

File Menu

New

Open

Save As

Close

Print

Address Book

Profile

Capture

File Transfer

Import Text

Export Text

Exit

New command

Opens a window to create a new file.

Open command

Opens an existing file.

Save As command

Saves the current file to a user specified name.

Close command

Closes the current window.

Print command

Prints the current window.

Profile command

Opens the Profile dialog box to change and create profiles.

Capture command

Opens a new file to capture data as it is transmitted to the Terminal window. If you already have a file open, use this command to turn the file off, or open a new file.

File Transfer command

Opens the Transfer File dialog box to upload or download a file.

Import Text command

Inserts the selected file at the cursor position in the current window.

Export Text command

Exports the current window to the selected file.

Exit command

Closes InterNav.

Edit Menu

Undo

Cut

Copy

Copy Append

Paste

Paste Formatted

Paste Quoted

Select All

Undo command

Undoes the most recent editing action.

Cut command

Moves the marked text onto the Clipboard.

Copy command

Copies the marked text onto the Clipboard.

Copy Append command

Copies and appends the marked text to text already in the Clipboard

Paste command

Inserts the text from the Clipboard at your current cursor position.

Paste Formatted command

Inserts the text from the Clipboard at your current cursor position. The text will be formatted as a single paragraph.

Paste Quoted command

Inserts the text from the Clipboard at your current cursor position. The text will be formatted as a single paragraph and each line will begin with the Quoting String.

Select All command

Marks the entire file.

Connection Menu

[Log On Auto](#)

[Log On Manual](#)

[Register](#)

[Log Off](#)

Log On Auto command

Opens the communication port, and executes the Logon Script to sign on DELPHI.

Log On Manual command

Opens the communication port, and Terminal window.

Register command

Runs the registration script to set up a new DELPHI account.

Log Off command

Executes the Logoff script to sign off DELPHI.

Options Menu

User Info

Phone Number

Colors

Fonts

Macros

Preferences

Port

Modem

ComEngine

User Info command

Opens the User Info dialog box to set your username and password.

Port command

Opens the Port dialog box to set the port, speed, and frame parameters used.

Modem command

Opens the Modem dialog box to set the modem command codes used, such as the initialization string.

Phone Number command

Opens the Script dialog box to set the phone number and scripts used.

Colors command

Opens the Color Preference dialog box to select the colors used by InterNav.

ComEngine command

Opens the ComEngine dialog box to set the variables used by the communication engine.

Fonts command

Opens the Fonts dialog box to set the fonts used in the various windows.

Macros command

Opens the Editor Macros dialog box to set the signature and tag lines used when composing messages.

Preferences command

Opens the Preferences dialog box to set the tiling and word wrapping of windows, message width, and the display of the status bar and LED simulation.

Window Menu

Close All

Tile Vertical

Tile Horizontal

Cascade

Arrange Icons

Terminal

Tile Vertical command

Arranges open windows side by side.

Tile Horizontal command

Arranges open windows below each other.

Cascade command

Arranges open windows on top of each with the title bars showing.

Arrange Icons command

Arranges the minimized windows according to the values set in Control Panel's Desktop.

Close All command

Closes all document windows.

Terminal command

Opens the Terminal window.

View Menu

Terminal

Mail

Go To

Terminal command

Opens the Terminal window.

Mail command

Will enter the Mail system where you can send and receive private e-mail messages to DELPHI members or users on the Internet.

Go To command

Opens the Go To list of your favorite locations.

Address Book command

Opens the E-mail Address Book to add usernames.

Go Main command

Displays the DELPHI Main menu.

Internet command

Displays the Internet Services Menu.

Mail Menu

[Read Message](#)

[New Message](#)

[View Folders](#)

New Message command

Opens a Send window to send a new mail message.

View Folders command

Opens the Folders window which displays a list of your new and read mail messages.

Help Menu

[Contents](#)

[Search For Help On](#)

[How To Use Help](#)

[About](#)

Contents command

Opens the help system with the InterNav Help Table of Contents displayed. The contents lists the procedural topics (how to's), followed by commands, and the tool bars.

Search for Help On command

Opens the help system in Search mode. You can also initiate a search by first marking a string of text, such as a command name in a script, and if a help topic exists that matches the search string, the topic will be displayed automatically.

How To Use Help command

Opens the help system and displays the topics for learning how to use the help system.

About command

Displays the version information.

InterNav Help Table of Contents

[Using Help](#)

[Product Support](#)

Using InterNav

General

[InterNav Basics](#)

[DELPHI Account Registration](#)

[Connecting To DELPHI](#)

[Disconnecting from DELPHI](#)

[Navigating DELPHI Menus](#)

[Moving Around Quickly with Go To](#)

[Capturing Text](#)

[Posting Messages On-line](#)

[File Transfers](#)

[Conferencing on DELPHI](#)

E-mail

[Entering and Exiting E-mail](#)

[Sending Messages](#)

[Reading Messages](#)

[Replying to Messages](#)

[Forwarding Messages](#)

[Saving Messages](#)

[Deleting Messages](#)

[Adding Names to the Address Book](#)

[DELPHI Storage Limitations](#)

Editing in InterNav

[Copying Text](#)

[Using Edit Windows](#)

[Custom Editing Features](#)

[Edit Window Formatting](#)

[Importing Text Files](#)

The Internet

[InterNav and the Internet](#)

[Registering for Access](#)

[Internet E-mail](#)

[Gopher Menus](#)

[Usenet Discussion Groups](#)

[Telnet](#)

[FTP](#)

[Internet Relay Chat \(IRC\)](#)

[The Internet Services Menu](#)

Advanced Features

[Creating InterNav Profiles](#)

Assigning Accelerator Keys

Adding Locations in Go To

Script Language Reference

Pull-Down Menus

File

Options

View

Edit

Window

Mail

Connectio

n

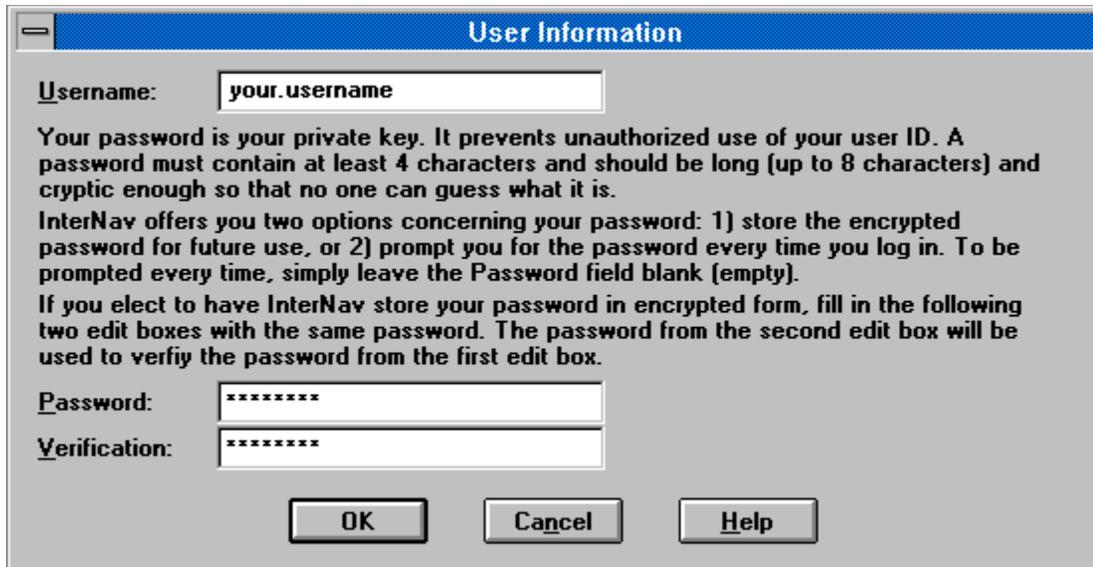
Tool Bars

Off-line

Options

On-line

Mail



User Information

Username:

Your password is your private key. It prevents unauthorized use of your user ID. A password must contain at least 4 characters and should be long (up to 8 characters) and cryptic enough so that no one can guess what it is.

InterNav offers you two options concerning your password: 1) store the encrypted password for future use, or 2) prompt you for the password every time you log in. To be prompted every time, simply leave the Password field blank (empty).

If you elect to have InterNav store your password in encrypted form, fill in the following two edit boxes with the same password. The password from the second edit box will be used to verify the password from the first edit box.

Password:

Verification:

The User Information is used to supply your username and password when logging (signing) on DELPHI.

Verification

Enter your DELPHI password again in this field to validate it.

NOTE: Leave this field blank if you prefer to be prompted for your password each time you log on.

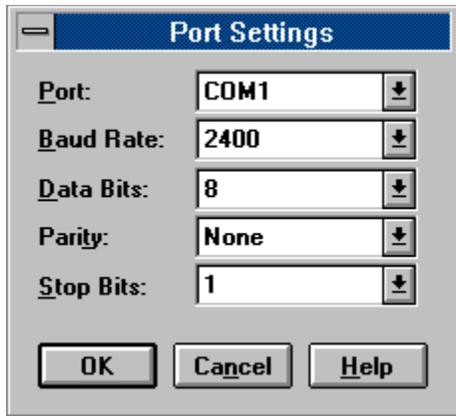
Username [Script Variable: \$(UserID)]

Enter your DELPHI username. This data is used to answer DELPHI's "Username" prompt.

Password[Script Variable: **\$(Password)**]

Enter your DELPHI password. This data is used to answer DELPHI's "Password" prompt.

NOTE: Leave this field blank if you prefer to be prompted for your password each time you log on.



The Port Settings are used to establish communication between InterNav and your modem.

Port

Click on the  to open the list box and select the port your modem is connected to.

Baud Rate

Click on the  to open the list box and select the baud rate to use.

Data Bits

Click on the  to open the list box and select the number of data bits to use.

NOTE: This should usually be set to **8**.

Parity

Click on the  to open the list box and select the parity to use.

NOTE: This should usually be set to **None**.

Stop Bits

Click on the  to open the list box and select the number of stop bits to use.

NOTE: This should usually be set to **1**.

OK

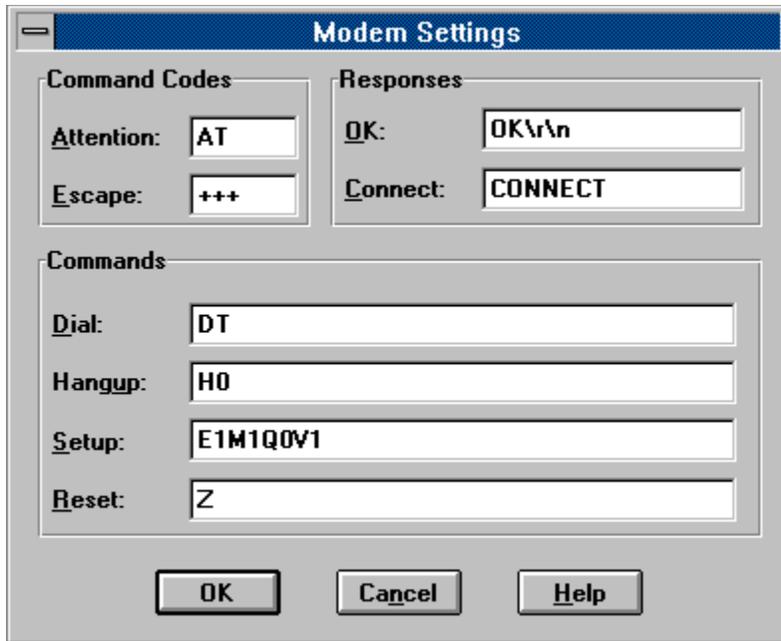
Select this button to exit the dialog box and save the changes you have made.

Help

This button displays the help topic you are currently viewing.

Cancel

Select this button to exit the dialog box and ignore any changes you may have made.



The image shows a 'Modem Settings' dialog box with a blue title bar. It is divided into three main sections: 'Command Codes', 'Responses', and 'Commands'. The 'Command Codes' section has two rows: 'Attention:' with the value 'AT' and 'Escape:' with the value '+++'. The 'Responses' section has two rows: 'OK:' with the value 'OK\r\n' and 'Connect:' with the value 'CONNECT'. The 'Commands' section has four rows: 'Dial:' with 'DT', 'Hangup:' with 'H0', 'Setup:' with 'E1M1Q0V1', and 'Reset:' with 'Z'. At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Section	Field	Value
Command Codes	Attention:	AT
	Escape:	+++
Responses	OK:	OK\r\n
	Connect:	CONNECT
Commands	Dial:	DT
	Hangup:	H0
	Setup:	E1M1Q0V1
	Reset:	Z

The Modem Settings are used to describe how InterNav should communicate with your modem. InterNav's scripts use these codes to perform the commands necessary to log on and off of DELPHI. For a list of some generic commands used by most modems, refer to [Common Hayes Commands](#). Consult your modem's user guide for commands specific to your modem.

NOTE: If a modem command consists of a \ character, you must enter two backslashes. For example, to enter \J0 in the Setup field, you would type \\J0.

Attention [Script Variable: \$(CodeAT)]

The attention code is the command used to indicate the start of a command line.

Escape [Script Variable: \$(CodeEscape)]

The escape code changes the modem from on-line to command state.

OK [Script Variable: \$(ResultOK)]

This is the string that is returned by the modem when a command is completed successfully.

Connect [Script Variable: \$(ResultConnect)]

This is the result code returned when a connection is completed. The code returned by your modem will be based on the result code (Xn) set used under the **Setup Command**.

Dial [Script Variable: `$(CmdDial)`]

The command used to dial the modem, such as DT for touch tone, or DP for pulse dialing.

Hangup [Script Variable: `$(CmdHangup)`]

The command used to hang up your modem.

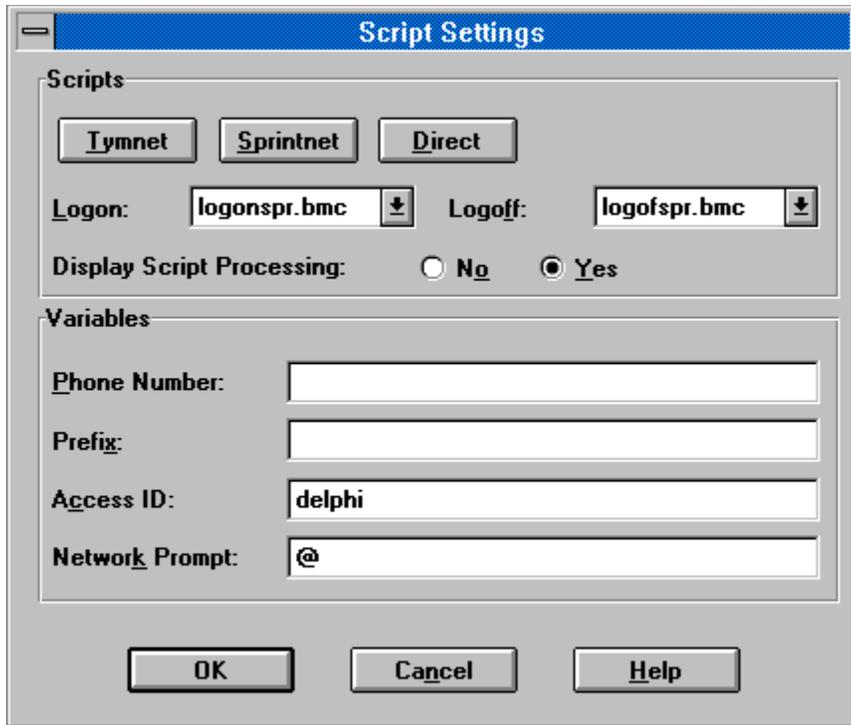
Setup [Script Variable: \$(CmdSetup1)]

This is the initialization string to use during start up. The field supports up to 127 characters, but your modem may not support this length.

NOTE: If a modem command consists of a \ character, you must enter two backslashes. For example, to enter \J0 in the Setup field, you would type \\J0.

Reset [Script Variable: \$(CmdReset)]

The command used to reset the default modem settings.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Script Settings". It is divided into two main sections: "Scripts" and "Variables".

Scripts Section:

- Three buttons are present: "Tymnet", "Sprintnet", and "Direct".
- There are two dropdown menus. The first is labeled "Logon:" and contains the text "logonspr.bmc". The second is labeled "Logoff:" and contains the text "logofspr.bmc".
- There are two radio buttons for "Display Script Processing": "No" (unselected) and "Yes" (selected).

Variables Section:

- There are four text input fields:
 - "Phone Number:" is empty.
 - "Prefix:" is empty.
 - "Access ID:" contains the text "delphi".
 - "Network Prompt:" contains the text "@".

At the bottom of the dialog box, there are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

The Script Settings are used to provide the necessary information to log (sign)on to DELPHI.

Tymnet

Click on this button to automatically select the default settings for this dialog box that are normally used when logging on DELPHI using Tymnet. The only setting you will need to edit is the **Phone Number**.

Sprintnet

Click on this button to automatically select the default settings for this dialog box that are normally used when logging on DELPHI using Sprintnet. The only setting you will need to edit is the **Phone Number**.

Direct

Click on this button to automatically select the default settings for this dialog box that are normally used when logging on DELPHI using the direct access line. The only setting you will need to edit is the **Phone Number**.

Logon

Click on the  to open the list box and select the script to use when calling DELPHI.

If you are prompted with 'please log in:' which is Tymnet's prompt, select **logontym.bmc**.

If you are prompted with '@', which is Sprintnet's prompt, select **logonspr.bmc**.

If you are prompted with, 'Local>' which is DELPHI's prompt, select **logondir.bmc**.

Logoff

Click on the  to open the list box and select the script to use to when signing off DELPHI.

If you use a Tymnet node to access DELPHI, select **logoftym.bmc**.

If you use a Sprintnet node to access DELPHI, select **logofspr.bmc**.

If you call DELPHI at the direct access number, select **logofdir.bmc**.

Display Script Processing No

Select this button if you do not want the terminal window opened when a script is executed.

Display Script Processing **Yes**

Select this button if you want the terminal window opened to watch as commands are executed by the script.

Access Number [Script Variable: \$(PhoneNumber)]

Enter the phone number you use to call DELPHI. Please be sure to include 1 and the area code, if applicable.

Prefix [Script Variable: \$(DialPrefix)]

Enter your dial prefix if one is required. For example, if you are using a phone system that requires you to dial 9 to get an outside line, then enter the number 9 followed by a comma in this field. If the line you are using has a call waiting feature, you should enter *70 followed by a comma to prevent interruptions during your DELPHI session. If you do not use a dial prefix, then leave this field as is with the comma.

Access ID [Script Variable: \$(NetworkID)]

This is generally **delphi**. However, if the access method you use requires something other than 'delphi', enter that text in this field.

Network Prompt [Script Variable: `$(NetworkPrompt)`]

Enter the text the network prompts you with when asking for the service you wish to log on to.

If you use a Tymnet node to access DELPHI, enter **in**:

If you use a Sprintnet node to access DELPHI, enter **@**.

If you call DELPHI at the direct access number, enter **Local>**.

NOTE: The correct data for this field will be entered automatically if you are using the `logontym.bmc`, `logonspr.bmc`, or `logondir.bmc` scripts.

End of Line [Script Variable: \$(CommE0)]

This is the line terminator used to terminate lines of text sent to DELPHI. It defaults to carriage return (\r).

Name Prompt [Script Variable: \$(NamePrompt)]

The text DELPHI uses to ask you for your username. (Username:)

Password Prompt [Script Variable: \$(PasswordPrompt)]

The text DELPHI uses to ask you for your password. (Password:)

Trigger String [Script Variable: \$(TriggerString)]

The text used to indicate that DELPHI is logging you on. (on:)

Wakeup Char [Script Variable: \$(WakeupChar)]

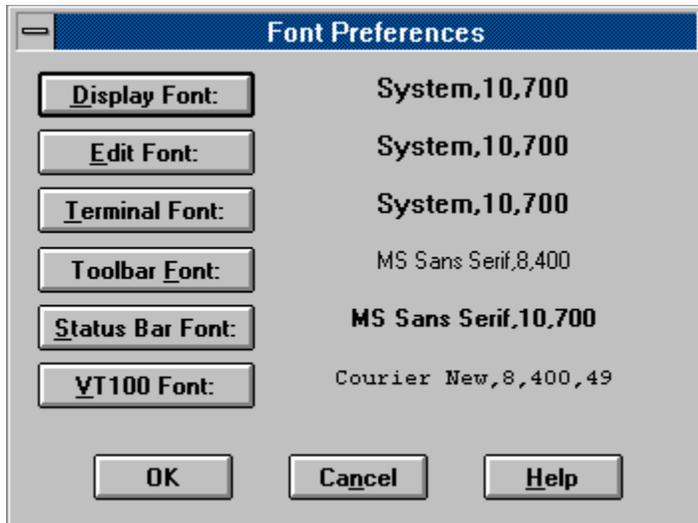
A character that signifies you have established a connection with the network. (?)

NOTE: This variable is only applicable to Tymnet. The front-end uses a question mark (?) to indicate invalid characters. Since Tymnet usually sends its "please enter terminal identifier" prompt at 300 baud, all characters in that prompt will be invalid, thus they will be replaced with question marks. If you can see the terminal identifier prompt, use one of the characters that appear in the prompt, such as 'p'.

Wakeup Resp [Script Variable: `$(WakeupResponse)`]

This is your terminal identifier. (a)

NOTE: This is only applicable to Tymnet.



The Font Preferences determine the font used to display data.

Display Font

Click on this button to select the font used when displaying text that has been received, such as mail messages.

Edit Font

Click on this button to select the font used while you are composing messages.

This area will display the font name and the actual size of the font selected for the **Display Font**.

This area will display the font name and the actual size of the font selected for the **Edit Font**.

Terminal Font

Click on this button to select the font used in the Terminal window.

This area will display the font name and the actual size of the font selected for the **Terminal Font**.

Tool Bar Font

Click on this button to select the font used for the tool bar.

This area will display the font name and the actual size of the font selected for the **Tool Bar Font**.

Status Bar Font

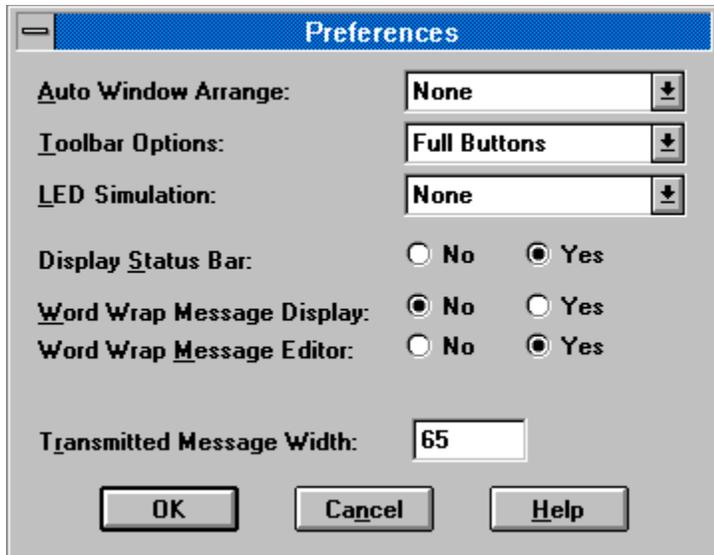
Click on this button to select the font used for the status bar.

This area will display the font name and the actual size of the font selected for the **Status Bar Font**.

VT100 Font

Click on this button to select the font used in the VT100 Terminal window.

This area will display the font name and the actual size of the font selected for the **VT100 Font**.



The Preferences settings determine where windows are positioned, and word wrapping within the windows.

Tool Bar Options

Click on the  to open the list box and select your preference for the display of the tool bar.

None turns the display of the tool bars off.

Full Buttons will display both the icon and label.

Labels Only will display just the text name of the command.

Icons Only will display just the picture of the command.

Auto Window Arrange

Click on the  to open the list box and select the way you prefer windows displayed when they are opened.

None will place each new window on top of the previous window.

Cascade will place each new window below the title bar of the previous window.

Tile Horizontal will place each new window below the previous window.

Tile Vertical will place each new window along the side of the previous window.

LED Simulation

Click on the  to open the list box and select either the color you prefer for the modem LED simulation, or turn off the simulation by selecting **None**.

Display Status Bar - No

Select this button to turn off the display of the status bar.

Display Status Bar - Yes

Select this button if you want the status bar display turned on.

Word Wrap Message Display - No

Select this button if you want messages displayed exactly as they are posted on DELPHI.

Word Wrap Message Display - Yes

Select this button if you want messages automatically formatted to fit the window width.

Word Wrap Message Editor - No

Select this button if you do not want a line to wrap until you press <CR> when you are editing messages.

Word Wrap Message Editor - Yes

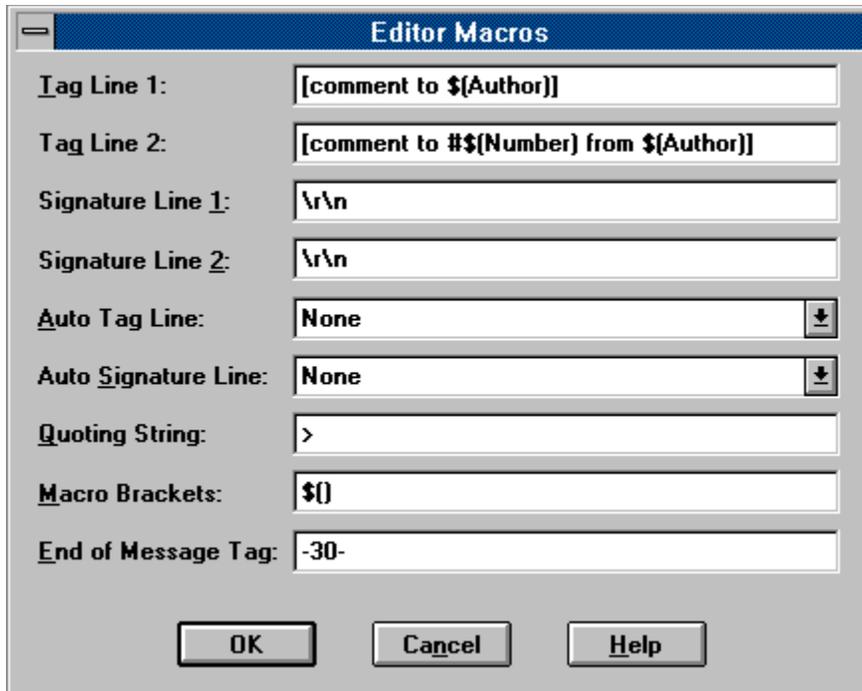
Select this button if you want lines to automatically wrap when you are editing messages.

NOTE: This is the recommended setting.

Transmitted Message Width

Enter the number that represents the maximum length each line should be when the message is posted on DELPHI. The recommended setting is between 65 and 70.

NOTE: This setting does not determine the width of the window you are entering text in. As you are typing your message, it may not be this width; however, the message will be formatted to this width when it is sent to DELPHI.



The image shows a dialog box titled "Editor Macros" with a blue header bar. It contains several input fields and dropdown menus for configuring email macros. The fields are: "Tag Line 1" with the value "[comment to \${Author}]", "Tag Line 2" with "[comment to #\$(Number) from \${Author}]", "Signature Line 1" with "\r\n", "Signature Line 2" with "\r\n", "Auto Tag Line" with a dropdown menu set to "None", "Auto Signature Line" with a dropdown menu set to "None", "Quoting String" with ">", "Macro Brackets" with "\${}", and "End of Message Tag" with "-30-". At the bottom, there are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

Tag Line 1:	[comment to \${Author}]
Tag Line 2:	[comment to #\$(Number) from \${Author}]
Signature Line 1:	\r\n
Signature Line 2:	\r\n
Auto Tag Line:	None
Auto Signature Line:	None
Quoting String:	>
Macro Brackets:	\${}
End of Message Tag:	-30-

OK Cancel Help

The Editor Macros are used to include signature and tag lines in the messages you compose.

Signature Line 1 (.s1)

Enter the line of text you want to sign messages with, or enter @filename to use a signature file. If you use a file, the InterNav directory will be assumed unless the full path specification is included.

To manually include this signature in a message, enter **.s1** on the line you want the signature to appear. To automatically include this signature in a message, choose **Signature Line 1** in the **Auto Signature** field of this dialog box.

Signature Line 2 (.s2)

Enter the line of text you want to sign messages with, or enter @filename to use a signature file. If you use a file, the InterNav directory will be assumed unless the full path specification is included.

To manually include this signature in a message, enter **.s2** on the line you want the signature to appear. To automatically include this signature in a message, choose **Signature Line 2** in the **Auto Signature** field of this dialog box.

Tag Line 1 (.t1)

Enter the text and any macros you wish to include when commenting to a message. To manually include this tag line in a message, enter **.t1** on the line you want the tag to appear. To automatically include this tag line in a message, choose **Tag Line 1** in the **Auto Tag Line** field of this dialog box.

Tag Line 2 (.t2)

Enter the text and any macros you wish to include when commenting to a message.. To manually include this tag line in a message, enter **.t2** on the line you want the tag to appear. To automatically include this tag line in a message, choose **Tag Line 2** in the **Auto Tag Line** field of this dialog box.

Macro Brackets

Enter the characters you wish to use to designate a macro.

End of Message Tag

Enter the text you want displayed in the window when the end of a message is reached.

Auto Signature Line

Click on the  to open the list box and select your preference for automatically adding a signature line to messages you compose.

None will not place a signature line on messages.

Signature Line 1 will automatically place the text contained in the Signature Line 1 field in the edit window when it is opened.

Signature Line 2 will automatically place the text contained in the Signature Line 2 field in the edit window when it is opened.

Auto Tag Line

Click on the  to open the list box and select your preference for a tag line.

None will not insert a tag line when you are replying to a message.

Tag Line 1 will use the format specified in the Tag Line 1 field.

Tag Line 2 will use the format specified in the Tag Line 2 field.

Quoting String

Enter the character, or string of characters, you want placed in front of text that has been **Paste Quoted** into the message you have composed. Many people use the '>' character to signify the text in their message has been quoted from another message.

Assign Accelerator

Type the key combination that you wish to use as an accelerator for the menu item listed below.

The key combination must include an ALT or CTRL modifier, and can contain ALT, CTRL, and SHIFT.

Menu Item: Link->Log On Auto

Accelerator Key:

OK Cancel Help

Assign Accelerator is used to add a hot key combination to a command. Just press the key combination you wish to use, and then choose **OK**.

Menu Item

This area will display the command name you are assigning an accelerator key to.

Accelerator Key

Press the key combination you wish to assign to the command.



Profile is used to change the profile (configuration) used for the session, or to create and remove profiles. The profile you select will be used until you use this command to change it again.

To create a new profile, type a name in the **Profiles** field and then choose **OK**. The new profile will assume the options (setup parameters) that were loaded at the time it was created. If you need to change any of the parameters for the new profile, use the Options menu to access the various settings.

NOTE: The name of the profile that is being used will appear in the title bar of the InterNav window.

Delete

This button will remove the selected entry from the list.

Profiles

Click on the  to open the list box and select the profile to be used. Or, to create a new profile, type the new name in this field.

ComEngine Settings

Flush Character:

Flush Commands: No Yes

Monitor Noise: No Yes

Ignore Carrier: No Yes

Carrier Loss Delay:

End Of Line Delay:

Raise DTR/RTS: No Yes

Xmit Flow Control: ▾

Recv Flow Control: ▾

The ComEngine Settings are variables that determine how the communication engine operates.

Flush Character

This is a special character which tells DELPHI to discard any characters it may have in its input buffer. DELPHI uses a ^X (ASCII 24) as this special character.

NOTE: The only time you should need to change this is if DELPHI should change it.

Flush Commands - No

This tells the communication engine not to flush DELPHI's input buffer before it sends commands to DELPHI.

Flush Commands - Yes

This tells the communication engine to flush DELPHI's input buffer before it sends commands to DELPHI. It does this by sending the **Flush Character** to DELPHI before it sends the commands.

NOTE: The only time you should have to enable this command is if you have a noisy line.

Monitor Noise - No

This tells the communication engine not to monitor its input buffer for noise.

Monitor Noise - Yes

This tells the communication engine to monitor its input buffer for noise. If noise is detected, the communication engine will clear its input buffer and send a **Flush Character** to clear DELPHI's buffer.

NOTE: The only time you should have to enable this command is if you have a noisy line.

Ignore Carrier - No

Use this variable to tell the communication engine to use the carrier detect signal.

Ignore Carrier - Yes

The communication engine defaults to ignoring your modem's carrier detect signal to determine whether or not you are on-line.

NOTE: It is much more efficient to set up your hardware to pass the proper modem signals and not to ignore the carrier detect signal.

Carrier Loss Delay

This variable tells the communication engine to wait for the "Carrier Loss Delay" number of milliseconds before reacting to the loss of the carrier.

NOTE: Some modems toggle the carrier detect line once a connection has been established. The symptom of this action is that your logon script will fail soon after a modem connection has been established. If you are experiencing this problem, try setting this variable to 500 (.5 seconds). If 500 does not work, try going as high as 1500. If you still have problems at 1500, use the Ignore Carrier variable.

End of Line Delay

This variable controls the pacing of lines of text transmitted to DELPHI. The minimum amount of pacing should 125 (.125 seconds). Do not set this variable less than 125. If you are overflowing DELPHI with text files increase this number until the problem goes away.

NOTE: About the only time this variable will need to be changed is when you are communicating with DELPHI at speeds of 9600 bps or greater.

Raise DTR/RTS - No

This tells the communication engine to not use the Data Terminal Ready and Request To Send signals.

Raise DTR/RTS - Yes

This tells the communication engine to use the Data Terminal Ready and Request To Send signals.

Transmit Flow Control

Click on the  to open the list box and select the flow control to use when sending data. The choices are:

None, Xon/Xoff, Clear To Send, Data Set Ready, CTS+Xon/Xoff, DSR+Xon/Xoff

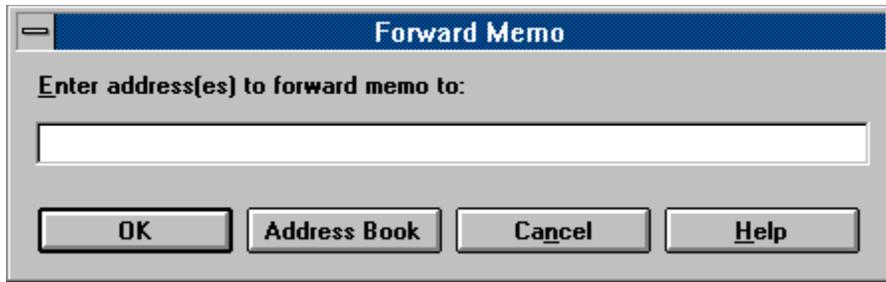
NOTE: Consult your modem user guide to determine the flow control it supports.

Receive Flow Control

Click on the  to open the list box and select the flow control to use when receiving data. The choices are:

None, Xon/Xoff, Request To Send, Data Terminal Ready, RTS+Xon/Xoff, DTR+Xon/Xoff

NOTE: Consult your modem user guide to determine the flow control it supports.



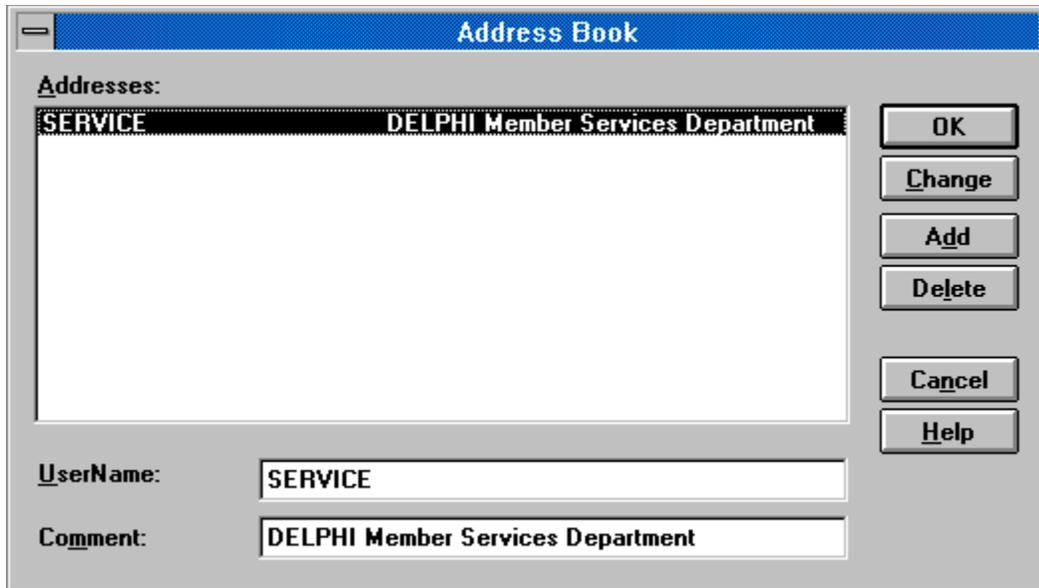
Forward is used to send an E-mail message to another address. Enter the address of the person you wish to send the message to, and then choose **OK**.

Use this area to enter the address(es). Multiple addresses are entered by separating each with a comma. For example:

address1,address2,address3

Address Book

Opens the E-mail Address Book to select an address for the message.



The E-mail Address Book is used to keep a list of the addresses (DELPHI usernames and Internet addresses) of people you send mail to.

To add an address to the message you are sending, select the entry, and choose **OK**. To pick multiple addresses, just hold down the control key while you are selecting the address. Use the scroll bars to display entries not currently visible in the list box.

To add a new address to the list, enter the DELPHI username or Internet address in the **UserName** field. Next, Tab to the **Comment** field to make any notes you want about the address, and then choose **Add** to insert the new address in the list.

NOTE: If you have a selection made in the terminal window and then open the E-mail Address Book, the selection will be assumed to be an address and will be used to fill in the "UserName:" field.

To edit the information for an address, select the entry, make any corrections, and then choose **Change**. When you exit the dialog box, you will be prompted to save the changes.

Addresses

The list of usernames will be displayed in this area.

UserName

Enter the username of the person you wish to add to the list in this area.

Comment

Enter any notes for your use in this area.

Insert

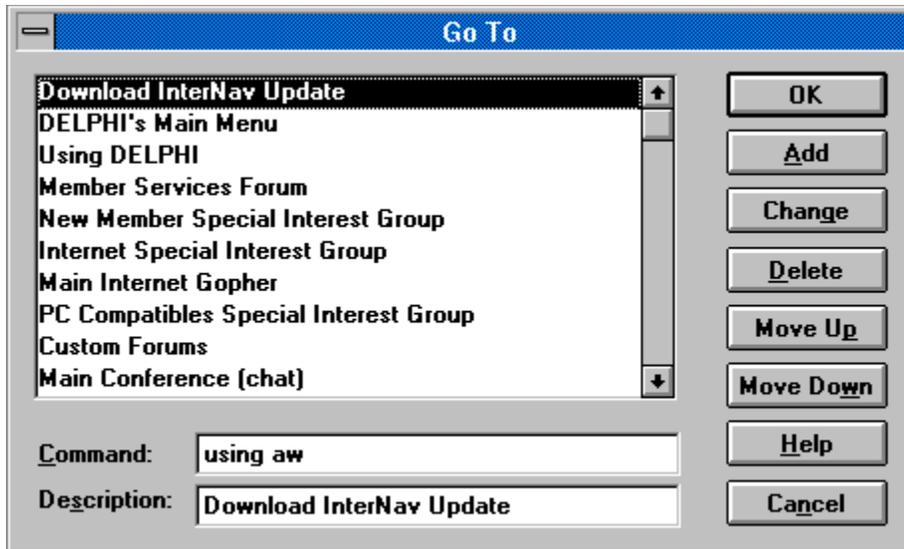
Inserts the removed (deleted) item at the current cursor location.

Add

This button will insert the new entry in the list.

Change

This button will change (edit) the information for the selected entry.



The Go To dialog box is used to quickly change to your favorite locations on DELPHI. To pick a location, select the entry, and then choose **OK**. Use the scroll bars to display entries not currently visible in the list box.

To add a new entry, enter the full menu name, or the abbreviations, in the **Command** field. If the location is on a sub-menu, just include all the menu names on the same line. In the **Description** field, enter the name of menu, or a description you prefer. The text placed in the description field will be displayed as the entry in the list. After you enter the data for these fields, choose **Add**, and the new entry will be added above the current selected position.

To edit the data contained in an entry, select the entry you want to change. Then Tab to the **Command** and **Description** fields to edit the text as needed. When you are done making the modifications, choose **Change**.

To remove an entry from the list, select the entry, and then choose **Delete**.

To change the position of an entry in the list, click on **Move Up** to move the entry up one line at a time, or click on **Move Down** to move the entry down one line at a time.

NOTE: If you have made any changes to the list of entries, such as moving or adding, you will be prompted to save the changes when exiting the dialog box.

Move Down

Moves the selected entry down one line.

Move Up

Moves the selected entry up one line.

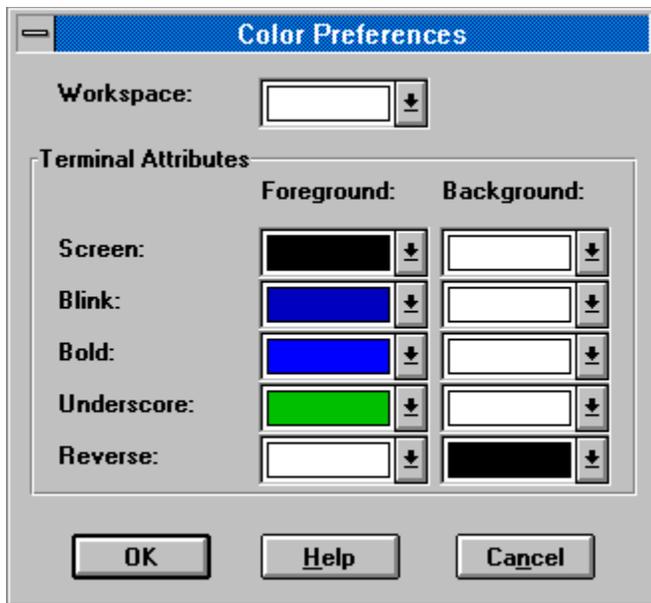
Description

Enter the description you want displayed for the command in the list. If no description is entered, the command will be displayed.

Command

Enter the menu names or abbreviations needed to execute the command.

This area displays the list favorite locations.



The Color Preference dialog box is used to set the colors used by InterNav.

Click on the various  to open the list box and select the colors used for VT100 terminal attributes.

Display Background (Workspace)

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the Display Background.

Screen Foreground

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Screen Foreground.

Screen Background

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Screen Background.

Blink Foreground

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Blink Foreground.

Blink Background

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Blink Background.

Bold Foreground

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Bold Foreground.

Bold Background

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Bold Background.

Underscore Foreground

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Underscore Foreground.

Underscore Background

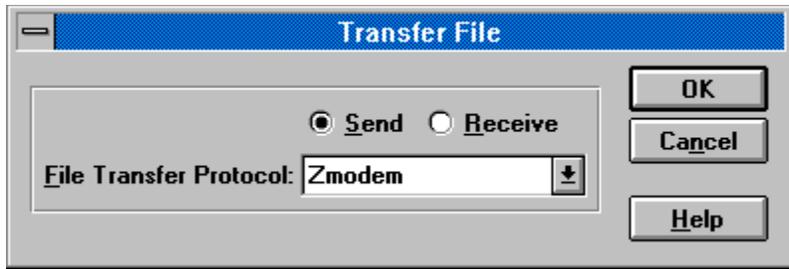
Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Underscore Background.

Reverse Foreground

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Reverse Foreground.

Reverse Background

Click on the  to open the list box and select the color used for the VT100 Reverse Background.



File Transfer is used to upload or download a file from DELPHI. Select the option button to either send or receive, the protocol to use, and then select OK.

Receive

If you are downloading a file from DELPHI, select this option.

Send

If you are uploading a file to DELPHI, select this option.

File Transfer Protocol

Click on the  to open the list box and select the protocol to use. The choices are: Zmodem, Xmodem1K, and Xmodem.

Entering and Exiting E-mail

Everyone on DELPHI can send and receive private electronic mail to DELPHI members, and users on the Internet. To enter the E-mail System, click on the [Mail button](#) or choose **Mail** from the View menu, and the [Mail](#) tool bar will be displayed.

NOTE: There are locations on DELPHI where the Mail command will not work, such as More? prompts and in DELPHI Conference areas.

If you have new E-mail, a list of the new messages will be displayed automatically in the [Folders](#) window. If you do not have new messages, a list of your previously read messages will be displayed.

To exit the E-mail system, click on the [Go Back button](#) .

NOTE: You may also enter the DELPHI e-mail system by typing the word "Mail" wherever it appears on a DELPHI menu. However, you will not be able to use InterNav's graphical e-mail features and editing windows when you enter mail in this way. On the other hand, DELPHI's mail system supports some advanced text commands not supported by InterNav's current graphical mail system. To find out how to use these commands to execute operations such as sending and receiving binary files, please refer to [DELPHI: The Official Guide](#), which is available for purchasing on-line from the Using DELPHI menu.

Reading Messages

Your mail messages are listed in the Folders window. If the Folders window is not currently open, click on the View Folders button or choose **View Folders** from the Mail menu.

NOTE: If you receive a notification that you have new mail while you are in the mail system, you must do a **Folders** command in order to generate an updated list that will include the new mail.

To read a message, click on the line that contains the message in order to select it, and then click on the **Read button** in the Folders window, or press **Alt+R**. Also, you can double click with the left mouse button anywhere on the line containing the message you want to read.

The message will be displayed in a From window with the author's name shown in the title bar. Use the scroll bar to display any text not currently visible in the window.

When you are finished with the memo, click on the **Close button**, or press **Alt+C**. You will then be prompted to delete the message. If you no longer need the message, answer Yes. If you want to keep the message for later reference, answer No to leave it in your MAIL list.

Forwarding Messages

To forward (reroute) a mail message to another user, you must first have the message displayed in a From window. Next, click on the **Forward button**, or press **Alt+F**, and the Forward dialog box will open. Either type the user name, or click on the **Address Book button** to select a name, and then choose **OK**.

For information on how to display a mail message, see Reading Messages.

Replying to Messages

To reply to a message, you must have the message displayed in a From window. Next, click on the **Reply button**, or press **Alt+R**, and the Reply window will open. The **To** and **Subject** fields of the memo will be filled in automatically and can not be edited since this is a reply. You can, however, add recipients to the **CC** field.

When you finish composing your reply, click on the **Send button**, or press **Alt+S** to transmit the message to DELPHI.

To abort the reply, click on the **Close button**, or press **Alt+C**.

For information on how to display a mail message, see Reading Messages.

For additional information on using edit windows, see the Editing in InterNav topics.

DELPHI Storage Limitations

You may store e-mail messages and other files on-line on DELPHI's computers for limited periods of time. Your e-mail folders and personal workspace are automatically managed by a program that deletes your older messages and files. E-mail messages that you have not yet read will remain on-line for a minimum of 30 days from the date on which the message was sent. Messages that you have read, but have not yet deleted will remain on-line for a minimum of 7 days from the date sent. Files in your personal workspace will be allowed to remain on-line a minimum of 48 hours. You are responsible for saving messages to your local disks, and downloading files in your workspace within the allotted time periods.

For additional information, see [Saving Messages](#).

Deleting Messages

To delete (remove) a previously read message, open the Folders window by clicking on the View Folders button, or selecting **View Folders** from the Mail menu. Next, select MAIL from the drop down list box in the Folders window to display the list of messages. Click on the entry line of the message you want deleted in order to select it, and then click on the **Delete button** in the Folders window, or press **Alt+D**. You will then be prompted to confirm the deletion. If you select **Yes** at the prompt, the entry line for that message will be changed to "Deleted".

NOTE: Once a message has been deleted, it can be displayed again during the same mail session. Just use the **Folders** command again to update the mail lists, and select WASTEBASKET from the drop down list box.

Sending Messages

To send a mail message, click on the Send New Mail button or choose **New Message** from the Mail menu, and the Send window will open. First type the e-mail address in the **To** field, or click on the **Address button** to choose one or more addresses contained in the E-mail Address Book. To enter multiple addresses, separate each with a comma. For example:

To: address1,address2,address3,address4

After entering the address(es), press the Tab key to move to the next field. Continue with this process to enter information in the **Subject** and **CC** fields, if applicable.

When you finish composing your message, click on the **Send button** in the window, or press **Alt+S** to transmit the message to DELPHI.

To abort the command, click on the **Close button**, or press **Alt+C**.

NOTE: To send e-mail to DELPHI members, enter their DELPHI username in the To field of the Send window. To send e-mail to people on the Internet, enter their Internet address in the To field of the Send window. Internet addresses are typically formatted like this:

president@whitehouse.gov

You must be registered for Internet access before you can send Internet e-mail.

For additional information on using edit windows, see the Editing in InterNav topics.

Saving Messages

To save a mail message to disk, you must first have the message displayed in a From window. Next, choose either **Save As** or **Export Text** from the File Menu. The Export Text command will append the message to an existing file. The Save As command writes a new file.

For information on how to display a mail message, see [Reading Messages](#).

Adding Names to the Address Book

InterNav provides an E-mail Address Book to store the addresses (DELPHI usernames and Internet addresses) of the people you send messages to.. There are several ways that addresses can easily be added to the address book.

If you are reading an e-mail message and want to add this address to the address book, click on the **Address button** in the From window. The E-mail Address Book will open with the address that is listed in the From field of the message already entered in the **UserName** field of the dialog box. If you wish to add a description for your use, tab to the **Comment** field, and enter the text. Next, click on **Add**, and the address will be added to the bottom of the list. When you are ready to close the dialog box, click on **OK**. You will then be prompted to save the changes. Answer yes to save the addition you have just made.

When you are sending or replying to an e-mail message, this address can also be added to the address book. Click on the **Address button** in either the Send or Reply window, and the E-mail Address Book will open with the address that is listed in the To field entered in the **UserName** field of the dialog box. When you are ready to close the dialog box, click on **Cancel**, and you will then be prompted to save the changes. Answer yes to save the addition you have just made.

NOTE: If you click on **OK**, the address that is selected in the dialog box will be added to the To field of your message.

To add an address that it is displayed in the Terminal window, select the text with a mouse, and then click on the Addresses button. The selected text will be entered in the **UserName** field when the E-mail Address Book opens. When you are ready to close the dialog box, click on **OK**, and you will be prompted to save the changes.

The address book can also be opened at any time (off-line or on-line) by choosing **Address Book** from the File menu. If you want to add an address from a source that has not been discussed, you can **Copy (Ctrl+C or Ctrl+Ins)** the text, and then **Paste (Ctrl+V or Shift+Ins)** it in the **UserName** field of the dialog box, or just type the address in that field. When you are ready to close the dialog box, click on **OK**, and you will be prompted to save the changes.

DELPHI Account Registration

Before you can log on to DELPHI, you must first register. If you are already registered as a DELPHI member, and you have a username and password, you may log on to DELPHI by clicking on the Logon button, or by choosing **Log On Auto** from the Connection menu.

To register your DELPHI account, first make sure your modem is turned on, and is connected to a standard telephone line. Click on the Register button, or choose **Register** from the Connection menu. At the next window, click on Continue. This will automatically dial DELPHI's toll-free registration number.

Once connected, you will see information about trial offers and rates for using DELPHI. Answer the questions and fill in the information that is requested. When registration is complete, you will be automatically disconnected and returned to the **Off-line** tool bar. If you would like to review any of the information that was displayed during registration, the entire process is automatically saved for your reference in a file called REGISTER.TXT. To view the file, you can open it from within InterNav by clicking on File, then selecting Open. The file will be found in the InterNav directory. You can also use Windows' Notepad, or any word processor to view the file.

If you have the necessary information, you can start using your new DELPHI account right away. When you register using InterNav, your username, temporary password, and local access number, are automatically loaded into InterNav's default settings. To connect to DELPHI, you only need to click on the Logon button.

The first time you log on to DELPHI, you will be required to change your password to ensure the security and privacy of your account. Your password setting in InterNav will be updated automatically. If you prefer to enter your password manually each time you log in, select Options from the **Off-line** tool bar, then select User, and delete the information stored in the **Password** and **Verification** fields of the User Information dialog box.

InterNav Basics

InterNav uses two executable programs to log onto and communicate with the DELPHI service: INTERNAV.EXE and JLCOMENG.EXE. INTERNAV.EXE is the front-end portion of the program, and JLCOMENG.EXE is the communication engine, which handles the modem communication tasks. While on-line to DELPHI, both programs will be running simultaneously. JLCOMENG.EXE runs in the background, and you will see its icon minimized on your desktop while it is running. Should an error occur that causes INTERNAV.EXE to close, but JLCOMENG.EXE remains open, you can close it manually by selecting the icon with your mouse and using Alt+F4 to close it, or through the Control Menu's "Switch To..." command.

Commands are issued by clicking on a button located on the tool bar, or choosing a selection from the menu bar. In some instances after a selection has been made, the menu bar and/or tool bar will change to reflect another set of commands for you to choose from.

If you are not active in InterNav for a period of ten minutes, the status bar will display "Logging off in 30 seconds" with a countdown proceeding. To stop the automatic log off, execute any command, press Escape, or move the mouse. If you do not respond within the 30 seconds, you will be logged off of DELPHI automatically.

NOTE: Ten minutes is the default timeout period, which can be changed on-line from the Settings menu, under Using DELPHI.

All data (received and transmitted) will be displayed in MDI (document) windows. InterNav uses several MDI windows depending on the data type. Commands that are specific to a MDI window are listed under the Current menu.

The majority of the time you will be interfacing with DELPHI using the Terminal window. When you are in the Terminal window, most all navigation can be done using the mouse if you prefer. For further information on using a mouse, see Navigating DELPHI Menus. As you are using DELPHI, you may find information that you want to save or use in other applications. For information on this, see Copying Text and Capturing Text.

Using Help

The InterNav help system offers several ways of finding the information you need. The full help system can be accessed, or just the help topic for a specific command, menu, dialog box, window, or tool bar.

NOTE: The InterNav Help system contains information on InterNav commands only; it does not contain information about DELPHI commands and services. If you need help using the DELPHI service, either double click on the word 'Help' if it appears on a menu or type help at any DELPHI prompt while you are on-line. Free assistance with the DELPHI service and InterNav is available in the Member Services Forum (See InterNav's Go To list), and by telephone (see the [Product Support](#) topic).

Help Menu

The **Contents** command will open the help system with the InterNav Help Table of Contents displayed. The contents lists the procedural topics (how to's), followed by the commands, and tool bars.

The **Search for Help On** command will call up the help system in Search mode. You can also initiate a search by first marking a string of text, such as a command name in a script, before choosing the Search command, and then if a help topic exists that matches the search string, the topic will be displayed automatically.

Context Sensitive Help

Context sensitive help differs from using regular help because the topics are displayed in a secondary window, rather than executing the full help system. To get context sensitive help for a menu command, or field in a dialog box, just move to the command, or field, and press F1. To get context sensitive help for a tool bar button, hold the shift key down while clicking on the button.

Dialog Box Help

When you select the [Help button](#) in a dialog box, the help topic for that dialog box will be displayed. The help topic will consist of the dialog box and a description of the use of the various fields. To see the help for a field, move the mouse over the field and click on the left mouse button, or Tab to the field, and press Enter. A pop up window will then open with the help information for that field.

Window Help

When you select the [Help button](#) in a window, the help topic for that window will be displayed.

Tool Bar Help

When you select the [Help button](#) on a tool bar, the help topic for that tool bar will be displayed. To see help for a button, move the mouse over the button and click on the left mouse button, or Tab to the button and press Enter. When you select a button, a pop up window will open with the description of the command. If the command opens a dialog box, a jump to the dialog box will be listed. If the command results in a new tool bar being displayed, a jump to the tool bar will be listed.

Product Support

If you should need further assistance using InterNav or DELPHI, free help is available on-line and by telephone.

You can receive on-line help with InterNav on DELPHI by selecting the InterNav Support Forum using the **Go To** command, or by typing Go Using InterNav at any DELPHI prompt. You can also send e-mail to the DELPHI Member Services Department (username:SERVICE), which is the first entry in InterNav's E-mail Address Book.

If you prefer to talk with a representative, call 1-800-695-4005, or 617-491-3393 outside the US.

Connecting To DELPHI

Once you are a DELPHI member, you may connect (log on) to DELPHI by clicking on the Logon button, or by choosing **Log On Auto** from the Connection menu. If you need to stop the logon process, click on the Stop/Cancel button, or press **Control+Break**.

The first time you use InterNav to log on to DELPHI, one of two things can happen when you click on the Logon button, depending on how you registered your account. If you used InterNav to register, you will be logged on automatically. If, on the other hand, you have an account on DELPHI that you did not use InterNav to establish, you will see the User Info dialog box displayed. Enter your DELPHI Username in the **Username** field, and enter your password in the **Password** and **Verification** fields if desired (see note below). Next, you will see the Scripts Settings dialog box displayed. Select the **Access Method** (SprintNet, Tymnet, or Direct) that you currently use to access DELPHI, and enter the phone number into the **Access Number** field. Click on the Logon button again to resume logging on to DELPHI.

When you are on-line, the Main window will be displayed. The Announcements window will open if there is a news banner from DELPHI, or if you have new mail.

For information on using multiple access numbers, such as Tymnet and Sprintnet, see Creating InterNav Profiles.

NOTE: Automatic password entry is optional. If you prefer to be prompted for your password each time you log on, you may leave the password and verification fields found in **User Info** under the Options menu blank.

Moving Around Quickly with Go To

The **Go To** command is used to quickly change to your favorite locations without having to navigate the menu system. To pick a location, click on the Go To button, or choose **Go To** from the View menu, and the Go To dialog box will open displaying a list of the locations. To change to a location, select it by clicking on that entry in the list, and then choose **OK**. You can also just double click on the entry to change locations. If there are more entries in the list than are currently visible, use the scroll bar to view the entire list.

NOTE: There are locations where the **Go To** command will not work, such as More? prompts, Usenet readers, Gopher menus, and Newswire services.

Posting Messages On-line

InterNav provides the Edit Posting window to use when composing messages. The window will automatically open when DELPHI is ready to receive a message. When you finish composing the message, click on the **Send button** or press **Alt+S**, to transmit the message. If at any point you want to abort (cancel) the message, simply click on the **Close button** or press **Alt+C**.

For additional information on using edit windows, see the Editing in InterNav topics.

Forum Messages

To post a forum message, double click with the left mouse button on the word "Add" at the Forum prompt. You will then be prompted by DELPHI with "To:". Click once on the right mouse button to accept the default of "All". If you want the message directed to a specific person, just enter the username in place of All. Next enter the subject of the message, and then you will be prompted for the Topic. To choose a topic, click on the right mouse button at the prompt, and a list of all the topics will be displayed. Next, just double click with the left mouse button on the first word of the topic name. The **Edit Posting** window will then open to compose your message.

NOTE: If you want to view the terminal window while the edit window is open, choose **Tile Horizontal** from the Window menu.

To reply to a forum message you have just read, double click with the left mouse button on the word "Reply" at the Forum prompt. You will then be prompted with "To:". Simply click on the right mouse button to accept the default username, or enter a username if you want the message directed to a different person. The **Edit Posting** window will then open to compose your reply.

Usenet Messages

The **Edit Posting** window also opens automatically when you post or reply to Usenet messages as well. This feature only works through DELPHI's Usenet reader, which can be found on the Internet Services Menu, as well as many other menus throughout DELPHI.

File Transfers

To do a file transfer, you must first set up DELPHI to get ready to transfer the file. If you need help with setting up DELPHI, double click on the word help at the database or workspace prompt.

To set up InterNav, choose **File Transfer** from the File menu and the Transfer File dialog box will open. Select the file protocol to use, whether you are receiving or sending the file, and then click on **OK**.

NOTE: InterNav does support transferring files in the background. Just click on the minimize button if you prefer to use other applications while a transfer is in progress.

Conferencing on DELPHI

You can chat real time with other users on DELPHI using the Conference area. There is a Main conference area, and most SIG and Custom Forums also have conference areas.

To enter a conference area double click with the left mouse button on the word Conference at the Main menu, a SIG menu, or the Custom Forum menu of the area you want to enter. To get a list of the various commands to use in the conference area, type help and press the Enter key. To open InterNav's chat buffer to type your messages in, choose **Chat Mode** from the Current menu.

NOTE: You can also use **Chat Mode** for [Internet Relay Chat \(IRC\)](#).

Navigating DELPHI Menus

Using the Mouse

The InterNav Terminal window provides a mouse interface to the DELPHI menu system. To navigate the menus, double click with the left mouse button on the first word in the menu item. To select an item from a numbered menu, such as a Gopher menu or a Newswire listing, just double click on the number. If you need to back up a menu, double click on the word 'exit', or press Ctrl+Z. To stop the process of a command, press Ctrl+C. To quickly return to the DELPHI main menu, click on the Go Main button.

NOTE: There are locations where the **Go Main** command will not work, such as More? prompts, Usenet readers, Gopher menus, and Newswire services.

To pick a selection at a prompt, double click on the word, or click on the right mouse button to issue a carriage return.

If you need help using DELPHI, either double click on the word 'help' or type help at any DELPHI prompt.

Using the Keyboard

The Terminal window is a VT100 emulator and keystrokes are transmitted just as they would be using a terminal. To navigate the menus, type the first three letters of the menu choice and press Enter. To select an item from a numbered menu, such as a Gopher menu or a Newswire listing, type the number and press Enter. If you need to back up a menu, press Ctrl+Z. To stop the process of a command, press Ctrl+C.

If you need help using DELPHI, type help at any DELPHI prompt.

NOTE: For further information on changing locations, see Moving Around Quickly with Go To.

Disconnecting from DELPHI

To disconnect from (log off of) DELPHI, click on the Logoff button, or choose **Log Off** from the Connection Menu. To exit the InterNav program after logging off of DELPHI, click on the Exit button, or select **Close** from the File Menu.

Capturing Text

InterNav does not automatically buffer all data transmitted from DELPHI.

If you wish to capture data as it is displayed in the terminal window, open a capture file by choosing **Capture** from the File menu. You will be prompted for a file name.

To close the capture file, just do another **Capture** command. You will then be prompted to close the file, and whether you want to start a new file.

InterNav and the Internet

With DELPHI and InterNav, communicate with the more than 20 million people who are connected to the Internet, and access any available information or services.

DELPHI offers full Internet access, as well as useful menus which organize much of the content and services of the Internet, and plenty of resources to help you get to where you want to go. InterNav has some features that will help you to make better use the Internet, and combined with DELPHI's menus and resources, you'll be able to connect with people and places around the world without being frustrated by technical obstacles.

Registering for Access

Full Internet access is available to any DELPHI member for a small monthly fee. To register for access, click on the [GoTo button](#) while on-line, and select "Register for Internet Access", or select "Register" from the [Internet Services Menu](#). Registration gives you access to all of DELPHI's Internet resources immediately.

Internet E-Mail

Sending Internet E-mail with InterNav is as easy as sending mail to other DELPHI members. InterNav handles the special formatting required by DELPHI for you, whether you are entering addresses into the Address Book, or directly into the To field of a message.

See also [Sending Messages](#).

Gopher Menus

Probably the easiest way to get started using Internet services is through a menu system called Gopher. DELPHI has a large Gopher menu system available from the [Internet Services Menu](#), which organizes services and information on the Internet by subject matter. In addition, there are smaller, more specialized Gopher menus within many DELPHI Special Interest Groups, Custom Forums, and other areas of DELPHI.

Gopher menus are numbered menus, which means that every item description is preceded by a number. InterNav lets you click your way through Gopher menus with your mouse. Just double-click on the number of your choice to select it, or click the right mouse button to select default actions or to display more of a menu or text information.

See also [Navigating DELPHI Menus](#).

Gopher menu items can lead to various types of information and services. What kind of response you can expect from each item is indicated by a word in the right hand column, on the same line as the item description.

The word "Menu" indicates that selecting the item will lead to another Gopher menu.

"Text" indicates that selecting the item will display text information.

"[Telnet](#)" indicates that selecting the item will actually connect you to a remote computer.

Other menu items are designated by words that describe a file type such as Image, PC-DOS, BinHex, etc. These items use [FTP](#) to transfer a file to your PC. Retrieving files through DELPHI's Gopher using InterNav is much easier than standard FTP file transfers. After you've selected an item, you will be prompted to select a download protocol. Just select ZModem, and InterNav will receive the file automatically. When the transfer is complete, you will be returned to the Gopher menu.

Usenet Discussion Groups

One of the most powerful and popular communication services on the Internet is called Usenet. Usenet is a collection of thousands of electronic "bulletin boards", similar to DELPHI's Forums. Usenet "Newsgroups" (as they are traditionally called) reach over 2 million people from all around the globe. DELPHI has its own Usenet reader which places selected Usenet groups into numbered menus similar to Gopher, which can be navigated with InterNav by double-clicking on the number of any item.

Specialized topical Usenet menus can be found on the [Internet Services Menu](#), as well as in many Special Interest Groups and Custom Forums.

InterNav automatically opens an [Edit Posting](#) window when you are posting a new message, or replying to an existing message, which includes standard Windows edit controls as well as customized editing controls such as **Import Text** and **Paste Quoted**.

For additional information on using edit windows, see the [Editing in InterNav](#) topics.

Telnet

Telnet is a standard Internet method for connecting to remote computers and services. InterNav's Terminal window supports VT-100 emulation, which is also supported by most Internet Telnet sites. For best results, it is strongly recommended that you issue the command `/ECHO=HOST` before starting a Telnet session, whether you are starting from the Telnet prompt on the Internet Services Menu or a Gopher Menu. Host-echo mode causes a delay to occur between the time a keystroke is entered and the appearance of the character on the screen. While this may be annoying or confusing at first, it does make your Telnet sessions more reliable and productive. If you would like to switch back to regular echo mode after your Telnet session, use the command `/ECHO=ECHO`.

NOTE: If you are logging in via Tymnet, you should be in Host-echo mode by default, and there is no need to issue any commands before or after a Telnet session.

When you start a Telnet session, InterNav will replace the **On-line** tool bar with new tool bar which consists of a Go Back button and a help button. Use **Go Back** to return to DELPHI quickly.

FTP

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard Internet method for transferring files from remote sites. Many Gopher Menus use FTP to transfer files from computers on the Internet to your PC in one step. If you know the address of a site from which you want to retrieve files, you can select FTP from the Internet Services Menu to connect and transfer files to your personal workspace on DELPHI. Once transferred, you must go to your workspace to download the files to your PC.

Internet Relay Chat (IRC)

Internet Relay Chat is a popular real-time conferencing system on the Internet. Since DELPHI uses Telnet to connect to IRC, it is strongly recommended that you issue the command `/ECHO=HOST` before selecting IRC from the Internet Services Menu. Host-echo mode causes a delay to occur between the time a keystroke is entered and the appearance of the character on the screen. While this may be annoying or confusing at first, it does make your IRC sessions more reliable and enjoyable. If you would like to switch back to regular echo mode after your IRC session, use the command `/ECHO=ECHO`.

NOTE: If you are logging in via Tymnet, you should be in Host-echo mode by default, and there is no need to issue any commands before or after an IRC session.

When you start an IRC session, InterNav will replace the **On-line** tool bar with new tool bar which consists of a Go Back button and a help button. Use **Go Back** to return to DELPHI quickly.

Once you are connected to IRC, you may select **Chat Mode** from the Current pull-down menu to activate a two-line buffer at the bottom of the Terminal window, which allows you to type in your messages outside of the Terminal window.

The Internet Services Menu

All the major Internet tools and resources are accessible through the Internet Services Menu, which can be selected from DELPHI's Main Menu, or by clicking on the Internet button. Specialized Gopher Menus and Usenet Menus can be found within Special Interest Groups and Custom Forums as well.

Creating InterNav Profiles

When you install InterNav, a profile by the name of Default is created automatically with the data you enter in the various configuration settings on the Options menu. If you use various phone numbers or methods to access the network, a separate profile can be created for each one making it a simple matter to change the settings used in a session.

To create a new profile, choose **Profile** from the File menu, and the Profile dialog box will open. Enter a new name in the **Profiles** field, and then select **OK**. You will be prompted to confirm the new profile, and it will then be loaded.

The new profile will assume the settings that were used in the previously loaded profile. You now need to change the configuration settings on the Options menu that will be different in this profile. If this profile was created to change access methods, such as logging on to DELPHI direct, the information you need to change will be in the **Phone Number** settings.

To change the profile used by InterNav, select the name from the **Profiles** field, and press **OK**. The profile selected will be used until you change it again.

NOTE: A profile name can be included as part of the command line. If you include a profile name, InterNav will select that profile and execute an automatic log on upon start up. Use the Program Manager's File Properties command to modify the command line, such as, c:\internav\internav.exe default.

Adding Locations in Go To

You can add your own favorite places within DELPHI to the GoTo list so that you can go directly there quickly from almost anywhere else. First, you need to find out the sequence of commands you would use to get there from DELPHI's Main Menu. Then, click on the Go To button, or choose **Go To** from the View menu to open the Go To dialog box, and type the commands into the **Command** field, separated by spaces. Type a description of the location into the **Description** field, and click on **Add** to add it to your list.

Example:

Let's say you frequently check news about the US economy on the Reuters Newswire. To get to that service from the Main Menu, you first select News, Weather, and Sports, which you can select by typing NEWS. From the next menu, you would select US News, or type US. On the US News menu, you would select Economy. The whole sequence of commands should be entered into the **Command** field of the Go To dialog box, which in this case would be:

NEWS US ECONOMY

In the **Description** field you can type something you can understand, like US Economic News. Then click on **Add**, and the item is added to your GoTo list.

The next time you want to check that newswire, you only need to click the Go To button and double click on the "US Economic News" to go directly there from almost any other place on DELPHI.

NOTE: The GoTo feature can be programmed to go to services and menus within DELPHI only. While GoTo can take you to and select Internet resources from DELPHI's menus, it cannot be used to navigate services hosted by remote computers on the Internet.

Assigning Accelerator Keys

Your choice of accelerator keys can be assigned to any command. To add an accelerator key, select the command and then press **F2**. The Accelerator dialog box will open, and prompt you for the key combination to use for this command.

To remove an accelerator key, follow the same procedure as for assigning a key, except press **F3** instead of **F2**.

For example, let's assume you want to make the key combination of **Ctrl+X** logoff DELPHI. You would first press **Alt+C** to open the Connection menu, and then press the **Down Arrow** three times to move the selection bar to the command named Logoff. Next, press **F2** to open the Accelerator dialog box, and then press **Ctrl+X** to assign the key combination. To save the setting, choose **OK**.

NOTE: If the key combination you pick is already in use by another command, you will be informed that it is already assigned. To use this key combination, you will need to remove it from the other command, and then assign it again.

Copying Text

While you are using InterNav on DELPHI, you can copy text from the various windows to do such things as inserting it another application or a message you are composing. InterNav uses the standard Windows Copy command in conjunction with the Clipboard. However, copying text from the Terminal window does require a special method.

To copy text from the **Terminal** window, first select the text using the mouse. You can not use the Shift key in combination with arrow keys because these keystrokes would be transmitted to DELPHI rather than selecting text. After selecting the text, choose **Copy** from the Edit menu. You must choose the Copy command as opposed to using accelerator keys because these keystrokes would be transmitted to DELPHI rather than doing the copy.

Using Edit Windows

When you are composing a message in an [InterNav edit window](#), you are working in a standard Windows edit control. To enter text in the edit window, you can type it, paste it from the Clipboard, or import a text file. The edit window can hold approximately 32,000 characters.

To paste text in your message, you must first **Copy** the text to the Clipboard. (For information on Copy, see [Copying Text](#).) Next, move back to the edit window and place the carat at the position you want the text to appear. Then choose **Paste** from the Edit menu, and the text from the Clipboard will be inserted.

For information on InterNav's additional **Paste** commands, see [Custom Editing Features](#).

For information on inserting a text file in your message, see [Importing Text Files](#).

Edit Window Formatting

To insure you have a nicely formatted message, it is best to let InterNav handle the formatting of your message automatically. The settings that control formatting are located in the Preferences dialog box. These settings can be changed at any time, by choosing **Preferences** from the Options menu.

If you want InterNav to handle formatting, set the **Word Wrap Message Edit** field to **Yes** in the Preferences dialog box. By setting this field to yes, as you type, text will automatically wrap to the next line when you reach the end of a line. The only time you should press the Enter key is to start a new paragraph.

If you want to format messages yourself, set the **Word Wrap Message Edit** field to **No** in the Preferences dialog box. As you type, you will need to end each line by pressing the Enter key. Also, please keep in mind that no line should contain more characters than the value you have set in the **Transmitted Message Width** field of the Preferences dialog box. (The edit window will not reflect the width you have set.) If you enter a line that exceeds this value, it will be split in two lines when the message is sent to DELPHI.

Custom Editing Features

In addition to the standard Windows **Paste** command, InterNav offers two additional commands: **Paste Formatted**, and **Paste Quoted**.

The **Paste Formatted** command automatically formats the selected text into a paragraph. When the message is transmitted to DELPHI, the line endings will automatically wrap at the **Transmitted Message Width** set in the Preferences dialog box.

The **Paste Quoted** command is generally used to insert text that is from another message. This command will format the text into a paragraph and start each line with a special character, or string of characters, such as:

>The inserted text will appear in this form.

NOTE: Many people use the ">" sign to show text being quoted from another message. If you wish to use something else, choose **Macros** from the Options Menu, and change the value in the **Quoting String** field.

To use any of the Paste commands, select the text with the mouse that you wish to import, and choose **Copy** from the Edit menu. Then, move back to the window where you are composing the message, position the carat at the point where the text should be inserted, and choose the appropriate **Paste** command from the Edit Menu.

Importing Text Files

You may find there are times when you want to compose the text of a message off-line, or incorporate a file into the message you are composing. To put a file in the edit window, place the carat at the point you wish to insert the file, and then choose **Import Text** from the File menu. You will be prompted for the file name, and after selecting the name, the file will be displayed in the edit window.

NOTE: When using this command, make sure the **Transmitted Message Width** field in the Preferences dialog box is set to a number that will accommodate the longest line in the file.

Common Hayes Commands

+++	Escape
AT	Attention
DP	Dial Pulse
DT	Dial Touch-tone
E0	Echo Off
E1	Echo On
H0	Hang up (go on hook)
H1	Go off hook
M0	Speaker always Off
M1	Speaker ON until CONNECT
M2	Speaker always ON
Q0	Result codes displayed
Q1	Result codes suppressed
V0	Numeric result codes
V1	Verbal result codes
Xn	Result code set
Z	Reset to software defaults

Xn

Where *n* represents the numeric digit for the result codes you want returned by the modem. With most modems, 0 represents the basic code set, but please consult your modem's user guide for the various other values that can be used.

Editing in InterNav

[Copying Text](#)

[Using Edit Windows](#)

[Custom Editing Features](#)

[Edit Window Formatting](#)

[Importing Text Files](#)

InterNav Scripts

See Also:

InterNav's command scripts are ASCII text files. You can use the File commands, or any ASCII editor that you wish to compose or edit script files.

The script file is interpreted one line at a time. The line can be variable length and must end with a CR/LF sequence. The maximum line length is 1023 characters, including the CR/LF. There can be only one command per line and the complete command must fit on that line -- it can NOT be continued on the next line.

A line of text can be blank or can contain a comment or command. Comments can not appear on the same line as a command. All blank lines and leading space and tab characters are ignored. Any line that does not begin with a legal command is considered a comment.

See Also:

[Argument Types](#)

[Command Arguments](#)

[Command Syntax](#)

[Script Commands](#)

[Script Limits](#)

Command Syntax

All script commands have the following syntax:

```
CommandName(ArgList)
```

Where 'CommandName' is the name of the command (names are not case-sensitive). The opening parenthesis MUST be attached to the command name-- do not include any space between the command name and the opening parenthesis. The 'ArgList' can be either empty, or contain a variable number of comma separated arguments. The following are examples of legal command syntax:

```
commandname()
```

```
CommandName(arg0,arg1)
```

```
COMMANDNAME(0,50,"This is a string with spaces")
```

Please note, spaces are interpreted and the script interpreter reserves the comma character, if the comma is not within a quoted string. For example, this is also a legal command:

```
CommandName(This is a string, that is two arguments long)
```

The first argument is "This is a string", the second argument is " that is two arguments long". It is best that you enclose all strings in double quotes to avoid confusion.

Command Arguments

Arguments are interpreted from left to right and can be either literal values, such as 1, 5000, 2200, "Hello World", and "\r\n", or variables, such as \$(Delay), \$(Password), \$(FailureCode), or \$(CommEol).

The variables must be enclosed with: \$(). The dollar sign/open parenthesis introduces the variable and the closing parenthesis terminates the variable. All characters between the parenthesis are considered part of the variable name. The variable should contain only the letters A-Z or numbers 0-9. The variable name is not case-sensitive, thus "\$(Variable)" and "\$(VARIABLE)" resolve to the same variable.

The variables are stored in the Internav.Ini file under one of the Profile sections. There will be a minimum of one Profile section, and that section is [default-Profile]. The standard variables in this section are:

\$(UserID)

\$(Password)

\$(NetworkID)

\$(LogonScript)

\$(LogoffScript)

\$(PhoneNumber)

\$(DialPrefix)

\$(Listings)

\$(Editor)

\$(ControlFilter)

\$(Naplps)

\$(Prompts)

\$(Terminal)

\$(Pagelength)

\$(Pagewidth)

\$(Port)

\$(Speed)

\$(DataBits)

\$(StopBits)

\$(Parity)

\$(CodeAT)

\$(CodeEscape)

\$(CmdDial)

\$(CmdHangup)

\$(CmdSetup1)

\$(CmdReset)

\$(ResultOK)

\$(ResultConnect)

\$(DisplayWordWrap)

\$(EditWordWrap)

\$(DisplayFont)

\$(EditFont)

\$(EditLineWidth)
\$(CommEol)
\$(NetworkPrompt)
\$(NamePrompt)
\$(PasswordPrompt)
\$(TriggerString)
\$(WakeupChar)
\$(WakeupResponse)

You can add any number of variables to the section and use them in scripts by simply editing Internav.Ini to include the variable in this form:

VariableName=Value

You will have to place the new variable in the proper section. For example, if you use only the Default Profile, you will need to place your variable in that section. If you use a different Profile, you will have to place your variable in the appropriate section.

NOTE: Variables may be empty, that is "VariableName=" represents a legal value (an empty string). Variables must, however, exist. Any command that references a nonexistent variable will fail and cause the termination of the script file. Variables may contain other variables.

String arguments may contain the following "C" language escape sequences:

Escape Sequence	ASCII NAME	ASCII VALUE
\\a	BELL	7
\\b	BACKSPACE	8
\\f	FORM FEED	12
\\n	LINE FEED	10
\\r	CARRIAGE RETURN	13
\\t	TAB	9
\\\\	BACK SLASH	92
\\"	DOUBLE QUOTE	34

In addition to the escape sequences listed above, you can also use the "\\xnnn" sequence, where "nnn" is a maximum of three (3) hexadecimal digits that represents the eight bit character. For example, "\\x5" represents the ASCII ENQUIRE character, which has an ASCII value of 5. Please note, the hexadecimal escape sequence will evaluate a maximum of three (3) hexadecimal digits, so if you wish to follow the ENQUIRE character in the above example with, say the digit "8", you should code: "\\x0058", which will be interpreted as "<ASCII ENQUIRE CHARACTER>8"

All arguments are interpreted in the following sequence. All variables are resolved, including nested variables; the argument is "cooked" (that is, all "C" escape sequences are converted to the proper characters). For example:

```
Name=foobar  
CommEol=\\n  
Puts("$(Name)$ (CommEol)")
```

will resolve to:

```
Puts("foobar<ASCII LINE FEED CHARACTER>")
```

Argument Types

There are four argument types used by InterNav: Numeric, String, Boolean, and Time.

Numeric arguments are decimal digits representing a value that is used as an identification or a counter. For example, each WatchPoint has an identification number and a maximum count.

String arguments are just that, strings of characters that are treated as one item. For example, to display a string in InterNav's status bar, you can use the following:

```
Show("Hello World!").
```

Boolean arguments represent either a TRUE or FALSE value and are used to tell the command script interpreter whether or not to abort the script because a command failed. The values that can be used for Booleans are:

TRUE	FALSE
-----	-----
On	Off
Yes	No
1	0
True	False

Time arguments are decimal digits that represent the number of milliseconds of time to work with. There are 1000 milliseconds per second. For example, to pause a script's execution for 5 seconds, you would use the following command:

```
Wait(5000)
```

Script Limits

InterNav's scripts do have some limits built in. Those limits are:

Commands are limited to 20 arguments, and a maximum length of 1023 characters including the CR/LF.

Both variable names and their values are limited to 127 characters.

Watch limits are:

WatchPoints	50
Strings	200
String Space	2048

Script Commands

Select the command you wish to see information on. Use the scroll bar to view entries not currently visible on the screen.

CloseComm

Debug

Gets

LocalEcho

ModemPuts

OnLine

Puts

Return

Screen

SendBreak

SetDelay

Show

Silence

Watch

Wait

CloseComm()

CloseComm() closes the communication port and sets the locus to Off-line.

OnLine()

Online() is used in conjunction with the IgnoreCarrier variable and is used to tell the communication engine that you are on-line. You should make a call to OnLine() after you have connected to DELPHI.

Puts(String)

Puts() outputs the string argument to the communication port.

NOTE: Use this command to output strings such as your Name and Password.

ModemPuts(String)

ModemPuts() outputs the string argument to the communication port with a delay between each character output. The delay defaults to 250 milliseconds, but can be changed with the `SetDelay()` command.

NOTE: Use this command when sending commands to your modem.

Gets(String,Time,Boolean)

Gets() is used to search the characters from the communication port for a specific string. Gets() will suspend execution of the script until it either detects a string of characters that matches "String" or the amount of time designated by "Time" has elapsed.

The script will continue execution if Gets() detects the string within the allotted time. If Gets() times out while waiting for the string, it will continue execution of the script only if "Boolean" is FALSE, otherwise it will abort the script and return a failure code to InterNav.

NOTE: Use this command to watch for strings such as the CONNECT string. String comparisons are case-sensitive.

Show(Null | String)

The **Show()** command will display the "String" in InterNav's status bar, if the "String" exists. If a "String" argument is not given, InterNav's status bar will be cleared. The "String" will also be displayed in the Terminal window. If the "String" argument is not given, the Show() command will send a blank line to the Terminal Mode window.

NOTE: Use this command to keep the user updated.

Screen("On" | "Off" | "Clear")

The **Screen()** command controls how the Terminal window reacts to characters read from or written to the communication port. If the argument is "On", the Terminal window will display communication port activity. If the argument is "Off", the Terminal window will not display the activity. If the argument is "Clear", the Terminal window will clear itself of all characters and position the cursor in the upper left hand corner of the screen.

NOTE: Use this command to hide the transmission or reception of sensitive data, such as the user's password.

LocalEcho(Boolean)

LocalEcho() tells the Terminal window whether or not it should supply the echo of transmitted characters to the screen. If "Boolean" is true, the Terminal window will supply the echo. If "Boolean" is false, the Terminal window will assume the host will echo the characters.

NOTE: It is faster to have the Terminal Window supply the echo.

Debug(Null | String)

The **Debug()** command is used to open and close an ASCII debug trail file. If "String" is supplied and is a legal filename, debugging information will be written to that file. Call Debug() with no arguments to close the debug trail.

Silence(Time)

The **Silence()** command will suspend execution of the script until the allotted "Time" of silence (no characters have been received by the communication port) has elapsed.

NOTE: Use this command to suspend execution of the script if you need to wait for the communication line to be idle.

Wait(Time)

Wait() will suspend execution of the script until the allotted "Time" has expired.

NOTE: Use this command if you need to wait between commands. For example, if you need to wait a certain amount of time between the CONNECT message and sending a command to the network.

SendBreak(Time)

SendBreak() will put the communication port in a BREAK condition for the allotted "Time".

NOTE: Use this command if you need to "wakeup" the network with a BREAK.

SetDelay(Time)

SetDelay() is used to set the ModemPuts() character delay.

NOTE: Use this command to slow down the communication with your modem's command mode. If your modem is not receiving all characters sent to it, bump this value up (it defaults to 250).

cation.

Return(String)

The **Return()** command aborts the execution of the script and returns an error code to InterNav. "String" is an optional description of the reason for returning from script processing. If "String" is supplied, "String" will be displayed in a dialog box. If "String" is not supplied, then the standard diagnostic message will be displayed. "String" is limited to 253 characters.

NOTE: Use this command to abort the script if, for instance, you detect a "NO CARRIER" or "BUSY" string from your modem.

Watch(Time)

The **Watch** command is a multi-part function that is used to scan the characters read from the communication port for a variety of strings. Each string is associated with a block of commands that will be executed should the Watch detect the string. The Watch block **MUST** begin with a **WatchStart()** command and terminated with a **WatchEnd()** command.

The Watch is analogous to a multitude of IF statements nested inside a WHILE loop. The syntax of the Watch is:

```
WatchStart(Time)
  WatchPoint(Numeric,Numeric,String,...)
    Command()
  ...
  WatchPoint(Numeric,Numeric,String,...)
    Command()
  ...
  ...
WatchEnd()
```

The Watch will be active until one of the following occurs:

- The allotted "Time" of silence has expired.

- A WatchExit() command is executed.

- All WatchPoints() have been deleted with WatchDelete() commands.

- A Return() command is executed.

All commands that follow a Watch block will be executed once the Watch has terminated.

The **WatchPoint()** command can only be used within a Watch and is used to associate a block of commands with certain strings. The syntax for the WatchPoint() is:

```
WatchPoint(Numeric,Numeric,String,...)
```

Where the first "Numeric" value identifies the watch point and can be any value between 0 and 49. The second "Numeric" value represents the maximum number of times the watch point's commands should be executed. The "String" is the string of characters to associate with the block of commands. You can associate up to 18 strings to watch point.

The block of commands which are associated with a watch point are all the commands which follow the WatchPoint() command up to, but not including, a WatchPoint or WatchEnd command.

The following is an example of one watch point:

```
WatchPoint(0,5,"ERROR","NO CARRIER")
  Show("Error or No Carrier Detected");
  Return()
```

In the example listed above, the strings "ERROR" and "NO CARRIER" are associated with the Show() and Return() commands. That is, if either the string "ERROR" or "NO CARRIER" are detected while the Watch is active, the Show() and Return() commands will be executed.

You can use the **WatchDelete()** command to disable a watch point. The syntax for WatchDelete() is:

```
WatchDelete(Numeric)
```

Where "Numeric" is the value that identifies the watch point to delete. The Watch will terminate if you delete all watch points. You should use the WatchDelete() command to disable a watch point that may encounter its "String" more than once, but should only be executed the first time it sees the "String".

The **WatchExit()** command has no arguments and is used as a convenient way to terminate the Watch. You can use this command instead of deleting all the watch points individually.

tool bar

A row of buttons located at the top of the window.

button

A control that is painted with a picture and/or a label. Buttons are used to execute commands.

scroll bar

A bar that appears at the right and/or bottom edge of a window whose contents aren't completely visible. Each scroll bar contains two scroll arrows and a scroll box, which allow you to scroll within the window or list box.

option button

A small round button that appears in a dialog box and is used to select an option. Within a group of related option buttons, you can select only one button.

status bar / locus panel / status panel

A line at the bottom of the application workspace that displays information to you about your current state and position. The status bar is divided into two areas; the status panel on the left, and the locus panel on the right.

Keyboard Navigation Keys

Down Arrow	Moves down one line
Page Down	Moves down one window page
End	Moves to the last line in the list
Up Arrow	Moves up on line
Page Up	Moves up one window page
Home	Moves to the first line in the list



Help button

A button located in the MDI window. Click on this button to display the help topic for the window.



Help button

A button located on a tool bar. Click on this button to display the help topic for the tool bar.



Help button

A button located in a dialog box. Click on this button to display the help topic for the dialog box.



Stop button

A button located on the Terminal tool bar. Click on this button to stop the execution of a script.



Go Back button

A button located on the Mail tool bar. Click on this button to return to the On-line tool bar.



Internet button

A button located on the On-line tool bar. Click on this button to go to the Internet Services Menu.



Go Back button

A button located on the Internet tool bar. Click on this button to return to DELPHI.



Go Main button

A button located on the On-line tool bar. Click on this button to return to the DELPHI main menu.



Go To button

A button located on the On-line tool bar. Click on this button to open a list of locations.



Mail button

A button located on the On-line tool bar. Click on this button to enter the Email system.



Addresses button

A button located on the On-line tool bar. Click on this button to open the E-mail Address Book.



Logoff button

A button located on the On-line tool bar. Click on this button to quit DELPHI.



Logon button

A button located on the Off-line tool bar. Click on this button to automatically call and sign on DELPHI.



Register button

A button located on the Off-line tool bar. Click on this button to call and open a new account on DELPHI.



Options button

A button located on the Off-line tool bar. Click on this button to display the Options tool bar.



User button

A button located on the Options tool bar. Click on this button to store your DELPHI username and password.



Close button

A button located on the Off-line tool bar. Click on this button to close InterNav.



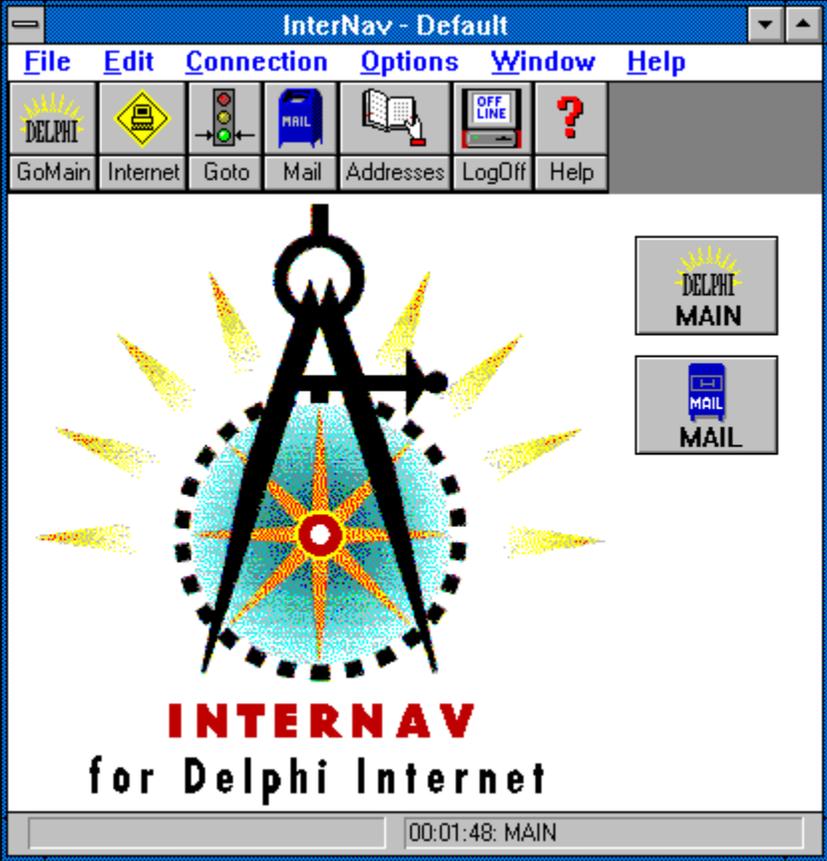
View Folders button

A button located on the Mail tool bar. Click on this button to view a list of your mail messages.



Send New Mail button

A button located on the Mail Tool Bar. Click on this button to send a mail message.



Off-line Tool Bar (See Also)



The Off-line Tool Bar is displayed when you enter InterNav, or end a DELPHI session.

Logon command

Will open the communication port, and execute a script to automatically log on DELPHI. Once the logon script has completed running, the On-line Tool Bar will be displayed.

Options command

Will display the Options Tool Bar to change configuration information, such as fonts or scripts.

Options Tool Bar



The Options Tool Bar is used to change configuration information.

Go Back command

Returns to the Off-line Tool Bar.

Terminal Tool Bar



The Terminal Tool Bar is displayed when a script is executing.

Stop command

Stops the execution of the script.

Internet Tool Bar



The Internet Tool Bar is displayed when you are connected with an Internet site.

Go Back command

Returns to DELPHI and displays the On-line Tool Bar.

On-line Tool Bar (See Also)



The On-line Tool Bar is displayed when you are connected with DELPHI.

Logoff command

Will log off DELPHI and return to the Off-line Tool Bar.

Mail command

Will enter the Mail system where you can send and receive private mail messages to anyone on DELPHI or the Internet. The Mail Tool Bar will replace the **On-line Tool Bar**.

Mail Tool Bar (See Also)



The Mail Tool Bar is used to read and send private mail to other users.

Go Back command

Exits the mail system and returns to the On-line Tool Bar.

See Also:

[Entering and Exiting E-mail](#)

[Sending Messages](#)

[Reading Messages](#)

See Also:

[InterNav Basics](#)

[DELPHI Account Registration](#)

[Connecting To DELPHI](#)

See Also:

[Disconnecting from DELPHI](#)

[Navigating DELPHI Menus](#)

[Moving Around Quickly with Go To](#)

[Entering and Exiting E-mail](#)

[Adding Names to the Address Book](#)



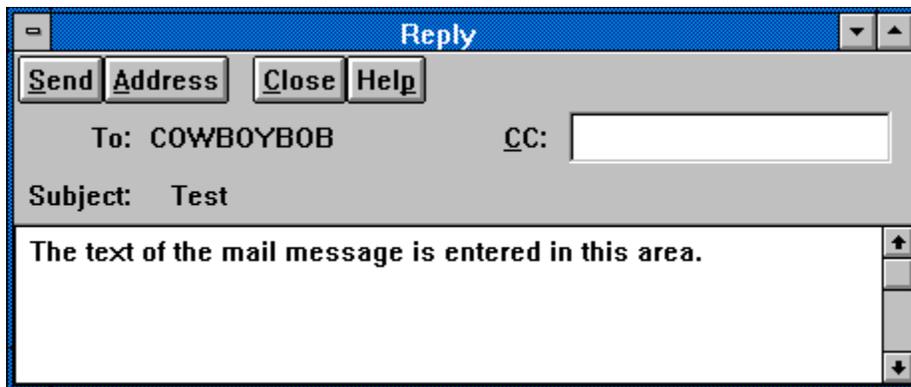
The Announcements window displays your logon information, the number of new mail messages you have, and/or the announcements banner. It is opened when the logon script has completed running.



The Folders window displays a list of your E-mail messages. Each message will be listed on a separate line showing who the message is from, the date, and the subject. If you have new messages, the list will default to NEWMAIL. If you do not have new messages, the list will default to MAIL displaying previously read messages. To move between lists, click on the drop down list box to display the current lists available, and then click on the name of the message list you want displayed.

To read a message, click on the line that contains the message, and then click on the **Read button** in the window, or press **Alt+R**. A message can also be read by double clicking with the left mouse button anywhere on the line containing the message. Use the scroll bar to display entries not currently visible in the window.

To remove (delete) a message from the list, click on the entry line to select the message, and then click on the **Delete button**, or press **Alt+D**.



Reply windows are opened when you **Reply** to a message. Since you are replying to a message, you can not change the **To** or **Subject** fields; however, you can send the message to additional recipients by adding their address(es) in the **CC** field.

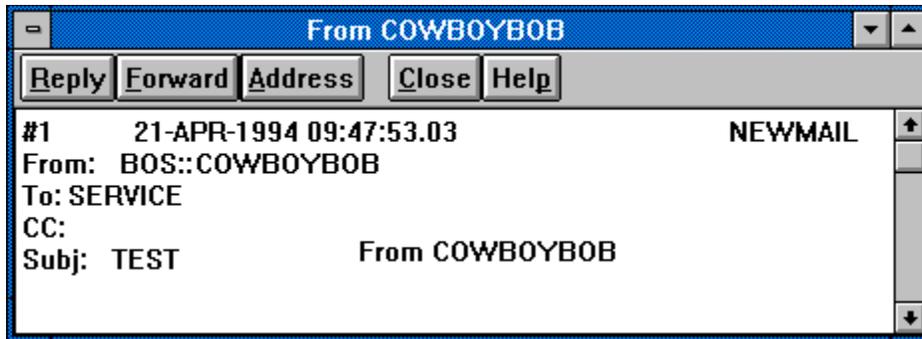
To add a recipient to the message, either click on, or Tab to, the **CC** field. Type the address, or click on the **Address button** to open the [E-mail Address Book](#) to select an address from. To enter multiple addresses, separate each name with a comma. For example:

address1,address2,address3

When you finish writing the message, click on the **Send button**, or press **Alt+S** to transmit the message to DELPHI.

To abort the reply, click on the **Close button**, or press **Alt+C**.

For additional information on using edit windows, see the [Editing in InterNav](#) topics.



From windows are used to display messages that have been sent to you. The upper portion of the message will contain who it is from and the subject with the text of the message following. Use the scroll bars to display any text not currently visible in the window. To save this message to disk, choose either **Save As** or **Export** from the File Menu.

If you want to reply to the message, click on the **Reply button**, or press **Alt+R**. A Reply window will open to compose your reply.

If you want to send this message to another user, click on the **Forward button**, or press **Alt+F**. The Forward dialog box will open prompting you for the address.

If you want to add this address to the Address Book, click on the **Address button**, or press **Alt+A**. The E-mail Address Book will open with the address entered in. To accept the addition, choose **OK**.

When you have finished reading the message, click on the **Close button**, or press **Alt+C**. You will be prompted to delete the message. If you choose Yes, the message will be deleted from your workspace and can not be accessed again after the current mail session. If you choose No, the message will be left in your workspace for later reference and can be read again from the E-mail Folder window.



Send windows are opened when you **Send New Mail**. Enter the address (DELPHI username or Internet address) in the **To** field, the title of your message in the **Subject** field, and then compose the text of your message.

To enter the address to a message, either click on, or Tab to, the **To** field. Type the address, or click on the **Address button** to open the [E-mail Address Book](#) to select an address from. To enter multiple addresses, separate each name with a comma. For example:

address1,address2,address3

To enter the subject of the message, either click on, or Tab to, the **Subject** field and type the name.

If you wish to send courtesy copies of the message to users, either click on, or Tab to, the **CC** field. Type the address, or click on the **Address button** to open the [E-mail Address Book](#) to select an address from.

When you finish writing the message, click on the **Send button**, or press **Alt+S** to transmit the message to DELPHI.

To abort the message, click on the **Close button**, or press **Alt+C**.

For additional information on using edit windows, see the [Editing in InterNav](#) topics.

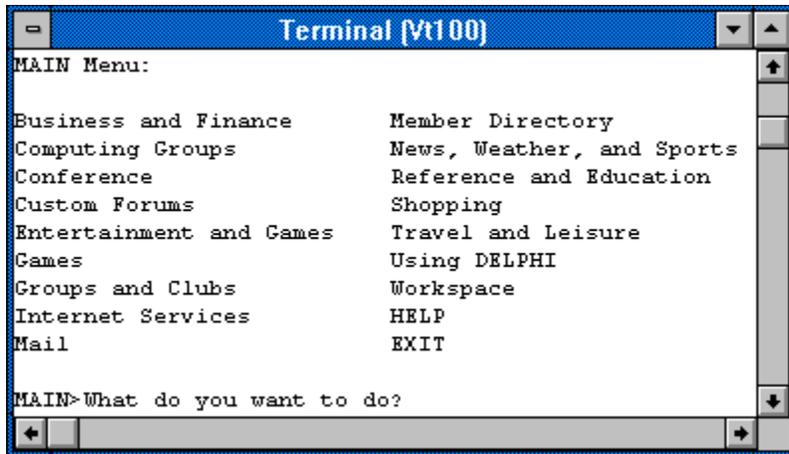


Edit Posting windows are opened when you are adding a message to a Forum, or Usenet using the DELPHI Usenet reader. Enter the text by typing, pasting from the clipboard, or a file.

When you are ready to transmit the message, click on the **Send button**, or press **Alt+S**.

To abort the command, click on the **Close button**, or press **Alt+C**.

For additional information on using edit windows, see the [Editing in InterNav](#) topics.



The Terminal window is a VT100 emulator which supports a mouse when you are interfacing with DELPHI. Clicking once on the right mouse button transmits a carriage return. If you move the mouse pointer over a word or number and double click on the left mouse button, that word will be transmitted to DELPHI.

The Terminal window also supports copying text to the clipboard. To copy text, select the text using the mouse, and then select **Copy** from the Edit menu. Please note, you should not use an accelerator key combination to issue the Copy command since you are in a terminal emulation window. Keystrokes, except those used to access InterNav menus, are transmitted to DELPHI.

Cancel command

Aborts the command and closes the window.

CC command

Opens the E-mail Address Book to select an address.

Chat Mode command

Opens a chat buffer window at the bottom of the screen to type your messages in when you are in a Conference.

Delete command

Removes the message from your workspace.

Forward command

Sends the message to another user.

NewLineMode command

Toggles VT100 NewLine Mode

Read Message command

Displays the selected message.

Reply command

Opens a window to comment to the current message.

Send command

Transmits the message.

To command

Opens the E-mail Address Book to select an address.

Help command

Opens the help system and displays the help topic for the Current MDI window.

InterNav Edit Windows:

Edit Posting

Send

Reply

InterNav MDI Windows:

Terminal

Edit Posting

Folders

From

Send

Reply

Announcements

See Also:

[Reading E-mail](#)

[Replying to E-mail](#)

[Forwarding E-mail](#)

[Saving E-mail](#)

