



PowerTerm® WTC User's Guide

Version 8.1

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About this Guide

PowerTerm WTC is a fully functional terminal emulator for Microsoft Windows XP Embedded (XPe) operating 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 WTC User's Guide is comprised of the following chapters:

Chp. 1	Introduction	Presents PowerTerm WTC and its main features. It also describes how to get PowerTerm WTC started.	Pg. 8
Chp. 2	PowerTerm WTC: General Reference	Describes the PowerTerm WTC Window, the menus and the different dialogs.	Pg. 14
Chp. 3	Starting and Stopping Sessions	Describes how you start and stop sessions, and customize them.	Pg. 68
Chp. 4	Defining Emulations	Describes how to configure and customize emulations parameters.	Pg. 73
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		display and how to select text in different ways.	
Chp. 7	Keyboard Settings	Describes how to customize and map your keyboard.	Pg. 87
Chp. 8	Soft Buttons and Power Pad	Explains how to customize Soft Buttons and the Power Pad.	Pg. 93
Chp. 9	Printing	Explains how to define printing parameters.	Pg. 95
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Chp. 11	Session Manager	Describes the Session Manager and how to use it.	Pg. 102
Chp. 12	PowerTerm WTC FTP Client	Describes the FTP client and explains how to use it.	Pg. 103

1 Introduction

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

This chapter includes the following topics:

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

1.1 What is PowerTerm WTC?

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

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

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

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

- **Power Pad**, a programmable floating keypad.
- **Soft buttons**, programmable buttons located at the bottom of the PowerTerm WTC 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 start up of PowerTerm WTC, or can be utilized any time during a PowerTerm WTC session. PSL commands can also be assigned to the Soft buttons and the Power Pad to enable additional functions with a click of the mouse.

PowerTerm WTC enables you to use the standard Microsoft DDE mechanism to communicate with other Windows applications as DDE client or DDE server application.

1.2 PowerTerm WTC Features

PowerTerm WTC features include:

- Compact, light and high performance program
- 32-bit support for Windows NT/XP embedded
- File transfer for Xmode, Ymodem, Zmodem, Kermit, Ascii, Binary, and IND\$FILE
- Supports TCP/IP WinSock, DECnet (CTERM), and LAT
- Supports RS-232 (both direct and via modem), PPP/SLIP, SNA, and APPC connections
- 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.
- Session Manager
- Language support for most Western and Eastern European languages
- Modem dialing
- Multi-session capabilities
- User programmable Soft buttons
- Floating Power Pad with programmable 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.
- Supports Kermit **get** command
- Easy to use keyboard mapping
- DDE communication for client or server
- Supports PowerTerm RemoteView

1.3 Getting Started

1.3.1 PowerTerm WTC Setup

To enable WTC-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.pts`. Setup file extensions are:

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

PowerTerm WTC 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*.)

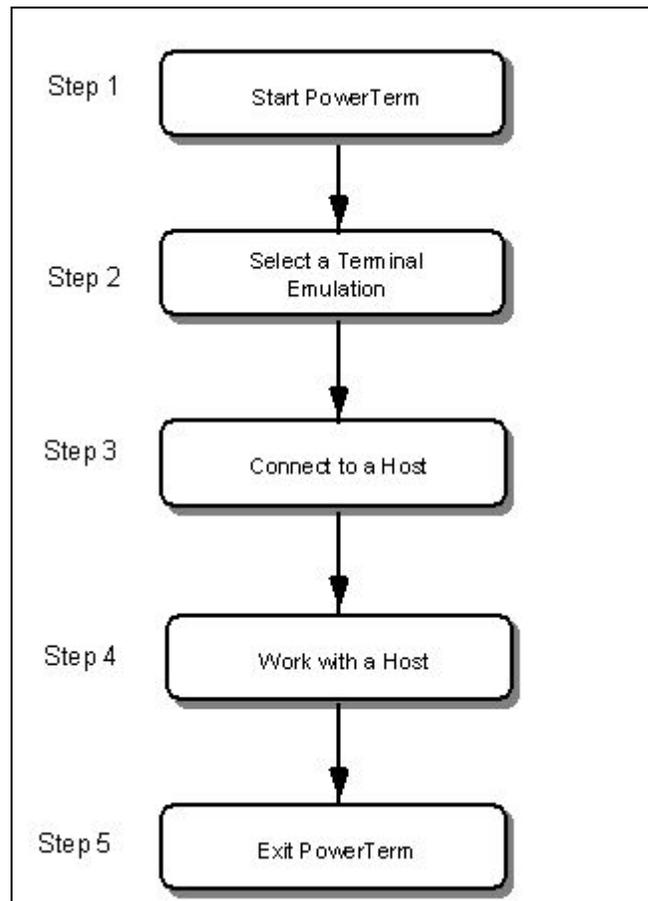
Working with a Single Terminal Connection

If you only need to connect to a single host connection, you should use the default terminal setup and communication file. PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC



Step 1: Start PowerTerm WTC

Click the PowerTerm WTC icon on the desktop. The PowerTerm WTC window opens.



When PowerTerm WTC is used for the first time, the PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC opens with the default terminal setup file. You can also open PowerTerm WTC using a customized setup file, or script.

The most important feature of the PowerTerm WTC 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 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 WTC 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. Click the setup browse button. The **Setup** dialog appears.
3. Type your desired setup file name or alternatively click the browse button and select the desired file in the **Browse Terminal Setup** 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.

➔ **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 WTC enables you to work as if you are working from a terminal.

PowerTerm WTC enables you to transfer files to and from a host as well as define print parameters, and print the terminal screen or data transferred from the host application.

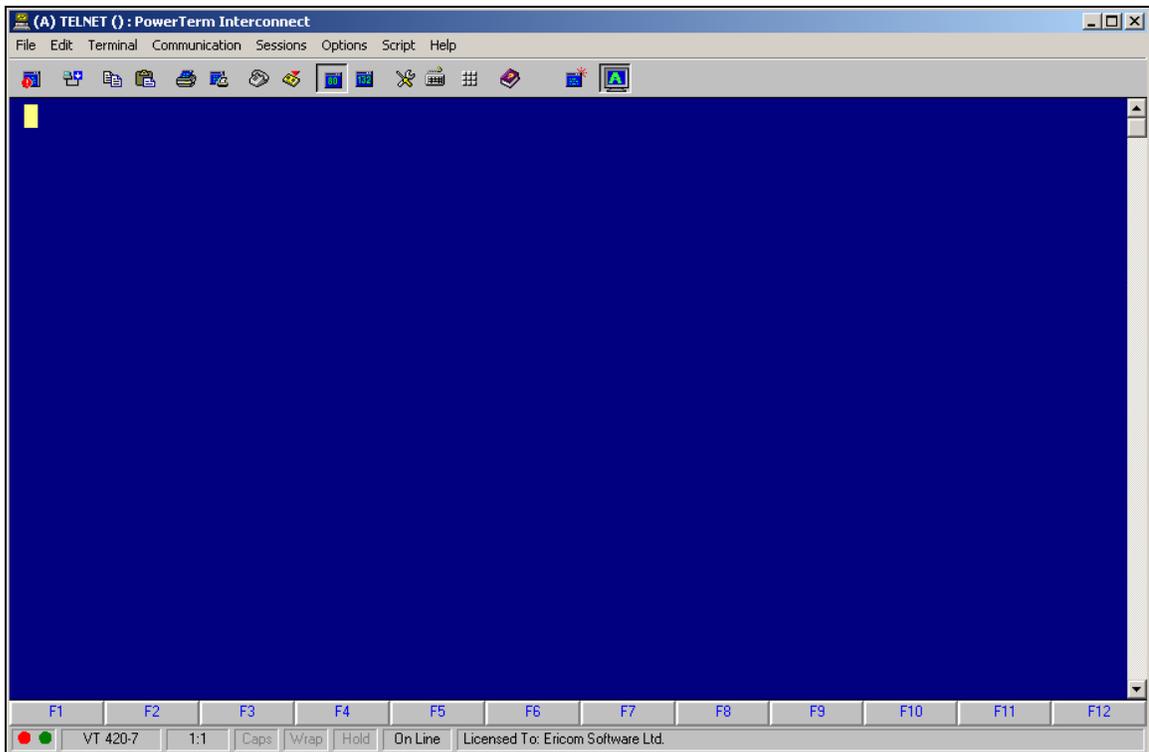
Step 5: Exit PowerTerm WTC

PowerTerm WTC provides different options when exiting PowerTerm WTC. 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, PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC: General Reference

2.1 The PowerTerm WTC Window



The following is a list of the PowerTerm WTC 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.

<p>Control Menu Box</p>	<p>Provides standard Windows commands and enables you to redisplay the Menu bar.</p>
<p>Title Bar</p>	<p>Displays the application name. During a communication session, the ID type and/or host name is displayed next to the application name, for example, (A) PowerTerm WTC.</p>
<p>Minimize button</p>	<p>Closes the window, but not PowerTerm WTC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click the PowerTerm WTC icon

	<p>appearing in the Taskbar to reopen the PowerTerm WTC window.</p>
Maximize button	<p>Enlarges the window so that it fills the entire screen. The button is then replaced with the Restore button. This button is used to restore the window to its previous size.</p>
Close button	<p>Closes the application.</p>
Menu Bar	<p>Contains dropdown menus, which enable the user to perform most PowerTerm WTC operations.</p>
Toolbar	<p>Contains icons, which can be used as shortcuts to access frequently used menu commands.</p>
Work Area	<p>Displays the data entered to the WTC 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>
History Scroll Bar	<p>For non-IBM emulations only.</p> <p>Enables you to scroll up and down through the PowerTerm WTC window to view previously displayed data. Default: displayed.</p>
Soft Buttons	<p>Contains a series of buttons displayed above the Status bar that you can program to execute specific script commands.</p>

Communication LEDs	Indicates communication activity.
Emulator Type	Displays the current terminal emulation type selected from the Emulation tab in the Terminal Setup dialog.
Cursor Position Counter	Displays the current line and column position of the text cursor in the work area.
Caps	Indicates whether the keyboard is in Caps lock mode.
Hold	Indicates whether the screen is in hold or frozen mode.
Status Indicator – On Line, Off Line, Printer, Auto Prt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The status indicator reads On Line when communication is established. • The indicator reads Printer when data is transmitted with a printing request to the slave printer. The color of the indicator is the same as when PowerTerm WTC is in On Line mode, for example, the printer will appear in red if the system was On Line when the printing request arrived. • The data is sent to the screen and printer, and the indicator reads Auto Prt, when the terminal is in Automatic Printing mode.
Macro/Message Display Area	Displays system messages or a script sequence, as you type it in the work area.
Window border and corners	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 WTC Menu bar displays the main PowerTerm WTC 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 to create an icon for your current PowerTerm WTC settings, also open keyboard and Power Pad settings and save them. You can also use this menu to set printing parameters, print, and to open a new instance of the PowerTerm WTC window.

<p>New Terminal Setup</p>	<p>Restores the default parameters including the terminal display colors. If you have changed terminal parameters since the last save, PowerTerm WTC displays a warning message asking whether or not to save the latest changes. The message point to the terminal settings file currently loaded.</p>
<p>Open Terminal Setup</p>	<p>Opens the Open File dialog, which enables you to select and open an existing setup file.</p>
<p>Save Terminal Setup</p>	<p>Saves both terminal setup and communication parameters to the current setup file.</p>
<p>Save Terminal Setup As</p>	<p>Opens the Save File As dialog, which enables you to save the current setup configuration under a different name.</p>
<p>Save as Icon</p>	<p>Opens the Save as Icon dialog to create an icon for the current PowerTerm WTC settings file. This enables you to start a session automatically with the desired parameters either by</p>

	<p>accessing the icon from the Windows Start menu or by double-clicking it on your desktop.</p>
Open Keyboard File	<p>Opens the Open Keyboard File dialog, which enables you to open keyboard mapping settings that have previously been saved.</p>
Save Keyboard file	<p>Opens the Save Keyboard File dialog, which enables you to save separate keyboard mapping settings in a separate file and open them at a later date.</p>
Open Power Pad file	<p>Opens the Open Power Pad File dialog, which enables you to open Power Pad settings that have previously been saved.</p>
Save Power Pad File	<p>Opens the Save Power Pad File dialog, which enables you to save Power Pad settings in a separate file and open them at a later date.</p>
Print Screen	<p>Prints the contents of the work area, or the selected text.</p>
Print Selection	<p>Prints only the selected text.</p>
Print Setup	<p>Displays the Print Setup dialog, which contains printing parameters. Displayed parameters change according to the printer you selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Default Printer parameter enables you to send the output to the default printer selected. • The Specific Printer parameter allows you to select one of the currently installed printers.

Print Setup for Additional Printers	Displays the Print Setup dialog for any other printer you might want to use.
Start/Stop Auto Print	Prints all the data displayed in the work area. This option toggles between Start and Stop Auto Print .
Close Print Queue	Closes the print queue manually.
Form Feed	Executes a form feed on the printer.
Line Feed	Executes a line feed on the printer.
New Terminal Window	Opens a new instance of the PowerTerm WTC 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.
Exit All Sessions	Exits all PowerTerm WTC sessions at once.
Exit	Exits the current PowerTerm WTC session.

2.2.2 Edit Menu

The Edit menu provides options to select, clear, and reverse text in the PowerTerm WTC 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.

Select Screen	Selects the contents of the entire work area.
Clear Screen	Captures the entire PowerTerm WTC screen and passes the data to the history buffer.
Clear History	Deletes the entire contents of the history or scroll back buffer. This command is only available when the history buffer is in use.
Reverse Screen	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.
Cut	For IBM emulations only. Cuts the selected text and places it on the clipboard.
Copy	Copies marked text to the clipboard when the Automatic Copy option in the Edit menu is not active.
Paste	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.
Copy Table	Copies a table to a spreadsheet while maintaining the contents of each of its individual cells.
Copy as Bitmap	Copies the screen or screen selection as a bitmap. By default the screen capture will

	<p>appear in color but you can also save it in black and white.</p> <p>The screen capture can also be automatically copied into an untitled email in your Outlook program.</p>
Copy to File	<p>Copies selected information to a file. If no text is selected, the entire screen is written to the file.</p>
Automatic Copy	<p>Automatically copies selected text to the clipboard with no need to select the Copy option.</p>
Copy Right to Left	<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 WTC window.

Setup	<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>
PowerTerm WTC Fonts	<p>Displays the default PowerTerm WTC fonts. These fonts are scaleable so that if the window shrinks, the fonts will shrink in relation to the size of the window.</p>
System Fonts	<p>Displays the PowerTerm WTC window with system fonts.</p>

	<p>These fonts remain the same size, no matter what the size of the window. When you select your own system fonts, you can only select fixed size font.</p>
Reset	<p>Resets the VT terminal defaults. This command does not apply to PowerTerm WTC's exclusive terminal parameters (such as color).</p>
Online	<p>Sets the system to be online or offline.</p>
Hold Screen	<p>Stops communication and freezes the screen. To unfreeze the screen, reselect the command.</p>
Language option	<p>Selects the user interface language to appear in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, or Czech.</p>

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. The Communication menu also provides file transfer options. It enables you to set and clear Data Terminal Ready (DTR) and Ready to Send (RTS) signals as well as select a modem from a list of existing modems.

Connect	<p>Displays the Connect dialog, which enables you to define session parameters and connect to a host.</p>
Modify Connection	<p>Displays the Connect dialog, which enables you to modify connection parameters for COM type communication.</p>
Disconnect	<p>Disconnects the communication session.</p>

<p>Modem Setup</p>	<p>Opens the Modem Setup dialog, which enables you to select a modem from a list of existing modems and initialization strings. It also enables you to add customized modem definitions and edit the initialization string provided.</p>
<p>Reset Communication</p>	<p>Resets the communication port for COM type communication.</p>
<p>File Transfer Setup</p>	<p>Displays the File Transfer Setup dialog, which enables you to define host and WTC data types for file transfer.</p>
<p>Receive File</p>	<p>Receives a file from the host via Kermit, Zmodem, Ymodem, Xmodem, Ascii or Binary.</p>
<p>Send File</p>	<p>Sends a file to the host via Kermit, Zmode, Ymodem, Xmodem, Ascii or Binary.</p>
<p>SSL Setup</p>	<p>Implements SSL security in your connections.</p>
<p>Kerberos Manager</p>	<p>Allows you to configure advanced Kerberos parameters and to perform advanced Kerberos actions.</p>
<p>Run FTP</p>	<p>Launches the PowerTerm WTC FTP client, capable of transferring files from one computer to another.</p>
<p>File Transfer Setup</p>	<p>Specifies type of data on the WTC and on the host.</p>
<p>Utilities</p>	<p>Displays signal options:</p> <p>Dial, enables you to dial a specific phone number for COM</p>

	<p>type communication.</p> <p>Break, sends a break for COM type communication. Equivalent to <Ctrl>+<Break>.</p> <p>Set/Clear DTR, sets/clears DTR (Data Terminal Ready) signals.</p> <p>Set/Clear RTS, sets/clears RTS (Ready To Send) signals.</p> <p>AUX: Modify Connection, enables two-way slave printing to a serial printer.</p>
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2.2.5 Sessions Menu

The Session menu lists all the active PowerTerm WTC sessions and enables you to toggle between them. The first session generated is automatically named Session A, the next Session B, and so on.

Display options	Arranges the open sessions in different views.
Session Manager	Launches the Session Manager, a standalone component which allows you to activate and close a session by clicking an icon.
Session...	List of all active PowerTerm WTC sessions.

2.2.6 Options Menu

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

Keyboard Map	Displays the Keyboard Mapping dialog, which enables you to map your WTC keys to host keys on the terminal keyboard.
Power Pad Setup	Displays the Power Pad Setup dialog, which enables you to adjust the number of buttons in

	the Power Pad.
Start/Stop Trace	<p>Stores received data in the Trace.log and Capture.log files. These files are located in the PowerTerm WTC folder. The menu command toggles between Start Trace and Stop Trace.</p> <p>Capture.log stores raw data, as received from the host.</p> <p>Trace.log stores formatted data with readable escape sequences.</p>
Input Trace	Runs the contents of the Capture.log file, as if it were received from the host, and views the contents on the PowerTerm WTC desktop work area.
Hide Menu	<p>Hides the Menu bar.</p> <p>To restore it, select Restore Menu from the Control Menu box.</p>
Hide/Show Tool Bar	Hides/Shows the Toolbar.
Hide/Show Buttons	Hides/Shows the Soft buttons.
Hide/Show Status Bar	Hides/Shows the Status Bar.
Hide/Show Power Pad	Hides/Shows the floating Power Pad.

2.2.7 Script Menu

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

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

2.2.8 Help Menu

The Help menu provides options for accessing the PowerTerm WTC online help (only provided on request) and product and license management information.

<p>About PowerTerm WTC</p>	<p>Displays product and contact information.</p>
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2.3 Toolbar

The PowerTerm WTC 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.



Some emulation types display only part of the icons.

<p>Hold Screen/Release Hold</p>		<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 WTC window resumes.</p> <p>Equivalent to Terminal Hold Screen.</p>
<p>Connect/Disconnect</p>		<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 Communication Connect (Disconnect)</p>
<p>Cut</p>		<p>Cuts the selected text.</p> <p>Equivalent to Edit Cut.</p>
<p>Copy to Clipboard</p>		<p>Copies the selected data displayed in the work area to the clipboard.</p> <p>Equivalent to Edit Copy.</p>

<p>Paste from Clipboard</p>		<p>Pastes data from the clipboard to the host application.</p> <p>Equivalent to Edit Paste.</p>
<p>Print</p>		<p>Prints selected text from the history buffer or the entire contents of the work area.</p> <p>Equivalent to File Print Screen.</p>
<p>Start/Stop Auto Print</p>		<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 File Start Auto Print.</p>
<p>Dial</p>		<p>For non-IBM emulations.</p> <p>Dials a specific telephone number for COM type communication.</p> <p>Equivalent to Communication Utilities Dial.</p>
<p>Start/Stop Script Recording</p>		<p>Records manual operations in script form. Click the icon again and the script recording stops.</p> <p>Equivalent to Script Start Script Recording.</p>
<p>Change to 80 Columns</p>		<p>For non-IBM emulations only.</p> <p>Specifies an 80-column</p>

		<p>display for the work area.</p> <p>Equivalent to Terminal Setup Display.</p>
Change to 132 Columns		<p>For non-IBM emulations only.</p> <p>Specifies a 132-column display for the work area.</p> <p>Equivalent to Terminal Setup Display.</p>
Terminal Setup		<p>Displays the Terminal Setup dialog in which you can define terminal setup parameters.</p> <p>Equivalent to Terminal Setup.</p>
Keyboard Mapping		<p>Opens the Keyboard Mapping dialog in which you can map WTC keys to host keys.</p>
Show/Hide Power Pad		<p>Displays the Power Pad. Click the icon again and the Power Pad closes.</p> <p>Equivalent to Options Show Power Pad.</p>
Help Contents		<p>Displays product information.</p> <p>Equivalent to Help Contents. (On request: Displays the PowerTerm WTC online help.)</p>
New Terminal Window		<p>Opens a new instance (window) of PowerTerm WTC.</p>

Session		Click the session's icon to bring it to the front.
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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 WTC 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 WTC hot keys:

Alt F4	Exit
Alt F6	Open a new terminal window
Alt F9	Activate script
Ctrl+Alt+F9	Start/Stop script recording
Ctrl+Shift+P	Activate recorded script
Alt F10	Select screen
Alt F11	Clear screen
Alt F12	Reverse screen. IBM 5250 emulations not included.
Scroll Lock	Hold screen
Pause	Change the cursor shape
Ctrl Up Arrow	Scroll up one line
Ctrl Down Arrow	Scroll down one line
Ctrl Home	Scroll to the beginning of the

	history buffer
Ctrl End	Scroll to the end of the history buffer
Ctrl Page Up	Scroll up one page
Ctrl Page Down	Scroll down one page
Shift+Ctrl+X	Switch focus to session X X is the session letter (A...Z) displayed in the PowerTerm WTC 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.

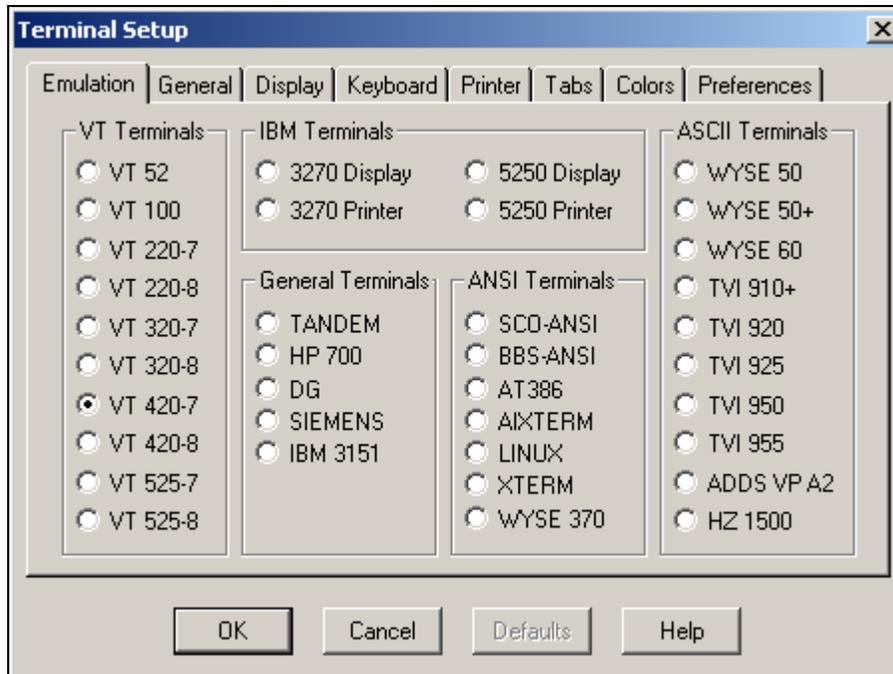
Session Type	Parameters
<p>TELNET</p>	<p>Uses the Telnet protocol over TCP/IP for network communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify the host computer name or the IP address in the Host Name text box. Specify the TELNET Port number (default 23). The winsoc.dll file must be in the search path.

<p>COM</p>	<p>Uses serial communication with the device's COM ports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the Baud Rate, Port Number, Parity, Stop Bits and Flow Control • Optionally, specify a telephone (Dial) number.
<p>BAPI</p>	<p>For TCP/IP connections with parameters similar to those of TELNET.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that the BAPI support software is installed on your device before you use this option.
<p>CTERM</p>	<p>Uses the DIGITAL CTERM protocol for network communication with a remote or local VAX/Open VMS host via DIGITAL PATHWORKS 32.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify the host computer name in the Node Name field.
<p>LAT</p>	<p>Uses DIGITAL LAT protocol for network communication with a VAX/Open VMS host via DIGITAL PATHWORKS 32.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify Service and a Password (if required).
<p>TN3270</p>	<p>TELNET for 3270 emulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Use TN3270 Protocol if you want to work with TELNET SNA extensions. • Specify the LU Name of the host (LU name or LU pool).
<p>MS SNA Server</p>	<p>For connection via Microsoft SNA Server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify the LU Name (or LU pool).

<p>NWSAA (IPX)</p>	<p>For connection via IPX to Novel Netware for SAA. The Service Name is the same as Novel's Profile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select an LU Category. • Specify an asterisk (*), as the Server Name and PowerTerm WTC will connect to the appropriate Netware for SAA server.
<p>NWSSA (TCP/IP)</p>	<p>Same as previous for TCP/IP connection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify the server's IP address or host name in the Server Name field.
<p>TN5250</p>	<p>TELNET for 5250 emulations.</p>
<p>APPC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify the appropriate AS/400 names in Host Name and Device Name fields. • Select Auto SignOn if you want to skip the sign on stage.
<p>RLOGIN</p>	<p>Uses the RLOGIN protocol over TCP/IP for network communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify the host computer name or IP address in the Host Name field. You can also specify the port number in the Host Name field.
<p>SUPERLAT</p>	<p>This is a version of the LAT protocol for network communication with a VAX/Open VMS host, which requires Meridian's SUPERLAT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify Service Name and Password (if required).
<p>NSVT</p>	<p>For HP 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.

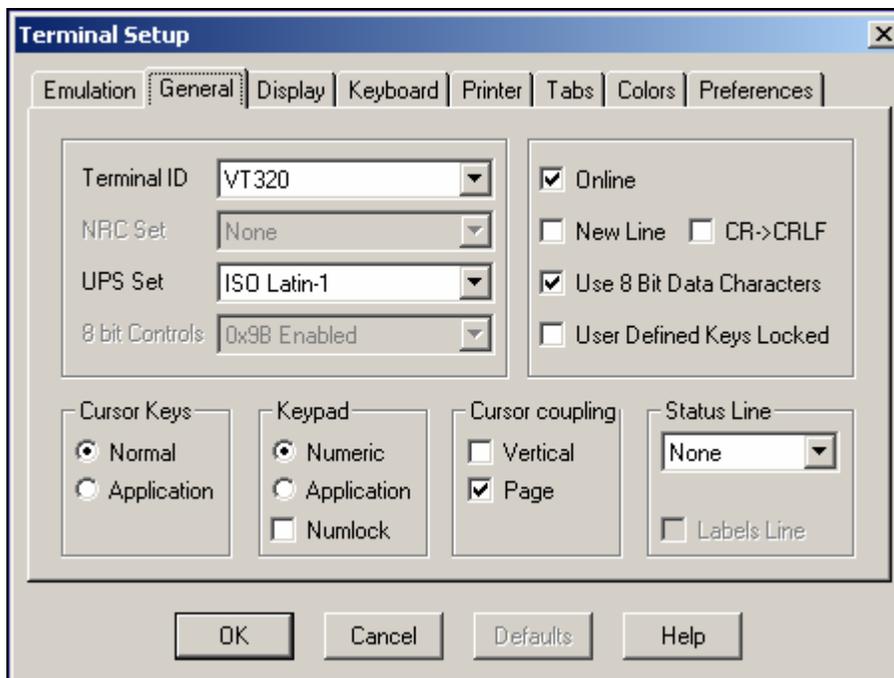


Property Page	Description
Emulation	Displays supported terminal emulations and enables you to select a terminal type.
General	Defines parameters for the terminal emulation type.
Display	Defines display settings for the PowerTerm WTC window.
Keyboard	Defines keyboard setup parameters.
Printer	Defines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

	area.
Colors	Defines color settings for the PowerTerm WTC window.
Preferences	Defines parameters that determine PowerTerm WTC behavior and automate processes.

2.6.1 General Property Page

Non-IBM Emulations



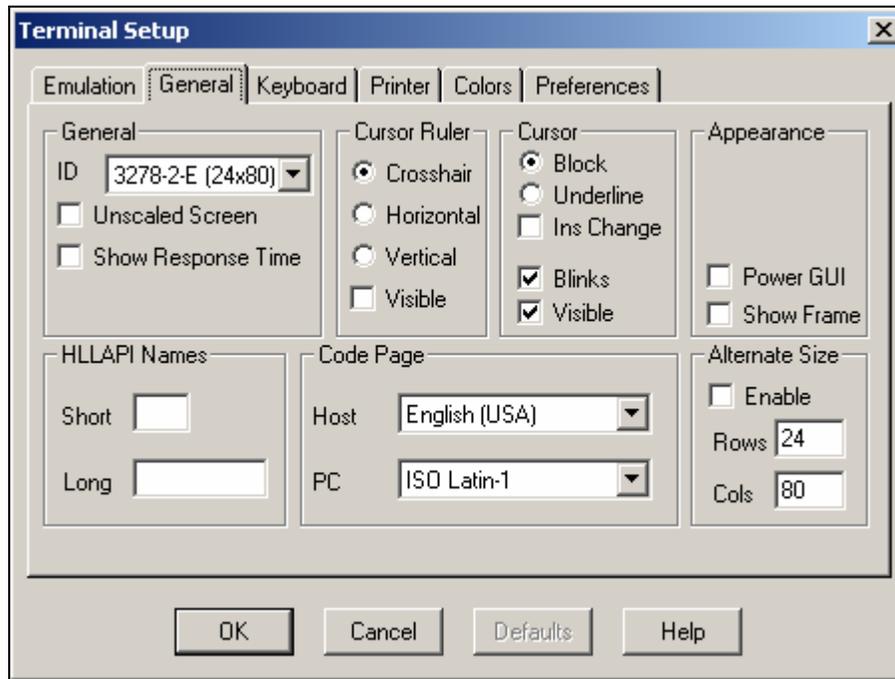
Option	Description
Terminal ID	Determines the ID returned by the emulation program to the host. Verify that you select an ID that the host application/system recognizes.
NRC Set	Determines the communication and keyboard character set for 7-bit data only.

<p>UPS Set</p>	<p>Determines the communication and keyboard character set for 8-bit data only.</p>
<p>8 bit Controls</p>	<p>Enables when UPS Set is specified as Code Page 437 and up.</p> <p>Disable, determines if 0x80 to 0xAF are displayed characters.</p> <p>Enable, determines if 0x80 to 0xAD are control characters.</p> <p>0x9B, all characters are displayed characters except 0x9B, which is a control character.</p>
<p>Online</p>	<p>Equivalent to Terminal On Line (Off Line).</p>
<p>New Line</p>	<p>Determines whether the <Enter> key generates only a carriage return or a carriage return/line feed combination.</p>
<p>Use 8 Bit Data Characters</p>	<p>Select this parameter if the communicated data is in 8-bit character format.</p> <p>Clear it for 7-bit characters. When cleared, the 8th bit is truncated. If you receive 7-bit data, you can convert it to 8-bit data for printing on the slave printer.</p>
<p>User Defined Keys (UDK)</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.</p> <p>Locked, prevents UDKs from</p>

	<p>being overridden.</p> <p>Unlocked, determines whether the four arrows keys generate ANSI standard (Normal) control sequences for moving the cursor, or generate customized Application program functions.</p>
<p>Cursor Keys</p>	<p>For VT emulations only.</p> <p>Determines the behavior of the four arrow keys.</p> <p>Normal, generates ANSI-standard control sequences for moving the cursor.</p> <p>Application, generates customized application program functions.</p>
<p>Keypad</p>	<p>For VT emulations only.</p> <p>Determines the effects of the numeric keypad on your keyboard.</p> <p>Numeric, keypad keys insert numbers. For example, pressing <7> on the numeric keyboard is the same as typing '7' on the keyboard.</p> <p>Application, keypad keys generate control sequences that can be used by some applications.</p> <p>(Use) NumLock, enables or disables the NumLock keyboard function in respect to the above Numeric and Application modes: "NumLock" checkbox not checked, the NumLock key is a regular emulation key that has been mapped/defined as PF1 (default) or any other key. The</p>

	<p>NumLock key will not change the NumLock keyboard status. "NumLock" checkbox checked: Numeric Keypad Mode, the NumLock key toggles between function states: enabling numeric keys (when lit) or arrow keys (when not lit). Application Keypad Mode, the NumLock key toggles between function states. Enabling numeric keys (when lit) or application keys (when not lit).</p>
<p>Cursor coupling</p>	<p>Vertical, 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>Page, determines if a new page appears in the display when the cursor moves to a new page.</p>
<p>Status Line</p>	<p>None, displays an emulation screen without the status line.</p> <p>Indicator, displays the status line.</p> <p>Host Writeable, displays the status line sent by the host.</p>
<p>Label Line</p>	<p>For ASCII emulations only.</p> <p>Displays a status line on the top and bottom line of the emulation screen.</p>

IBM Emulations



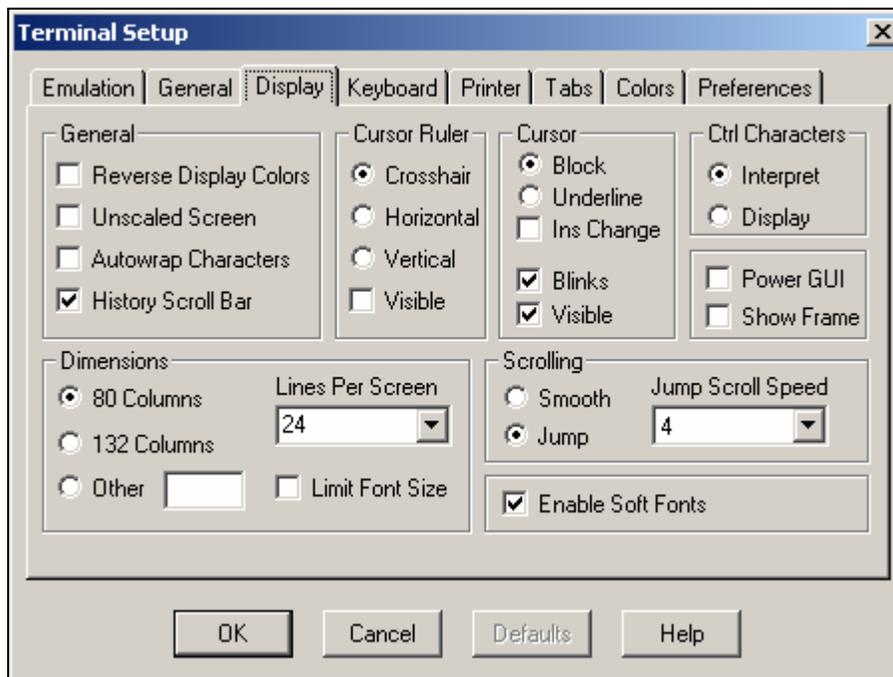
Option	Description
<p>General</p>	<p>ID, determines the ID returned by the emulation program to the host. Make sure you select an ID that the host application recognizes.</p> <p>Unscaled Screen, when this parameter is cleared, the characters appearing in the work area are scaled. A change in the size 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>Show Response Time, displays the number of seconds that elapsed between the time data was sent to the host and the host response time.</p>

<p>Cursor Ruler</p>	<p>Select Visible to display full-screen, vertical or horizontal lines as a cursor ruler (cross hair guide).</p> <p>Cross Hair, displays the cursor ruler as a horizontal and vertical line.</p> <p>Horizontal, displays the cursor ruler as a horizontal line only.</p> <p>Vertical, displays the cursor ruler as a vertical line only.</p>
<p>Cursor</p>	<p>Controls the cursor appearance and functionality:</p> <p>Block/Underline/Visible/Blink, controls the cursor appearance.</p> <p>Ins Change, when selected it enables toggling the cursor between underline and block appearance, by clicking the Ins (insert) button.</p>
<p>Appearance</p>	<p>Power GUI, displays data in a window with 3D look & feel. Use system fonts larger than 10 pt. for optimized results.</p> <p>Show Frame, places a frame around the text area of the emulation.</p>
<p>HLLAPI Names</p>	<p>The names of an hllapi session can either be short or long.</p> <p>Short and Long, enables you to specify the short and long hllapi names.</p>
<p>Code Page</p>	<p>Specifies the host and WTC (keyboard) character sets.</p>

<p>Alternate Size</p>	<p>Enable, select to override the terminal alternate size with a specific size.</p> <p>Rows/Columns, type the required number.</p>
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2.6.2 Display Property Page

For non-IBM emulations only.



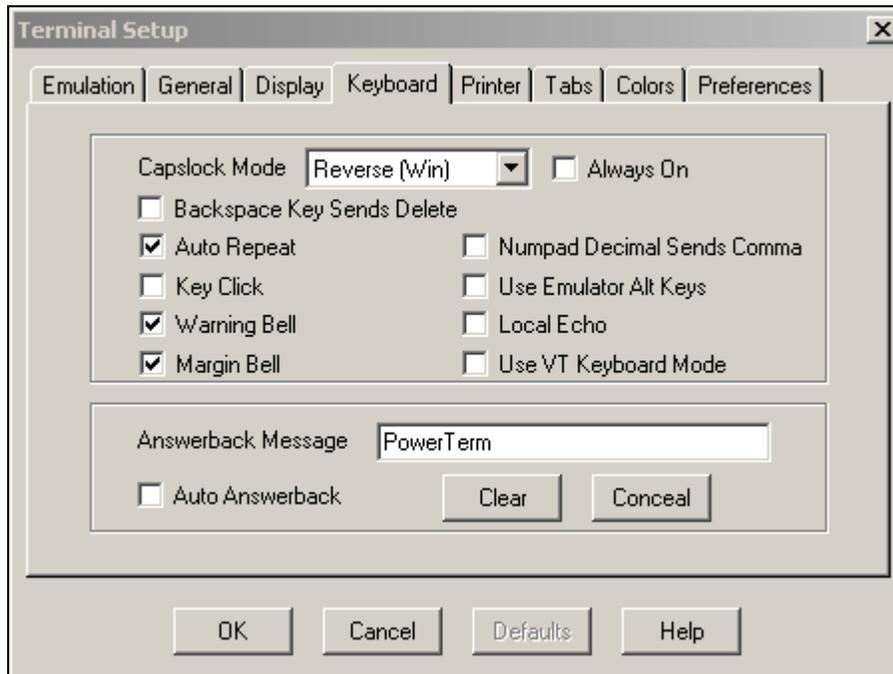
Option	Description
<p>General</p>	<p>Reverse Display Colors, reverse the text and background colors in the work area.</p> <p>Unscaled Screen, when this parameter is cleared the characters appearing in the work are scaled. A change in the size of the desktop causes the fonts to shrink in relation to the size of the window. Select this parameter if you want to disable this feature.</p>

	<p>Autowrap Characters, wraps words at the end of a line and the cursor moves to the next line.</p> <p>History Scroll Bar, displays the vertical history scroll bar along the right edge of the PowerTerm WTC 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. NOTE Selecting Clear History from the Edit menu can erase the History buffer.</p>
<p>Cursor Ruler</p>	<p>Select Visible to display full-screen, vertical or horizontal lines as a cursor ruler (cross hair guide).</p> <p>Cross Hair, displays the cursor ruler as a horizontal and vertical line.</p> <p>Horizontal, displays the cursor rules as a horizontal line only. Vertical, displays the cursor ruler as a vertical line only.</p>
<p>Cursor</p>	<p>Controls the cursor appearance and functionality:</p> <p>Block/Underline/Visible/Blink, controls the cursor appearance.</p> <p>Ins Change, when selected, it enables toggling the cursor between underline and block appearance by pressing the Insert key.</p>
<p>Ctrl Characters</p>	<p>Display, displays the control characters.</p>

	<p>Interpret, displays normal text as affected by control characters.</p>
Power GUI	<p>Displays data in a window with 3D look & feel. Use System fonts larger than 10 pt for optimized results.</p>
Show Frame	<p>Places a frame around the text area of the emulation.</p>
Dimensions	<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 Other box instead of choosing one of the standard options (80 and 132).</p>
Scrolling	<p>Determines the pace at which data is displayed in the work area as it arrives. If you select Jump, you should determine the Jump Scroll Speed that is measured in number of line units. The higher the value, the faster the scrolling.</p> <p>Unlimited, displays data without delaying communication.</p> <p>Page, scrolls data by full screens.</p> <p>Smooth, is equivalent to a Jump Scroll Speed of 1.</p>
Enable Soft fonts	<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

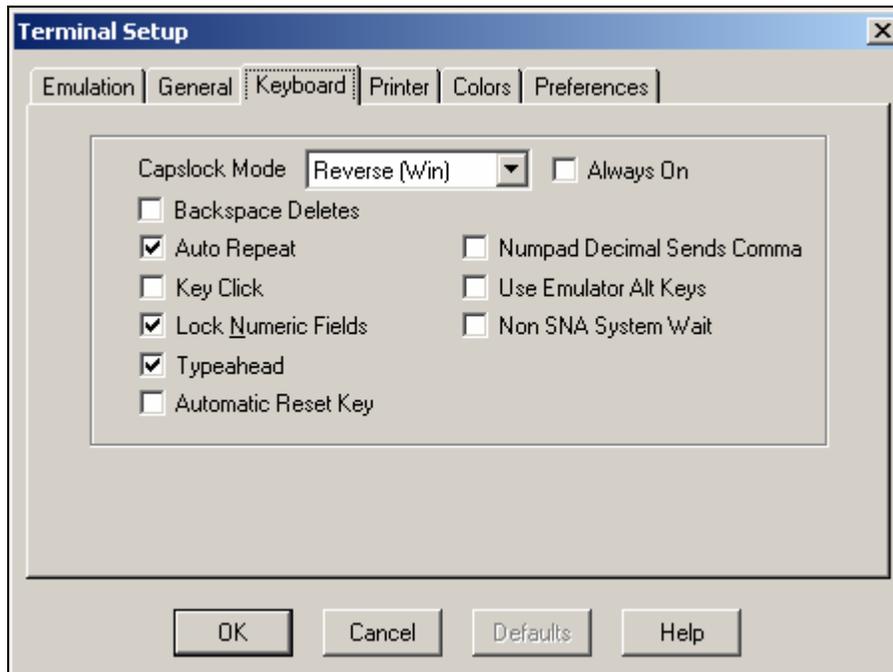


Option	Description
<p>Capslock Mode</p>	<p>Determines the behavior of the Caps Lock key.</p> <p>Caps (Unix), locks alphabet keys on main keypad in uppercase.</p> <p>Shift, locks alphabet and numeric keys on main keypad in shift setting. Pressing the shift button on your keyboard will release shift-lock mode.</p> <p>Reverse (Win), Same behavior as Caps Lock, however pressing the shift button on your keyboard reverses the caps operation.</p> <p>Always On, enables you to toggle to a different application and turn Caps Lock mode off. On return to PowerTerm WTC it will automatically revert to Caps</p>

	Lock on.
Backspace Key Sends Delete	Determines whether the <Backspace> key sends Delete or an actual Backspace .
Auto Repeat	Repeatedly displays the character whose key is being continuously pressed down.
Key Click	Issues a click sound when you press a key on the keyboard.
Warning Bell	Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone when receiving the "bell" (ASCII 7) character. For operating errors, mail messages, etc.
Margin Bell	Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone when the cursor reaches the right margin.
Numpad Decimal sends Comma	Specifies that the Numeric Pad's decimal key sends a comma instead of a decimal.
Use Emulator Alt Keys	Select to make an <Alt> key perform the terminal operation even if Windows OS has an operation mapped to the same key.
Local Echo	<p>Determines whether keyboard input is displayed (echoed) on your screen.</p> <p>Select, to display the keyboard input even if the host system does not echo your input.</p> <p>Clear, to send the keyboard input to the host system without being displayed on the</p>

	screen (unless the host system echoes the characters).
Use VT Keyboard Mode	Changes your keyboard into a Digital VT keyboard mode. In this mode, the WTC keyboard operates as close to a VT keyboard as possible, and takes full advantage of LK450 Digital keyboards.
Answerback Message	Specifies an answerback message and its display. Clear , deletes the message. Conceal , hides the message without being deleted.
Auto Answerback	Determines whether the terminal automatically sends the message to the host system after you make the connection. This is useful if your answerback message is a command to the host system.

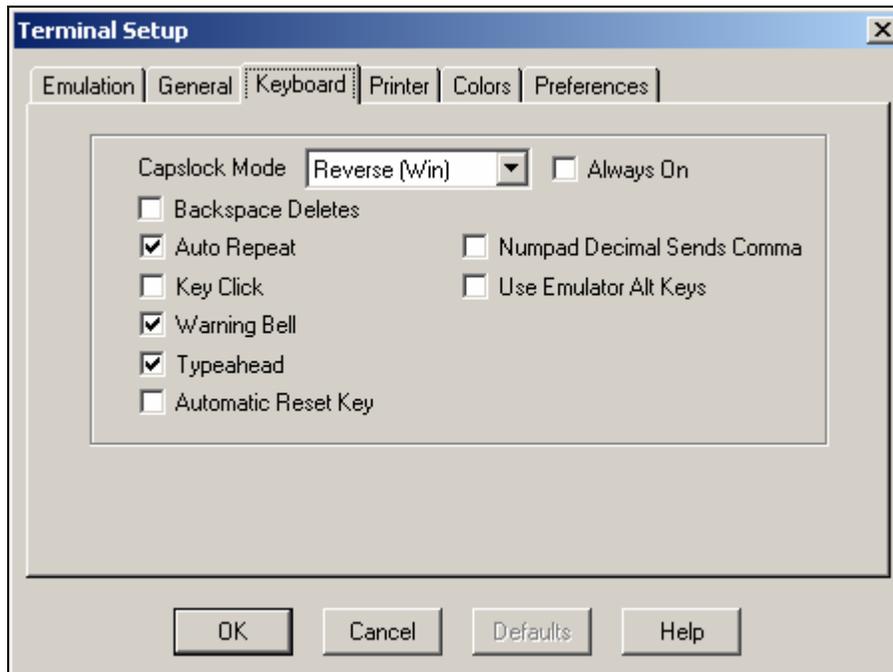
IBM 3270 Emulations



Option	Description
<p>Capslock Mode</p>	<p>Determines the behavior of the Caps Lock key.</p> <p>Caps (Unix), locks alphabet keys on main keypad in uppercase.</p> <p>Shift, 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>Reverse (Win), Same behavior as Caps Lock, however pressing the shift button on your keyboard reverses the caps operation.</p> <p>Always On, enables you to toggle to a different application and turn Caps Lock mode off. On return to PowerTerm WTC it will automatically revert to Caps Lock on.</p>

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

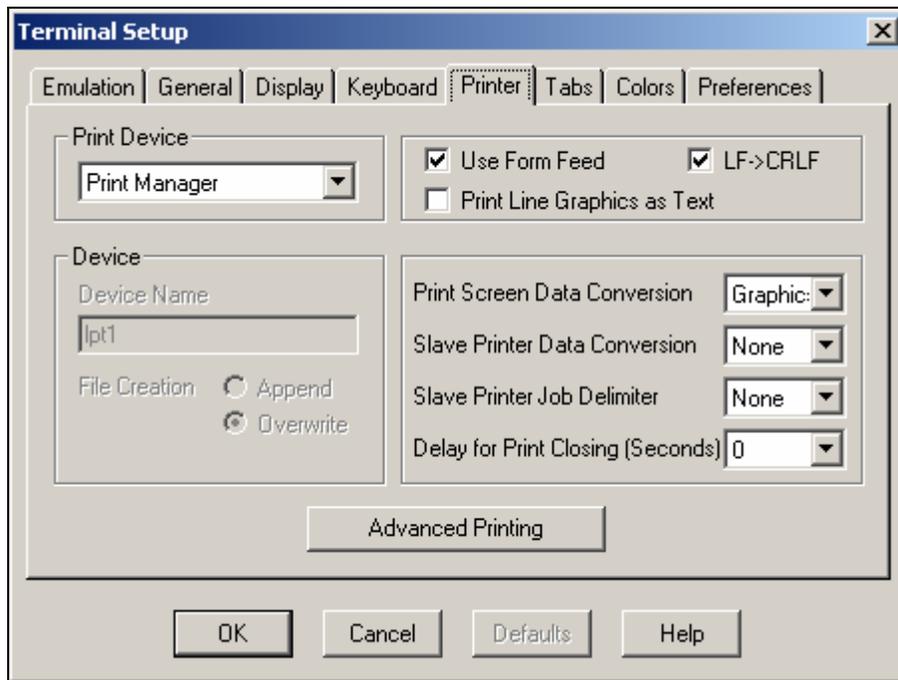
IBM 5250 Emulations



Option	Description
<p>Capslock Mode</p>	<p>Determines the behavior of the Caps Lock key.</p> <p>Caps (Unix), locks alphabet keys on main keypad in uppercase.</p> <p>Shift, 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>Reverse (Win), Same behavior as Caps Lock, however pressing the shift button on your keyboard reverses the caps operation.</p> <p>Always On, enables you to toggle to a different application and turn Caps Lock mode off. On return to PowerTerm WTC it will automatically revert to Caps Lock on.</p>

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

2.6.4 Printer Property Page

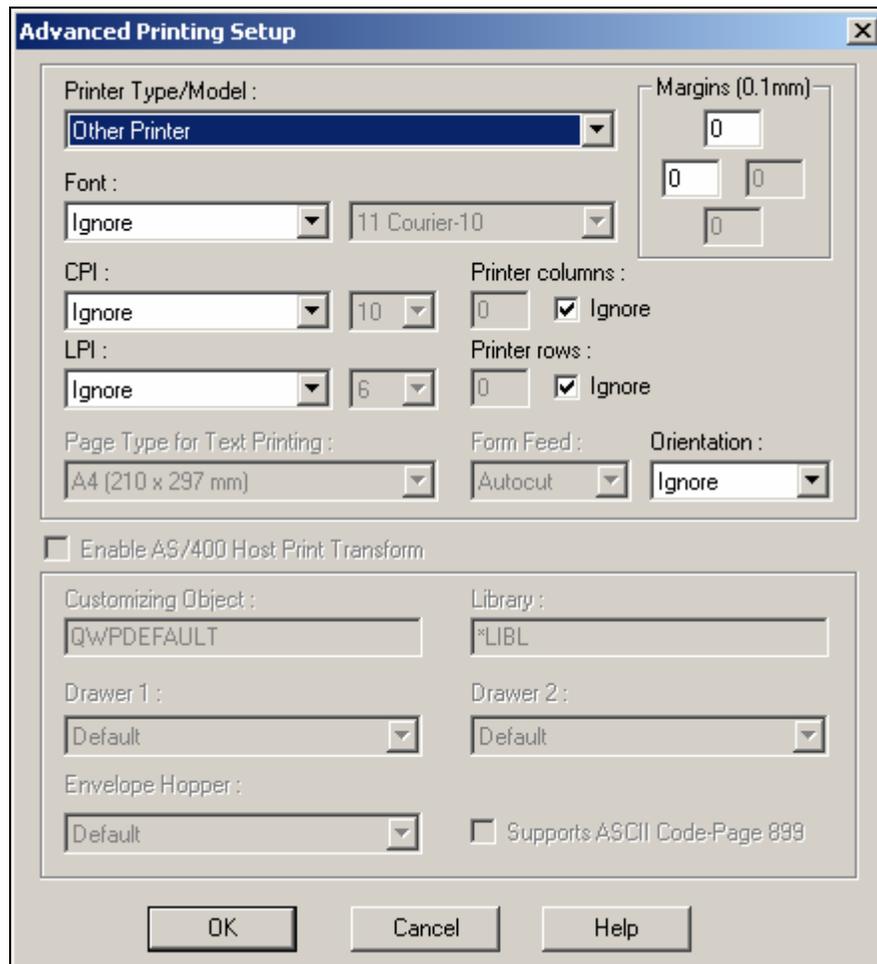


Option	Description
<p>Print Device</p>	<p>Allows you to select a printing output channel.</p> <p>None, no destination was assigned. The Device Name is disabled. Printer data is received by the terminal, but discarded (not printed).</p> <p>Device, sends printing to the device you designate in the Device 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 1:9600,8.</p> <p>Print Manager, sends printing to the network printer. You must then perform the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select File Print Setup. 2. Select Network from Port

	<p>field.</p> <p>3. Type UNC (Universal Naming Convention) in the Net Path. For example, \\net1\hp4000</p> <p>File, sends printing to the file specified in the File Name text field.</p> <p>AUX, sends printing to the auxiliary port.</p>
Device Name	The available printing devices are: LPT1: (default) COM x:
File Name	Specify if you want Append or Overwrite mode. NOTE that lpt1 is a saved word and cannot be used as a file name.
Use Form Feed	Adds a form feed (page eject) after each printing job. This depends upon the available connections on your device.
Print Line Graphics As Text	Converts line graphics to text. This speeds up printing on a slow dot-matrix printer.
LF->CRLF	Adds a line feed after each single carriage return (one that has no line feed following it) when in slave printing mode.
Print Screen Data Conversion	<p>Converts data to Host or UTF-8 character sets, or print in Graphics mode.</p> <p>None, does not convert data.</p>
Slave Printer Data Conversion	<p>Converts data to Host or UTF-8 character sets, or prints in Graphics mode for slave printing.</p> <p>None, does not convert data.</p>

Slave Printer Job Delimiter	For non-IBM emulations only. Specifies the job delimiter character that will divide the data into print jobs, thus disabling the escape sequences arriving from the host application.
Delay for Print Closing	The command to close the printer queue is delayed by the number of seconds that you determine. This command only takes effect if no open command is issued in the meantime. Important for printing to cut sheet printers (for example, inkjets/lasers) and network printers.

2.6.5 Advanced Printing Setup



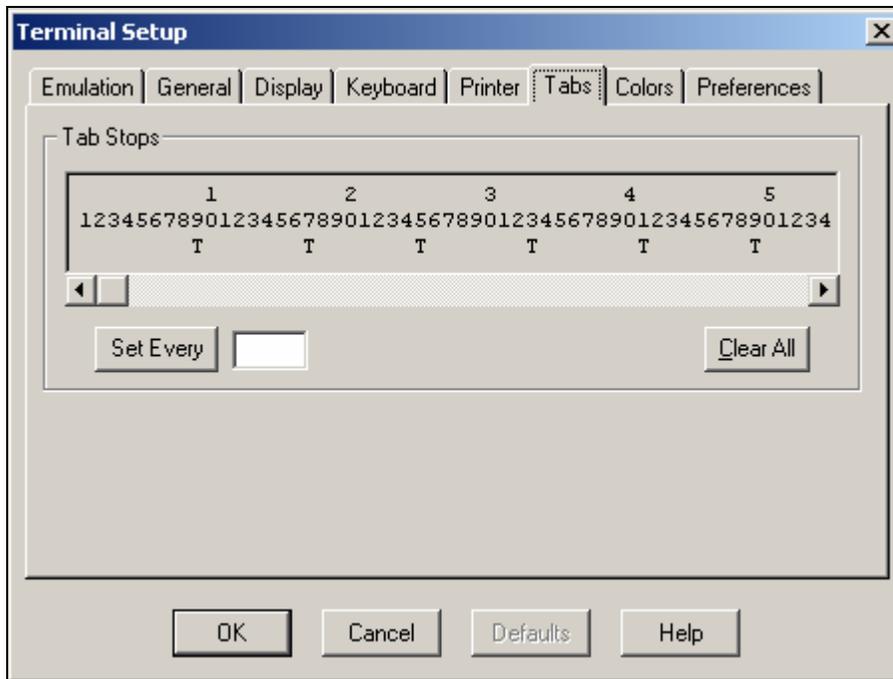
Option	Description
Printer Type	Specifies the destination printer. Edit enables you to edit the printer configuration file.
Margins	Specifies the space between the edge of the printout page and the border of the printing.
Font	Printer default font and size will be applied to the output when Ignore is selected. Otherwise, User input will be applied. Select the desired font from the

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

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

2.6.6 Tabs Property Page

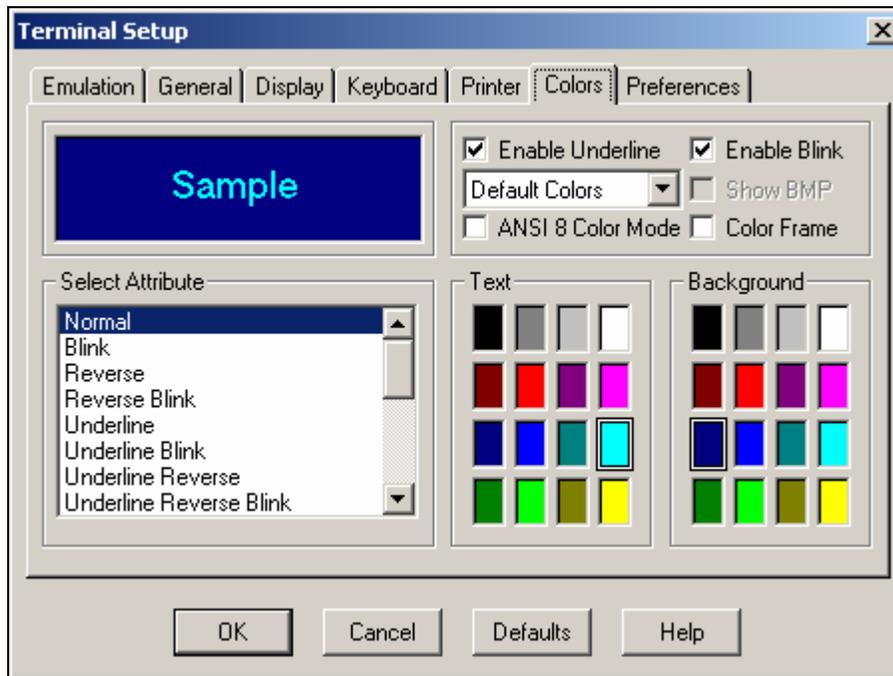
For VT emulations only.



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

2.6.7 Colors Property Page

Non-IBM Emulations

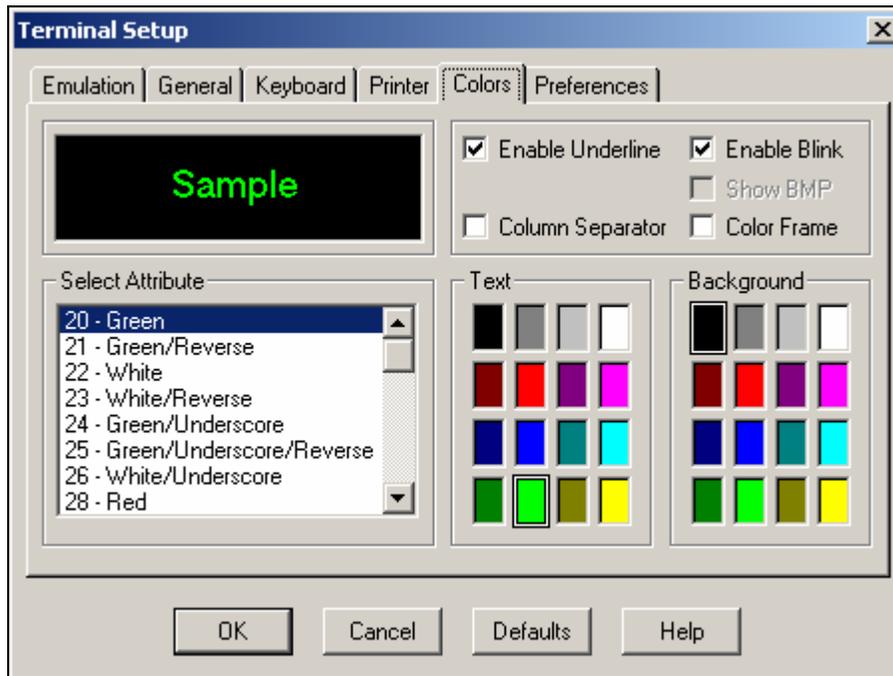


Option	Description
Preview Box	Shows the result of your selections.
Enable Underline	Enables underlined characters. Clear to disable displaying data with the underline, for data transmitted from the host with the Underline attribute.
Enable Blink	Enables blinking. Clear to disable blinking data, for data transmitted from the host with the blink attribute.
Coloring method dropdown list	Default , uses the default color type for each emulation type: VT and Siemens – Attribute & ANSI colors

	<p>ANSI and HP – ANSI colors All others – Attribute colors (i.e. not affected by setting to a different value).</p> <p>Attribute, colors based on the attributes. For example, you can select different colors for bold, for underline, and for bold/underline.</p> <p>ANSI, 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>Attribute & ANSI, uses both Attribute and ANSI colors as explained above.</p>
<p>ANSI 8 Color Mode</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>Non-selected, each entity (text, background) can have any of the 16 colors mapped to them.</p> <p>Selected, each entity (text, background) can have any of the 8 colors mapped to them.</p>
<p>Color Frame</p>	<p>Select to draw a color frame on the screen.</p>

<p>Select Attribute</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Text</p>	<p>Select the color that will apply to the text (foreground) of the display.</p>
<p>Background</p>	<p>Select the color that will apply to the background of the text.</p>

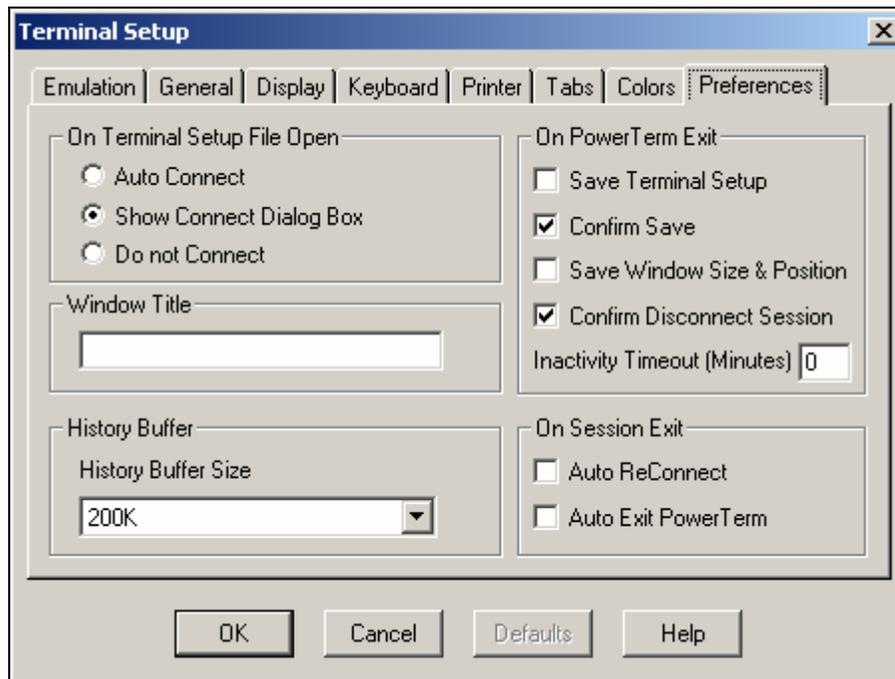
IBM Emulations



Option	Description
<p>Preview Box</p>	<p>Shows the result of your</p>

	<p>selections.</p>
<p>Enable Underline</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>Enable Blink</p>	<p>Enables blinking.</p> <p>Clear to disable blinking data, for data transmitted from the host with the blink attribute.</p>
<p>Column Separator</p>	<p>For IBM 5250 emulations only.</p> <p>Displays a period as a column separator in fields with the column separator attribute.</p>
<p>Color Frame</p>	<p>Select to draw a color frame on the screen.</p>
<p>Select Attribute</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Text</p>	<p>Select the color that will apply to the text (foreground) of the display.</p>
<p>Background</p>	<p>Select the color that will apply to the background of the text.</p>

2.6.8 Preferences Property Page



Option	Description
<p>On Terminal Setup File Open</p>	<p>Auto Connect, establishes a connection immediately with the parameters saved in the terminal parameters file.</p> <p>Show Connect Dialog Box, does not establish a connection immediately, rather the Connect dialog opens and enables you to select required connection.</p> <p>Do not Connect, opens only the PowerTerm window.</p>
<p>Window Title</p>	<p>Specifies a customized name that appears on the title bar.</p>
<p>History Buffer</p>	<p>Specifies the size of the buffer in which data is stored, by selecting an option from the dropdown list.</p>

<p>On PowerTerm WTC Exit</p>	<p>Save Terminal Setup, the new terminal parameters (if you changed them during the session) are saved to the current terminal setup file.</p> <p>Confirm Save, terminal parameters are not saved automatically. PowerTerm WTC displays a dialog where you can decide whether or not to save any changes you did to the settings during the session.</p> <p>Confirm Disconnect Session, if you close PowerTerm WTC during a session, you will be required to confirm disconnect.</p> <p>Save Window Size & Position, 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>Inactivity Timeout, specifies the time limit for keyboard inactivity, after which PowerTerm WTC shuts down.</p>
<p>On Session Exit</p>	<p>Auto Reconnect, re-establishes communication if the line was disconnected.</p> <p>Auto Exit PowerTerm WTC, closes PowerTerm WTC altogether on disconnect.</p>

2.7 Security Settings Dialogs

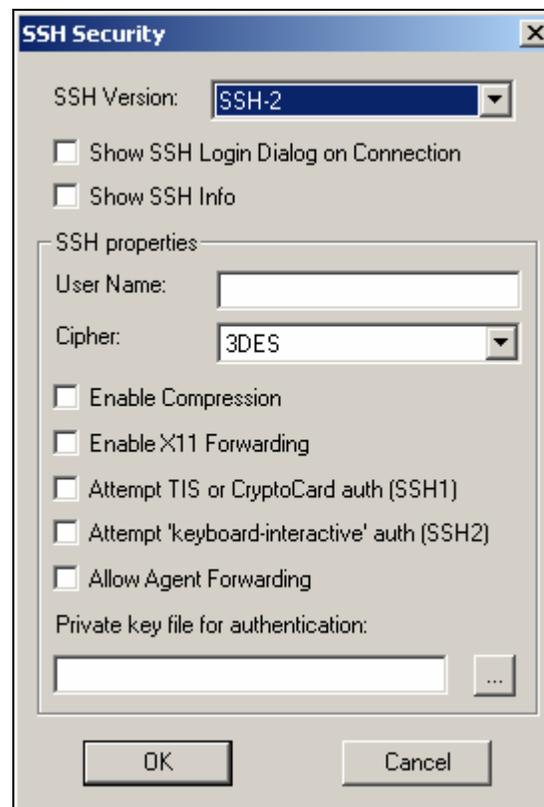
2.7.1 SSL Security

In the SSL Security Setup dialog you specify your SSL security behavior. You may select to accept only certificates that exist in the certificates path or any incoming certificate. You can also specify if you want to display unknown certificates at connection time and whether you want to save them.



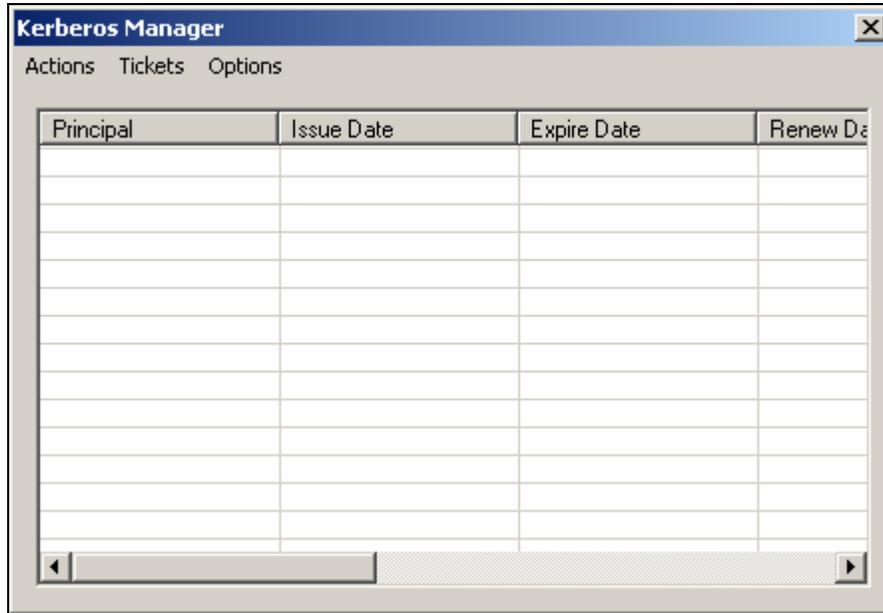
2.7.2 SSH Security

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



2.7.3 Kerberos Security

In the Kerberos Manager dialog you can configure advanced Kerberos parameters and perform advanced Kerberos actions.



Menu	Description
Actions	Change Password Refresh Close
Tickets	Get , opens the Kerberos Login dialog where you can request to get tickets. Delete , removes all the Kerberos Tickets. Renew , enables you to prolong time limited tickets. Import , searches for your Window Kerberos Tickets and imports them.
Options	Realm Configuration , opens the Realm configuration dialog

	where you can specify with which domain your computer is associated.
--	--

3 Starting and Stopping Sessions

When PowerTerm WTC is used for the first time, the PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC 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 WTC startup, you will always be connected when you open PowerTerm WTC. Other behaviors you can customize are for example auto-reconnect and keyboard inactivity time limit.

PowerTerm WTC opens with the default terminal setup file. You can also open PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC window title bar. When communication ends, the mode name disappears from view.

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

PowerTerm WTC 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 start PowerTerm WTC:

1. Click the **Start** button in the **Task** bar.
2. Select **Programs | Ericom Software | PowerTerm WTC | PowerTerm WTC**. The application is launched.

➔ 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 WTC Using a Setup File

PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC, 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 WTC with predefined communication and terminal setup parameters for a specific connection. This can be done by using a command or creating a Windows shortcut. Before you create a shortcut to a setup file, you first need to create and save the setup file in PowerTerm WTC.

➔ To start PowerTerm WTC with a customized setup file:

Double-click the PowerTerm WTC shortcut icon on your desktop or access it from the Start menu. Your session starts automatically with the predefined parameters.

➔ To use a setup file during PowerTerm WTC session:

A terminal setup file can also be opened during a PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC Using a Script

You can also launch PowerTerm WTC and run a script immediately upon launching. Scripts are created with PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC 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 WTC Session

PowerTerm WTC enables you to run two or more sessions concurrently by opening a new instance of the PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC window:**

Select **File | New Terminal Window**. A new instance of the PowerTerm WTC 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>**.
- Click the desired session's icon in the Toolbar.
- Select **Sessions |** the desired session.

3.5 Ending a PowerTerm WTC Session

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

- **Automatic closing** - PowerTerm WTC enables you to close PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC 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 WTC 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 WTC:**

1. Select **File | Exit**. If you have changed the terminal settings, PowerTerm WTC 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**.

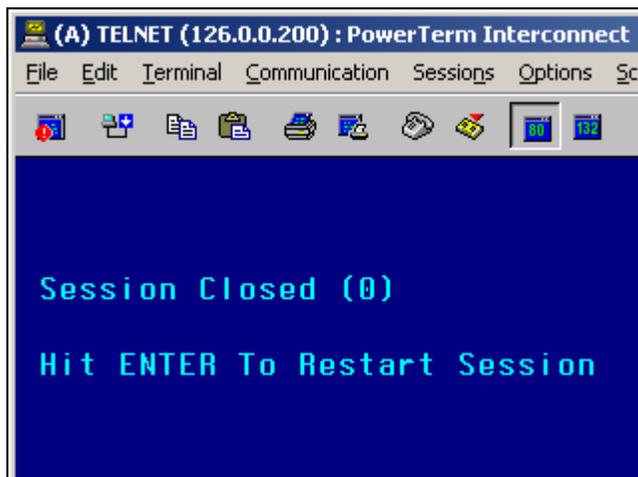
→ **To define parameters for automatic closing PowerTerm WTC when disconnecting a session:**

Close PowerTerm WTC altogether on disconnect.

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

→ **To manually reconnect to a PowerTerm WTC session after exiting the current session:**

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



where the exit code (in this example '0') may have one of the following values:

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

Press **Enter** on the keyboard.

➔ **To automatically reconnect a PowerTerm WTC 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 WTC 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 WTC 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 WTC 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 WTC. 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 WTC 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:

This option is disabled when you are connected to a host.

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**.

➔ **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**.

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**.

ASCII specific parameters

➔ **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

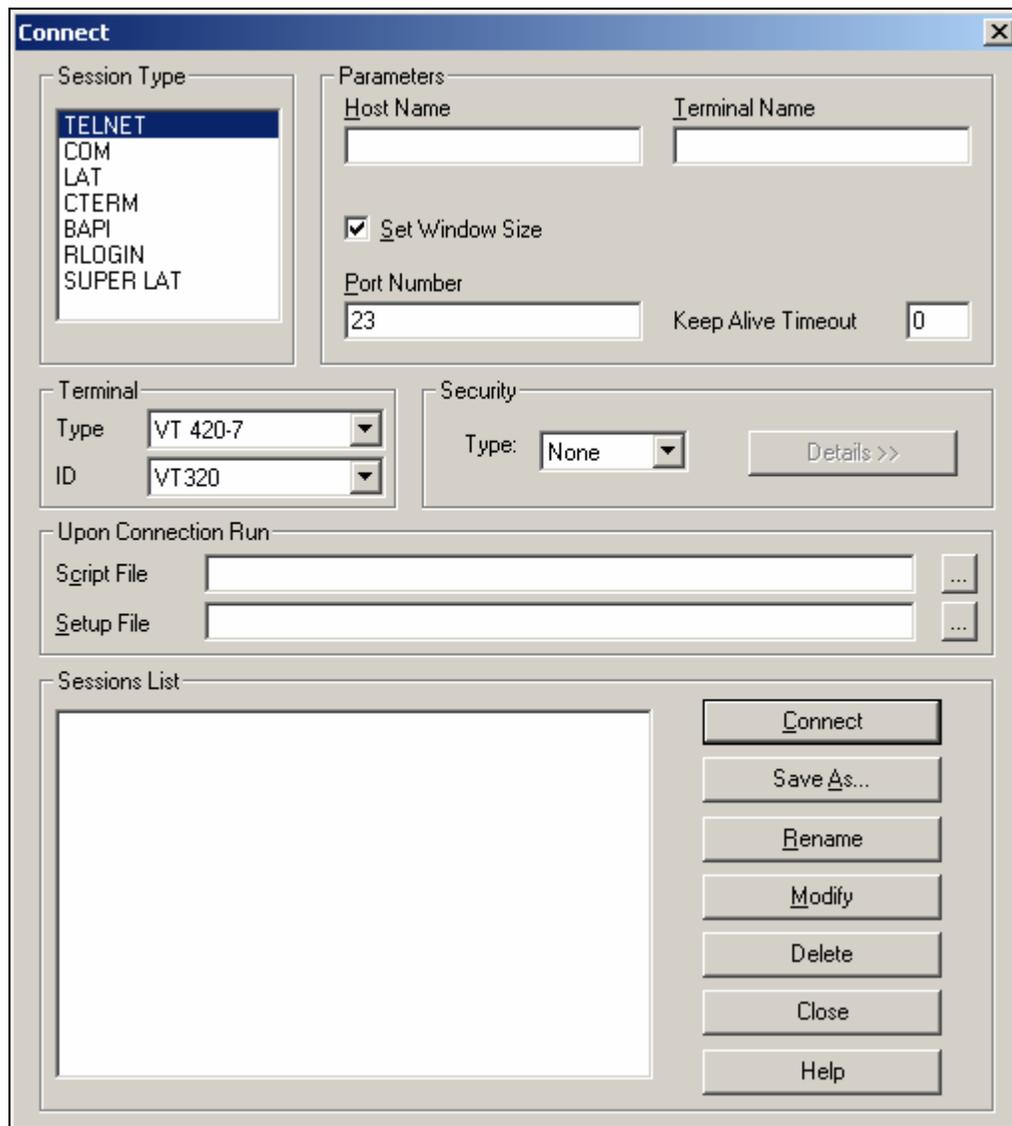
You can create different connections according to your needs. The connection parameters that you define will remain active only for the current session, unless you save them.

After you saved your connection, you can modify its parameters, either from within the Connection Manager or by right-clicking the desired connection in the Session Manager.

The default setup name is the name of the connection. Customized settings should be saved with a name other than its current name when the PowerTerm WTC session is running.

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

➔ **To define a connection:**



Connect

Session Type

- TELNET
- COM
- LAT
- CTERM
- BAPI
- RLOGIN
- SUPER LAT

Parameters

Host Name:

Terminal Name:

Set Window Size

Port Number: Keep Alive Timeout:

Terminal

Type:

ID:

Security

Type:

Upon Connection Run

Script File:

Setup File:

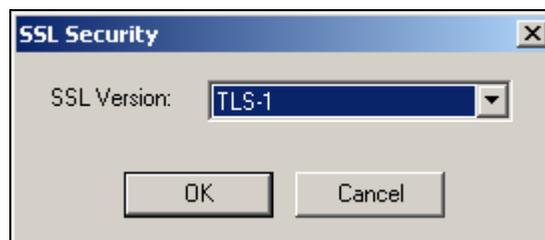
Sessions List

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

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:**

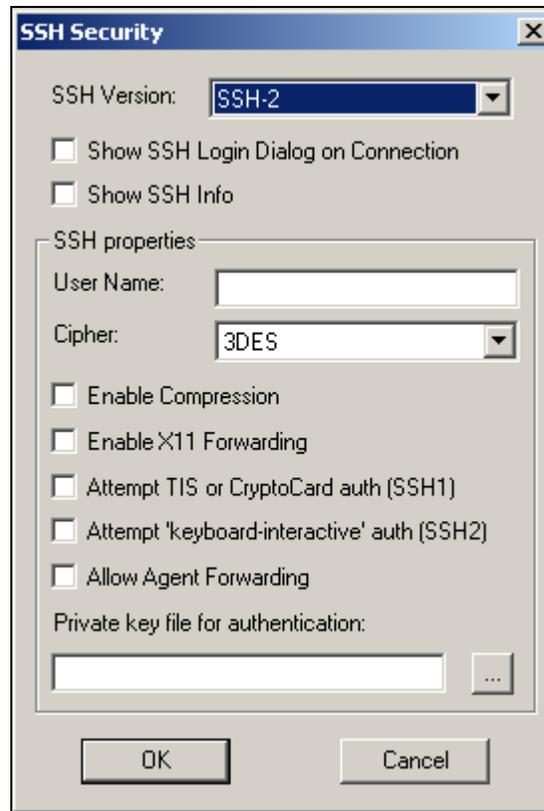
1. Select **SSL** in the **Security Type** dropdown list and click **Details**. The **SSL Security** dialog is displayed:



2. Select the desired **SSL Version** and click **OK**.

➔ **To specify SSH Security parameters:**

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



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 WTC enables you to customize the PowerTerm WTC 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:**

1. Select **Options | Hide Menu**. This conceals the **Menu** bar.
2. Click the **Control** menu or right-click the Title bar.
3. Select **Restore Menu**. The Menu bar is shown again.

Or,

- Map a Soft button with the following PSL command:

```
menu restore
```

➔ **To show/hide the Soft buttons:**

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

➔ **To show/hide the Status bar:**

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

➔ **To show/hide the Power Pad:**

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

➔ **To show/hide the History Scroll bar:**

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

- **System fonts** are standard general-purpose fonts, which different attributes can be set.
- **PowerTerm WTC fonts** are scaleable fonts, automatically calculated according to the screen size of the host application and whether the **Unscaled** screen option is selected or not.

➔ To work with PowerTerm WTC fonts:

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

➔ **To change the appearance of the PowerTerm WTC 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:**

For VT emulations only.

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:**

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 **Visible** to display the cursor ruler.
4. Select **Crosshair/Horizontal/Vertical** appearance of the cursor ruler.

➔ To change cursor appearance:

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 ASCII 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.

<Ctrl> + clicking the word will select the word and any punctuation marks or other symbols, up to the first space that follows them.



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

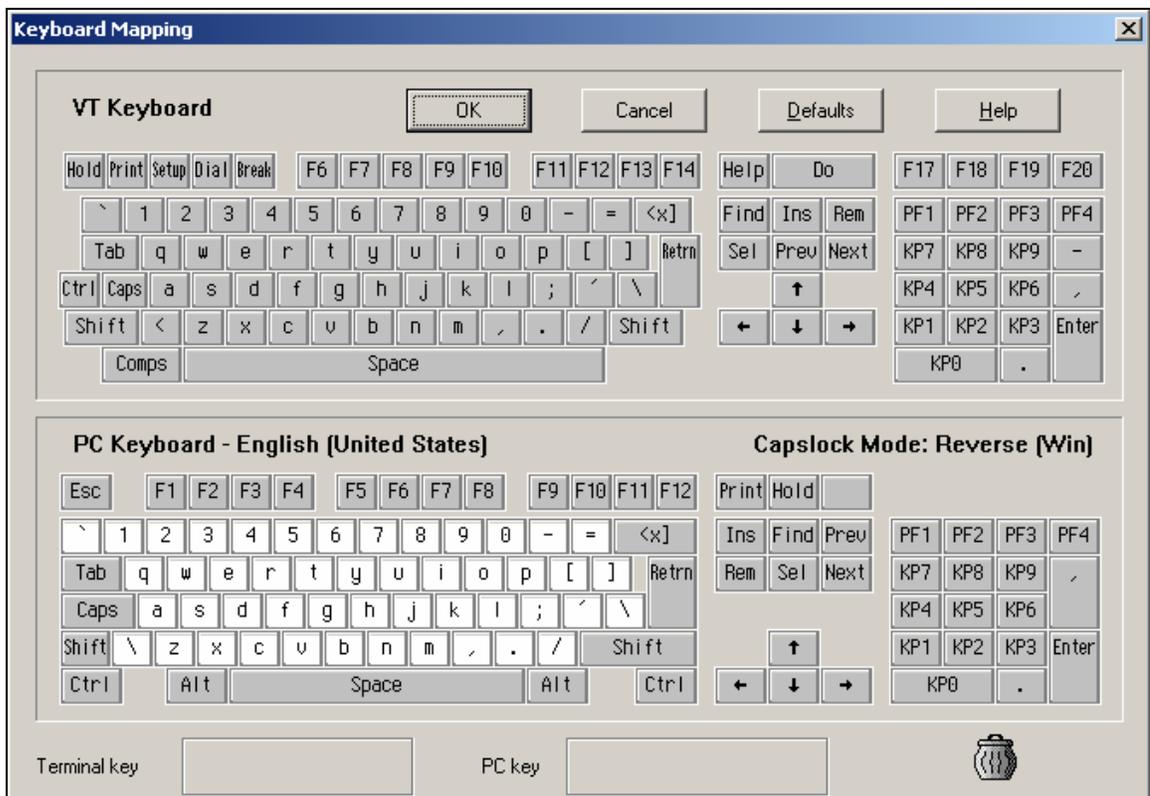
PowerTerm WTC enables you to map WTC keys to host keys in order to emulate the host terminal keyboard. The keyboard mapping definitions are stored in a file with the same name as the current terminal setup file, with the extension .ptk. For example, the default keyboard mapping definitions are stored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

The Keyboard Mapping dialog is presented in three colors:

- **Gray**, is a virtual (terminal) key
- **White**, is an OS character
- **Yellow**, is an OS dead character



➔ 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 WTC and terminal keys. For example, if

you point to the "t" key of the VT keyboard, you see that the corresponding WTC key is "T".

➔ **To map a WTC key:**

- Drag a key from the upper terminal keyboard to a WTC 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 WTC keyboard keys.

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

1. Right-click a key on the WTC 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 WTC 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 WTC 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 WTC key definition that you want to cancel to . This restores the default function of the WTC key.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Select the WTC key whose function you want to copy to the required WTC key and right-click **Copy**.
2. Select the WTC 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 WTC 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 lock alphabet keys in uppercase:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Click the **Keyboard** tab. The **Keyboard property page** is displayed.
3. 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 keep Caps Lock mode On:**

You can turn Caps Lock Off in a different application and keep it On in PowerTerm WTC.

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

➔ **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 Windows 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 and Power Pad

Along the bottom of the PowerTerm WTC 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.

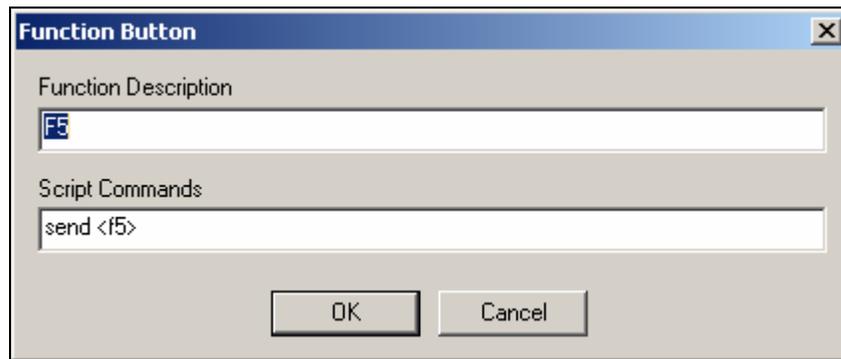
Soft buttons settings are saved automatically in the terminal setup file.

The **Power Pad** is a floating keypad that contains buttons, which can be programmed to execute customized PSL scripts. You can also change their names and adjust the number of buttons displayed in the Power Pad. Power Pad buttons are named by default F1, F2, F3 and so on, with a few default function names, such as **Clear**, **Enter**, and **Insert**. For example, clicking on the F1 button is equivalent to sending F1 to the host.

Power Pad settings are saved in separate files with the .pad extension.

➔ **To program Soft buttons:**

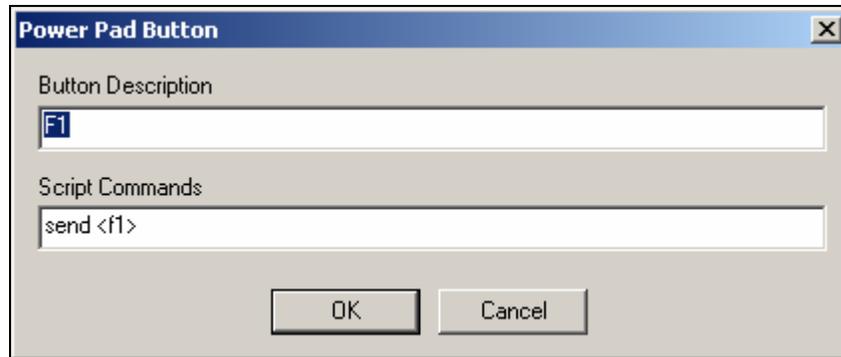
1. Right-click the Soft button that you want to program. The **Function Button** dialog is displayed:



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.

➔ **To program the Power Pad:**

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

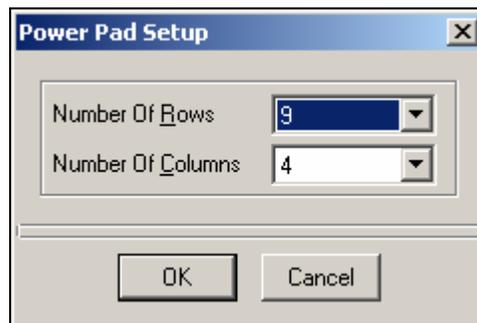


3. Enter **Button Description** (the new name that will appear on the Power Pad button).
4. Enter a **Script Command**, or script commands separated by semicolons.
5. Click **OK**. The Power pad button is now displayed with its new name. Clicking on it will execute the newly defined script command.

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

You can display a maximum of 10 rows and 10 columns in the Power Pad. The default number of buttons is 9 rows and 4 columns.

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



2. Click the dropdown list to select the number of rows and columns that you want the Power Pad to contain.
3. Click **OK**. The Power Pad is displayed with the specified number of rows and columns.

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

1. Select **File | Save Power Pad File**. The **Save Power Pad File** dialog is displayed.
2. Enter a **File name** and click **Save**.

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

1. Select **File | Open Power Pad File**. The **Open Power Pad File** dialog is displayed.
2. Select the required Power Pad file and click **Open**. Parameters defined in the selected Power Pad setup are now applied to the current session.

9 Printing

PowerTerm WTC 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. For IBM 5250 printing emulations there is also the option to enable Host printing.

There are two different modes with different fields enabled:

- **Text mode** is designated in the Printer property page by setting the two data conversion combo boxes (**Print Screen** and **Slave Printer**) to **None**.
- **Graphics mode** is graphic printing. 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 define multiple printers:**

1. Select **File | Print Setup for Additional Printers | Printer X**. The **Print Setup** dialog for that printer appears.
2. Specify desired printer parameters and click **OK**.

➔ **To configure an additional printer for Slave Printing:**

This is accomplished by setting the appropriate properties on both the local computer and the central host.

Local Computer:

1. Select **File | Print Setup for Additional Printer**.
2. Select the desired printer. The desired **Printer Setup** is displayed.
3. Make any necessary modifications and click **OK**.

Central Host

You must configure your host to send the appropriate escape sequence before sending any output to a slave printer.

```
CSI 10 i (open main printer - same as CSI 5 i)
```

```
CSI 11 i (open second printer)
```

```
..
```

```
CSI 15 i (open 6th printer)
```

CSI 4 i close as usual.

(CSI == esc [)

➔ **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** or **Print Manager**.
3. Enter your print communication port in the **Device Name** field and click **OK**.

➔ **To select a file to be the printing output channel:**

1. Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog appears.
2. Select the **Printer** tab, and from the **Print Device** dropdown list select **File**.
3. Enter your print communication port in the **File 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 **Advanced Printing**. The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog appears.
4. Select **Enable AS/400 Host Print Transform** and select the parameters you require.

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

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

PowerTerm WTC provides the following script options:

- **Create** a Script, creates a script to run upon startup or at any time during a PowerTerm WTC session.
- **Edit** a Script, edits and modifies an existing script file.
- **Record** a Script, creates a script by recording all the actions that you perform in the PowerTerm WTC window. Actions can include selecting a menu option, typing an entry on the screen, making selections in a dialog, and so on.
- **Run** Scripts, runs specific scripts or individual commands, upon startup, connection to a host, or during a PowerTerm WTC 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 Power Pad and Soft buttons.

➔ **To create a script file:**

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

➔ **To edit a script file:**

1. Select **Script | Edit Script**. The **Edit Script** dialog appears.
2. Select the required script file and click **OK**. The PowerTerm WTC **Script Editor** appears.

3. Edit the script and click **Save** from the **File** menu to save your changes.
4. Select **File | Exit** to exit the editor.

➔ **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**. The manual operations you perform in the emulation screen are recorded. For example, enter parameters in a dialog, or type a password.
2. 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**.
3. Select **Script | Continue Script Recording** to resume the recording.

4. 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 at startup:**

This option creates a Windows shortcut to PowerTerm WTC and a specific script file. It can be used to connect to different hosts using different scripts.

The following procedure describes one way to create a shortcut. Consult your Windows documentation for a description of other available options.

1. Locate the file **ptw23.exe** on your computer.

2. Right-click and select **Create Shortcut**. The **Shortcut to ptw32.exe** appears in the current folder.
3. Right-click the created shortcut and select **Properties**. The **Shortcut to ptw32.exe Properties** dialog appears.
4. In the **Target** field, add a space after the .exe file name and then type the name of the required script (.psl) file. You can also add parameters to the script file. These determine communication parameters, for example the name of the host to which you want to connect, or the Port number. In the **Target** field, add a space after the .psl script file and then type the required parameters. Parameters should be separated by a space.
Example:
`\PTW32\PTW32.EXE COMM.PSL 1 9600 xonxoff`
PowerTerm WTC recognizes Windows file naming conventions, including spaces in a file name. If you have a setup file with a space in the name, PowerTerm WTC ignores the space and looks directly for the .psl extension.
5. Click **OK**. When you start PowerTerm WTC, the script file is automatically executed and you are connected to the host that you specified in your setup file.

➔ **To run a script file upon connecting to a host:**

1. Open the **Connect** dialog.
2. Click the browse button next to **Script File** in **Upon Connection Run**.
3. Select the desired file.
4. Click **OK**. The designated script will be executed upon connection.

➔ **To run a script file during a PowerTerm WTC 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 and Power Pad*.

➔ **To run a script file during a PowerTerm WTC session using the Power Pad:**

- Click the **Power Pad button** that has the desired script assigned. The script is executed. For more information, see chapter *Soft Buttons and Power Pad*.

11 Session Manager

PowerTerm WTC standard edition features a Session Manager that provides quick access to a list of user-configured sessions. The list includes both active and non-active sessions and you can in an easy way determine which of the non-active sessions you want to activate. The Session Manager enables you to conveniently modify the connection parameters or setup of a desired connection.

Activated sessions are also represented by lettered icons on the toolbar. Clicking on it will bring the active session to the foreground.

➔ **To activate all or some of the sessions:**

1. Select **Sessions | Session Manager**. The **PowerTerm WTC Session Manager** toolbar appears.
2. Select the desired session(s) to activate and click **Activate Session**. The selected emulation session is displayed.

➔ **To modify the connection parameters or setup of a desired connection:**

When modifying connection parameters, the **Connection Name** cannot be modified.

1. Select the desired connection.
2. Right-click the appropriate action.

12 PowerTerm WTC FTP Client

The PowerTerm WTC FTP client is a client-server application, which uses the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). It provides an easy to use graphic user interface to define how to transfer files between your computer (client) and remote computers (servers), across a wide variety of platforms like Unix, Windows, and more. It does not matter where the two computers are located, how they are connected, or whether they use the same operating system.

PowerTerm WTC FTP client provides direct access to any FTP server site. The server site only requires a login identity and password before it responds to requests.

12.1 Features and Benefits

PowerTerm WTC FTP client

- Provides access to a wide variety of operating systems, including UNIX, Windows 95/98/ME/2000/NT/XP/20003, VAX/VMS, IBM AS400, IBM Mainframe operating systems (such as MVS, VSE, etc.) and more.
- Saves connection parameters in a configuration file.
- Uses prompt messages to confirm actions.
- Provides detailed on-screen connection information.
- Provides a choice of Binary or ASCII data transfer modes.
- Provides a variety of data conversion options.
- Creates, removes and changes directories, as well as deletes and renames files.
- Views files in the format that they were created.
- Automates connection and transfer operations.
- Provides support for a variety of firewall options.

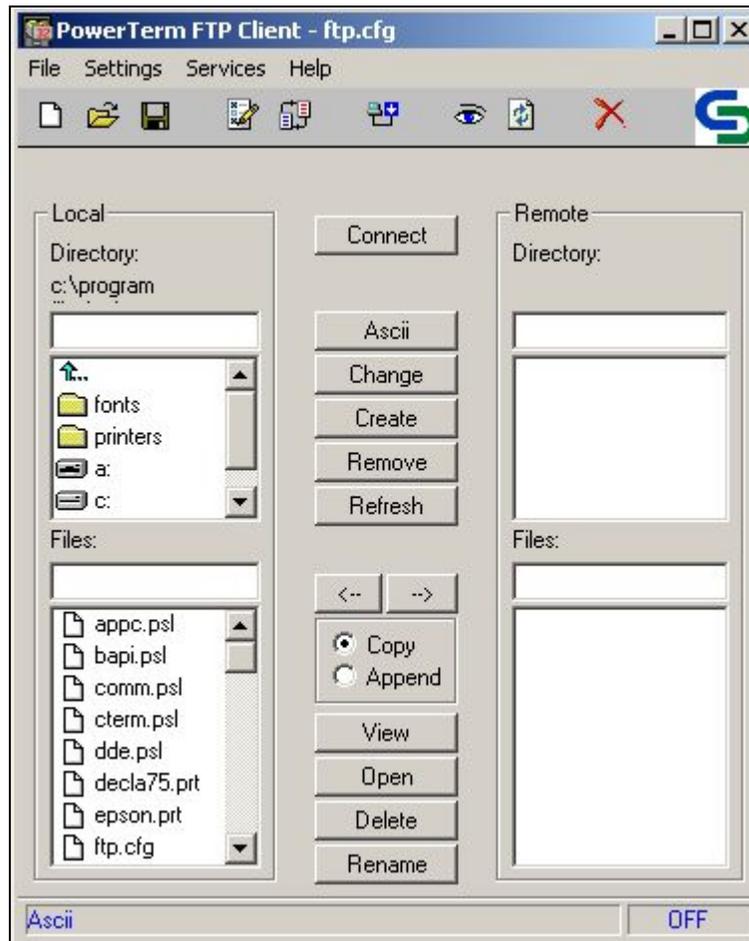
12.2 Concepts

The following concepts are used in this guide:

FTP Site	The remote site to which you are connecting. In this guide this term is also known as a host or remote computer.
Configuration Settings	Contains your PowerTerm WTC FTP client preferences and selected data transfer mode. These parameters only remain

	<p>active for a current transfer session, unless they are saved in a configuration file.</p>
Connection Profile	<p>Creates a connection profile for an FTP site with which you frequently establish communication. This profile contains login, system, and directory and firewall information. The connections profile, along with configuration information, is saved in a configuration file.</p>
Connection List	<p>Displays, in the Connection dialog, the saved connection profiles.</p>
Configuration File	<p>Contains your connection profiles and configuration settings. Configuration files are saved with a .cfg extension. Default configuration file is ftp.cfg which is loaded at startup.</p>
Current Session	<p>Refers to the current connection between your WTC and the remote computer.</p>

12.3 PowerTerm WTC FTP Client Window



The PowerTerm WTC FTP client window consists of the following components:

<p>Control Menu Box</p>	<p>Provides standard Windows commands.</p>
<p>Title Bar</p>	<p>Displays the application name and the Configuration File currently in use.</p>
<p>Menu Bar</p>	<p>Contains drop-down menus, which enables you to access PowerTerm WTC FTP client functions.</p>
<p>Toolbar</p>	<p>Contains icons, which can be used as shortcuts to access frequently used menu</p>

	commands.
Display Area	Displays information about a selected file, like file size, date and time for compilation etc. when you select more than one file, the combined size of files is shown. The Display Area also shows the current button, menu or toolbar option selected. When you connect to a remote device, a message is displayed with the name of the host to which you are connecting.
Application Status Icon	Displays the activity status of PowerTerm WTC FTP client. The icon is active while the client is running.

12.3.1 Menu Bar

File Menu	Provides options to create, open, and save a configuration file, as well as exit the client.
Settings Menu	Provides options to select preferences for file transfer and define the data translation mode.
Services Menu	Provides options to connect and display connection information in a log window. This menu also enables you to refresh the file list in both the local and remote directory.
Help Menu	Provides online help and product information.

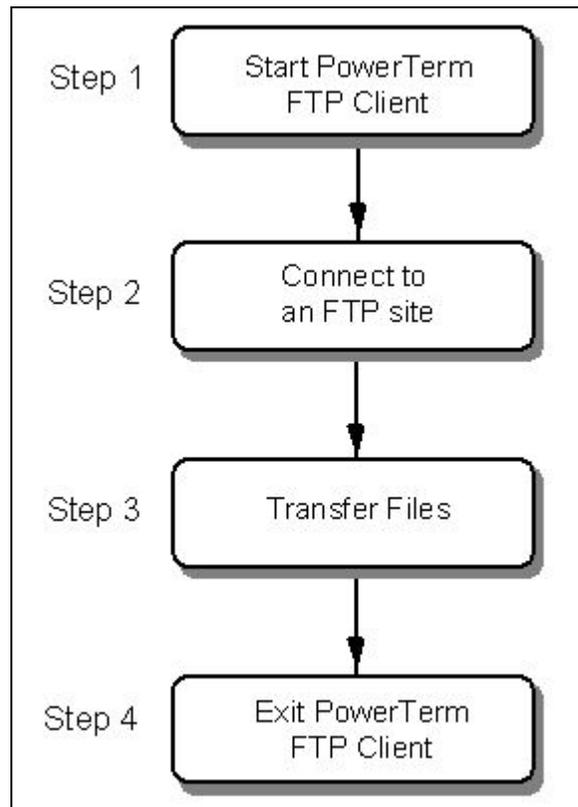
12.3.2 Toolbar

New		Creates a new configuration file. Equivalent to File New
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Open		<p>Opens an existing configuration file.</p> <p>Equivalent to File Open</p>
Save		<p>Saves a configuration file.</p> <p>Equivalent to File Save</p>
Options		<p>Opens the FTP - Preferences dialog which enables you to select preferences for file transfer.</p> <p>Equivalent to Settings Options</p>
File Transfer Setup		<p>Opens the Data Conversion dialog which enables you to select options for data conversion.</p> <p>Equivalent to Settings File Transfer Setup</p>
Connect		<p>Opens the Connect dialog which enables you to enter connection parameters for file transfer.</p> <p>Equivalent Services Connect</p>
Log Windows		<p>Opens the Log – FTP window.</p> <p>Equivalent Services Log</p>
Refresh		<p>Refreshes the display of directories and file names shown in the PowerTerm WTC FTP client window.</p> <p>Equivalent to Services Refresh</p>
Exit		<p>Exits the PowerTerm WTC FTP client application.</p> <p>Equivalent to File Exit</p>

12.4 A Quick Guide through PowerTerm WTC FTP Client

The following workflow is a quick guide for using PowerTerm WTC FTP client. This quick guide is intended for users who are familiar with FTP applications. You can read a more detailed description on how to work with PowerTerm WTC FTP client in the following chapters.



Step 1: Launch PowerTerm WTC FTP client

1. Select in the PowerTerm WTC window, **Communication | Run FTP**. The PowerTerm WTC FTP Client window opens.
2. Click **Connect**. The **Connect** dialog appears.

Step 2: Connect to an FTP site

- To define connection parameters for the current session, enter the required parameters in the **Connect** dialog.
- To save your connection profile for future sessions, type a profile name in the **Description** field and click **Add**. The connection profile is displayed in the **Connection List**.
- To select a connection profile, click on a profile in the **Connection List**.
- To connect to the specified FTP site, click **Connect**.

Step 3: Transfer files

Select **Copy** or **Append** in the lower part of the PowerTerm WTC FTP client window.

Downloading files:

1. Select the files to transfer in the **Remote/Files** field
2. Click the left arrow button.

Uploading files:

1. Select the files to transfer in the **Local/Files** field.
2. Click the right arrow button.

Step 4: Exit

1. Click **Disconnect**. A confirmation message is displayed.
2. Click **OK**.
3. Select **File | Exit**.

12.5 Configuration Settings

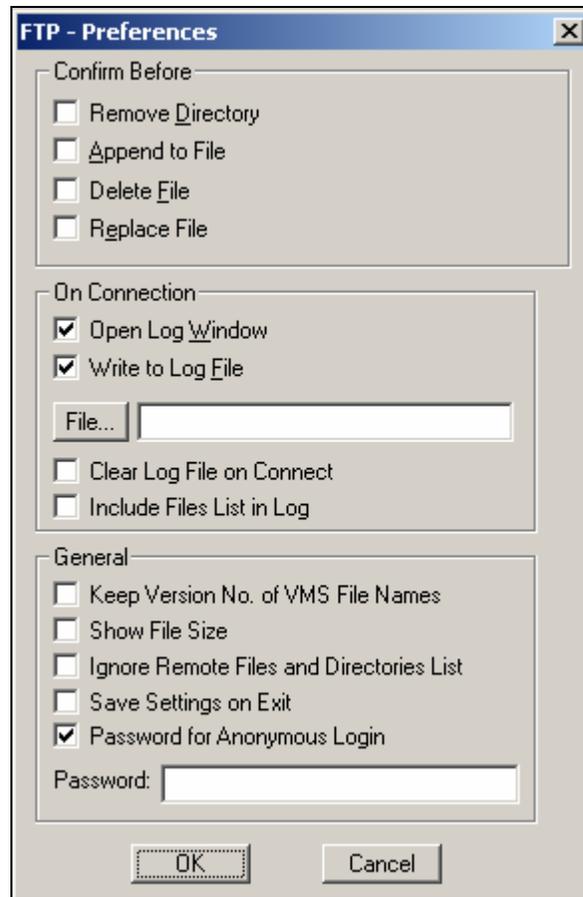
To set up your PowerTerm WTC FTP client working environment, you need to define PowerTerm WTC FTP client preferences and select the required file transfer mode. PowerTerm WTC FTP client also provides an option to select the data transfer conversion. You can save your own settings to a configuration file so that they can be used in later sessions.



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

12.5.1 Defining PowerTerm WTC FTP Client Preferences

PowerTerm WTC FTP client provides various options to customize your working environment. You can specify which actions will prompt you with a confirmation message (e.g. removing a file), and specify the information displayed when you connect to an FTP site.



<p>Confirm Before</p>	<p>Determines the actions which display a confirm message:</p> <p>Remove Directory, prompts you for confirmation before deleting directories from you computer or the remote FTP site.</p> <p>Append to File, prompts you for confirmation before appending (adding) a file to an existing file in your computer or the remote FTP site.</p> <p>Delete File, prompts you for confirmation before deleting a file from your computer or the remote FTP site.</p> <p>Replace File, prompts you for confirmation before overwriting</p>
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	<p>a file in your computer or the remote FTP site.</p>
<p>On Connection</p>	<p>Determines the connection information displayed when you connect to an FTP site.</p> <p>Open Log Window, opens a temporary Log-FTP window, which displays the messages exchanged by your computer and the FTP site while connecting. This window enables you to monitor the status of the current FTP connection.</p> <p>Open Log File, saves connection details to a file, which you can then open and view at a later date.</p> <p>Clear Log File on Connect, clears the log file every time you connect to a n FTP site. Only the current connection information is saved in the log file.</p> <p>Include Files List in Log, displays a list of remote file in he Log-FTP window. To access this option select Open Log Window. If you want to save this list to the log file, select Open Log File.</p>
<p>General</p>	<p>Determines general information displayed when you use the PowerTerm WTC FTP client.</p> <p>Keep Version No. of VMS File Names, retains the version number of the VMS file names.</p> <p>Show File Size, displays the size of files in the lower part of the PowerTerm WTC FTP client window. (To view the size of files, you may need to enlarge the window.) You can use standard windowing Shift and</p>

Ctrl keys to select multiple files and see the combined size of the selected files.

Save Settings on Exit, automatically saves the current configuration settings when you exit PowerTerm WTC FTP client, without prompting you to save these settings. If you do not select this option, PowerTerm WTC FTP client will always prompt you to save the current configuration file when you exit the application.

Password for Anonymous Login, provides PowerTerm WTC FTP client with a specified password for anonymous login. Type in your e-mail address in the **Password** field.

➔ **To define PowerTerm WTC FTP client preferences:**

1. Select **Settings | Options**. The **FTP-Preferences** dialog appears.
2. Select the option that you require.
3. Click **OK**.

12.5.2 Selecting a File Transfer Mode

PowerTerm WTC FTP client distinguishes between transferring Binary data and transferring a text (ASCII) file. It is important to select the right transfer mode to obtain the correct information, when accessing files on host computers. By default, PowerTerm WTC FTP client transfers files in Binary mode.

- In **Binary** mode, data is copied bit by bit so that the original and the copy are identical. This mode is usually appropriate when transferring files between computers of the same type. Programs are usually transferred in Binary mode, for example, .doc, .bat, .exe, and .dll files.
- In **Ascii** mode, data is treated as a set of characters (seven bit plus one bit for parity checking). The characters transferred have the same meaning on the target computer as they have on the source computer. This mode is appropriate for transferring textual data between two different systems, for example UNIX and Windows. Text files are usually transferred in ASCII mode, for example, file with the .txt extension.

The following is a list of common file types and their recommended mode of transfer:

Type of File	Mode
Text (.txt)	Ascii
Spreadsheet	Usually Binary
Database	Usually Binary
Word Processor	Ascii
Program source code	Ascii
Electronic mail message	Ascii
UNIX shell archives (shar)	Ascii
Compressed files (zip, tar, lzh, arc, Binary arj)	Binary
Unencoded	Ascii
Executable	Binary
Executable script (bat, etc.)	Ascii
PostScript	Usually Ascii
Hypertext (html) documents	Ascii
Pictures (tiff, jpeg, mpeg)	Binary
Rich Text Format (rtf)	Ascii



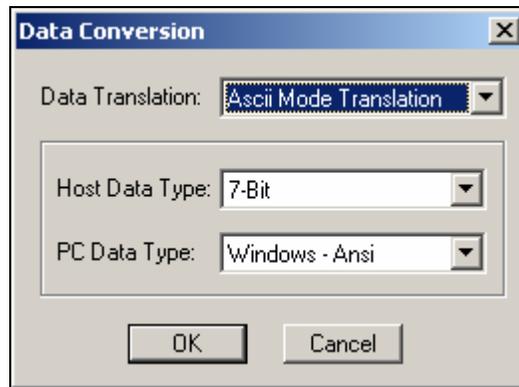
When transferring files between UNIX FTP servers and Windows computers, select Binary mode if you are not sure about the kind of file you are transferring.

➔ **To select the data transfer mode:**

Click the **Binary/Ascii** button.

12.5.3 File Transfer Setup Options

You can setup the Data Conversion mode and Data Type for both your computer and the remote computer (host).



Data Translation	Defines the mode of transferring files: no translation, Ascii mode translation, and Ascii and binary translation.
Host Data Type	Defines the data type for the FTP site: 7-bit, 8-bit (DOS-Ascii), and 8-bit (Windows-Ansi).
PC Data Type	Defines the data type for your device: 7-Bit, 8-Bit (DOS-Ascii), and 8-Bit (Windows-Ansi).

➔ **To select file transfer options:**

1. Select **Settings | File Transfer Setup**. The **Data Conversion** dialog appears.
2. Select the required file transfer setup parameters and click **OK**.

12.6 Working with Configuration Files

A Configuration file consists of the configuration settings you have defined and your connection profiles. You can save configuration settings to the default **ftp.cfg** configuration file, create a new configuration file, or save the configuration file under a different name. All configuration files are saved with a **.cfg** extension. You can use previously defined configuration settings by opening an existing configuration file, or by starting PowerTerm WTC FTP client with a customized configuration file. To do this, you should create a shortcut and add the name of the configuration file to it. For more information about creating a shortcut, see paragraph *Automatic File Transfer*.

➔ **To create a new configuration file:**

Select **File | New**. A new configuration file called **noname.cfg** is created in which you can specify the parameters that you require.

➔ **To open an existing configuration file:**

1. Select **File | Open**. The **Open Configuration File** dialog appears.
2. Select the configuration file that you require.
3. Click **Open**. The configuration file opens with the settings that you previously defined.

➔ **To save a configuration file:**

1. Define configuration settings and connection profiles as required.
2. Select **File | Save**.
The file is saved without any confirmation prompt, if you have already saved the current configuration in a .cfg file.
The **Save File As** dialog appears if the current configuration files is noname.cfg.

➔ **To save a file under a different name:**

1. Select **File | Save As**. The **Save File As** dialog appears.
2. Specify a name in the **File Name** field.
3. Click **Save**. The file is saved with a .cfg extension.

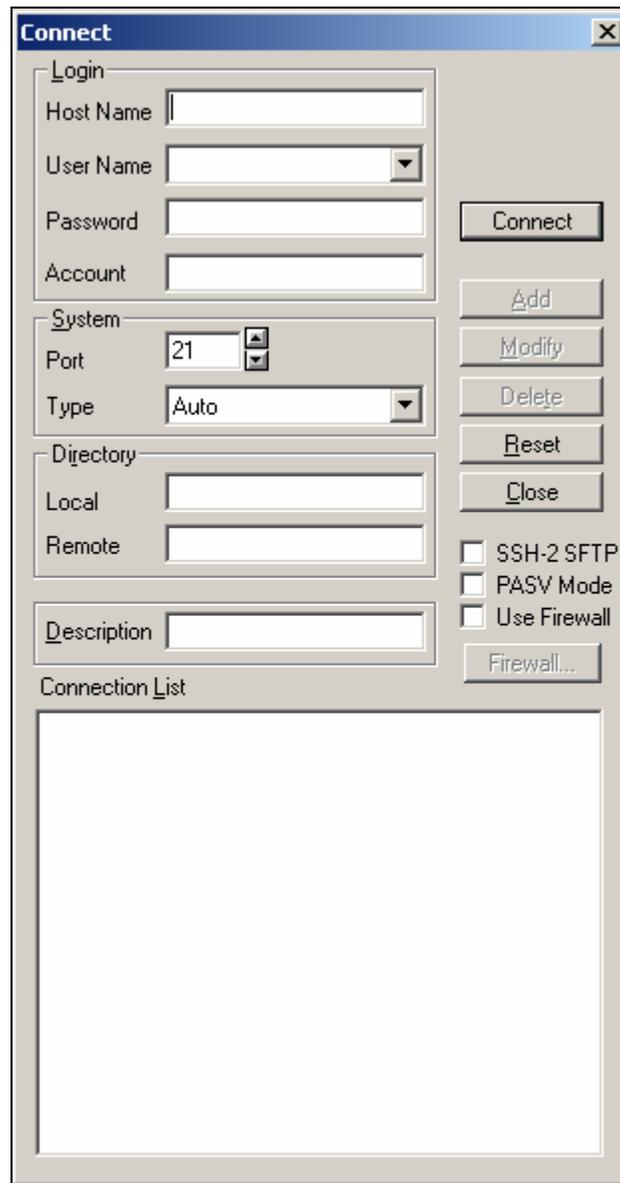
12.7 Defining Connection Parameters

You can set parameters for connecting to an FTP site. These parameters include login, system and directory information. The last parameters that you specified in the **Connect** dialog are kept and displayed when you re-open it (excluding the password).



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

12.7.1 Connection Parameters



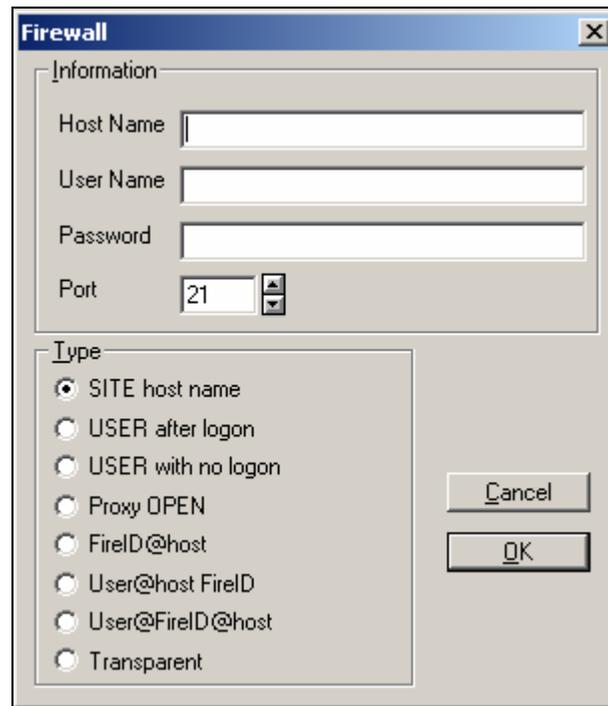
Login

Host Name, the remote computer that you want to access. Use the host computer's domain name or its IP address.

User Name, the account that you want to use to access the remote computer. Use anonymous if you do not have an account on the FTP server or enter your user name if you have a personal

	<p>account on the remote computer.</p> <p>Password, enter the password that you have been assigned for personal FTP or enter your complete e-mail address for anonymous FTP. (The characters are displayed as asterisks.)</p> <p>Account, optional, may be required for personal FTP, in addition to your user name and password.</p>
<p>System</p>	<p>Port, a number that identifies an Internet application. Default port is 21.</p> <p>Type, the operating system used by the remote computer. Default type is Auto.</p>
<p>Directory</p>	<p>Optional parameters:</p> <p>Local, the local directory to or from which you want to transfer files.</p> <p>Remote, the remote directory to or from which you want to transfer files.</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>A name for the connection profile.</p>
<p>Connection List</p>	<p>Displays a list of the existing connection profiles.</p>
<p>PASV Mode</p>	<p>Specifies that the program will work in PASV mode.</p>
<p>Use Firewall</p>	<p>Clear this option to enable the Firewall button.</p>

12.7.2 Firewall Parameters



Host Name	The computer that you want to act as a security guard prior to granting access to a remote computer.
User Name	The account of the computer that you want to perform the security check.
Password	Enter the password that you were assigned for the computer that performs the security check.
Port	A number that identifies an Internet application, which performs the security check. Default port is 21.
Type	The Firewall type. If you do not know which type of firewall you have, choose the default (the most popular) or contact your firewall

manufacturer to verify the type.

➔ **To define connection parameters:**

1. Select **Services | Connect** or click . The **Connect** dialog appears.
2. Specify connection parameters.

➔ **To specify Firewall parameters:**

1. Open the **Connect** dialog and select **Use Firewall** to enable the Firewall button.
2. Click **Firewall**. The **Firewall** dialog appears.
3. Enter required parameters and select a firewall type.
4. Click **OK**.

12.8 Working with Connection Profiles

If you frequently connect to a specific remote computer, you can create a **Connection Profile** for this computer to use again for other PowerTerm WTC FTP client sessions. This profile contains the connection parameters for the specific FTP site, for example the host name, user name and password. The connection profile you create is displayed in the **Connection List**, which is saved in the current **Configuration File** along with the configuration settings. PowerTerm WTC FTP client enables you to modify, delete, and reset (clear) the parameters of a Connection Profile. You can also use **Reset** to introduce new parameters and create a new Connection Profile.

➔ **To create a profile:**

1. Enter parameters in the **Connect** dialog.
2. Type a profile name in the **Description** field.
3. Click **Add**. The profile is created and displayed in the **Connection List**.

➔ **To modify a profile:**

1. Select the desired profile from the **Connection List**.
2. Modify the parameters as required.
3. Click **Modify**. The profile is modified.

➔ **To delete a profile:**

1. Select the desired profile from the **Connection List**.
2. Click **Delete**. The profile is deleted.

➔ **To reset (clear) a profile:**

1. Select the desired profile from the **Connection List**.
2. Click **Reset**. Parameters are cleared.

12.9 Connecting to an FTP Site

Once you have defined your connection parameters or selected a connection profile, you are ready to connect to an FTP site. After the connection is established, the PowerTerm WTC FTP client window displays directories and files of the remote computer in the lower part of the window. A log window is also displayed if you have selected the **Open Log Window** option in the **FTP - Preferences** dialog.

➔ **To connect to an FTP site:**

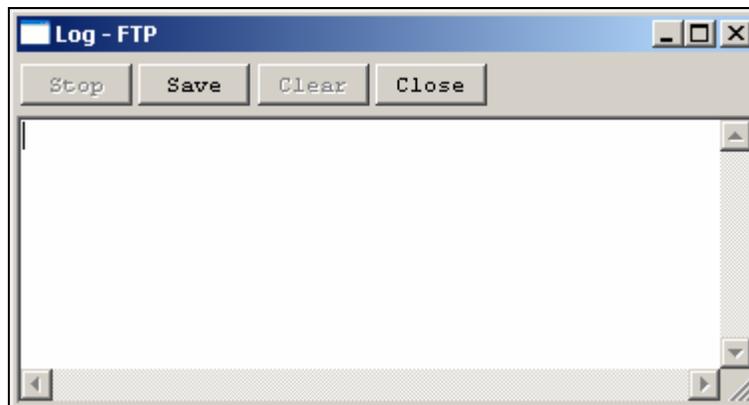
1. Display the **Connect** dialog.
2. Specify connection parameters or select a profile from the **Connection List**.
3. Click **Connect**.

Or,

- Double-click a profile in the **Connection List**.

12.10 Using the FTP Log Window

You can open a temporary log window to display messages exchanged (connection information) by the PowerTerm WTC FTP client and the remote server. You can either automatically display the log window every time that you connect to an FTP site, or you can open it for a specific session.



Start/Stop	Toggles between start/stop displaying connection information.
Save	Saves the connection information in a log file.
Clear	Clears the log window.

Close	Closes the log window.
--------------	------------------------

➔ **To automatically display connection information for all sessions:**

1. Select **Settings | Options**. The **FTP-Preferences** dialog appears.
2. Select **Open Log Window** and click **OK**. The log window will automatically open and display connection information each time you connect to an FTP site.

➔ **To display connection information for a specific session:**

1. Select **Services | Log**. The **Log-FTP** window opens with no information.
2. Click **Connect** in the PowerTerm WTC FTP client window and enter connection parameters.
3. Click **Connect**. The log window now displays each step in the connection process.

➔ **To stop/start displaying connection information:**

Click **Stop/Start** to toggle between stopping and resuming the display.

➔ **To save the connection information to a log file:**

1. Click **Save**. The **Save As** dialog appears.
2. Select the directory and specify the name of the file to which you want to save the connection information.
3. Click **Save**. The file is saved with the **.log** extension.

➔ **To clear the log window:**

Click **Clear**. All connection information displayed is cleared.

➔ **To close the log window:**

Click **Close**.

12.11 Working with Local and Remote Directories and Files

The PowerTerm WTC FTP client enables you to manipulate directories and files in both your own computer and in the remote computer. It also provides options to select, create, and remove directories and files, as well as rename and view the contents of a file in the format that it was created.



Some FTP sites may restrict access to certain function, for example, removing a directory or deleting a file.



You can use standard windowing convention like **Shift** and **Ctrl**, to select multiple files.

➔ **To select a directory:**

There are several ways to select a directory and display its files.

- Select the required directory and click **Change**.
- Double-click the required directory.
- Type the directory name in the **Directory** field and press **Enter** on the keyboard.

➔ **To create a directory:**

1. Double-click the required drive.
2. Type the new directory name in the **Directory** field and click **Create**.

➔ **To remove a directory:**

Select the directory you want to remove and click **Remove**.

➔ **To view a file:**

The file will be displayed in the format in which it was created, i.e. a file with a .doc extension will be opened in Word, and a file with a .txt extension will be opened in Notepad.

- Select the desired file and click **View**.
- Double-click the desired file.

➔ **To delete a file:**

Select the file you want to delete and click **Delete**.

➔ **To rename a file:**

1. Select the desired file and click **Rename**. The **Rename** dialog appears.
2. Type the new file name and extension (if necessary), and click **OK**. The file is displayed in the file list with the new name.

➔ **To refresh the directory display:**

Select **Services | Refresh**. All changes that you have made to directories and/or files are displayed.

12.12 Transferring Files

You can download and upload files between your computer and an FTP site. Files can be copied to a directory or appended to an existing file. Most menu options and toolbar icons are inactive during the transfer of files however you can still perform informative operations. For example view directory and file information, and access online help. You can minimize the PowerTerm WTC FTP client window while file transfer is in progress.



You can use standard windowing conventions like **Shift** and **Ctrl** to select multiple files.

➔ **To download a file from an FTP site:**

The name of the file, which is to receive the downloaded file, must be specified. If the receiving file does not exist, the PowerTerm WTC FTP client

will create it for you. The downloaded file is copied into your directory under this file name. If this file already exists, the new file will overwrite it.

Copying a file:

1. Select the target local directory.
2. Select the file to download from the FTP site.
3. Select **Copy**.
4. Click the **left** arrow. The **FTP Transfer** dialog graphically displays the progress of downloading the selected file.

Appending a file:

1. Select the target local file.
2. Select the file to download from the FTP site.
3. Select **Append**.
4. Click the **left** arrow. The **FTP Transfer** dialog graphically displays the progress of downloading the selected file.

➔ To upload a file to an FTP site:**Copying a file:**

1. Select the target remote directory.
2. Select the file to upload from your computer.
3. Select **Copy**.
4. Click the **right** arrow. The **FTP Transfer** dialog graphically displays the progress of uploading the selected file.

Appending a file:

1. Select the target remote file.
2. Select the file to upload from your computer.
3. Select **Append**.
4. Click the **right** arrow. The **FTP Transfer** dialog graphically displays the progress of uploading the selected file.

12.13 Automatic File Transfer

You can automate connection and transfer options by creating a shortcut which specifies the necessary parameters to perform these operations. Once you have created the shortcut, you activate it by double-clicking its icon. The following parameters can be specified:

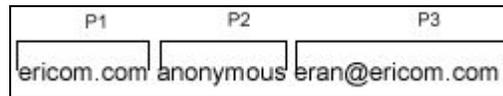
- **Connection parameters** for connecting to an FTP site. They include the host site, user name, and password.
- **File transfer parameters** for connecting to an FTP site and transferring files to or from your computer. The transfer parameters include the location of the

PowerTerm WTC FTP client and the host site, file transfer direction, and file path of the local or remote file that you want to receive or send. You can also use file transfer conventions to transfer all file, or all files of a single type, to and from a directory.

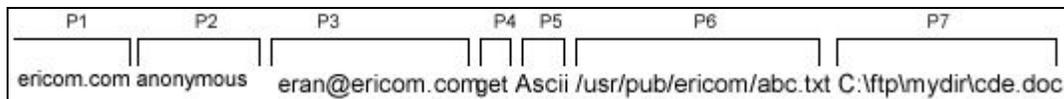


IMPORTANT The PowerTerm WTC FTP client uses a set sequence of parameters to transfer files. This sequence **cannot** be modified.

Example of **Connection** parameters (P):



Example of **File Transfer** parameters (P):



Parameter 1	Host site name
Parameter 2	User name
Parameter 3	Password
Parameter 4	File transfer direction: Get for downloading Put for uploading
Parameter 5	File transfer mode: Binary Ascii
Parameter 6	Path and name of the local or remote file that you want to transfer, according to the file transfer direction specified in parameter 4.
Parameter 7	Path and name of the local or remote file that received the

transferred file, according to the file transfer direction specified in parameter 4.



IMPORTANT The PowerTerm WTC FTP client will display an error message telling you of any missing parameters. You must enter " " as the password parameter rather than leaving it empty.

➔ **To create a shortcut:**

The following procedure describes one way to create a shortcut. Consult your Windows documentation for descriptions of other methods.

1. Locate the file **ftpc32.exe** on your computer. It resides in the PowerTerm WTC installation folder.
2. Right-click and select **Create Shortcut**. The shortcut to ftpc32.exe appears in the current folder.
3. Right-click the shortcut and select **Properties**. The **Shortcut to ftpc32.exe Properties** dialog appears.
4. Enter after the **Target** file path, the required parameters.
5. Click **OK**. The next time that you open PowerTerm WTC FTP client, it will open with the defined parameters.

12.13.1 File Transfer Conventions

You can use wildcards and combinations of them, in parameters 6 and 7 to transfer groups of files. The symbols used for wildcards are:

*	Any character combination
?	Any single character

➔ **To transfer all files with the same extension:**

Type * and the file extension to upload or download all files of this type in a directory.

Example:

All files with the .cpp extension will be copied to /usr/pub/Ericom

```
C:\*.cpp /usr/pub/Ericom/
```

➔ **To transfer all files of one type and save them with a different extension:**

Type * and the extension that you want to give to the transferred files.

Example:

All files with the .cpp extension will be copied to the folder /usr/pub/Ericom receiving the same name, but with a .txt extension

```
C:\*.cpp /usr/pub/Ericom/*.txt
```

➔ **To append all files of one type to a specific file:**

Type the name of the file to which you want to append the transferred files.

Example:

All files with the .cpp extension will be appended to the file /usr/pub/Ericom/aaa.txt

```
C:\*.cpp /usr/pub/Ericom/aaa.txt
```

➔ **To transfer a file to another unknown file:**

Type ? for the unknown letter in the file name.

Example:

The file aaa.log will be copied to the file /usr/pub/Ericom/babcc.txt

```
C:\aaa.log /usr/pub/Ericom/b?b*.txt
```

12.14 Disconnecting and Exiting

Before you exit the PowerTerm WTC FTP client, you need to disconnect from the current FTP site.

Changes to the preferences are either saved automatically when you exit the client, if you selected **Save Settings on Exit**, or you are prompted to save them.

➔ **To disconnect from an FTP site:**

Click **Disconnect**.

➔ **To exit the PowerTerm WTC FTP client:**

Select **File | Exit**.

12.15 Troubleshooting the PowerTerm WTC FTP Client

If you have any difficulties with PowerTerm WTC FTP client, refer to the following checklist:

<p>Connection cannot be established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the remote system provides an FTP server, which is running. • Ensure you have entered the system type correctly. Select Auto if you do not know the system type to which you are connecting.
<p>PowerTerm WTC FTP client reports a login failure</p>	<p>Ensure that the User name and Password were entered correctly.</p>

<p>Files cannot be transferred or received</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that the correct transfer type (Binary or Ascii) is selected. Transferring a file in the incorrect mode may corrupt that file. Select Binary, unless you transfer text files to or from a UNIX FTP server• Ensure that you have the necessary permission for specific operations, like write access to a directory.
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