term

COLLABORATORS			
	TITLE : term		
ACTION	*NAME*	*DATE*	*SIGNATURE*
WRITTEN BY		January 5, 2023	

REVISION HISTORY			
NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

Chapter 1

term

1.1 term.guide

1.2 term.guide/Important information

Important information

I have placed the following information at the beginning of this document so nobody can claim not to have found them.

1.3 term.guide/Name changes

```
Name changes

   For compliance with existing design guidelines, the names of
configuration files and the preferred storage directory have changed.
'term' will now store and read configuration files in the TERM:config
drawer (well, unless there is a TERMCONFIGPATH variable which leads to
a different path... see below). If no TERM: device is available, 'term'
will assign TERM: to the directory it was started from. If no
TERM:config drawer is available, it will be created.

                   The following names have changed:

Preferences.term
term_preferences.iff
     The new name is term.prefs

Phonebook.term
term_phonebook.iff
     The new name is phonebook.prefs

Hotkeys.term
term_hotkeys.iff
     The new name is hotkeys.prefs

Speech.term
term_speech.iff
     The new name is speech.prefs

Macros.term
term_macros.iff
macros.prefs
     The new name is functionkeys.prefs

Fast!Macros.term
term_fastmacros.iff
     The new name is fastmacros.prefs

   In order to avoid trouble with termcap the name of the TERMPATH
environment variable had to be changed to TERMCONFIGPATH.
```

1.4 term.guide/New file formats

```
New file formats

   During the last few revisions the configuration file format employed
by 'term' has become rather cluttered. With revision 2.4 I made an
effort to regroup and redistribute the single configuration entries and
```

to remove artificial restrictions, e.g. file and path names can be up to 256 characters long now where they were restricted to 40 characters.

As I have removed the compatibility support code from 'term' which insured that configuration and phonebook files created by older revisions could still be processed, a special program called UpdateConfig has been supplied which reads both file types and creates new files in the new format. In order to convert a configuration or phonebook file, enter UpdateConfig term.prefs new_term.prefs or UpdateConfig phonebook.prefs new_phonebook.prefs. Take care when choosing new names for the new files as the program will overwrite the old file if you specify the same name both for the source and the destination file.

Caution: the program will only convert unencoded phonebook files. In order to convert encoded files, first save them in unencoded form.

1.5 term.guide/The carrier signal

The carrier signal

Starting with revision 2.3 the 'Check carrier' switch in the

Modem panel

has a new function. If enabled, the carrier signal will be checked during a file transfer (upload, download). If the signal gets lost, the transfer will be aborted. If you wish to do a null-modem transfer make sure that the switch is disabled or the transfer will be finished before it has even started.

1.6 term.guide/High-speed mode

High-speed mode

Enabling the so-called 'High-speed mode' in the
Serial panel
always
had the effect of defaulting the serial parameters to eight bits per char, one stop bit, no parity. Up to v2.3 'term' would not display the changes. Please do not wonder that this switch also affects other serial parameters.

1.7 term.guide/Reporting bugs

Reporting bugs

'term' is a rather complex program which is difficult to maintain -- especially since there is only one person to take care of it: me. Although one tries to write correct, bug-free software, one cannot always achieve this goal. Tough -- but that's life. It rains when you leave the umbrella at home. Toast falls buttered-side down. The phone rings while you are in the bath.

In case you come upon one of those nasty features which even the author was unable to track down and remove, follow these steps:

1. Keep calm. Shouting, cursing, crushing disks may help to cool your temper, but it will not help anybody (the least yourself!) if it results in a sudden cardiac infarction: you will have problems in reporting the problem.

2. Read the documentation! The bug you may want to report may be a deliberate feature.

3. Repeat previous step as often as possible. Yes, really, do so. Read the documentation. You will be glad you did.

4. Describe your problem elaborately. A comment like 'things fall down when dropped' may have inspired Sir Isaac Newton, but a similarly laconic comment 'downloads do not work' will most certainly fail to give any useful hints how to approach the problem. In case you encounter a problem with the built-in terminal emulation, try to make a verbatim file capture (i.e. turn off the Capture filter) of the session in which the offending codes were used and send it to me.

5. If you wish to report a bug in the ARexx interface include a sample ARexx script to produce the bug.

6. Do not forget to write it down! There is a difference between noticing a bug and reporting it (honestly!). Do not suppose that a bug will be fixed in a future program revision or rely on anybody else to report it: do it yourself. Send a letter to the author, preferably per electronic mailing services. The addresses are given at the end of this document.

7. State your system and program configuration. It helps a lot to know on which machine the program caused problems. Please include information such as memory expansion size, Amiga model (A500+, A600, A1200, A3000, A4000, etc.), graphics hardware (ECS, AGA, etc.), CPU type (MC68000, MC68020, MC68030, MC68040, etc.).

1.8 term.guide/Background

Background

This program is a product of anger and despair; I was unable to find a telecommunications program to suit my personal needs -- neither in the commercial area, nor in the public-domain.

Most programs had a lot of extras but lacked other more important, perhaps more sensible features (just to take an example: in revision 2.20c and after four years of constant development Handshake still fails to use the current keymap settings and also strips the high order bit when receiving text -- sorry Eric, that's why I never registered!).

I have hesitated for a long time before starting my first attempt at writing my very own telecommunications program. When Kickstart 2.x was about to become widely available I took the opportunity to create 'term' always trying to use the new OS routines wherever possible. While this started to be quite a difficult task it also was a lot of fun (imagine Columbus wrecking his fleet four times on his journey to the West Indies due to unexpected leakages in all vessels and sudden changes in the ships' sailing manuals -- that's how I felt!).

As far as computer-telecommunications are concerned, Germany appears to be a developing country. This is partly due to the Deutsche Bundespost, the federal mail/phone company whose telecommunications monopoly used to be protected by federal law. Until 1989 you would risk a heavy penalty if using a non-registered modem or telephone instead of the Bundespost-supplied hardware. So, if you have any complaints or miss a few extremely important features in 'term', don't boo and hiss, I am not as long in the telecomm business as you are (I have yet seen only a single DEC VT-101 from afar!). Tell me what you need and I will try to add it in the next revision.

This project was started at December 24 1990 and completed by January 25 1991.

1.9 term.guide/Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements

My thanks go to the following people for their invaluable help and assistance: Andreas Kirchwitz, Christoph Teuber, Christopher Wichura, Garry Glendown, Germar Morgenthaler, Henning Hucke, Holger Lubitz, Juergen Otte, Marc-Christian Schroer, Marko Kuechmann, Markus Stoll, Martin Berndt, Matthias Zepf, Michael Vaeth, Michael Wolfgang Hohmann, Oliver Wagner, Peter Fischer, Ralf Thanner, Ralph Schmidt, Roby Leemann & AUGS, Stefan Becker, Thorsten Seidel, Till 'Dill-Prince' Prinzler, Udo Wolt, Ueli Kaufmann, Veith Schoergenhummer, Volker Ulle & the Aquila Sysop Team and to all those who supplied libraries & control sequence tables.

Special thanks go to John Burton of Papua New Guinea who revised and rewrote certain parts of the program, in particular the terminal emulation routines, Leo Schwab who discovered means to use interleaved screen bitmaps in a system-integrated manner and to Nicola Salmoria whose invaluable assistance helped to reduce the incredible number of bugs lurking in the source code.

The xpr-libraries were created by Terence Finney (bplus), Kenneth Osterberg & Markus Pietz (jmodem), Marco Papa & Stephen Walton (kermit), Jack Rouse (quickb), Marc Boucher (xmodem), Ueli Kaufmann (ascii, ymodem & vms) and Rick Huebner & William M. Perkins (zmodem).

The xpr-standard was created by Willy Langeveld, the quicksort routine (QuickSort.asm) was written by David Jones.

The current implementation of the external terminal emulation library interface was developed by Ueli Kaufmann, who also wrote the external terminal emulation libraries supplied with 'term'. Without the invaluable help of Martin Berndt the library interface would probably not be working at all.

Since time did not permit me to translate the full original German documentation into English, I had asked the Z-Net Amiga community for help. As a result this document was translated by three different authors (in order of translation): me, Marc Schroer and Henning Hucke. Garry Glendown took care of the original termRexx documentation -- thanks to all of you!

1.10 term.guide/Source code

Source code

Since there are still only very few well-documented examples (or general programming examples) for Kickstart 2.x and Kickstart 3.x I have decided to include the full 'C' source code with the 'term' distribution.

The source code is not intended for commercial use. If you are about to include portions in commercial programs you will need to ask me for permission. Still you may use parts of the source code for non-commercial software development without my consent.

I sincerely hope that the release of the full 'term' source code will give Kickstart 2.x a better start (I've overcome quite a lot of obstacles) so that more programs to use the new OS features will be available soon.

1.11 term.guide/Program updates

Program updates

Whenever a new release of 'term' becomes available I will try to make it known in the telecommunications networks. To order a copy send a self addressed envelope, the equivalent to DM 7,- (cash or cheque) and two 3.5" double density disks/one 3.5" high density disk to the

author.

The most current 'term' release will be available through ftp from ftp.informatik.uni-oldenburg.de (134.106.1.9), look into the /pub/amiga/term directory.

New program releases will be announced in the comp.sys.amiga.data newsgroup.

1.12 term.guide/Documentation and online help

Documentation and online help

'term' comes bundled with a number of documentation files, these are:

term.doc
Human-readable english program documentation in standard ASCII format.

term.dvi
English program documentation in a format suitable for printing using a utility to print TeX-DVI-output files, such as supplied with the packages AmigaTeX(tm) or PasTeX.

term.guide
English program documentation in AmigaGuide(tm) format suitable to submit to AmigaGuide or MultiView.

termRexx.doc
Human-readable english 'term' ARexx interface documentation in standard ASCII format. This file describes all the ARexx host commands 'term' supports and also gives a brief introduction how to use them.

termRexx.dvi
English ARexx interface documentation in a format suitable to printing using a utility to print TeX-DVI-output files, such as supplied with the packages AmigaTeX(tm) or PasTeX. Note that in order to print this manual the LaTeX font circle10 is required

termRexx.guide
English ARexx interface documentation in AmigaGuide(tm) format suitable to submit to AmigaGuide or MultiView.

xprascii.doc ... xprzmodem.doc
Human-readable documentation on the XPR transfer libraries supplied with 'term'.

In order to take advantage of the online-help feature, Kickstart 3.0 and the file term.guide are required. Copy the file to the drawer the 'term' main program is located in and configure the 'term' help text file settings (see
Path panel
) to point to PROGDIR:term.guide. Once

this has been done, pressing the Help key in any window to support online help will bring up context sensitive online help.

1.13 term.guide/Operating the program

Operating the program

'term' can be controlled both by mouse and keyboard. With very few exceptions each operation requiring mouse control can also be executed using keyboard shortcuts.

The program can be started both from Workbench and from Shell. Kickstart 2.04 (revision 37.175) and Workbench 2.04 (revision 37.67) are required to run 'term'.

1.14 term.guide/Workbench and Shell

Workbench and Shell

The 'behaviour' of 'term' can be changed by adding tool type entries to the corresponding Workbench icon or by specifying additional command line parameters when running the program from the Shell. Supported keywords are:

WINDOW
: The console window specifier to be used when opening terminal output windows (this will override the default settings). The default is CON:0/11//100/term Output Window/CLOSE/SCREEN TERM.

PUBSCREEN
: The name of a public screen to open the 'term' window on. In case the public screen happens to be unavailable, 'term' will fall back to the Workbench screen. Note that 'term' assumes that the main window is to be opened on a public screen rather than on a custom screen if this option is in effect, regardless how the default settings may be configured.

STARTUP
: The name of an ARexx script file to be run on program startup.

PORTNAME
: The ARexx host port name 'term' is to use instead of the built-in default name. The port name will be translated to upper case characters as required by the ARexx host port naming convention. The resulting name must be unique or 'term' will fall back to its built-in default name.

SETTINGS
: This keyword determines where to read the default configuration

file from. In order to read it from Work:term/config, one would use term Settings Work:term/config from Shell or add the tooltype entry SETTINGS=Work:term/config from Workbench. This argument does not necessarily give the name of a path to search, but can also specify the name of the configuration file to be used.

UNIT
Similar to the DEVICE keyword the UNIT keywords affects the serial driver settings. It determines which serial driver unit is to be used instead of the one specified in the default configuration file. In order to use unit number 4 one would use term Unit 4 from Shell or add the tooltype entry UNIT=4 from Workbench.

DEVICE
In order to use a different serial device driver than the one specified in the default configuration file, use this keyword. To use duart.device one would use term Device duart.device from Shell or add the tooltype entry DEVICE=duart.device from Workbench.

SYNC (Shell only)
If called from Shell 'term' will detach itself immediately allowing the Shell window to be closed afterwards. This effect can be avoided if SYNC is entered in the command line.

NEW (Shell only)
Usually, running 'term' twice will cause the screen of the other program to be popped to the front instead of creating a second 'term' process. To avoid this effect, enter NEW as a calling parameter. If called from Workbench, each program will run as a separate process.

1.15 term.guide/Keyboard control

Keyboard control

Starting with revision 2.2 almost any action can be executed both by mouse and by keyboard. Each element of the user interface in whose title an underlined character can be found can be controlled or activated by pressing the corresponding key. If the object in question is a list view or scroll bar, pressing the key along with a Shift key will scroll the list/bar back and forth. Pressing the Tab key will activate the first string gadget on the screen.

1.16 term.guide/Screen

Screen

Unless configured to open only a simple window on a public screen the 'term' main screen will alway open to the full text-overscan size (which can be set using the Overscan tool in the Prefs drawer).

At the bottom of the screen a small window displays a few basic parameters. These are:

Status
: The current program operating status. This includes 'Ready', 'Holding' (Control + S was pressed), 'Dialing' (the dialing function is at work), 'Upload' (data is being sent), 'Download' (data is being received), 'Breaking' (a break signal is transmitted across the serial line) and 'Hanging up' (connection is being cancelled).

Font
: The currently active screen font used for text/graphics rendering.

Protocol
: The currently set data transfer protocol.

Emulation
: The currently active terminal emulation mode.

Baud rate
: The data transfer rate in bits per second.

Parameters
: The current serial parameters (Data bits-Parity-Stop bits).

Time
: The current time of day.

Online
: The time elapsed after a connection was successfully established. This counter will be stopped as soon as the connection is cancelled (e.g. by hanging up) and is reset to 00:00:00 as soon as a new connection is made.

  Every five seconds the time display will change to a calling fee display and the other way round.

The screen itself is opened as a public screen (called TERM) which is available to other programs for their purposes. If more than one 'term' process is running, the public screen name will change according to the number of the program (i.e. the first 'term' to be started will call the scren TERM, the second one will call it TERM.1, the third one TERM.2, etc.). The screen title bar will also display the name of the public screen.

1.17 term.guide/Menus

Menus

For each requester and input window there exists a set of menu items to execute the commands associated with the buttons, dials and gauges in the requester/window. Press the right mouse button to have a look at

the commands and their shortcuts.

   The following text is to describe the menu items available in the
'term' main menu.

```
Project
  Printing, log files, iconification, program termination

Edit
     Clipboard support

Commands
 ARexx- and AmigaDOS command execution

Phone
    Modem and dialing functions

Transfer
 File transfer functions

Buffer
   Text buffer functions

Terminal
 Terminal emulation control

Settings
 Program settings control

Windows
  Auxilary windows
```

1.18 term.guide/Project

```
                Project

Save screen as Picture/Text
     This menu serves to save the current terminal window contents
     either as plain ASCII text file or as a picture file.

Print Screen/Clipboard
     These menu entries are to output text on the printer. You can
     either print the contents of the main screen or the contents of
     the clipboard.

Capture to File/Printer
     Selecting one of these menu entries will toggle capturing incoming
     text to the printer and/or a file on disk.

Iconify
     Closes all screens and windows 'term' has currently open, resets
```

and releases the serial driver and puts an icon into the Workbench window. Double-clicking this icon will cause 'term' to wake up and to return the state is was in before iconification took place.

While 'term' is iconified, most incoming ARexx-commands will be queued and the corresponding ARexx programs will appear to 'hang'. In order to reactivate the program either double-click on the program icon or send the ARexx command ACTIVATE. As soon as 'term' is 'awake' again pending commands will be processed again

About
Shows some information on the program.

Quit
Terminates the program, hold down a Shift key to quit immediately, otherwise you will be prompted to confirm your decision.

After selecting the 'Quit' menu item the program may take a few seconds to exit since the contents of the
Text buffer
are freed first.

1.19 term.guide/Edit

Edit

Copy
In order to transfer any currently marked screen text to the clipboard buffer, select this menu item. Text can be marked by double-clicking the select button while the mouse is over a word or by clicking the select button and dragging the mouse.

Paste
Pastes the contents of the clipboard at the current cursor position provided that the clipboard contains text data. Hold down either Shift key to have 'term' include the Paste prefix and the Paste suffix (see
Clipboard panel
) along with the clipboard contents.

Clear
Any currently marked text will be released as soon as any rendering operations are to be executed in the main window. To release marked text manually, select this menu item.

1.20 term.guide/Commands

Commands

Execute AmigaDOS command
     Enter the command you want to execute and its command line
     arguments here.

Execute ARexx command
     This function calls the ARexx server to execute a script file. If
     the first input character is a ‘ or " the input will be considered
     as a small program in a single line. Note that this function will
     not be available if the ARexx server isn’t running.

     The ARexx command set supported by ‘term’ is described in the
     ‘term’ ARexx interface documentation.

1.21 term.guide/Phone

Phone

Phonebook
     The phonebook is one of the most powerful and complex functions of
     ‘term’ and will be described later in this document (see

     Phonebook
).

Redial
     Dialing list entries which the dialing routine was unable to
     establish a connection to are once again passed to the dialer.

Dial
     To dial a single phone number select this menu item. The phone
     number entered will be passed to the dialing routine.

Send break
     Sends a ‘break’ signal across the serial line.

Hang up
     Tells the modem to hang up the serial line.

Wait...
     Will cause ‘term’ to emit the character sequence <Blank
     space><Backspace> every second in order to fool the remote into
     believing that terminal input is currently taking place.

Flush receive buffer
     Tells the serial driver to drop its input buffer contents and
     resets the state of the internal serial buffers.

Release serial device
     The serial driver is released for other programs to use it. A
     requester will appear which allows you to reopen the serial driver
     or to quit ‘term’.

If the serial driver has been released by the ARexx interface and has not been reopened yet, this menu item will do it.

If you are still online, the 'Redial' and 'Dial' menu entries will be disabled. In order to make another call, hang up the line first.

1.22 term.guide/Transfer

Transfer

Upload ASCII file(s)
This is a pure ASCII-file upload implemented through xprascii.library. It was added to allow poor BBS programs to receive text files (especially Paragon doesn't seem to like ZModem text file upload).

Download ASCII file(s)
This is a pure ASCII-file download implemented through xprascii.library. Refer to 'Upload ASCII file(s)' for features/options of this mode.

Upload text file(s)
Sends a file/files to the remote receiver using the current transfer protocol. If possible this command will 'ask' the transfer protocol to transmit the file(s) in text mode (whatever that means) which may include CR/LF substitution and other gimmicks. Consult the library documentation to find out if your favourite transfer library supports text mode.

Download text file(s)
Request a file/files using the current transfer protocol. Refer to 'Upload text file(s)' for features/options of this mode.

Edit & upload text file
Invokes the currently selected (see Path panel) text editor on a file to be selected using a file requester.

'term' will block and wait until the editor has returned.

After the editor has returned, the user will be asked whether the file edited is to be transferred as plain ASCII or via text upload.

Upload binary file(s)
Send a file/files to the remote receiver using the current transfer protocol. True batch upload is supported both through wildcard expressions (#?.txt will send all files whose names end with .txt) or through multiple selection. Refer to the documentation of your favourite transfer library to find out if batch file transfer is supported.

```
Download binary file(s)
     Receive a file/files using the current transfer protocol. If the
     protocol does not support batch download you are required to enter
     the name of the file to be received. Files which remain empty
     after the transfer are deleted automatically.

   The transfer routines open an information window in which a number of
transfer parameters are displayed (see
                Transfer panel
                ).
```

1.23 term.guide/Buffer

```
                Buffer

Clear buffer
     Clears the contents of the
                Text buffer
                . Any text will be discarded
     and cannot be recovered. Capture files are not affected by this
     command.

Display buffer
     Opens the
                Text buffer
                 screen.

Close buffer
     Closes the
                Text buffer
                 screen but does not free the contents.

Freeze buffer
     This menu entry will, if enabled, stop the
                Text buffer
                 from
     filling up with new text.

Open buffer...
     Loads the contents of the
                Text buffer
                 from a file. If there are
     still text lines in the
                Text buffer
                 a requester will appear giving
     you the choice to discard the old data, append the new data, or to
     cancel the action.

Save buffer as...
     Saves the contents of the
                Text buffer
                 to a file. You will be
     notified if the file to save to exists already (you may discard
```

the old file, append the new data or cancel the action).

More detailed information on the
Text buffer
will be given later in
this document.

1.24 term.guide/Terminal

Terminal

Clear screen
Clears the whole 'term' screen and moves the cursor to the top left home position.

Reset font
Will change the screen font back to the default screen font.

Reset styles
Resets all character style attributes (bold, blinking, inverse video, underlined, etc.) and sets the text colour to the default pen.

Reset terminal
Use this menu item to reset the state of the entire terminal emulation.

1.25 term.guide/Settings

Settings

This is where you adjust the program preferences settings. There is a difference between local and global settings: local settings can also be set by making a connection to a mailbox while global settings are kept even while local settings are active. They have to be changed explicitely.

Serial...
See
Serial panel
Modem...
See
Modem panel
.

Screen...
See
Screen panel
.

```
Terminal...
     See
                Terminal panel
                .

Emulation...
     See
                Emulation panel
                .

Clipboard...
     See
                Clipboard panel
                .

Capture...
     See
                Capture panel
                .

Commands...
     See
                Command panel
                .

Miscellaneous...
     See
                Miscellaneous panel
                .

Paths...
     See
                Path panel
                .

Transfer protocol...
     This command allows you to specify the transfer protocol library
     to be employed for up-/downloads.

Transfer...
     The transfer options can be changed with this command. If possible
     a control panel will pop up which allows you to change the current
     parameters by mouse/keyboard. If the selected transfer protocol
     does not provide these option hooks, a simple string requester
     will prompt for input. Consult the documentation of your favourite
     transfer protocol for legal options and the values to which they
     can be set.

Translation tables...
     See
                Translation panel
                .

Function keys...
     See
                Function key panel
```

```
                .

Fast! macros...
     See
                Fast macro panel
                .

Hotkeys...
     See
                Hotkey panel
                .

Speech...
     See
                Speech panel
                .

Console window...
     Whenever an AmigaDOS/ARexx command is executed an output window is
     opened. This menu item will bring up a requester allowing you to
     edit the size and position of the window to be opened (consult
     your AmigaDOS manual for a description of the window position
     string). If you do not want the window to appear, simply enter
     NIL:.
```

1.26 term.guide/Windows

```
                Windows

Status
     This function opens a window to display program status information.
     Click the window to update the information:

    Session start
          When was the program started?

    Bytes received
          The number of bytes received.

    Bytes sent
          The number of bytes sent.

    Connection message
          The string returned by the modem when a connection was made.

    BBS name
          If available, the name of the BBS the modem is currently
          connected to.

    BBS phone number
          If available, the phone number of the BBS the modem is
          currently connected to.
```

```
    BBS comment
          If available, the phone book comment corresponding to the BBS
          the modem is currently connected to.

    BBS user name
          If available, the user name, as available through the phone
          book, corresponding to the BBS the modem is currently
          connected to.

    Screen size
          The size of the terminal output window in characters (columns
          / rows).

    ARexx port name
          If available, the name of the ARexx host 'term' is currently
          using.

    Buffer size (bytes)
          The size of the
                Text buffer
                .

    Free memory (bytes)
          The amount of free system memory.

Review
     A review window is opened which basically displays the same text
     as the text buffer screen. You can scroll through the text
     displayed both by mouse (see the right hand side scroller) and by
     cursor keys.

Packet
     Opens an input window in which a single line of characters to be
     transferred across the serial line can be entered. More on this
     feature is explained under
                Packet window
                 below.

Fast! macros
     Opens or closes the so-called
                Fast macro panel
                . The role of the

                Fast! macros
                 will be discussed later in this text.
```

1.27 term.guide/Control panels

```
                Control panels

   This where all the control panels employed by 'term' are explained:
```

```
Serial panel
        Serial settings

Modem panel
         Modem settings

Screen panel
        Screen settings

Terminal panel
      Terminal settings

Emulation panel
     Terminal emulation control

Clipboard panel
     Clipboard settings

Capture panel
       Capture file, log file and text
       buffer settings

Command panel
       Command settings

Miscellaneous panel
 Miscellaneous settings

Path panel
          Path settings

Function key panel
  Function key settings

Cursor key panel
    Cursor key settings

Fast macro panel
    Fast macro settings

Hotkey panel
        Hotkey settings

Speech panel
        Speech settings

Transfer panel
      Data transfer control

Translation panel
   Character translation control

Phonebook
           The phone directory

Rate panel
```

```
                    Phone rate control

               Copy panel
                    Copying of configuration elements

               Dial panel
                    Dialing control

               Printing panel
                    Phonebook printing control
```

1.28 term.guide/Serial panel

```
Serial panel

   This is where the serial parameters may be changed.

Baud rate
     Transfer speed in bits per second.

Bits/char
     Number of bits per transferred character (7 or 8).

Parity
     Serial parity (none, odd, even, mark or space).

Stop bits
     Number of stop bits (1 or 2).

Handshaking
     Serial handshaking mode (RTS/CTS, RTS/CTS with DRS signal check,
     none).

Duplex
     Determines whether characters are echoed back to the terminal
     screen or not (full, half = local echo).

Buffer size
     The number to be specified here allows to set the serial driver I/O
     buffer size. Every number you enter here will result in 'term' and
     the serial driver allocating twice the buffer size (this is only a
     word of warning for those among us who prefer buffer sizes of 256K
     and up).

Break length
     Length of the break signal given in microseconds.

Strip bit 8
     For those guys and gals who need it:  if this switch is effect each
     character received or transmitted by 'term' will have its
     high-order bit cleared.

High-speed mode
```

Activates a special mode of the serial driver which is to skip a couple of internal parity and stop bits checks resulting in higher data throughput rate. If this switch is turned on, the serial parameters will be reset to 8 bits per char, no parity and 1 stop bit.

Check carrier
'term' will recognize the NO CARRIER message a modem emits when the carrier line signal drops back to low. For maximum safety, 'term' will also check the carrier signal line after receiving the NO CARRIER message if this switch is enabled. This is to make sure that no accidentally appearing string causes confusion.

If this switch is enabled, 'term' will check the carrier signal during file transfers and will abort the transfer if the signal is lost.

Note: Be sure to switch this feature off in case you wish to transfer files using a null-modem cable!

Shared access
Requested by many (two to be accurate) users, this switch allows you to run the serial driver in shared access mode. Not all driver types will allow this to happen.

xON/xOFF
This switch enables the processing of the flow-control characters xON (= Control + S) and xOFF (= Control + Q).

Pass ^S/^Q through
If this switch is enabled, 'term' will pass the xON/xOFF characters through to the modem rather than swallowing them.

Serial device
The name of the serial driver to be used by 'term'. This is usually serial.device (modem?.device for the internal Supra modem, sxbios.device for ASDG's serial IO card).

Device unit number
The device unit number of the serial driver selected above. This is usually left '0' but can also be used to address multiple serial IO ports.

Use
Accept the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry unchanged.

Cancel
Don't use the current settings.

Most modems will not recognize a sudden change in the baud rate. Type AT<RETURN> to make the change known.

If 'RTS/CTS (DSR)' handshaking is selected, 'term' will check to see if the Data set ready line happens to be high active. If not, it will default back to software handshaking (xON/xOFF). The RTS/CTS handshaking mode will ignore the presence or absence of the DSR signal.

'term' will take advantage of Christopher Whichura's OwnDevUnit.library if installed in your system, allowing controlled access to the serial driver's resources.

1.29 term.guide/Modem panel

Modem panel

This is where modem control strings and other related parameters are configured.

Modem init command
: The string to send to the modem after successful program initialization. This string is optional and does not need to be entered.

  The dialing routine will use the initialization string entered here before dialing a phone number.

Modem exit command
: The string to be sent to the modem shortly before the program terminates. Just like the modem init string this string is optional and does not need to be entered.

  The dialing routine will use the initialization string entered here before dialing the next telephone number.

Hangup command
: The string to be sent to the modem when asked to hang up the line. This string does have to be present if the Drop DTR on hangup switch is enabled.

Dial prefix
: The string to be used to prefix each dialing command. This is usually a variant of ATDP or ATDT.

Dial suffix
: The string to be used to append to each dialing command. This is usually the carriage-return character \r.

'No carrier' message
: The message the modem emits if the data carrier is lost. The program uses this to determine the length of the connection and to calculate the how much the user is to pay for it.

'Connect' message
: The message the modem emits after detecting a carrier signal. 'term' uses this input to determine successful telephone connection, to reconfigure itself and to start the online timer.

'No dialtone' message
: The message to be returned by the modem in case it does not encounter any dialing tone on the phone line.

'Voice' message
: The message 'term' is expected to receive if the modem detects a voice call. If in dialing mode, 'term' will abort the process. The user will in any case be notified of the event.

'Ring' message
: The message the modem emits if it receives a call, same effects as with the 'Voice message'.

'Busy' message
: The message the modem returns if the number which has just been dialed is busy.

Redial delay
: The time to wait after walking through the whole dialing list without making any successful connection before another attempt is started.

Number of dial retries
: The number of times the dialer walks through the dialing list trying to make a successful connection before giving up.

Dial timeout
: The time to wait for a successful connection during dialing. After this time has elapsed, the dialer will skip to the next entry in the list.

Redial after hanging up
: If this switch is in effect, 'term' will redial all the phone numbers still in the dialing list as soon as the line is hung up or the carrier signal is lost.

Connect auto-baud
: Most modems echo the baud rate upon successful connection. If enabled the baud rate will be read and set for the serial driver.

Drop DTR on hangup
: Some modems will track the data terminal ready line in order to make sure that the terminal program is listening, once the line goes back to low potential, these modems will drop the line and hang up. Use this button to enable this feature.

Use
: Use the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
: Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry unchanged.

Cancel
: Keep original settings.

1.30 term.guide/Screen panel

```
Screen panel

Display modes
     All display modes available for the main screen are displayed here.

         The A2024-modes should only be used in connection with an
     A2024/Hedley-monitor. Otherwise the screen may 'crash' and working
     with 'term' will not be possible any longer.

Colour
     This button determines the colour-mode the terminal emulation is
     going to use. Until now, three modes have been implemented:

    4 Colours (Amiga)
          Four colours, optionally blinking.

    8 Colours (ANSI)
          Eight colours, optionally blinking.

    16 Colours (EGA)
          Sixteen colours, as the EGA-palette.

    2 Colours (Monochrome)
          Monochrome, two colours.

Palette
     These buttons are used to select a colour of the screen palette
     that is to be changed.

Red/Green/Blue
     Use these sliders to modify the red, green and blue components of
     the currently active colour.

Use default colours
     Press this button to have the current colour palette set to the
     built-in default colours.

Screen font
     The name of the current user-interface font is displayed here.

Select new screen font
     Press this button to select a new font to be used for the
     user-interface design.

Make screen public
     As dealt with before, the 'term' mainscreen is opened as 'public'.
     With this button the user may define if other applications are
     allowed to open up their windows on the 'term' screen.

'Shanghai' windows
     This item, which is only displayed if 'Make screen public' has been
```

selected, is closely related to the function before. If active, all windows that will normally be displayed on the Workbench screen will open on the ‘term’ main screen.

Blinking
If selected the VT100-blink option is enabled. If running in eight colour mode, ‘term’ will only use three bitplanes instead of four for text display.

Faster layout
Activating this switch will slow down display updates and window management. Oh well, not always, there may be a speed increase with some configurations, such as with external emulations activated or when using more than four colours on the screen.

I suggest to experiment with the effects of this button before actually using it.

Screen title
If this button is enabled, the ‘term’ screen will contain a draggable title bar, if not, the title bar will be disabled, leaving more space for the terminal output window.

Use public screen
‘term’ does not necessarily open a custom screen, this switch will make the main and auxilary windows appear on a named public screen. ‘term’ will try to adapt colours and text rendering modes to its new environment. It will share the screen palette with other applications which makes it possible to run the built-in terminal emulation in eight or sixteen colours provided that enough shareable screen pens are available (note: Kickstart 3.0 required). ‘term’ will inherit the text font to be used for user-interface layout from the public screen it will open its window on. As of Kickstart 2.04 ‘term’ will fall back to opening a custom screen in case the public screen text font happens to be proportional-spaced.

Note: only the built-in terminal emulation is guaranteed to take advantage of pen-sharing facilities, external emulation libraries will most likely fail to display text correctly!

Take care when resizing the ‘term’ main window as a size change will reset the terminal emulation.

Public screen name
The name of the public screen ‘term’ is to open windows on. ‘term’ will fall back to the Workbench screen if no proper name is given (i.e. no name is entered) or the desired screen is unavailable.

Status line
This switch allows to disable the status line display or to change between two alternative status line displays:

Disabled
No status line is displayed.

Standard

The standard two status lines are displayed.

Compact
A very condensed version of the status line is displayed, only the data is shown but no captions. The data is displayed in the following order:

1. Status
2. Terminal type
3. Transfer protocol
4. Baud rate
5. Serial parameters
6. Time of day
7. Online time

Use
Use the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry unchanged.

Cancel
Keep the old settings.

Some display modes (such as Super-Hires, Productivity, etc.) restrict the number of screen colours on ECS machines. Instead of 16 bit portions for red, green and blue only 2-bit portions are used which leads to a maximum width of the palette of at all 64 colours. This is not a 'feature' of 'term', but a hardware restriction.

1.31 term.guide/Terminal panel

Terminal panel

All settings that may be done here determine the behaviour of the terminal itself, i.e. how command sequences are interpreted and displayed.

Bell
This is where you select the action(s) 'term' is to take whenever a 'bell' character turns up in the data stream:

Visual
The screen will flash.

Audible

An audible signal will be generated.

Visual & audible
A combination of both effects.

Ignore
Nothing will happen.

System default
The system beep routines will be used.

Alert
'term' notifies the user of certain events, such as a connection being established or a file transfer action which has just been finished. This switch allows you to select the type of notification:

Bell
A bell signal will be given.

Screen
The 'term' screen will be brought to the front.

Bell/Screen
A combination of the two actions above.

None
Nothing will happen.

Emulation
At this point the user may select the terminal emulation. First there is a solid VT102/VT220/ANSI emulation which supports all common commandsequences, then there is a so called 'Atomic' emulation which does only support the very basic command-sequences (CR, LF, Backspace, etc.), all VT102- and ANSI-command-sequences are suppressed, and, last but not least, a 'TTY'-emulation which does not suppress all command-sequences, as 'Atomic' does, but rather echoes them to the screen.

In addition to the built-in terminal emulation, 'term' also supports external terminal emulations. To select one, set the terminal emulation type to 'External' and enter the name of the emulation in the string gadget below (the file may alternatively selected by hitting the 'Select new emulation' button). In case anything goes wrong loading or initializing the terminal emulation library, 'term' will switch back to the built-in 'ANSI/VT' emulation.

Emulation name
The name of an external terminal emulation library to be used by 'term' instead of the built-in emulation code.

Font
Here the type of the font to be used for text display in the terminal window can be selected:

Standard

The standard text font.

IBM-PC style
A font similar to the IBM-PC text font will be used. This requires the IBM.font to be present in the Fonts: directory. No matter how the translation tables (see
Translation panel
)
are configured, outgoing Amiga characters are translated into PC character values.

IBM-PC style (raw)
This selection has very much the same effect as IBM-PC style but no character translation is involved.

Text font
Here the name of the standard terminal window text font is displayed.

Select new text font
Press this button to select a new terminal window text font.

Send CR
This button determines the sequence that is sent to the remote if a carriage-return is issued.

As CR
Without any change

As CR+LF
Carriage-return and linefeed

Ignore
Suppress any carriage-return

Send LF
This button determines the sequence that is sent to the remote if a linefeed is issued.

As LF
Without any change

As LF+CR
Linefeed and carriage-return

Ignore
Suppress any linefeed

Receive CR
Receive LF
These two buttons have largely the same effect as the Send CR/LF buttons, they are different in that they affect the incoming data rather than the data transmitted.

Columns
The number of columns to use for the terminal window. The minimum value is 20 columns, the maximum value is defined by the actual

screen size.

Lines
The number of lines to use for the terminal window. The minimum value is 20 lines, the maximum value is defined by the actual screen size.

Keymap file
If your installation requires that 'term' is to use a custom keymap layout, enter the keymap file name here.

At the time of this writing the program will not support custom keymap layouts with the
Packet window
due to operating system
limitations.

Bell sound file
The name of the IFF-8SVX sound file that will be played if a BEL signal is detected. This file may for technical reasons not be larger than 102,400 bytes.

Use
Use the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry unchanged.

Cancel
Keep the old settings.

1.32 term.guide/Emulation panel

Emulation panel

The buttons found here allow you to change the internal parameters of the selected emulation.

The following text only describes the parameters to change when using the built-in terminal emulation; if an external terminal emulation is in effect, this menu will conjure up the corresponding parameters menu supported by the external terminal emulation module.

Cursor keys
If this mode is active the cursor keys transmit a command-sequence instead of a cursor move event. If the remote computer needs these sequences, this mode -- applications mode -- can be activated with this button.

Numeric keypad
If this mode is activated the keys of the numeric keypad transmit a

command-sequence instead of a number. If the remote computer needs these sequences, this mode -- applications mode -- can be activated with this button.

Wrap cursor moves
According to the VT100-specification the cursor movements have to stop at the edges of the screen. In spite of this the cursor may leave these borders, especially in ANSI-mode, and may appear at the other side of the screen. This button activates a more 'tolerant' mode.

Wrap characters
This function activates the automatical carriage return function which is triggered as soon as the cursor crosses the right screen margin. To avoid unpleasant side-effects, this gadget should be activated all the time.

Insert mode
Normally, 'term' is in overwrite-mode (characters entered overwrite the contents of the screen). If this gadget is activated, typed characters are inserted by pushing all the characters right of the cursor towards the right margin.

The insert-mode does only work for lines. If characters are pushed out of the screen they cannot be restored.

New-line mode
This gadget activates a special mode in which some VT100-control-sequences cause 'term' to perform a linefeed instead of clearing the screen or other serious changes of the contents of the screen.

Font scale
VT-100 offers several different sizes of fonts. Some can be selected with this gadget:

Normal
The normal height of the font.

Half width
Half width of font.

Scrolling
This button selects one of two different scrolling modes: smooth or jumping.

Destructive backspace
Determines if the Backspace code, which will delete the character left from the cursor, only moves the cursor to the left or removes the character from the screen.

Swap 'Backspace' and 'Del' keys
For the die-hard VT100 user: if this switch is enabled the roles of the backspace key and the delete key are reversed. This also applies to sequences such as Control + H which will produce a delete character instead of a backspace character.

Printer control enabled
     'term' supports the standard VT220 printer control commands. If you
     don't want the application on the other side of the line to play
     with the printer the printer support commands can be disabled with
     this switch. If disabled 'term' will act like a VT220 terminal
     with no printer attached.

Answerback message
     The string to send across the serial line whenever an ENQ
     character is received. The string is -- as usual -- a command
     sequence.

Use
     Use the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
     Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding
     phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry
     unchanged.

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

1.33 term.guide/Clipboard panel

Clipboard panel

Clipboard unit
     The clipboard supports several units (0-255) which can be accessed
     independently. It can make sense to change this value but
     generally you will probably leave it as unit '0'.

Clipboard character delay
     When pasting the clipboard contents this number determines how many
     seconds to wait before sending the next character.

Clipboard line delay
     When pasting the clipboard contents this number determines how many
     seconds to wait before sending the line-termination character
     (carriage return).

Paste prefix
     If enabled, the text to send before the clipboard contents are fed
     into the input stream, see
               Clipboard
               .

Paste suffix
     If enabled, the text to send after the clipboard contents are fed
     into the input stream, see
               Clipboard
               .

Use

```
     Use the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
     Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding
     phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry
     unchanged.

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.
```

1.34 term.guide/Capture panel

```
                Capture panel

Log actions
     If enabled will write a protocol of each program action (uploads,
     downloads, dial attempts, etc.) to a file. Each action is listed
     along with time and date. Carrier-lost events will also note the
     approximate cost of the call.

Log file
     The name of the file in which the information on the actions
     executed by 'term' will be logged if Log actions is enabled.

Log calls
     If this switch is enabled, 'term' will create call-log files in a
     format compatible with the NComm terminal program.

Call log file
     The name of the file in which the information on calls made by
     'term' will be logged if Log calls is enabled.

Maximum text buffer size
     To save memory, a high-water mark concerning the maximum amount of
     memory the
                Text buffer
                 will allocate for text may be specified.
     The minimum value to be entered here is 2,000 bytes which are
     roughly equivalent to two
                Text buffer
                 pages of text. A value of 0
     will cause the
                Text buffer
                 to always allocate as much memory as
     required to buffer all the incoming text.

Text buffer enabled
     This switch works in conjunction with the 'Freeze buffer' menu
     entry (freezing the
                Text buffer
                 contents). In fact, the menu entry
     is adjusted according to the configuration settings whenever a new
     configuration is invoked (that is, whenever a new connection is
```

made through the dialing panel or at program startup time). 'term' will only freeze the buffer if this switch is set, it will leave the buffer state (frozen or not) untouched if this switch is not enabled.

Text buffer file path
The path the file requester will bring up when saving the contents of the text buffer.

Connect-auto-capture
If enabled will automatically open a capture file after successfully making a connection. Any other already open capture file will be closed before proceeding.

Capture filter enabled
If selected, command sequences are filtered out before the incoming characters are captured to disk or printer.

Capture file path
This string gadget contain the path in which the the capture files will be created if Connect-auto-capture is enabled.

Use
Use the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry unchanged.

Cancel
Keep the old settings.

1.35 term.guide/Command panel

Command panel

Here you will find entries for four command sequences which serve four functions:

Startup/Login macro
At the beginning of every session with 'term' and after a connection has been established by the dialing routine a command-sequence is executed which may execute command-files or perform a automatical 'login'.

Logoff macro
The macro to execute when the line is hung up or the carrier signal is lost.

Upload macro
'term' will execute this macro after a successful upload has been made.

Download macro
     'term' will execute this macro after a successful download has
     been made.

Use
     Use the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
     Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding
     phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry
     unchanged.

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

1.36 term.guide/Miscellaneous panel

Miscellaneous panel

   This is the place where options can be set which would not fit into
other control panels

Program priority
     Use this slider to determine the priority under which the 'term'
     main process is to operate. Adjusting this value can make 'term'
     perform more reliably in a system which experiences heavy task
     loading. It is recommended to play with this value until a
     satisfactory state is found, setting the program priority too high
     or too low may affect the performance of coprocess-services such
     as the double-buffered file I/O routines.

Backup configuration
     By default the local program configuration saved along with a
     phonebook entry will replace the global configuration as soon as a
     successful connection is made. If this switch is enabled, 'term'
     will remember the global configuration in effect before the
     configuration data of a phonebook entry is adopted. As soon as the
     serial driver loses track of the carrier signal or the user
     chooses to hang up the line, 'term' will switch back to the
     previous global configuration.

Show fast! macros
     If this switch is enabled, the
                Fast macro panel
                 will be opened
     whenever the current configuration becomes active (e.g. at startup
     time).

Release serial device when iconified
     By default the serial device driver is released when 'term' is
     iconified. Unfortunately, some modems drop the line when the
     device is closed so this switch allows you to keep the link.

Override transfer path
Each batch file transfer protocol allows you to specify the name of the directory to place the files it receives in. By default 'term' will redirect the files to a directory to be specified in the
Path panel
. If this switch is disabled, the internal settings of the current transfer protocol will be used.

Use auto upload panel
Some users found the so-called 'ZModem auto-upload panel' to be invoked whenever 'term' encounters the ZModem inquiry sequence rather disturbing, this switch will allow them to disable this feature.

Set 'archived' bit
If enabled, this switch will cause 'term' to set the Archived bit on files transferred using the XPR-interface.

Transfer file icons
This switch works in conjunction with the drag & upload feature (see
Transfer panel
). By default, 'term' will upload only the files whose icons are dragged on the main window, if this switch is in effect the icon files will be transferred as well.

File comment
This is where the action to perform on downloaded files can be set:

Ignore
The file comment will not be touched.

File type
The file will be examined and a guess will be made which type of file it is. The file comment will be set to the name of the file type.

Source and time
The current BBS name and the time the file was received are placed in the file comment.

Use
Use the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry unchanged.

Cancel
Keep the old settings.

1.37 term.guide/Path panel

```
                Path panel

   In this part of the settings all paths, which 'term' uses to save or
load any data, can be determined.

...Uploadpath
...Downloadpath
     The directories in which the functions contained in the 'Transfer'
     menu will search and create files.

Configuration storage directory
     The directory that will contain all configuration files (Phonebook,
     Macrokeys, etc.). The default configuration file is called
     term.prefs and will be searched in the path defined by the
     enviroment variable TERMCONFIGPATH (see
                Environment variables
                ).

Text editor
     Contains the name and search path of the editor used by 'Edit &
     upload text file' in the
                Transfer
                 menu.

'term' help text file
     This is where the name of the online-help text file is stored. By
     default this is PROGDIR:term.guide.

Use
     Use the current settings.

Default (phone book only)
     Drop the current settings, making a connection to the corresponding
     phone number will leave the corresponding main configuration entry
     unchanged.

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.
```

1.38 term.guide/Translation panel

```
                Translation panel

   'term' is capable of replacing any incoming and outgoing character
with custom text. This may come in handy with the numerous incarnations
of the dreaded IBM PC font. The control panel to be opened features a
large list of buttons, each single one representing a single character.
Some characters are shown with their corresponding glyphs, some with
their symbolic names and some as plain numbers. Clicking on one of the
buttons will bring up a control panel which allows setting the text to
```

be received by the terminal emulation when a certain character is received and the text to be sent when a certain characters is transmitted.

Both texts can consist of standard
Command sequences
, except for the
following commands which are not supported: \a, \c, \d, \g, \i, \p, \u and \x.

Please note that the translation does not come for free, terminal input and output speed may suffer.

As of this writing only a few translation table files (see below) are included in the distribution. If you wish to create translation tables for IBM doorway mode, national IBM-PC style font variants, etc. feel free to send them to me. I will try to include them in the next 'term' release.

Currently included in the 'term' distribution are the following translation table files:

ISO-4-(GB).prefs
British 7 bit (ISO code 4) character set.

ISO-10-(S).prefs
Swedish 7 bit (ISO code 10) character set.

ISO-11-(S).prefs
Swedish 7 bit (ISO code 11) character set.

ISO-15-(I).prefs
Italian 7 bit (ISO code 15) character set.

ISO-16-(P).prefs
Portuguese 7 bit (ISO code 16) character set.

ISO-17-(E).prefs
Spanish 7 bit (ISO code 17) character set.

ISO-21-(D).prefs
German 7 bit (ISO code 21) character set.

ISO-60-(N).prefs
Norwegian 7 bit (ISO code 60) character set.

ISO-61-(N).prefs
Norwegian 7 bit (ISO code 61) character set.

ISO-69-(F).prefs
French 7 bit (ISO code 69) character set.

PC-8.prefs
Character translation for standard IBM-PC style font. If you wish to use these translation tables, make sure to set the Font type in the
Terminal panel

to IBM-PC style (raw).

Unfortunately, there is no translation available for the Norvegian and Danish variants of the PC-8 character set as I do not yet have a fitting Amiga font available. Similar reasons have yet prevented to implement PC-850 character set support.

1.39 term.guide/Function key panel

Function key panel

This control panel allows setting user definable texts for all ten function keys. All texts are considered
Command sequences
, a topic
which will be covered later in this document.

Modifier
All in all 40 keys may be covered with user defined

Command sequences
. As the Amiga keyboard only has ten function-keys this button switches between the modifier keys (Shift, Control, Alt) which, if pressed in addition which a function key, will execute one of the 40 command sequences.

Load
Load the function key settings from a file.

Save
Save the function key settings to a file.

Use
Use the current settings.

Cancel
Keep the old settings.

As the definition of the function keys with command sequences contradicts the standard definition of the four functions keys of a VT-100-terminal, the keys F1-F4, which may be executed by pressing the Shift key and the approriate function-key simultaneously, are mapped to the standard sequences for function-keys. The user may -- of course -- change these settings.

If an external terminal emulation happens to be active, those function keys the emulation has allocated for itself will be disabled and cannot be edited.

1.40 term.guide/Cursor key panel

```
                Cursor key panel

   This control panel both works and looks similar to the

                Function key panel
                , the only difference is that it is to assign command
sequences to the cursor keys rather than to the function keys.
Displayed are the assignments for all four cursor keys and the
following buttons:

Modifier
     Any cursor key can be pressed along with one of the modifier keys
     (Shift, Control, Alt). This button will switch between the
     different assignments.

Load
     Load the cursor key settings from a file.

Save
     Save the cursor key settings to a file.

Use
     Use the current settings.

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.
```

1.41 term.guide/Fast macro panel

```
                Fast macro panel

   The design and implementation of the settings to be configured in
this menu are closely related to the menu entry
                Function key panel
                discussed before, the only difference to be seen in the fact that ↩
                   the
fast! macros are mapped to buttons rather than function keys (more on
this topic later in this document, see
                Fast! macros
                ).

Macro list
     The list of macros entered yet, to edit one of these, select it by
     clicking the mouse button with the mouse pointer on it.

Macro
     The name of a macro by which it is listed in the fast! macro list.

Macro code
     The command sequence (see
```

```
                Command sequences
                ) associated with a
     fast! macro. Command sequences are discussed later in this
     document.

New
     Appends a new macro to the list. The user may then select and
     customize it.

Delete
     Removes the currently selected macro from the list.

Load
     Loads the macro list from a file.

Save
     Saves the macro list to a file.

Top
     Places the currently selected macro at the top of the list.

Up
     Moves the currently selected macro one entry up.

Down
     Moves the currently selected macro one entry down.

End
     Places the currently selected macro at the end of the list.
```

1.42 term.guide/Hotkey panel

```
                Hotkey panel

   This is where the key sequences used to arrange screens and to
execute special functions are to be configured.

term screen to front
     The keys to press to bring the 'term' screen to the front.

Buffer screen to front
     The keys to press to bring the screen of the
                Text buffer
                 process
     to the front.

Skip dial entry
     As an alternative to the 'Skip' button, pressing these keys will
     skip a dialing entry if the dialing function is currently active.

Abort ARexx command
     An ARexx script started from within 'term' can be aborted by
     pressing these keys. Use this function only if pressing Control +
```

C does not stop the program execution.

Commodity priority
The commodity priority to assign this task to. You may want to change this value if you have more than one program running which uses the same key sequences as 'term'. The program with the higher commodity priority will receive the keystrokes first.

Hotkeys enabled
Whether the hotkeys are enabled or not can be toggled by clicking on this button, or by using the Exchange program to be found in the Tools/Commodities drawer.

Load
Loads the hotkey settings from a file.

Save
Saves the hotkey settings to a file.

Use
Use the current settings.

Cancel
Keep the original settings.

If any changes made here do not seem to take effect immediately, the user has probably typed a keyword wrong (causing the entire hotkey setup to fail). I'm sorry about this, but the current implementation of hotkey support does not sport error checking.

1.43 term.guide/Speech panel

Speech panel

If enabled, the Amiga speech synthesizer will be used to alert the user of certain actions, such as carrier lost, connection made, etc. This feature makes sense if 'term' is running in the background where the user cannot see what is actually happening on the main screen. By default this feature is disabled.

Note: speech synthesis is no longer available with Kickstart 3.0 and Workbench 2.1!

Rate
Speaking speed in words per minute.

Pitch
The greater this value, the higher the voice appears to be speaking.

Frequency
Voice frequency in Hertz.

Volume
     The volume of the voice.

Sex
     Enabled female or male voice.

Speech enabled
     Toggles the activity of the speech synthesizer.

Speak!
     Speaks a small sample text, note that speech must be enabled for
     this function to work.

Load
     Loads the speech settings from a file.

Save
     Saves the speech settings to a file.

Use
     Use the current settings.

Cancel
     Keep the original settings.

1.44 term.guide/Transfer panel

Transfer panel

   The transfer routines open an information window in which a number of transfer parameters are displayed. Additionally, the file transfer can be aborted by clicking either of two buttons ('Abort entire transfer' and 'Skip current file'). For most transfer protocols both buttons (abort and skip) have the same effect. Consult the documentation to see if different levels of abort are supported by your favourite transfer protocol.

   The following information is displayed in the transfer window:

Protocol
     The name of the transfer protocol currently running.

Information
     A list to contain error message, the names files transferred and
     miscellaneous other messages addressed to the user.

File
     The name of the file being transferred.

Next file
     The name of the next file to be transferred.

Space left
     The space left on the destination device. 'term' will try to

calculate the number of blocks the file being received will take on the destination device and display a warning the file in question is probably not going to fit.

Caution: 'term' only makes a very likely guess which may or may not come true. The guess may be wrong if the destination device happens to be a kind of ram-disk which shrinks and expands as memory requirements come and go. Such devices are usually 100% full. In most other cases you will probably be able to make room for the file being received before any space problem turns up.

File size
If available, the size of the file.

Bytes transferred
Number of bytes transferred yet.

Total size
The total size of all files to be transferred.

Total bytes transferred
The total number of bytes transferred yet.

Files transferred
The number of files transferred yet and the number of files to go.

Blocks transferred
Number of data blocks transferred yet.

Characters/second
The effective transfer speed in characters per second.

Character delay
The delay between two character being sent.

Packet delay
The delay between two packets being sent.

Packet type
A short description of the data block type employed for data transfer.

Block check type
The method employed to verify the integrity of the data blocks being transferred (this usually is a form of cyclic redundancy checking).

Block size
Size of a data block in bytes.

Expected time
The time the transfer protocol expects the transfer will take.

Elapsed time
The time elapsed during transfer.

Message

A message of the transfer protocol addressed to the user.

Number of errors
The number of errors occured during file transfer.

Number of timeouts
The number of timeouts occured during file transfer.

If the currently active transfer protocol provides the necessary information, two bars will be displayed at the bottom of the transfer window indicating the amount of transferred data and of time to go before the transfer is finished.

'term' knows about the Z-Modem data-inquire sequence the remote receiver issues when expecting files. If recognized, this sequence will cause 'term' to display a requester asking for the type of data upload: text or binary. One could call this feature 'auto upload'. You also have the opportunity to select 'Abort' which will transfer the ZModem abort sequence or to click on the 'Ignore' gadget which will plainly ignore the fact that the ZModem inquiry sequence has been recognized. The Z-Modem abort sequence will also be transferred if you select the 'Cancel' button in the file requester to appear after selecting text- or binary-upload.

Some transfer protocols will allow you to enter a default receive path the library is supposed to create files it receives in. On request (see
Miscellaneous panel
) 'term' will ignore these settings and use the settings to be changed in the 'Settings/Paths' (see
Path panel
) menu
instead.

Each file that is received and which does not remain empty is examined briefly to find out about the file type. If recognized successfully and the corresponding feature is enabled, a small comment indicating the file type will be attached to the file. 'term' currently knows about 83 different file types.

If the 'term' main window is opened on the Workbench screen, you can select and drag icons on it in order to upload the corresponding files. A requester will be opened to ask for the upload style (either binary or text).

In case a file transfer terminates with an unrecoverable error (note: the transfer protocol is responsible for reporting error conditions to 'term') the file transfer window will stay open until explicitly closed by the user so the transfer error report list can be viewed.

1.45 term.guide/Phonebook

Phonebook

The functions described in the following can be found in the ‘Modem’ menu and relate to the menu entries ‘Phonebook’, ‘Dial’ and ‘Redial’.

‘term’ is equipped with a telephone number management system, the phonebook, which is described in the following lines.

Name list
: The names of all phonebook entries are displayed here.

BBS name
: Name of the last selected telephone book entry.

Comment
: A comment to associate with a phonebook entry.

Phone number
: The telephone number of the last selected telephone book entry.

  If a BBS supports multiple lines, the phone number of each line may be entered, each one separated by a vertical bar | character (example: 123456|654321 would cause the dialing routine to dial the numbers 123456 and 654321). The dialing routine will process all these phone numbers before proceeding to the next phonebook entry.

  The | character also works for the modem init, modem exit and dial prefix sequences. Whenever the dialing routine dials another phone number from a list separated by bars, it will try to find a matching init/exit/dial prefix sequence. If more phone numbers are specified than sequences are available, it will use the last sequence given (an example: a phone number may be given as 123456|654321|12345, the dial prefix string may be ATDP|ATDT; the dialing routine will call the first number using ATDP123456, the second number using ATDT654321 and the third number, since no special dial prefix is available, again using ATDT12345).

New entry
: Generates a new telephone book entry with standard settings and places it at the end of the telephone book.

Clone entry
: Will duplicate the currently selected phonebook entry and place it at the end of the list.

Remove entry
: Removes the last selected telephone book entry from the telephone book and frees the memory allocated for this entry.

Dial list
: Will pass the list of currently marked phonebook entries to the dialing routine.

Clear list
: Will clear the marks set for each telephone entry in the dialing

list.

Use entry
Takes over the local configuration settings saved with the currently selected phone book entry. Also installed are the associated password and user name entries.

Load list
Loads the contents of a telephone book from a file.

Sort list
If any phonebook entries have been selected to be dialed, the phonebook entries will be sorted in the order of dialing. The remaining phonebook entries will be sorted in ascending alphabetical order.

Save list
Saves the contents of a telephone book to a file.

Copy config
A lot of time can be saved by copying selected parts of the global configuration to a local configuration which is part of a phonebook entry. Selecting this button will invoke a control panel which allows to select which parts of the global configuration should be copied. The control panel also remembers which parts were copied when it was invoked the last time, see
Copy panel
for more
information.

Password
Press this button if you wish to save a special access password with the currently active telephone book file. You will then be asked to enter the password. What you type will not appear on the screen.

To clear an existant password and to save the phonebook file without encryption, just press return when asked to enter the new password.

The next time you save the phonebook data, the password will be encrypted and saved with it, the phonebook data itself will be encrypted using the password.

Whenever an encrypted phonebook file is loaded, it will take longer to load than an ordinary phonebook file, the same applies to saving phonebook data.

Print
This button will cause another control panel window to be opened which is to be described under
Printing panel
.

Another list is located at the right hand side of the window. Each entry refers to a control panel to be invoked on the currently selected phonebook entry.

Settings
    Serial
    Modem
    Screen
    Terminal
    Emulation
    Clipboard
    Capture
    Commands
    Misc
    Paths
    Transfer
    Translations
    Function keys
    Cursor keys
    Fast! macros
          These entries refer directly to the settings main menu
          entries of the same name.

    User/Password
          This entry will open a control panel in which the password
          and user name to be used for the current phonebook entry can
          be entered. Both password and name are made available from
          within the 'term' ARexx interface to allow auto login script
          files to set up a connection.

    Rates
          'term' will count the minutes you are online and connected to
          a BBS as soon as a connection is made through the dialing
          routine. This entry opens a control panel which allows
          setting the necessary data (see
                Rate panel
).

   If you are still online, the 'Dial list' gadget will be disabled. In order to make another call hang up the line first.

   To put a phonebook entry into the dialing list, Shift-click (i.e. hold down either shift key, then click once on the list entry) its name. The number appearing to the left of its name indicates the precedence of entries in the dialing list. To remove an entry from the list, Shift-click it again. Instead of Shift-clicking on an entry, the space bar may be pressed as well.

   Double-clicking on a name will immediately dial the selected entry.

   To dial the list of selected entries, press the 'Dial list' button, control will be passed over to the dialing panel.

   As I have been asked several times: For dialing a telephone number the dialing prefix specified for this telephone number is used. If the MNP-error correction for a certain mailbox has to be specifically switched on via the dial string, this has to be done in the modem settings for this mailbox and not in the global settings of 'term'. The 'Modem init string' and 'Modem exit string' entries of the telephone book can also be used for initialisation.

1.46 term.guide/Rate panel

Rate panel

'term' will count the minutes you are online and connected to a BBS as soon as a connection is made through the dialing routine. As soon as the connection is lost or you hang up, 'term' will use the information to be specified in this control panel to calculate the amount of money to be paid for the call.

Pay/unit
: The amount of money to be paid for each single time unit when online. This fee must be given in the smallest currency unit available (pence, cents, centimes, etc.).

Seconds/unit
: This is where you enter how many seconds each time unit lasts.

There are two different groups of the two entries listed above available: one for the first unit and one for all following units. So, if you only pay for the call you make but not for the time you spend making it, just enter the fee in the first group and set the second group to zero.

Days and dates
: This list contains the default rate settings and exceptions for certain dates and days of the week. Each line displays the type of the entry and a comment (separated by the '>>' character). The following types are available:

Day(s)
: Settings for certain days of the week

12. Jan (example)
: Settings for a specific date

If there is no special type available for an entry, it's probably the default settings you are dealing with. These settings are used whenever 'term' cannot find an entry for the current day.

For each entry in this list there is at least one associated starting time available which defines when the associated rate settings are to be used. You will find the time settings in the list titled 'Time'. To add a new time use the 'Add time' button, to edit an existing entry, use the 'Edit time' button. To remove an entry, press the 'Remove time' button.

Add date
: Will invoke a control panel to create a new rate entry to be used on a specific date. Use the sliders and button to select the day the settings will be valid for.

The control panel will allow you to enter nonexistant dates, such as '31. Feb' so you will have to make sure that the date in question really exists.

Add day(s)
Will create a new rate entry referring to one or more days of the week. Use the buttons of the control panel to select the days the current settings will be valid for.

Import
Much work can be saved if the rate settings for the current phonebook entry are imported (or copied) from a different phonebook entry. To do so, select this button. The control panel to be opened will display the list of phonebook entries available and three buttons:

Replace rates
The rate settings of the current phonebook entry will be replaced by the settings of the selected entry.

Append rates
The rate settings of the selected entry will be appended to the current phonebook entry.

Cancel
Will abort the selection.

Whenever a rate entry is selected, the corresponding parameters ('Pay/unit' and 'Seconds/unit') can be edited. If the entry refers to a certain date or a specific day of week three additional buttons are made available:

Edit
Just as the labels says, will allow you to modify an entry after it has been created.

Clone
Will duplicate the current rate entry and append it to the list.

Remove
Removes an entry from the list.

1.47 term.guide/Copy panel

Copy panel

This control panel allows you to select which parts of the global configuration to copy into the currently selected phonebook entry.

All
Selects all parts.

Clear
Clears the current selection.

Copy to all
     The selected parts will be copied to all phone book entries. If any
     phone book entries are selected when this action is to be
     performed, only the selected entries will be affected.

Copy
     This is where you select from which source the configuration
     information will be copied:

    Global configuration
          Parts of the currently active global configuration will be
          copied.

    Defaults
          When going online, instead of overriding the currently active
          global configuration with the supplied local phone book
          configuration the corresponding global configuration will be
          left unchanged.

1.48 term.guide/Dial panel

Dial panel

   The following information about the dialing process is displayed:

Calling
     The name of the telephone book entry belonging to the number being
     dialled. If it is just a telephone number the string -- Unknown --
     is shown, meaning that the name of the mailbox is unknown.

Comment
     This is where the comment corresponding to the current dialing list
     entry is displayed.

Number
     The telephone number being dialed or just dialed.

Next
     The name of the telephone book entry which will be processed next
     if no connection is established. If no further entry exists, --
     None -- will be displayed.

Timeout
     A counter which is decreased every second and which reflects the
     time remaining to establish a connection or to cycle through the
     dial queue again.

Attempt
     This field shows the number of unsuccessful cycles made through the
     dialing queue to establish a connection.

Message
     A message to the user. This can be:

Dialing...
A dial is in process.

Line is busy.
The dialed number is engaged.

Incoming call!
The modem has been called from another modem.

Incoming voice call!
The modem is receiving a call which was not originated by another modem.

No dialtone detected!
The modem was unable to detect any dialing tone on the line, it may possibly be not connected.

Connection established.
Just as the name says...

Maximum number of dial retries reached!
Just as the name says...

Dial attempt timeout.
The time available to establish a connection has been reached or exceeded.

Redial Delay...
Pause until the next cycle through the dialing queue.

Additionally three buttons can be found in the input field which initiate the following functions.

Skip call
With this function the current dialing attempt is cancelled and the next number is processed. If no succeeding telephone number exists 'term' waits for the next cycle through the dial queue or until 'Skip call' is pressed again.

There also is a hotkey combination available to accomplish the same effect.

Remove
This button works in part similar to the 'Skip call' button. Additionally, it removes the current phonebook entry from the dialing list.

Go to online
If the line is very noisy, the connection to a mailbox has been made but the CONNECT signal has been lost, you can use this button to switch directly to the online mode of the modem. This will also start the pay unit counter and the dial queue will be exited.

Abort dialing
Operation of this button exits the dial queue (leaving the the dial queue intact) and ends the dialing process.

If a connection is successfully made the corresponding entry in the dial queue will be removed.

Selecting the close gadget will close the window and cause the phone book panel to be reopened.

1.49 term.guide/Printing panel

Printing panel

This control panel is part of the phone book. It is opened whenever the Print button is selected and allows for setting the output options.

Output file or device
: This is where you enter the name of the file or device (such as PRT:) the phonebook printout is to be sent to.

Plain text
: If enabled only the plain and bare information text will be printed, else text attribute control sequences will be sent as well.

Include...
: Each switch determines whether the corresponding phonebook entry information will be included in the printout.

Use
: Will start printing the phonebook contents.

Cancel
: Returns to the phonebook.

1.50 term.guide/Text buffer

Text buffer

The text buffer is a function which continually stores text displayed on 'term's main screen, so that the user can inform himself about the received text at any time.

General characteristics
: General information on the text buffer.

Operation
: How to operate the text buffer?

1.51 term.guide/General characteristics

```
General characteristics

   The size of the text buffer is managed dynamically so that for every
new line which is read new memory must be allocated. So the size of the
text buffer is limited only by the amount of the available memory. It
is recommended that the text buffer is emptied periodically to avoid
using the entire free memory.

   If there is insufficient memory to place a new line into the text
buffer, the first line will be deleted to make room for the new line.
```

1.52 term.guide/Operation

```
                Operation

   The contents of the text buffer can be paged through using the keys
for moving of the cursor (Shift + Cursor keys moves page by page,
Control + Cursor key jumps to the beginning or end of the text
buffer). Additionally, the numeric keypad keys are overlaid with jump
and paging functions (corresponding to the inscriptions/graphics on the
front of the keys).

   Additionally there is another menu whose functions should be
explained briefly:

Search
     A search function is called which searches from the topmost line
     on the screen downwards for an entered search string. Upper- and
     lowercase are ignored by this function. If the search string is
     found it is displayed and highlighted.

Repeat search
     Continues the search process started with 'Search'. The previously
     entered search string is carried over.

Go to main screen
     Switches to the main screen of 'term'.

Clear buffer
     Clears the contents of the
                Text buffer
                .

Close buffer, Quit
     Closes the
                Text buffer
                 screen but leaves the contents unchanged.
```

1.53 term.guide/Clipboard

```
                Clipboard

   Cut & paste functions are available on the main screen, the buffer
screen and the review buffer. Here is how to use them:

Buffer screen
     Use the mouse to point to the first character you wish to send to
     the clipboard, hold down the select button, drag the mouse to the
     last character you wish to copy and release the button. The text
     marked will be transferred to the clipboard.

     Holding down the Control key while clicking on a character will
     feed the single character into the input stream, it will not be
     buffered in the clipboard.

Main screen
     Use the mouse to point to the first character you wish to send to
     the clipboard, hold down the select button, drag the mouse to the
     last character you wish to select and release the button. Select
     the 'Copy' menu item (see
                Edit
                 menu) to transfer the text to the
     clipboard. Instead of dragging the mouse you may also double-click
     on a single word to select it.

     Holding down the Control key while clicking on a character will
     feed the single character into the input stream, it will not be
     buffered in the clipboard.

Review buffer
     Use the mouse to point to the first character you wish to send to
     the clipboard, hold down the select button, drag the mouse to the
     last character you wish to select and release the button. Press
     Amiga + C to copy the selected text to the clipboard.

   To paste the clipboard contents, i.e. feed them into the terminal
input stream, either select the 'Paste' menu item (see
                Edit
                 menu) or
press Amiga + V. In order to send the clipboard contents along with a
Paste prefix and Paste suffix hold down any Shift key when
selecting the Paste menu entry or when selecting text with the mouse
(this works both with the main screen and the
                Text buffer
                 screen).

   Hold down one of the Alt keys and press the left mouse button to
make 'term' emit a number of cursor move sequences which will position
the on-screen cursor at the spot where you clicked the mouse.

   In standard string editing gadgets a solution had to be found to
preserve the line editing functions while still supporting menu
shortcuts. To undo any changes made press Amiga + Q, to clear the
string editing gadgets press Amiga + X. Menus associated with the
```

shortcuts Amiga + Q/X are called by holding down any Shift key along with the Amiga keys (i.e. Shift + Amiga + Q will select the 'Quit' menu item if available).

Clipboard functions are also available within string gadgets: press Amiga + C to copy the contents of the gadget to the clipboard and press Amiga + V to insert the current clipboard contents at the current cursor position.

1.54 term.guide/Command sequences

Command sequences

Each string sent directly to the modem is a command sequence. This includes telephone numbers, modem initialisation strings, function key assignments, etc. In addition to the normal text strings various other commands are supported which will be described in the following section.

Backslash
The backslash @{ub}

Caret
The caret ^

Tilde
The tilde ~

1.55 term.guide/Backslash

Backslash

\
Generates a single backslash.

\a
Executes an ARexx command (all text to follow this character).

\b
Generates a backspace (deletes the character to the left of the cursor).

\c
Calls a main menu entry, the menu entry to be called is determined by the argument to follow; this is either a six digit number (example: \c 010203 would call subitem 1, item 2, menu 3) or the name of the menu entry enclosed in single quotes to call (example:

\c 'about' would call the 'About...' menu entry, the search is case-insensitive and only compares the characters given).

\d
Executes an AmigaDOS command (all text to follow this character).

\e
Generates the escape character (ASCII code 27).

\f
Generates a form feed (skip to beginning of the next page or clear the screen).

\g
Places the string to follow this character in the clipboard.

\i
Feeds the contents of the clipboard into the input stream.

\n
Generates a line feed.

\p
Feeds the password of the telephone book entry into the input stream of the last made connection. The password is automatically cleared for security reasons when the connection is broken.

\r
Generates a carriage return.

\t
Generates a tab jump.

\u
Similar to the \p command, the \u command will feed the current user name into the input stream.

\x
Generates a break signal (as with the 'Send break' menu entry).

\^
Generates a caret character.

*
The code to follow the asterisk determines the character to produce. This can be any three digit number or a symbolic name from the following list (1):

NUL, SOH, STX, ETX, EOT, ENQ, ACK, BEL, BS, HT, LF, VT, FF, CR, SO, SI, DLE, DC1, DC2, DC3, DC4, NAK, SYN, ETB, CAN, EM, SUB, ESC, FS, GS, RS, US, SP, DEL, SS2, SS3, DCS, CSI, ST, OSC, PM, APC, NBS and SHY

If none of the mentioned combinations is recognized the character which follows the @{ub} will be fed into the input stream without any changes.

---------- Footnotes ----------

(1) EOU may be implemented in a future release

1.56 term.guide/Caret

Caret

This character is used to change the following character to a 'control character'. So the sequence ^J will become a Line feed and ^I becomes a tab jump. The character which follows the ^ has to be located between @ and [, otherwise it is fed into the input stream without changes.

1.57 term.guide/Tilde

Tilde

This character causes the program to pause for exactly half a second before it continues to process the following commands.

1.58 term.guide/Fast! macros

Fast! macros

In implementation and design the fast! macros are closely related to the function key macros (see
Function key panel
). If invoked by selecting the corresponding menu entry, a window will open on the right hand side of the screen sporting a scrollable list of macros (the contents of this list can be edited using the
Fast macro panel
). When a list entry is selected, the associated command sequence (see

Command sequences
) will be executed.

By using the fast! macros it is theoretically possible to control a BBS just by mouse, provided that you have the approriate macros in your fast! macro list.

The fast! macro panel can be resized and acts just like the main 'term' window: menu items can be selected and characters entered are sent to the serial driver.

1.59 term.guide/Packet window

```
                Packet window

   In this window a line can be edited before it is sent. All the usual
editing functions known from standard input fields are available (Shift
+ cursor left/right jumps to the start/end of the line).

   Additionally, some extended functions exist which are performed by
pressing a cursor key together with the Shift or Control key:

Control + Cursor left
     Jumps to the next word.

Control + Cursor right
     Jumps to the previous word.

Cursor up
     Shows the last entered command in the input line.

Shift + Cursor up
     Shows the very first command entered so far.

Cursor down
     Shows the next entered command (if you moved back for some
     commands before).

Shift + Cursor down
     Shows the very last command entered so far.

   This string gadget has a buffer where all previously entered commands
are stored (‘Command history’). You can page through this buffer, load
and save it and individual lines can be recalled. As with the

                Text buffer
                 this buffer is managed dynamically. The same memory
restrictions that apply to the
                Text buffer
                 are valid for this buffer.

   The input line also has a menu which offers the following functions:

Load history
     Loads the contents of the input line buffer from a file. Each
     stored line in this file can be recalled and sent.

Save history as...
     Saves the contents of the input line buffer to a file.

Clear history
     Simply releases all previously stored commands and the memory used
     by them.
```

Other window
     Switches to the main screen of 'term'.

Quit
     Closes the window (corresponds to clicking the close gadget of the
     window).

       Every character entered into this window is shown immediately so
that those things where it is better that they should not appear on the
screen (like passwords for a mailbox) should be entered in another way.

   The content of every input line is interpreted as a command sequence
and therefore can also contain control characters.

   If a line taken from the input buffer is sent without change it is
not stored in the buffer again ('true history' as known from
'ConMan').

   The contents of the input buffer are cleared automatically after the
window is closed. Under no circumstances are the contents maintained
until the next call!

   Provided that the packet window is large enough, a list to contain
the command line history will be displayed.

1.60 term.guide/Environment variables

                Environment variables

   Information which is to be available the next time the program is
run is placed as AmigaDOS variables in the directory ENV: and ENVARC:
by 'term'.

   The variables used by 'term' can be used and manipulated by other
programs transparently. In detail these variables are:

TERMCONFIGPATH
     The name of the directory in which all information used by 'term'
     is placed (standard configuration, telephone book, etc.). The
     default settings file name is ENVARC:term.

TERMWINDOW
     The window definition which can also be entered in the program via
     the menu item
                Settings
                .

xpr...
     The standard settings used for the corresponding transfer protocol
     (xprzmodem, xprkermit, etc.).

xem...
     The standard settings used for the corresponding external terminal

emulation library (xemvt340, xemascii, etc.).

1.61 term.guide/Gift-Ware fee

Gift-Ware fee

The development of 'term' required considerable expense. The effort to find out by trial and error and with a little help from the DevCon-Disks and the Includes & Autodocs the operating principles of some routines would alone be worth a remuneration to the author (it's simply bad luck if the Atlanta-DevCon records arrive with considerable delay). The author is susceptible to all kinds of donation and gifts so long as it is assured that they are useful to him (these nice little sacks with elephant food are better sent to the Hanover zoo). Therefore anyone pleased by 'term' or who works with the source code is welcome to remunerate my programming efforts as he/she thinks that it matches my efforts - a lot of thanks! If you have got no ideas yet, here is a (by no means complete) list:

- Old CinemaWare games -- with the exception of Defender of the Crown, The King of Chicago, Sinbad, It came from the desert TV-Sports Basketball and TV-Sports Football
- Old Activision, Electronic Arts and Epyx games
- Scenery disks for the SubLogic Flight-Simulator II -- except for Japan and USA #9
- The films The meaning of life, Jabberwocky, Brazil, The Fisher King or Time Bandits on a PAL-VHS video cassette
- A CD by the Beatles, Jackson Browne, Weather Report, Paul Simon (1971-1985), Eric Clapton (-1988), Al DiMeola (1977-)
- A CD by Steely Dan (Can't buy a thrill, The early years, Berry Town, Old regime, Stone piano, You go where I go, Founders of Steely Dan, Sun Mountain) or by Donald Fagen (The Nightfly, The New York Rock & Soul Revue, Teahouse on the tracks)
- A book by Michael Crichton, Bruce Chatwin or Steven Meretzky

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Would those people looking at the source code to extend it or do some modifications here and there please contact me before publication so

that our efforts can be coordinated.

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```

\b
Backslash

\c
Backslash

\d
Backslash

\e
Backslash

\f
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\g
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\i
Backslash

\n
Backslash

\p
Backslash

\r
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\t
Backslash

\u
Backslash

\x
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\\
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\^
Backslash

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