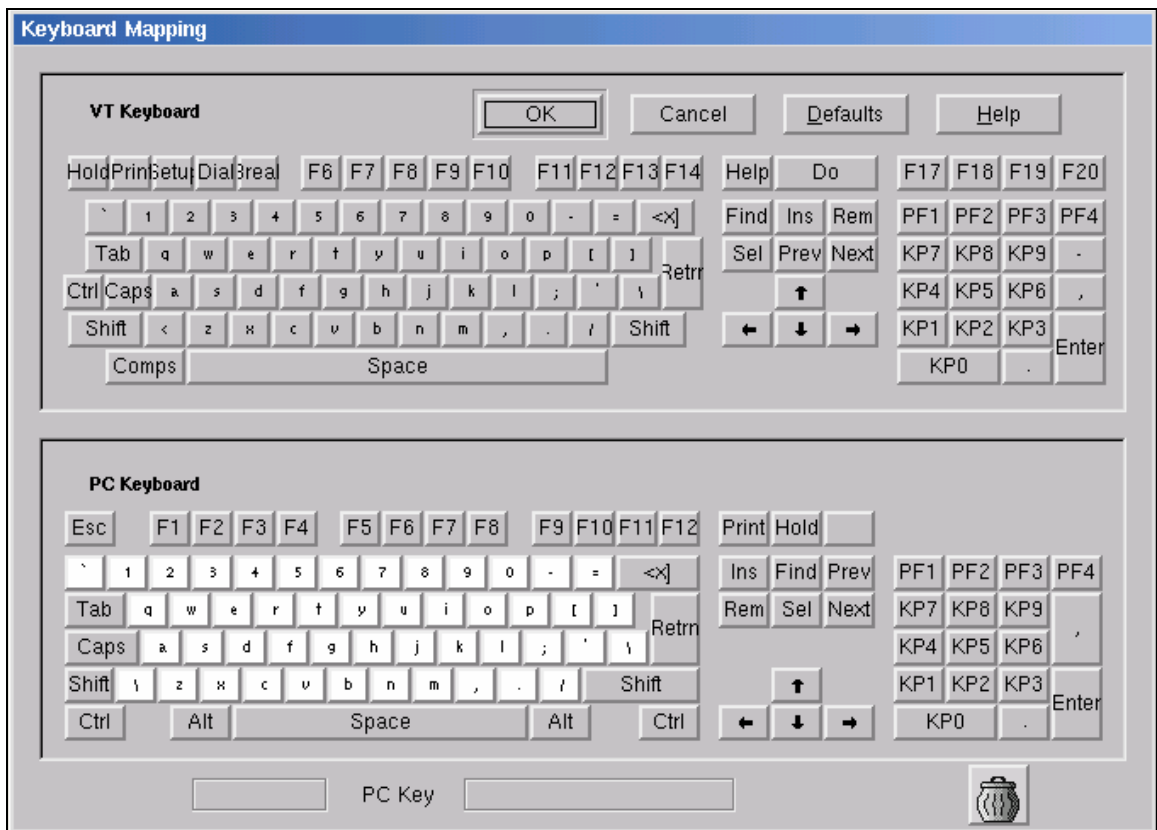


## 7 Keyboard Settings

PowerTerm LTC enables you to map LTC keys to host keys in order to emulate the host terminal keyboard. The keyboard mapping definitions are stored in a file with the same name as the current terminal setup file, with the extension .ptk. For example, the default keyboard mapping definitions are stored in a file called ptkdef.ptk.

You can also modify your keyboard to behave in certain ways such as having the Backspace key send either backspace or delete, or letting the Numpad send a comma.

### 7.1 Mapping Keys



➔ To view the keyboard mapping:

1. Select **Options | Keyboard Map**. The **Keyboard Mapping** dialog appears.
2. Slide the mouse pointer over the different keys. The bottom line of the dialog shows you the corresponding LTC and terminal keys. For example, if you point to the "t" key of the VT keyboard, you see that the corresponding LTC key is "T".

➔ **To map a LTC key:**

- Drag a key from the upper terminal keyboard to a LTC key on the lower keyboard.
- Click the **<Shift>** or **<Ctrl>** 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 LTC keyboard keys.


➔ **To assign a script command to a LTC key:**

1. Right-click a key on the LTC keyboard that you want to assign a command and select **Enter Script Commands**. The **PC Button** dialog appears.
2. Enter the desired script command and click **OK**. The LTC 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 of them) on your LTC keyboard. Then map keys by following the procedure described previously.
- Click the required **<Alt>**, **<Ctrl>** or **<Shift>** key (or any combination of them) to view the mapped keys.

➔ **To cancel a key definition:**

Drag the LTC key definition that you want to cancel to . This restores the default function of the LTC key.

➔ **To replace a LTC key with another LTC key:**

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

- Drag the desired LTC key onto the LTC key that it will replace. The functionality of the LTC key has been replaced.
- Drag the original key back to its initial position to restore the values.

➔ **To copy a LTC key to another LTC key:**

PowerTerm LTC enables you to copy the functionality of one LTC key to another LTC key.

1. Select the LTC key whose function you want to copy to the required LTC key and right-click **Copy**.
2. Select the LTC 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 **Defaults** in the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog.

## 7.2 Saving and Opening Keyboard Mapping Settings

PowerTerm LTC enables you to save keyboard-mapping settings separately and open them at a later date.

### ➔ To save keyboard mapping settings:

1. Select **File | Save Keyboard File**. The **Save Keyboard File** dialog is displayed.
2. Enter a **File Name**.
3. Click **Save**.

### ➔ To open a predefined keyboard mapping settings:

1. Select **File | Open Keyboard File**. The **Open Keyboard File** dialog is displayed.
2. Select the required keyboard settings from the list.
3. Click **Open**. Parameters defined in the selected keyboard settings are now applied to the current session.

## 7.3 Keyboard Behavior

You can customize your keyboard.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Keyboard** tab. The **Keyboard property page** is displayed.
3. Select the behaviors you desire and click **OK**.

### ➔ To enable alphabet keys lock in uppercase:

4. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
5. Click the **Keyboard** tab. The **Keyboard property page** is displayed.
6. Select **Caps (Unix)**.

### ➔ To lock alphabet and numerick keys in shift setting:

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Keyboard** tab. The **Keyboard property page** is displayed.
3. Select **Shift**.

### ➔ To reverse the Caps Lock:

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Keyboard** tab. The **Keyboard property page** is displayed.
3. Select **Reverse (Win)**. Pressing Shift on your keyboard reverses the caps operation.

### ➔ To set the Backspace key:

The Backspace key can either send **Delete** or an actual **Backspace**.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.

2. Select or clear **Backspace Key Sends Delete** as you desire and click **OK**.

➔ **To automatically repeat a character:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Auto Repeat** and click **OK**. The character will display repeatedly when you continuously press its key on the keyboard.

➔ **To set sounds:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Key Click** to issue a click sound when you press a key on the keyboard.
3. Select **Warning Bell** to issue the terminal's "bell" character (Ascii 7).
4. Select **Margin Bell** to issue a bell tone when the cursor reaches the right margin.
5. Click **OK**.

➔ **To set the effects of the numeric keypad:**

For VT emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **General** tab.
2. Select **Numeric** if you want the keypad to insert numbers.
3. Select **Application** if you want to generate control sequences.
4. Select or clear **Numlock** to set the NumLock key behavior:  
**Cleared**, the NumLock behaves as a regular emulation key. It will not change the NumLock keyboard status.  
**Selected**, the NumLock will toggle between function states, enabling either numeric keys or arrow keys.
5. Click **OK**.

➔ **To set the numpad decimal:**

The numeric pad's decimal key can send either a decimal or a comma.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select or clear **Numpad Decimal Sends Comma** as you desire and click **OK**.

➔ **To use emulator Alt key:**

Let the <Alt> key perform the terminal operation even if the OS has an operation mapped to the same key.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Use Emulator Alt Keys** and click **OK**.

➔ **To display keyboard input:**

Display the keyboard input even if the host system does not echo your input. The input will not be displayed if this option is cleared unless the host system echoes the characters.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Local Echo** and click **OK**.

➔ **To set an LK450 Digital keyboard:**

For non-IBM emulations only.

Change your keyboard to work in Digital VT keyboard mode.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Use VT Keyboard Mode** and click **OK**.

➔ **To display an answerback message:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Specify your desired **Answerback Message**.
3. **Clear** to delete the message.
4. **Conceal** to hiding the message without erasing it.
5. Select **Auto Answerback** to let the terminal automatically send the message to the host system.
6. Click **OK**.

➔ **To lock numeric fields:**

For IBM 3270 emulations only.

Lock the keyboard to avoid entering non-numeric data.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Lock Numeric Fields** and click **OK**.

➔ **To unlock numeric fields:**

For IBM 3270 emulations only.

You can enter non-numeric data in numeric fields in two ways.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Lock Numeric Fields** twice so it becomes selected but grayed out. Non-numeric data can be typed in the field only if **<Shift>** is pressed at the same time.
3. Clear **Lock Numeric Fields**. All data can be typed in the field.

➔ **To type ahead:**

For IBM emulations only.

Continue to type data before the host responds.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Typeahead** and click **OK**.

➔ **To set automatic reset:**

Generate a reset key sequence prior to advance to the next field.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Automatic Reset Key** and click **OK**.

➔ **To set SNA system wait:**

For IBM 3270 emulations only.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup** and click the **Keyboard** tab.
2. Select **Non SNA System Wait** and click **OK**.

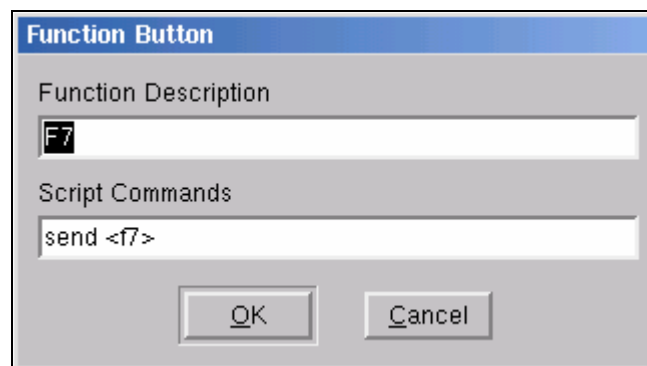
## 8 Soft Buttons

Along the bottom of the PowerTerm LTC window are twelve programmable **Soft buttons**, by default named from F1 to F12. These can be renamed and programmed to execute customized scripts or to send individual commands to the host. For example, clicking the F1 Soft button is equivalent to sending F1 to the host.

Soft buttons settings are saved automatically in the terminal setup file.

➔ **To program Soft buttons:**

1. Right-click the Soft button that you want to program. The **Function Button** dialog is displayed:



2. Enter the **Function Description** (the new name that will appear on the button).
3. Enter a **Script Command**, or script commands separated by semicolons.
4. Click **OK**. The Soft button is now displayed with its new name. Clicking on it will execute the newly defined script command.

## 9 Printing

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

The **Printer property page** and **Advanced Printing setup** dialogs enables you to define printing parameters.

Printing can be done in Text mode or in Graphic mode, as well as in Host and UTF-8 data conversion. For IBM 5250 printing emulations, Host printing is enabled.

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. It is designated in the Printer property page by setting the two data conversion combo boxes (**Print Screen** and **Slave Printer**) to **Graphics**.

➔ **To define a printer and set printer parameters:**

1. Select **File | Print Setup**. The **Print Setup** dialog appears with a set of printing parameters. The displayed parameters change according to the printer you select. For details, consult your printer documentation.
2. Specify desired printer parameters and click **OK**.

➔ **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, and 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 auto print 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 data.

➔ **To manually close the print queue:**

Select **File | Close Print Queue**.

➔ **To print the terminal screen:**

1. Mark desired text or the entire contents of the work area.

2. Select **File | Print Screen** or click .

➔ **To define printing parameters:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab. The **Printer property page** is displayed.



3. Select the parameters that you require.

➔ **To define advanced printer parameters:**

**Ignore**, when selected, applies default values.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab. The **Printer property page** is displayed.
3. Click **Advanced Printing**. The **Advanced Printing Setup** dialog appears.
4. Select the parameters that you require.

➔ **To select a device or network to be the printing output channel:**



When **Graphics** is selected for **Print Screen Data Conversion/Slave Printer Data Conversion**, the **Print Manager** is automatically used as the printing output channel with no regards to which **Print Device** has been selected.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab, and from the **Print Device** dropdown list select **Device, File, or AUX**.
3. Enter your print communication port in the **Device Name** field and click **OK**.

➔ **To add a form feed after each printing job:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab, and select **Use Form Feed**.

➔ **To add a line feed after each carriage return:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab, and select **LF->CRLF**.

➔ **To convert line graphic to text:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab, and select **Print Line Graphics as Text**.

➔ **To specify the job delimiter character:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab, and select **Slave Printer Job Delimiter**.

➔ **To delay print closing:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab, and select **Delay for Print Closing**.

➔ **To set values for IBM 5250 (AS/400) host print transform:**

The host sends (ASCII) command and text directly to the printer.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer property** page.

3. Click **Advance Printing**. The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog appears.
4. Select **Enable AS/400 Host Print Transform** and select the parameters you require.

➔ **To change printing orientation:**

Default orientation depends on your printer's settings. The options are: Ignore, Portrait and Landscape.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer property** page.
3. Click **Advance Printing**. The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog appears.
4. Select desired **Orientation** in the dropdown list.

➔ **To specify printing tray:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer property** page.
3. Click **Advanced Printing**. The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog appears.
4. Select desired **Tray** in the dropdown list.

➔ **To specify printing margins:**

Printout margins are the space between the edge of the printout page and the border of the printing. Margins of the print output can be customized according to your specific needs. Modifying the top and left margins will determine the position at which printing will begin.

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer property** page.
3. Set the **Data Conversion Type** to **Graphics**.
4. Click **Advanced Printing**. The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog appears.
5. In the **Margins** field, type your requirement. For example, to shift the margin 1 cm type in 100.
6. Select **Auto/Auto (Printer Sizes)** for the **CPI** value to enable the right margin field.
7. Select **Auto/Auto (Printer Sizes)** for the **LPI** value to enable the bottom margin field.

➔ **To set an LU/Device name:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. From the **Emulation** tab, select either **IBM 3270** or **5250 Display**, and click **OK**.
3. Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.
4. Select your **Session Type** and enter the **IBM Host Name**.

5. In the **LU/Device Name** field, specify the device name for the emulation session. The maximum length of the assigned LU name is 8 characters, while that of Device name is 10 characters.  
When using multiple sessions, enter a plus sign (+) after the name (e.g. John+) and each session will automatically be assigned a new name (John1, John2, etc.).

## 10 Scripts



PowerTerm LTC enables you to create scripts for automating tasks. For example, you can create a script to login to a PowerTerm LTC session, execute a file, display a message, etc. Scripts can be run upon startup or during a PowerTerm LTC session. They can be written in any standard text editor and are saved with a .psl extension. This chapter describes how to create, edit, run, save and activate script in PowerTerm LTC.

The PowerTerm LTC Script Language (PSL) is PowerTerm LTC's own programming language. For a full description of the different PSL commands, see the "PowerTerm Script Language Reference".

PowerTerm LTC provides the following script options:

- **Record** a Script, creates a script by recording all the actions that you perform in the PowerTerm LTC window.
- **Run** Scripts, runs specific scripts or individual commands, upon startup, connection to a host, or during a PowerTerm LTC 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 script to be used at a later date.
- **Assign** Scripts, to the Soft buttons.

➔ **To record a script:**

1. Select **Script | Start Script Recording** or click . Your actions start to be recorded and the menu 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, 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 the 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 that you just created, so that you can run it at any time to repeat the operations.

➔ **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 appears.

2. Enter a script name.
3. Click **OK**. The script will be saved with the specified name
  - ➔ **To run a specific script:**
    1. Select **Script | Run Script**. The **Run Script** dialog, which lists all the saved scripts, appears.
    2. Double-click the script that you want to run. The selected script is executed.
      - ➔ **To run individual script commands:**
        1. Select **Script | Script Command**. The **Script Command** dialog 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 at once.
          - ➔ **To run a script file upon connecting to a host:**
            1. Select **Script | Run Script**. The **Open Script Setup** dialog appears.
            2. Select the desired file.
            3. Click **OK**. The designated script is executed upon connection.
              - ➔ **To run a script file during a PowerTerm LTC session using Soft buttons:**
                - Click the **Soft button** that has the desired script assigned. The script is executed. For more information, see chapter *Soft Buttons*.