

**Hermes**  
 Version 1.7  
**Macintosh™ Bulletin Board System**  
 Written by Frank Price  
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This is an ongoing project that has no visible end. But without support from the users, it will end rather abruptly. Hermes is distributed as **keyware**. Keyware is a trust based system where you, the user, can do anything you want to with Hermes for 30 days after you first use it. You can give it to friends freely at any time. After that, if you still want to use it, you must send in the registration fee. If you don't wish to use it, delete it from your drive. Every single person makes a difference with keyware, so please don't think that you won't send in your fee because you think everyone else is and you won't be noticed. Development will come to a halt in keyware and related methods like shareware if people don't send in their registrations. If

you register within the thirty day period, you will receive a serial number that allows you to use the product further. If you attempt to use the product beyond thirty days without a serial number, you will experience serious problems. You might as well take your board down if you do not register in time for the thirty day limit because it may become damaged. Your thirty days starts the first time you boot the program. Your serial number can be obtained on the support board the same day your registration is received at AOC Software, Inc. Please allow at least 4 business days for domestic mail.

**The Shareware fee is \$75.00. Please pay it! You will never get the most out of Hermes without full access on the support board and a serial number to boot. In order to get that access, you must be registered. You may send a check, or cash in US funds drawn on a US bank made payable to AOC Software, Inc. at:**

AOC Software, Inc.  
Attn: Hermes Registration  
612 Doheny Rd.  
Beverly Hills, CA 90210

**If your check is not drawn in US Funds on a US Bank, it can't be accepted. Foreign banks will be able to produce such checks upon request.**

**Please print the form at the end of this manual and send it in with your registration fee, it is optional however.**

You can also reach us at:

**Hermes Support BBS: (213)275-6975 1200,2400->HST/V.32/V.42/V.32bis**

Fax: (213)858-1782

CompuServe: 74156,1307

The support BBS listed above is a wise BBS to get on. There are hundreds of users there exchanging advice on how to get the most out of Hermes. All sysops will benefit from this BBS, and you can always download latest versions there. Unregistered users may establish an account on this board for 30 days. If they are unable to register by that time, their account will be deleted. Unregistered accounts have severely restricted access, but may download the latest versions for as long as their account exists. It is a good idea to establish an account as an unregistered user so that your account can quickly be validated as soon as your registration is received.

Since it is obvious every customer has a modem, there is no problem in obtaining the latest version usually. Hermes is updated much too often to send out any versions by mail. However, if you are a foreign customer who is unable to logon to the support BBS due to line quality, we will make exceptions. If you send a **formatted** disk with a self addressed stamped envelope, it will be sent back with the latest version of the program and manual.

### **Where to go for help:**

Registered users will get access to the Hermes home support board and will therefore always have the latest version. Unregistered users can also logon to download the latest version, but cannot participate in any message bases and are restricted from accessing several directories of useful Hermes utilities. It also serves as a forum for new ideas on Hermes, bug reports, and new information.

A few of the online services have Hermes support areas. I don't usually show up in these places, but I encourage you to participate in them if you believe there is some advantage to them over the support board. Both GENie and AOL have limited Hermes support available. CIS also offers informal support in the MACCOMM forum. While I very occasionally get around to visiting these systems, please don't expect a reply anywhere other than the support BBS unless you are a foreign customer.

## What hardware do you need?

The following cable information does not apply to all users. Only get a new cable if the one you currently have does not work correctly. But remember that standard Macintosh modem cables are not designed correctly for BBS usage and it is likely you do not have the right cable.

Hermes will run on the Macintosh Plus and above and requires System 6.0.4. Also, you must install the Macintosh™ Communications Toolbox. This software is available on the support BBS, and all of the online services I have referred to. Hermes works fine with System 7.0, which has the communications toolbox already installed automatically. For this reason, it is highly recommended you run System 7 if you have enough memory. You will need a modem that is Hayes AT-command set compatible, and, of course, a phone line. Modem drivers are automatically provided for standard 2400 baud modems, the USR Courier HST and Dual Standard, the Telebit T2000, Telebit T2500, DSI 9624le, Hayes Ultra 9600, and a few others. If you have a modem that is incompatible with all of these drivers, please contact the author on the support board. You will either be told how to get an existing driver to work, where to get a working driver, or given a copy of the documentation on how to write your own modem driver. That file is available on the support BBS in the GFile section.

### Most configurations require a special cable:

All users should generally obtain the following cable. It is compatible with all modems:

#### CABLE ID 1:

<b>Macintosh MINI DIN-8 Male</b>	----->	<b>RS-232 DB-25 Male</b>
	1----->	20
	2----->	8
	3----->	2
	4----->	7
	5----->	3

**Pin 8 on the DIN-8 side should be jumpered to pin 4 on the DIN-8 side. 6, and 7 are not connected.**

Users with Telebit modems may obtain the following cable which utilizes some of the special features of that modem:

#### CABLE ID 2:

<b>Macintosh MINI DIN-8 Male</b>	----->	<b>RS-232 DB-25 Male</b>
	1----->	20, and 4
	2----->	5
	3----->	2
	4----->	7
	5----->	3

**Pin 8 on the DIN-8 side should be jumpered to pin 4 on the DIN-8 side. 6, and 7 are not connected.**

The cable described above is not a non-standard cable for Telebits. The same specification is recommended in the manual for MicroPhone II 3.0 as the best for hardware handshaking. The technical description of the problem is as follows. The Carrier Detect handshake line was never connected to the Macintosh by Apple. Therefore, we are using a suitable alternative, CTS (Clear to Send). This works just like Carrier Detect. On the Telebit, certain registers must be set to have CTS go high when there is a carrier. These have already been programmed into the Telebit init string for Telebit users. But to make the Telebit put CTS high on carrier, RTS must already be high. RTS comes from the data terminal (Macintosh, in this case), but that is another pin not connected by Apple. Luckily, RTS acts just like DTR (Data Terminal Ready) for our purposes, so we have connected RTS and DTR to the Macintosh DTR pin. This has been tested extensively, so have no fear that your cable will not work.

The following cable is for those users who want to use the hardware handshake option in Hermes. Only use this option if you are sure of what you are doing. For more information on hardware handshake, see **Node Prefs** below. Remember that this cable only works on some Macintosh models. The Macintosh Plus, LC, Classic, and some other low end models are not compatible with this cable.

**CABLE ID 3:**

<b>Macintosh MINI DIN-8 Male</b>	----->	<b>RS-232 DB-25 Male</b>
	<b>1-----&gt;</b>	<b>20, and 4</b>
	<b>2-----&gt;</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>3-----&gt;</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>8,4-----&gt;</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>5-----&gt;</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>7-----&gt;</b>	<b>8</b>

**6 is not connected.**

**Sources to purchase cables for Hermes:**

- 1]** Mac Dataflow (301)612-0314
- 2]** Electro Products (800)423-0646 [Seattle(206)859-0574]
- 3]** Cables & Chips (800) 843-4117 [New York(212) 619-3132]

The price will be around \$20.00 and they will charge to your credit card or ship COD.

There are innumerable places to obtain cables for Hermes. The places listed above are all familiar with the cable IDs listed here, so it is probably easier to use them, but AOC Software, Inc. is not affiliated with any of these companies. I only recently received test cables from supplier #1, and have found them to be of by far the best quality I've seen. I've never seen the cables from #2 although both other suppliers come highly recommended.

Multiport NuBus cards can be used with special configurations of cables. For more information on these cards, see **Appendix B**.

**Software requirements:**

Hermes will not allow itself to run on any Macintosh using a System file less than 6.0.4. It also requires that you install the Macintosh Communications Toolbox. You can obtain that file from the support board, APDA, and most online services such as CompuServe [MACDEV forum, DL8]. Hermes works extremely well under Multifinder, and should be given from 1000K-2500K of memory depending on the number of nodes you want to run. If your file directories allow more than 200 - 300 files each, you should also give it a little more memory. Hermes loads in the entire directory when doing a search or other directory command, so memory must be available to do this. The same goes for message sections.

There are a number of things you must do to get Hermes ready to take calls and this will require some planning and thought. Remember that everything that can be done from an outside call can also be done at the keyboard so a bit of experimenting can save you some aggravation later. Whatever you design into your system be sure to test it by logging on from the keyboard first to make sure you didn't overlook anything.

Starting up a brand new bbs is not as simple as just hooking up a modem and running the application. It requires some advanced planning and a lot of thought. You will have to consider what your bbs will be used for and how you will want to set up your message base(s) and your File Transfer sections, each of which will have various names and access levels. If you have never run a bbs before then you may want to start by setting up a simple bbs and add to it after you understand all it's features and functions.

When you unpack the Stuffit file you will find a folder named "Hermes Files." This folder will be the one which holds Hermes and it's associated support files. You may want to rename this folder to something shorter, perhaps "BBS". You may rename it anything you like but DO NOT rename the folders or files inside it. One folder is named "Messages" and contains several other folders, none of which should be renamed. These are where Hermes will store messages and email. The folders in the messages directory must be named "for#" where # is a number from 1 to 10 standing for the Forum. The "DATA" folder is where the directories for your file transfers will be stored. The "FILES" folder may be moved and renamed. This is where you will put all your files for the transfer sections. It would probably be a good idea to move it outside the Hermes folder. The "Logs" folder should be left in the Hermes Files folder. It is where the text files for past logs will be stored. The last folder is the "GFiles" folder. Hermes will create folders in this folder for your various general text file sections.

Another file included with the package is called "Transfer Protocols." This file should be placed either in the same folder as the Hermes application or in your System Folder.

The Files folder contains several other folders, all of which may be renamed. You should consider naming the folders with names which give a little idea of what they hold. If you will have a Games section for uploads and downloads on your board, then you could name the folder which holds those files "GAM" or "GAMES".

Keep your folder names and your hard disk names as short as possible. Hermes has to be able to find things and must have pathnames to do so. If you have your hard disk named something silly like "Macintosh SE/30 Hard Disk" and then bury your files 3 folders deep with names like "Hermes Communications" then your board will be that much slower. The shorter your filenames, the easier they are for Hermes to work with.

### **Let's design and set up your bbs...**

Be sure your modem is switched on and then double-click the Hermes application. The first thing you will encounter is a beep and a dialog box asking you to show where the "Hermes Shared" file is located. Find that file and double-click it. It is inside your "Hermes Files" folder. Hermes will then open a large main window. You will find a message in the main window, which may say "Waiting..." or "The modem isn't responding." Don't worry about the modem message right now because there are some settings which need to be made. Do not attempt to log onto the board or use any of the various menu commands until you go through the following setup procedures. Attempting to do so will result only in failure. If the computer seems frozen, Hermes is trying to initialize your modem. Press Command-Period to abort that if necessary.

**Multiple nodes:** Hermes is capable of having up to 10 nodes on machines which support add on cards for 10 phone lines. On a standard Mac you may have a total of 3 nodes. On six slot Macs you could theoretically have 24 lines! This would be unbearably slow however.

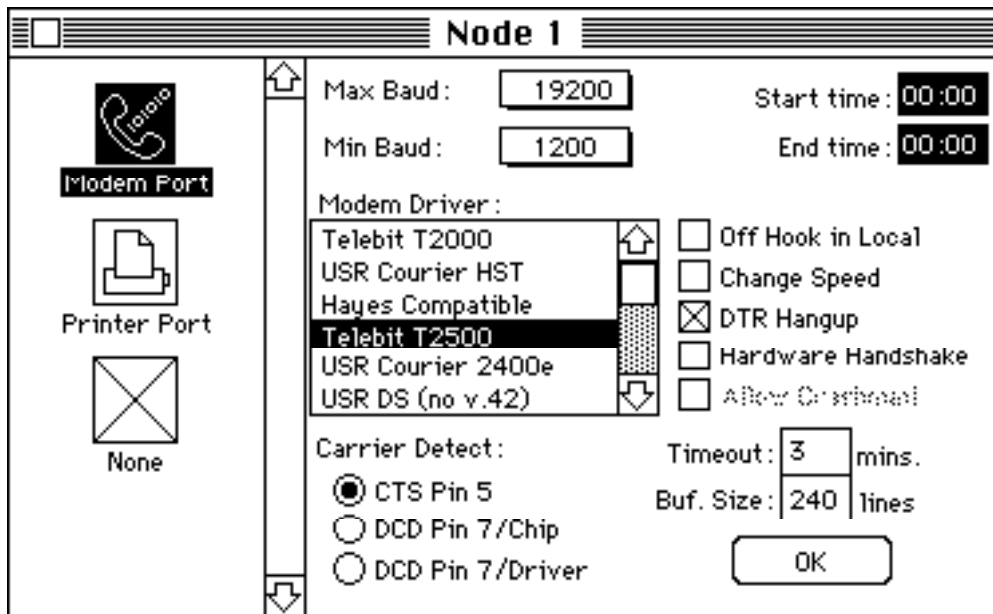
Pull down the "**Sysop**" menu and select "**Number Of Nodes**".

It brings up a dialog box to let you enter a number. If you're not using a special card with a Mac II or up then you can have as many as 3 nodes. You can run a node with a phone line on the modem port, another on the printer port, and one called a 'null node' which has no port. That node is for the local keyboard and you would use it to log on in local mode.

After you enter the number of nodes you follow the directions in that dialog and quit Hermes and start it back up for the new node information to take affect. After starting back up you set the "Node prefs" for Node 1 and then you have to do the same for the other nodes.

You choose the nodes by using the View menu, or if you have an extended keyboard the function keys switch to the node number of the function key pressed. Be sure to set all node prefs for each node

Pull down the "**Sysop**" menu and select "**Node Prefs...**" You will be presented with the following dialog.



**Port:** Select the port your modem is connected to in the upper left. Note: If you are setting up a node for use only on local keyboard (null node) be sure to select "None" for the port. If you are running with a multiport NuBus card, this box will also bring up any registered devices with the Macintosh™ Communications Toolbox.

**Modem Driver:** In the middle you must select the modem you are using. If you are using any Hayes compatible 2400 or 1200 baud modem then select the Hayes Compatible driver. Users of USR Courier HST modems should all select the USR driver.

**Max Baud:** Use this popup menu to select the highest baud rate that your modem is capable of running, and also the speed at which your modem will always be initialized.

**Min Baud:** Use this popup menu to select the minimum baud rate you will allow. Any baud rate less than what you select here will not be allowed to log onto the board.

**Off Hook In Local:** If checked Hermes will take the phone line off hook when you log onto the board from the local keyboard.

**Change Speed:** When this box is checked, Hermes will change its DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) port rate to the rate returned as the connection speed whenever a connection is made. Otherwise, that returned rate will be ignored and Hermes will always set the DTE port rate to the max baud rate. Hermes will automatically adjust your modem's settings for whatever option you select. Generally, it doesn't hurt to unselect this. The only strong reason to select it is if you are running a Tabby setup which requires a special modem initialization. The symptom that you should check this box and it does not work with your modem is that all users calling in at baud rates below the maximum baud rate will not be able to log on. Most generic 2400 baud modems will want to have this feature selected.

**DTR Hangup:** Check this only if you have a cable and modem capable of hanging up by switching the DTR(Data Terminal Ready) signal. This includes all users who have any of the cables recommended earlier in this manual. Some modems control this by a DIP switch also. You will have to reference your modem's manual on this feature. Using DTR to hangup is much faster than the normal escaping method that Hermes uses if this feature is turned off. However, if you use hardware handshake, this feature cannot be used.

**Hardware Handshake:** The hardware handshake option in Hermes is very special. It takes advantage of certain hardware features inside the Macintosh™ to allow the use of hardware handshake flow control which is much faster than normal XON/XOFF flow control. In order to use this feature to speed up your board, you first have to obtain cable ID 3 listed at the beginning of this manual. Make sure DTR Hangup is unchecked as that feature conflicts with the hardware handshake feature. Your modem init string will

automatically be modified according to the modem driver you have selected. Remember that there is no need to use this feature, and it only provides minimal speed increases. Also, it only works with some models of the Macintosh.

**Carrier Detect:** The three options listed here all do the same thing, specify a specific hardware line in your cable to use in determining whether a user is logged on or not. The first option "CTS Pin 5" is the standard method. If you don't know what these mean, you should check this. It is most likely the correct choice for you. The only reason to check one of the DCD options is if you have cable ID 3 listed at the beginning of the manual for hardware handshake. If you do have this cable and are using hardware handshaking, you should choose according to the following guidelines. If you are running the node in question off of the modem or printer port, choose "DCD Pin 7/Chip". If you are using a NuBus card for more nodes, choose "DCD Pin 7/Driver". One problem with the DCD Chip option is that it only works on Macintosh models above the Macintosh Plus. This option will be dimmed if it is not available on your computer.

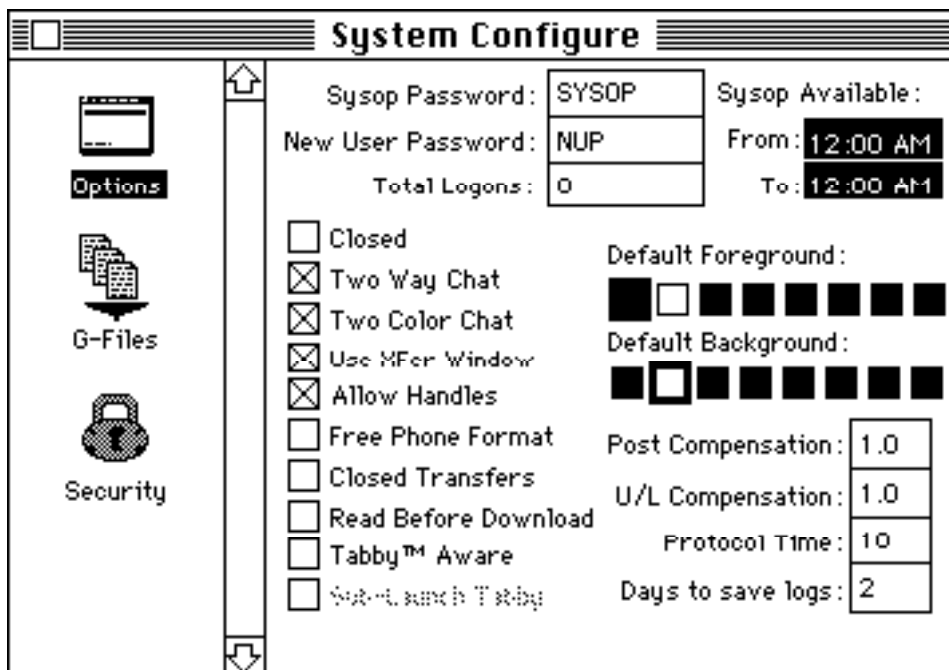
**Allow Crashmail:** If this option is not dimmed for you, you have obviously already turned on Tabby Aware in System Prefs. When checked, crashmail calls will be allowed to use this node to call for network mail. Otherwise, crashmail calls on this node will be ignored.

**Buffer Size:** The number in this box represents how many lines Hermes will reserve in memory for your scrollbar buffer for the selected node. 240 lines is about 10 BBS pages. 400 is the maximum, and 24 is the minimum.

**Start Time and End Time:** These allow you to have this node start up and shut down at the preset times. For instance, you may have node 1 active 24 hours a day but have node 2 active only between 8 PM and 6 AM. Hermes will tell the modem on node 2 to not answer the phone during the 'down' hours. Users will be told when they log on that the node is going down at a certain time if their allotted time will overlap the time to shut down. Their time will be adjusted accordingly and they will not be kicked off in the middle of a transfer or posting a message.

### Setting System Preferences:

Now pull down the "**Sysop**" menu and select "**System Prefs...**". You will get the following dialog in which you must set up many operating parameters.



**Sysop password:** This is a special password which will be required in addition to your normal logon

password when you log onto the system from remote. It's a safety feature because you have sysop authority. When you, or any other with co-sysop access, logon from remote you will be asked for "SY:" which means Sysop Password. You will also be asked for this if you ever try to read all mail from remote or use the online user editor.

**Closed:** If checked, no new users will be allowed onto the system unless they know the New User Password which you enter in that box. You will be running a "closed" system.

**Total logons:** This should be set to 0 initially and will be automatically updated by the system, keeping a record of how many calls the system has taken.

**Sysop Available:** Hermes uses this to show callers when the sysop is available for chat. It's in 24 hour format and is changed simply by clicking in each of the boxes. Dialog boxes will pop up and allow you to set the time for each. If a caller pages you for chat during the time you are not available he will automatically be allowed to send Feedback to you instead.

**Read before Download:** If checked then all users will be forced to either read or post a message before they can go to the transfer section. If a user logs on and selects to go to Transfers before reading or posting messages he will be told that he can't do so. This will only apply to his first call of the day. If the caller makes an attempt to read messages with the Z or N command and no messages have been posted the system will give him credit for at least attempting to read and let him into the transfers. It will not do so if he uses (S)can messages or (Q) scan.

**Compensate Multiplier:** These allow you to grant time compensation for time involved in posting a message and/or uploading a file. When a caller posts a message on the board, or uploads a file, the time he spends on either will be multiplied by the number(s) entered here and added to his online time for the current call. You may set different factors for each of these and decimal is allowed. Setting it to 1.0 will compensate the user for exactly the amount of time it took to perform a certain action. You can use this as a 'reward' for posting or uploading by giving the caller more time than he used.

**Days to save logs:** The number you set here is the number of days of logs that Hermes will keep around before deleting them. The minimum is 2 days, and the maximum is 99 days worth of logs.

**Default Foreground and Background:** Allows you to select the colors for your screen. Simply click on your choice. Black and White Macs will see all but one of these as black. Just select one white and one black if this is the case.

**Protocol Time:** This controls how much time Hermes gives to the external protocol (i.e. ZMODEM) during a file transfer and is directly relative to speed. A good value for this is 15 for single-node systems. On a two node system, I have found 7-10 to be better numbers. Setting the protocol time anything less than 2 will likely make your file transfers unbearably slow at almost any baud rate. The **maximum** value for this should be about 30. But setting it that high will make your computer next to unusable for anything else during a file transfer. It will provide maximum speed but is a bit excessive.

**Two Way Chat:** Checking this box will allow a two window chat mode with you typing in the top window and the caller typing in the bottom window. Both can type at one time if desired. NOTE: The caller must be using a terminal program which supports ANSI graphics and have the ANSI option turned on in his default settings on the board for the 2 way chat to work.

**Two Color Chat:** Checking this box will cause both the normal chat mode and the two way chat mode to use different colors for the sysop's typing and the user's typing. On a black and white Mac, this would be reflected by the sysop typing in bold and the user not.

**Use Xfer Window:** Checking this box causes Hermes to display a window during file transfers which shows the progress of the transfer. If you don't want that window used then you will leave this box unchecked. Hermes will still print the number of bytes left in the lower right corner of the main window even if this box is unchecked.

**Allow Handles:** If you don't intend to allow your callers to use "handles" or phony names leave this off. If this is on NEW callers will be asked to enter their name or a 'handle' and then for their REAL First name. If



this is left off New callers will be asked for their REAL names and City & State they are calling from.

**Free Phone Format:** If checked this will allow callers to enter their phone number in any format they choose. It won't even require them to enter an area code. This will let those calling from foreign countries enter their phone numbers properly. If not checked they will be required to enter their phone number in the format xxx-xxx-xxxx.

**No Transfers:** When checked, access to the File Transfer section is denied to all users. Check this if you will not be running file transfer sections at all or temporarily if you have a problem such as a disk crash on the drive holding your files and you want to keep the rest of the board running.

**Tabby Aware:** When checked, Hermes will conform to all of Tabby's interface guidelines. This box must be checked in order to mark any subs as echo conferences. For more information on using Tabby with Hermes, see **Appendix A**.

**Sub-Launch Tabby:** The Tabby Aware box must be checked for this option to be available. This is an advanced feature for Tabby users running multiple nodes. You **MUST** be running Multifinder in order for this feature to work. Also make sure you have enough memory for Hermes, the Finder, and any one of the Tabby programs to run concurrently. Hermes creates a file called "ActivateNode.temp" with instructions for the "Hermes Recall" program available on the support BBS on how to re-activate the node which was crashmailed. You must insert the application "Hermes Recall" at the end of your crashmail execution list. Remember also to **remove** the BBS program from the end of that list. Hermes Recall will tell Hermes that Tabby is done and that it can reclaim the port. At this time, message importing will not take place until the next scheduled Tabby event. But this does give multinode boards an option when dealing with the prospect of the board being instantly shut down on all nodes whenever they are crashmailed. Depending on Tabby's Multifinder™ compatibility, users will still be able to use Hermes on other nodes. Don't forget to tell Tabby that you are using Multifinder and use the latest version of Tabby which is 2.2 at the moment.

Clicking on the Security icon will bring up the following dialog:

The screenshot shows a window titled "System Configure" with a sidebar on the left containing icons for "Options", "G-Files", and "Security". The "Security" icon is highlighted. A vertical list of numbers 1 through 11 is visible next to the sidebar. The main area of the dialog is divided into two sections. The top section contains settings for "Download Ratio: 1: 0", "Post Ratio: 1: 0", "Max. Messages/Day: 0", "Time Allowed: 0", and "Calls/Day: 0". There are radio buttons for "Per Day" and "Per Call", and a checkbox for "Read Anonymous". The bottom section contains "New User SL: 10", "New User DSL: 10", "New User Forums: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]", and "New User Restrics: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ".

**Security Levels:** You will see references to SL (Security Level) and DSL (Download Security Level) in various places. The SL is the Security Level which controls access to your message boards and various other board functions. The DSL controls access to your File Transfer directories, and whether or not the user can download files. The setup dialog box here allows you only to set attributes for the SL. The only box applicable to the DSL here is the Download Ratio box. It applies solely to the DSL. The other settings for DSL are done on individual directories later in setup.

This is where it gets a little tricky and requires some thought as to how you will want your system to function. The scrolling list of numbers, from 1 to 255, represent access (SL) levels. Each number will have it's own set of parameters which you set up in the boxes to the right of the scroll bar. In the above example, we have access level number 10 selected. To the right we have set the time limit per call to 20 minutes. Number of calls per day is set for 2 calls. Now all you have to do is set any user's SL (Security Level) to 10 and he will automatically have 20 minutes allowed per call and be allowed only 2 calls per day. This would probably be about what a new, un-validated user would be assigned. You may decide to set level number 50 to have 60 minutes and 4 or 5 calls allowed per day. Most sysops will have several different levels of users, each with a certain set of attributes. This allows you to grant more privileges to those who are good supporters etc.

It's entirely up to you to choose the attributes of the various levels. You should make sure that you determine each and every level that you may be using and set the attributes for them BEFORE running the bbs.

**BEWARE:** If you set a caller's SL to a number for which you haven't yet assigned a time limit or calls per day, that user will immediately be logged off the board when he calls. The system will be thinking that he has 0 time limit and 0 calls allowed and will do just what it's supposed to do.

**The DL Ratio:** Download Ratio is measured in "kilobytes" uploaded to kilobytes downloaded. To enforce a ratio you must enter the number in this box and that number will be only for the access level you currently have selected. You may have a different ratio for each particular access level. That ratio is then switched on/off per individual user in the User Editor. This box applies to the DSL rather than the SL.

**Msgs/Day:** The number of messages per day that a user with this access level will be allowed to post. This is something you need to consider more carefully than you may think. If you use the feature which compensates a caller for the time he uses to post a message the user could possibly post hundreds of worthless messages by using the //UPLOAD command in order to gain a lot of access time. He then could go back and delete all his worthless messages and you wouldn't know what happened! You should use a number here which would be a reasonable number that anybody would ever be expected to post but not some huge number. Of course you can set this differently for every access level you want to use.

**Read Anonymous:** If checked users with this level will be able to see who posted anonymous messages. It wouldn't do much good to have people post anonymously if everybody could see who did it! With this off the user will be able to read anonymous messages but not see who posted the message.

**Post-Call Ratio:** This checkbox turns on a global post to call ratio. You will then be able to activate that ratio per individual user, regardless of the user's access level. If the ratio is enforced the user must post at least 1 message per the number of logins you enter in this box. You can switch on/off the individual's enforcement in the User Editor.

**Lns/Message:** This field determines for each sec level how many lines the user will be given to type in for both email and posts. The minimum here is 10, and the maximum number of lines is 200.

**Per Day/Per Call:** These control whether the specified time limit is to be enforced on a daily basis or on a per call basis.

The bottom portion of this dialog is for setting up attributes for a new caller. Before putting the bbs online you must set up the attributes for first time callers. Use care in designing this or first-time callers will either have too much access, no access at all, or may even get kicked off immediately after logging on! Remember that these callers are new to the board and possibly unknown to you. You may or may not want them to have access to your message sections or file directories. You may want them to only have 10 minutes and allowed to call only 1 or 2 times per day until you 'validate' them by checking out the information they provide you.

The 2 boxes to the left labeled **New SL** and **New DSL** are where you set the **Security Level** and the **Download Security Level** for **brand new callers only**. **Remember that these are the levels at which a caller will log onto your system the very first time they call.** Their initial time limit,

number of calls per day, etc. is determined by whatever attributes you have assigned to that access level. If you have not set up that access level, and that level still contains zeros, then the caller will be logged off immediately when he gets to the Main Menu because he has no time limit and no calls per day allowed!

The row of boxes labeled **New User Restricts** with the alphabet inside represents restrictions that can be imposed and are assigned to all callers when they first log onto the bbs. The User Editor has this same restriction setup for each individual user which you can use later to change the restrictions after your caller has been validated and assigned a permanent spot.

**The restriction is "ON" when the box is selected (black)**

- A: Not allowed to Post any messages on the board.**
- B: Not allowed to request a Chat with sysop.**
- C: Turns on the Download/upload ratio for this user.**
- D: Turns on the Post/Call ratio if you have turned on the global restriction.**
- E: Not allowed to post anonymous messages.**
- F: Not allowed to send E-Mail.**
- G: Not allowed to change auto-message.**
- H: Not allowed to list users.**

The other restrictions have no special function like A-H do. They apply only to later operations with access to message bases, file transfer sections, GFile sections, and other places. Besides these features above, they are usually used to **allow** access instead of restrict.

**New User Forums:** The row of 10 checkboxes will allow access (if checked) to the corresponding message "**Forum**". There can be up to 10 Forums and each Forum may have up to 30 message sub-bases. These checkboxes allow or deny access to the Forum and does not control access to the sub bases inside the Forums.

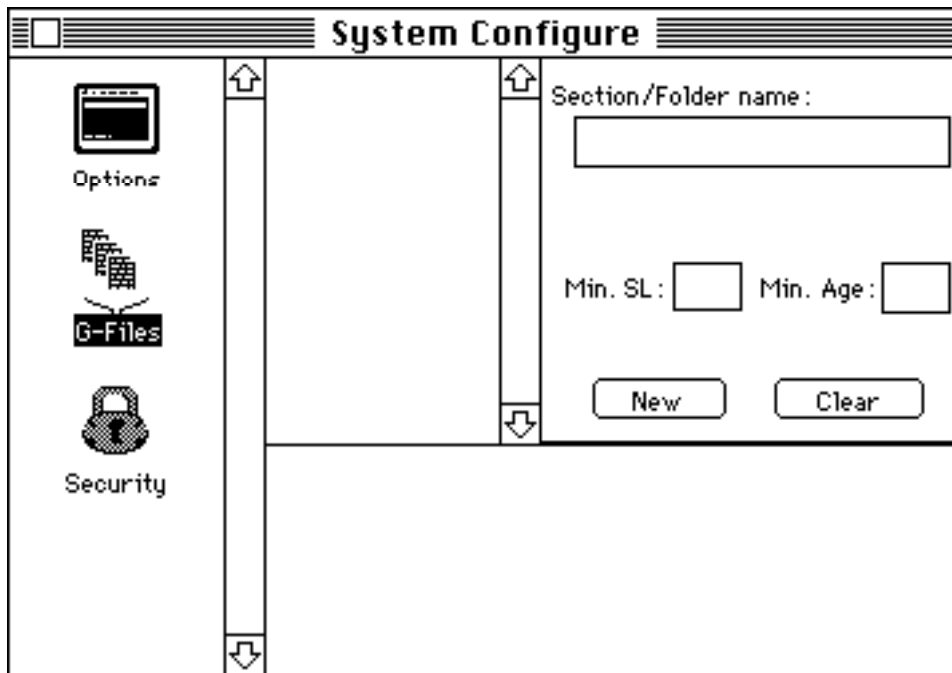
**Think of a Forum as a Master message base.** The checkbox will allow the user to get into the corresponding Master base. However, each sub-base in that Master (Forum) has it's own set of access levels which you set up elsewhere. You may decide to have only one Forum called "General Forum" and then have 5 message sections under that Forum. Each of those 5 message sections may have a different access level. Whether or not a user has access to either of those sub message sections will be determined by the Security Level you have assigned him. This is set up in another dialog when you design your message base.

After you have made all the necessary settings click the close box to save all changes.

### **GFiles:**

The following section briefly documentes the GFiles feature. This may be somewhat irrelevant to you right now, but it fits in nicely with what we have been doing. If you want to, skip this section and come back to it later when you have time for less important features.

By clicking the icon below Options called GFiles we get the following dialog:



This dialog is very simple. On the left, you want to set up a list of GFile(general text file) sections. One section might be “Movie Reviews” or such things. You may have up to 99 sections each with up to 99 text files inside them. The sections are intended for organized reading of text files online. To create a section, type its name in the name field and then specify what you want to minimum security level of a user to be to access this section. You can also specify the minimum age for such a section. Then click **New**. The section name will be added to the list. Repeat this process for each section you want. To remove a section, click on its name and then click **Clear**.

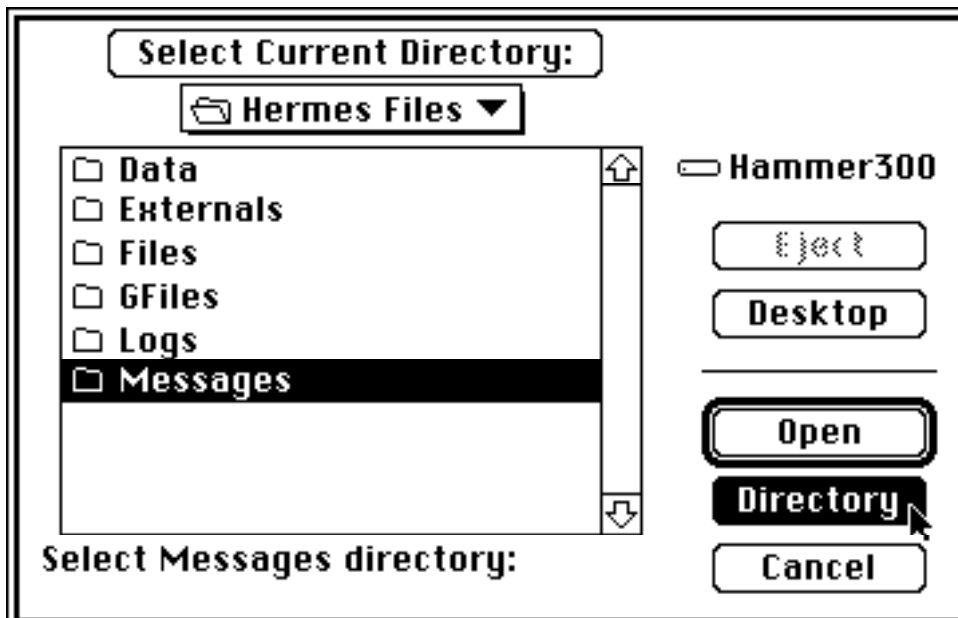
### Setting up your Message Sections:

Before starting to set up your message sections you need to have a clear understanding of the way Hermes treats them. The sections are set up as “Forums” and “Sub forums”(subs). There can be 10 Forums and each Forum may have 30 sub-sections. A Forum is a master section heading. It’s actually not much more than a name, or a header, for the section. As an example to further explain Forums, lets say that you would be running a bbs which supported 4 different types of computers; Mac, IBM, Atari, & Commodore. You would like to have distinct and separate message sections for each. You would create 4 Forums named respectively, Macintosh, IBM, Atari, Commodore. Then under the Macintosh Forum you would create your actual message sections supporting that computer. You might have a sub titled “Software Interests” and “Hardware” and another called “Gossip” and perhaps “Jokes” and etc., etc. Then you would do the same for each of the other Forums, but making each section appropriate for the support of that particular computer. You may have a Forum Titled “Politics” and then have sub sections under it for various discussions.

Pull down the **Configure** menu and select the “**Messages...**” command. You will be presented with the following dialog in which you will create all your Message sections and set their access levels.

As with the transfer section, there are already several message sections here for samples. You can either modify these or select them and use the “Clear” button to delete them. We will now be creating your own message sections.

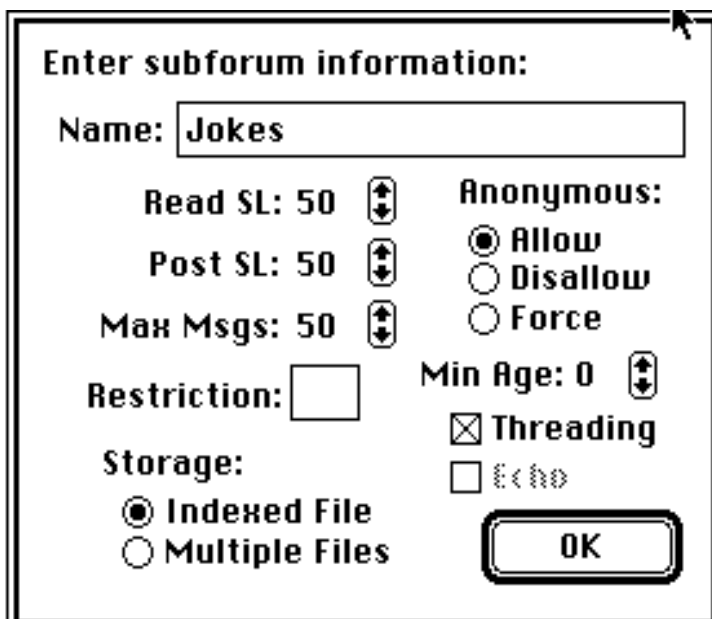
Before we do anything further in this dialog, we need to set the path for all messages and e-mail on the board. If we don’t do this, none of your messages will save. Just click the button **Set Path** at the bottom of the dialog. You will be presented with a file selection dialog box:



What you want to do here is select the folder itself called Messages which was distributed inside the Hermes Files folder. When you highlight the title Messages for the folder, just click the button on the right called Directory to enter that information.

When you first open this dialog you will see the sample Forums and a popup menu at the top. Pressing the popup menu will allow you to select a particular forum for editing or creating sub-bases for that Forum. Double-clicking on a Forum name will let you edit the Forum name.

Double-clicking on a Sub base name, or creating a new sub base, will bring up the following dialog for setting the attributes for that sub base.



**Name:** The name of the message section which will be displayed on the bbs.

**NOTE:** Clicking the arrow buttons will cause the numbers to increment by 10. **Hold down the Option key and click to have the numbers increment by 1.**

**Read SL:** The minimum Security Level required for Reading messages in this sub.

**Post SL:** The minimum Security Level required for Posting messages in this sub.

**Restriction:** You can enter any single restriction letter here for exclusive access. We have encountered restrictions before in the System Prefs dialog, and this is the same thing. For instance, any sub you want to keep private between you and a select group could be assigned some restriction like T for example. You would then turn ON the T restriction for each user you wish to have access to this sub. All users without that restriction set will be restricted from accessing the sub.

**Storage:** Allows you to select how you want your messages stored. You can choose to store each individual message as a separate file (Multiple) or have all the messages in each Forum (and E-Mail) stored in a single (Indexed) file. You can change this after you have messages on your board without trashing all of them. The advantage of multiple is that it allows you to save up to 999 messages in a message base, but is much slower. Hermes' advanced integrated system of single files is much faster but is limited to 250 messages per base.

**Max Msgs:** The maximum number of messages which will be allowed to accumulate in this sub. When this number is reached Hermes will delete the oldest message under this sub and will do so each time a new message is posted.

**Anonymous: Allow/Disallow/Force:** Setting Allow will allow messages to be posted anonymously, in this sub, by users who have that ability. Setting Disallow will not allow messages in this sub to be posted anonymously by anyone. Setting Force will cause all messages posted here to be made anonymous with or without the user's consent.

**Min Age:** Allows you to set the minimum age a user must be to enter this message section. Hermes gets a user's date of birth during their initial logon.

**Threading:** Check this box if you want message threading to be used in this sub. Message threading means that if somebody posts a message about a Banzai hard disk entitled "Banzai HD" then other users could use the (R)eply command to reply to that message. Then when users read the messages they can use the (F)ollow Thread command to read all replies to this string of messages, called a 'thread', without having to read non-related messages in between. In other words you can reply to and read all messages in a given 'conversation' without being interrupted by other conversations.

#### **Echo:**

See **Appendix A** on "Tabby" for setting up Tabby echos.

Click OK when done with that section. The attributes can be changed later if needed.

If any user wants to post a longer message he can type it offline and use the **//UPLOAD** command which is found at the Main Menu. This will allow him to post any message up to 15K in size!

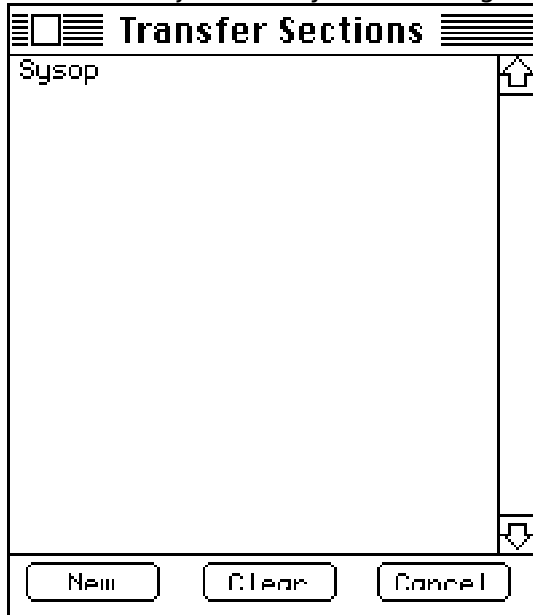
If you are running Tabby, Hermes will handle messages being imported from the network regardless of the number of lines they contain.

### **Setting up your File Transfer Sections:**

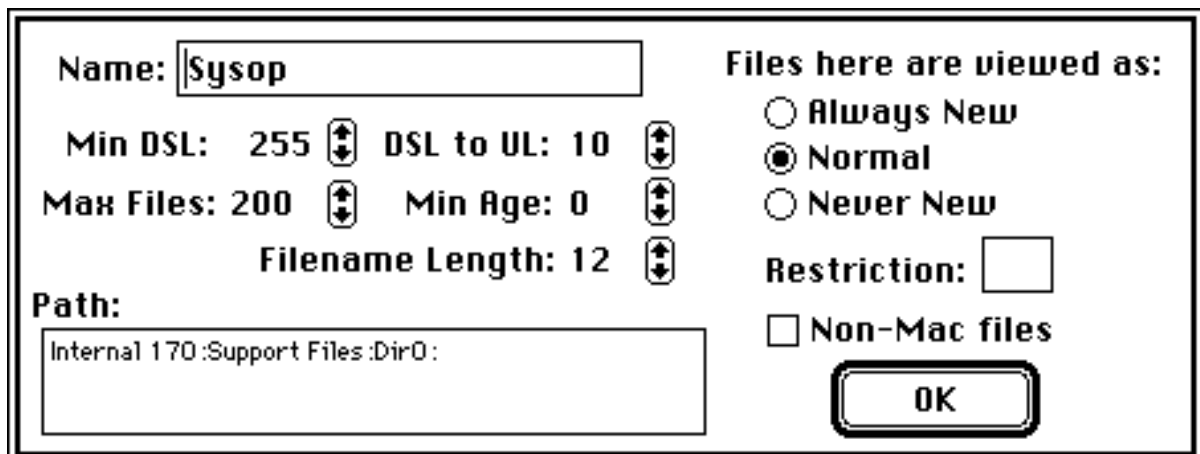
Pull down the **Configure** menu and select the "**Transfers...**" command. You will be presented with the following dialog in which you will create all your transfer sections and set their access levels. You won't be actually putting your files in the sections here and we will cover that later.

You may have a total of 30 transfer sections, each with certain attributes that control access to that section. You will see 3 transfer sections already set up as samples. The first section, labeled "Sysop", is section 0. It is one that you will probably wish to leave in place and modify it to suit you. There is a command on the bbs for users to upload a file only to the sysop, and this is where those files will go. Users can not see files in section 0 and only you have access to it. That depends, of course, on you having the access levels set properly.

For now lets just modify this existing section and keep it.



Double-clicking on the "Sysop" section brings up the dialog for modifying the attributes for that section.



The **Name** will be used to identify that section on the bbs. For this particular section, you will be the only one who sees it so the name may not be important. You may change it to anything you like. Your users will see the names of all other sections so you will want to name them something relative to their contents. One section might be named "Desk Accessories" and another "INITs & CDEVs" etc. Do not use colons (:) in your directory names. All other characters are allowed.

**Max Files:** The maximum number of files you will allow in the section. If that number is reached Hermes won't allow any files to be uploaded to the section. This number can be changed later if needed.

**Min DSL:** The minimum Download Security Level a user must have to download files from this section. Note that this is the DSL and not SL. If the user's DSL is less than that entered here he will not even see the section as a choice on the bbs.

**DSL To UL:** The minimum Download Security Level a user must have before he can Upload to this section. For the sysop section (section 0) be sure to set this so all your users can upload to you. They won't see the files or have access to this section unless their DSL is high enough. You should have the DSL set to 254 (for a co-sysop?) or 255 so only you can access it.

**Min Age:** This may be set to restrict any user below a certain age from accessing this directory. A value of 0 means all ages may access it.

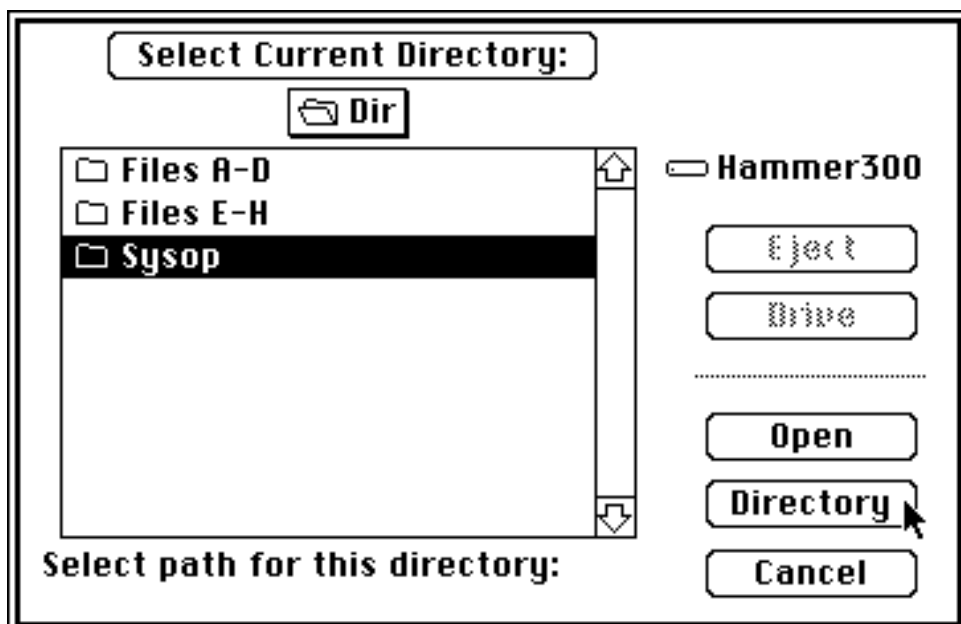
**Filename Length:** The maximum filename length is 20 characters, however most of the time you will probably want to use less in order to allow more space for the simple description. You can change this later if need be.

**Files Viewed As:** The three options here can change the status of files in this directory. For most directories, you will want to choose normal. That means that as files are uploaded to this directory, the user will be notified of them if he has the access. If you select "Always New", these files will always be listed as new. This is useful for directories of files that are about to be deleted and are constantly rotating their files. The "Never New" selection is usually useful fo directories of deleted files that do not actually exist on this disk. Usually these files have been moved from other directories and only serve as placeholders.

**Non-Mac Files:** Check this box if you will be using this directory for non-Mac files. When checked, the transfer protocols will insure that all files in this transfer are uploaded and downloaded correctly for non-Macintosh formats.

**The Path:** After you have entered the attributes for this section click on the Path box and select the path where the files will be stored for this section. This can be any folder anywhere on your disk and will be where all new uploads for that section will be sent.

This dialog box may be a bit confusing so here's what you must do. In the following list you will notice that the folder named "Sysop" is currently selected but not open. The currently open folder is one named "Dir". If you click the button labeled "Select Current Directory:" you would set the path to the open folder "Dir". However, if you wish to use the path to the "Sysop" folder you must click the button labeled "Directory" which selects the currently selected folder, NOT the folder which is open.



After you have set the path click the OK button and you are done with that section. You may then use the "New" button to create another section. To delete a section, first select it by clicking on it once, then use the "Clear" button. You must decide on the names of all sections you will need and create them in the order you want them to appear on the bbs. Of course, you can always change the order later by clicking on the section you want to move and dragging it to the position you want it to be in. Always make certain that you properly set the path to the folder which will actually hold the files in that section or Hermes won't be able to find them for downloads.



The actual maintenance and placement of files into your file directories is documented later, for now let's move on.

### The BBS is now operational!

Before we log on, you should understand some of the indications in the Status window:

Status	
CT: 1	• AT: 3 • PT: 0 • UT: 0 • DF: 172950k • FB: 0 • LU:

**CT: Calls Today**

**AT: Active Today**

**PT: Posts Today**

**UT: Uploads Today**

**DF: Disk Free (on the path for the Hermes Files directory)**

**FB: Number of Feedback messages waiting for sysop**

**LU: Name of Last User online**

**Logging on:** The first thing you need to do now is to log onto the bbs as the sysop and then set your account up properly for sysop status. At this point there are no users in the bbs and you will be the first. Under the "**Sysop**" menu you will find the first 2 choices are logon commands. The first choice, "**Local Logon**", will take you through the normal sign on procedure, getting your name, password, etc. The other command, "**Fast Logon**", will take you straight into the bbs without any questions being asked. It is for the sysop only and logs on in the sysop's name and access level. You will find it extremely convenient! **For your first logon you must use the "Local Logon" command so Hermes can start your user file.**

Pull down the "**Sysop**" menu and select "**Local Logon**". Type the word NEW at the first prompt. Then simply answer the questions as they are presented until you are fully logged onto the bbs. The system will pause at various points so you can read information. Press carriage return when ready to continue. Since this system doesn't yet know you it will take you through all the same steps as it will for your callers, including sending a note to the sysop asking for validation. Once you reach the Main Menu you will have the same access that you set up for your first time callers. At this point you can explore a bit and see what everything looks like (without sysop power) or log off and set your access levels. You can make sure you have it set up like you want by checking all commands with your currently low access level. Then you can log off and call up the User Editor which is detailed after the Sysop menu below.

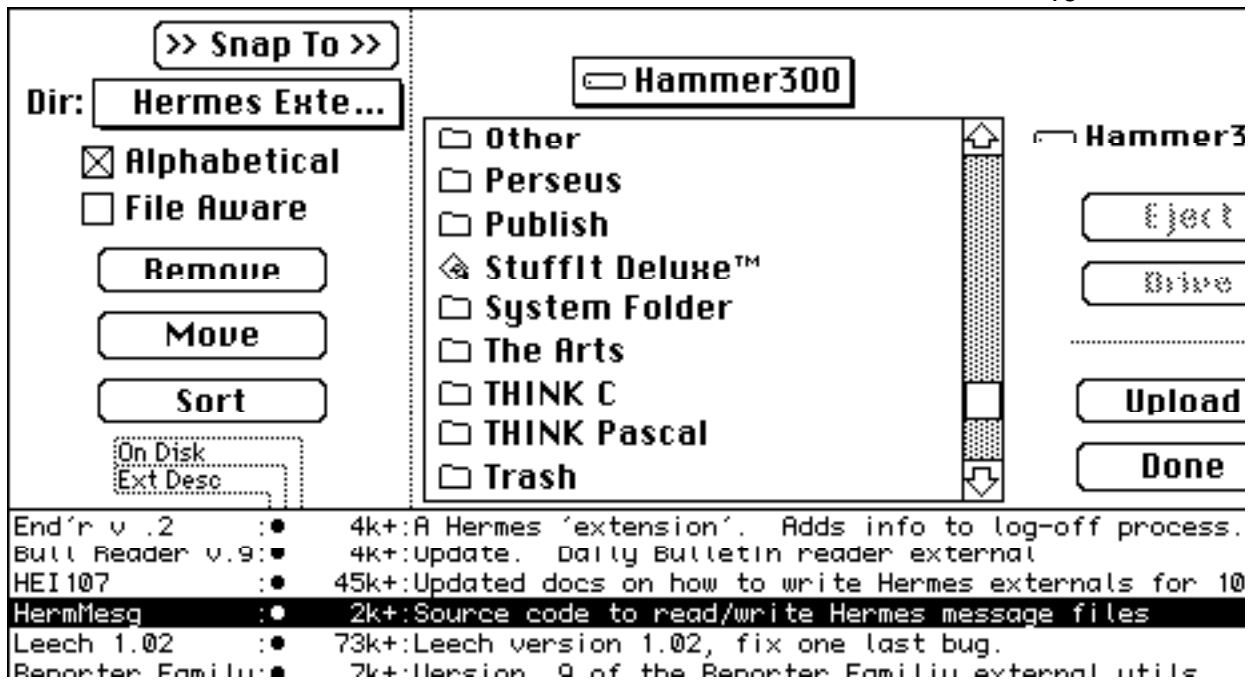
Sysop	Terminal	Pro
Local Logon	⌘L	
Fast Logon	⌘F	
Available		
Hold Offline		
.....		
User Edit	⌘U	
Downloads	⌘D	
Terminal Mode	⌘M	
Luys	▶	
.....		
Transfers...		
Messages...		
.....		
Node Prefs...		
System Prefs...		
Number of Nodes		

**Available:** This will be checked or unchecked according to how you have set your availability times in the System Prefs dialog under the Options selection documented previously. If you choose this menu item, it will be inverted. In other words, if your times are from 1 PM to 8 PM, and then you choose this menu item at 6 PM, you will be unavailable from 6 PM to 8 PM. But at 8 PM you must select it again if you want to set it back.

**Hold Offline:** If you select this menu item, Hermes will set up a counter for each node to take it off hook. So, eventually, all nodes will be off hook or at least open. Remember that in order to go back online, you will have to manually get the modems to hang up. Generally, this feature is intended to be used right before quitting Hermes. The "ATZ" command issued by Hermes upon quitting will take care of putting the modems on hook again.

**User Edit:** This command brings up the user editor, which allows you to set each user's attributes such as Security Level etc.. It will not work until there is at least one user in the file. The User Edit dialog is documented elsewhere in this manual.

**Downloads:** This selection is for uploading files to your file transfer directories. The following dialog will be brought up upon selecting this(sorry, the whole thing doesn't fit on one page):



This dialog is pretty self explanatory, but some helpful hints are in order. When you press Upload or Remove, it will ask you if you want to delete the original or actual file respectively from the disk. Holding down option when you click on these buttons will bypass this dialog and delete the files. You can remove multiple files at one time by using the Shift key and clicking or dragging each item and deselecting an item with the Command key. There are three parts to each file listing. Double clicks on each of these three parts will edit that information. Extended descriptions are edited by clicking in the middle area between the colons, descriptions by clicking on the descriptions, and file names by clicking on the file names. Pressing >>Snap To>> will change the top directory of files on disk to the actual Hermes disk directory that you are currently viewing on the bottom. Setting "File Aware" will make Hermes mask out any files from the list of real files on top that have already been uploaded to the current directory on the bottom. The "Alphabetical" check box refers to whether you want to sort your files by date or alphabetically.

**Terminal Mode** takes you into a built in communications terminal for calling other systems without having to run a separate program.

**Transfers:** This option has already been documented above.

**Messages:** This option has already been documented above.

**Node Prefs:** This option has already been documented above.

**System Prefs:** This option has already been documented above.

**Number of Nodes:** This option has already been documented above.

## The User Editor

There are 2 user editors in Hermes. One is for local use and is entered from the pull down "Sysop" menu. The other is for remote use and is accessed while logged onto the board either from remote or locally.

The user editor is where you will edit the access levels and various other attributes of a user. It also shows you the user's statistics, some of which you may change and some you can't.

Before you can have total sysop power on your board you need to use the editor to set your SL and DSL. Pull down the Sysop menu and select "User Edit". Your file will always be the first displayed. To display and edit any other user simply locate them in the scrolling list on the right side and click once on their name.

Near the bottom on the left side you will see edit boxes for SL and DSL. You need to set both of these to 255 for yourself. This gives you total sysop power. You should also turn off all restrictions by making sure that none are 'selected' (black), and check all the checkboxes labeled MeFr which stands for "Message Forums". This gives you access to all message Forums, even though you may not have created them all.

The screenshot shows a window titled "User Edit" with a form on the left and a list of users on the right. The form fields are as follows:

- Name: Sysop #1
- RN: Ralph
- PH: 803-555-1212  Deleted
- PW: NONE
- Age: 47 M 3/14/43
- Comp: Macintosh Plus
- Last: 3/17/90 12/25/89
- Msgs: P=49 E=154 W=0
- Log: 314 3 I=0
- UpDn: U= 490 58286 D= 0 0
- SL: 255 DSL= 255
- Rest: P C D R A E U
- MeFr:
- Baud: Keyboard
- Note: Notes about this user
- BadP: 0

The user list on the right includes: Sysop, Jim Bishop, Linda Daniel, Jim Williams, Henry Seurer, Fred Davidson, Hal A. Franklin, M.D., Robin Hinton, Peter Uszkay, Paul Kaplan, Kim A. Hinceman, Brian Warren, Davy Jones, Don Davidson, Howard Sander, Spencer Whetstone, Lee Hartley, John Stack, and John D. Reynolds. At the bottom of the list are buttons for "User#", "A-Z", and "LastOn", along with a "Search" field and "Found: All".

### A brief explanation of some of the stats you see in the editor...

**Age:** Age, Gender, Date of birth

**Comp:** Type of computer this user has. **NOTE>>** Click on the name of the computer here and you will find a popup menu of the computer types which you can use to change the computer type for this user. You can edit the types of computers and add other types to the list by using ResEdit to modify the existing STR# resource in Hermes or adding new resources with other computer types.

**Last:** Last Date Called -- First date called

**Msgs:** **P**= # of public messages posted. **E**= # E-Mail sent. **W**= # Msgs waiting for this caller.

**Log:** Number of times called

**UpDn:** Number of files uploaded and download and total number of bytes the files consisted of.

**Baud:** The caller's baud rate on last call.

**Note:** Use this for a short note about this caller.

**User# A-Z LastOn:** These three buttons at the bottom of the scrolling list will sort your list by User number, Alphabetically, or by the last date called.

**Delete:** Check to delete this user. You won't see any change in the user's file. This user's account will be completely replaced by the next new caller. If more than one user is marked for deletion the highest number will be used first for new callers.

All changes you make are automatically saved when you select another user, click the OK button (which will close the window), or when you close the window with the close box.

**Search:** Clicking on the Search button will bring up the following dialog:

**Enter search parameters:**

Name/#:

SL:   >  <  =

DSL:   >  <  =

Last On:  days  >  =  <

First On:  days  >  =  <

**Search**

This dialog allows you to very quickly search your user base. This is less useful when you only have 100 users or so. But when your board gets bigger, you will live by this feature and its speed. Any fields you leave blank will not count in the search. Any field with a value entered into it will be searched for. The name field is a constant wildcard. If you enter "chris" into the name field, all users with "chris" somewhere in their name will be selected. Even if it is their last name or they are named "Christian" or something. The other four fields require numeric values. You can choose to search for those users with SLs greater, less than, or equal to the number you enter in the box. You can use the Tab key to quickly navigate between the boxes. When you are done entering the parameters, click Search and in seconds all matching users will appear in the list in User Edit. The number of users found will be displayed at the bottom next to the search button.

After you have set your access levels you may use the "Fast Logon" command to log back onto your new bbs as the sysop. Now you will have access to all the 'hidden' and very powerful sysop commands!

**Sysop Commands:** While at the menu prompt you have access to several powerful commands. You can get a list of available commands by typing `//?` (2 slashes and a question mark) at the prompt. The following is a list of those available...

**Co-Sysop Commands:**

```
//SORT : Sort Transfer Directories
//MOVE : Move files
//REN : Rename files
//UEDIT : Go to user editor
//STATS : Board status information
//LOG : Today's log so far
//YLOG : Yesterday's log
//ZLOG : Usage record
//UPLOADALL: Upload entire directory
```

**Sysop Commands:**

```
//MAILR : Read all mail
//CHUSER : Change into a user
```

The Sysop can use all of these commands but the co-sysop can only use those designated as such. The first 3 commands are for maintenance of the file transfer sections and can only be used if you are in the transfer section.

Typing `//CHUSER` at the prompt will allow you to change yourself into any other user, giving you all that user's attributes and access levels. This is handy for testing to make sure you have things set up properly for a user level. There are a number of things you might want to use this feature for and it's left up to your

own imagination as to how you may wish to use it.

Typing **//MAILR** at the Main Menu prompt will allow you to read ALL mail. This includes all user's mail as well as your own. It will also give you the option to delete any mail message. Reading other people's mail may be considered a violation of privacy so use this command at your own discretion! Neither the author of Hermes BBS nor the author of this documentation condones an invasion of other's privacy. You, as the sysop of a bbs, must also be cognizant of the fact that your bbs could be used by criminal types to transmit illegal information to others. You may be liable for the same if you don't take precautions against this. You might choose to use the command to read all mail for this purpose. It's entirely up to you.

**//LOAD:** (not shown in list) This corresponds to the **//UPLOAD** command you see at the main menu. **//UPLOAD** allows a caller to upload a text file up to 15K into the message base as a posted message. You must use the short version of **//LOAD** in local keyboard mode. If you have a text file that you want to use as a posted message then type **//LOAD** at the main menu prompt. This loads the file into memory and will automatically post it when you use the next (P)ost or (E)mail command.

Typing **//UEDIT** at the Main Menu prompt will bring up the online user editor. You and/or your co-sysop can use this editor from remote to do all user maintenance.

**\*\*\*\*\* Special Note: \*\*\*\*\***

When you are reading mail from a user, typing 'V' (short for Validate) at the mail prompt will take you to that user's record in the user editor (UEDIT) so you can validate him. When you are done you will be returned to the mail prompt to complete your mail.

Your user file will be the first displayed and contains the same information as that in the other user editor:

```
Name: John Jobob #11
RN : Tweedledy, CA
PH : 444-444-4444
Age : 18 M
PW : EGGS
Comp: Macintosh SE
Last: 2/15/91 2/15/91 0
Msgs: P=0 E=0
Log : 1 1 I=0
UpDn: U=0-0k D=0-0k
SL : 70 DSL=70
Rest: A E G
MeFr: XXXXXXXX-X
```

Typing a **question mark** at this prompt will bring up a short help file showing the editing commands as follows...

```
User Editor Commands:
Q:uit          D:delete user
R:estore user  S:ecurity Level
T:ransfer Level M:Computer Type
O:Change Note Z:Restrictions
F:orum Access U:ser change
N:ew Name     G:Change Birthday
P:hone number L:Real Name
[:Forward User [:Backward User
```

Most of these commands are self explanatory except a couple which may not be evident.

**U:ser change** lets you choose the user you wish to edit.

**N:ew Name** command lets you change the name of the user.

**R:estore User** is an un-delete command, allowing you to restore the user to active status if you have

previously marked him/her for deletion.

### Commands for transfer section maintenance:

The following commands are available only while you're in the transfer section.

**//SORT:** Sorts your file sections either by upload date or alphabetically by file name. Prompts to sort only current or all directories at once.

**//REN: (Rename)** This command does more than it's name implies. It allows you to change the name of the file in the listing (which also changes the real name of the file on your disk). It also lets you change the file's short and long description. Entering a carriage return at any prompt will skip that part and not make a change. In other words if you only want to change the short description just hit a carriage return when asked for a new file name and it will move on to the description without making any change to the name.

**//MOVE: (Move)** Allows you to move a file from one directory to any other directory.

### To upload a file to the directories...

Use the downloads manager explained later in this manual by pressing Command-D or selecting it from the sysop menu, or type...

**//UPLOADALL:** Allows you to upload the contents of an entire folder to a file section. Especially useful when setting up a new bbs for the first time. Example: If you are setting up new just put your 150 games files in your games folder and use this command. It will bring up the same file dialog box as the normal upload command but with a big difference. After you double click on the first file you will be asked if you want to upload the entire folder. If you answer Yes you will be asked if you want it to allow you to put in descriptions after each file is uploaded. If you don't it will go ahead and upload all the files in that folder without descriptions. If you answer yes it will upload one and stop and let you enter the description, then automatically go to the next file until done.

### The "Sysop" menu:

The functions of this menu are explained above in the chapter entitled "Let's Log On"

### The "User" menu:

User	Sysop	Terminal
Chat		⌘0
Change Access		⌘1
Squelch User		⌘2
Time -5		⌘3
Time +5		⌘4
Temporary Sysop		⌘9
Auto Validate		▶
Disconnect		▶

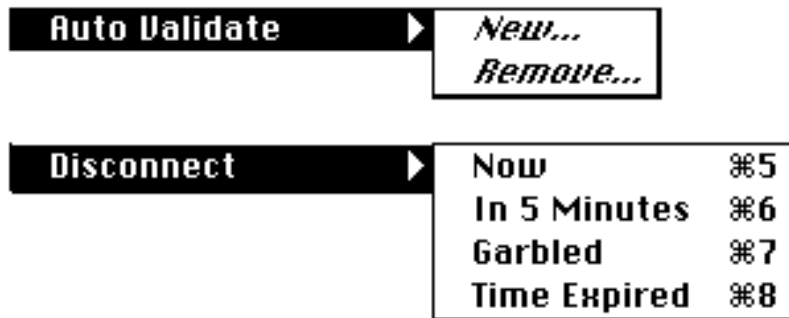
**Chat:** Selecting this while a user is online will put you in chat mode where you and the user can have an online conversation. Selecting a second time will take you out of chat mode and return the user to his original position on the bbs.

**Change Access:** This brings up the User Editor and allows you to make changes to the current user's file, Security Levels, etc., while the user is online. Any changes you make will take affect immediately.

**Silencer:** Prevents the current caller from typing anything until you select this command again. Useful to prevent the caller from typing commands etc. while you take control for any reason such as while you're adjusting his Security Level.

**Time + or - 5:** Will add/subtract 5 minutes of the current caller's remaining online time.

**Temporary Sysop:** Selecting this gives the current caller temporary access to the online sysop commands. Select again to turn off. This is for the current call only and would not be in affect if the caller hung up and called back. A possible use for this may be in a case where you wanted to use the sysop commands to sort file sections or move a file from one directory to another for this caller. You could also use the command to disable his keyboard (Silencer) while you work.



**Disconnect:** Terminates the current call in whatever manner you select. The "**Garbled**" command generates some 'garbage' characters that simulates line noise, disconnecting the caller. "**Time Expired**" gives the caller notice that his time has expired and disconnects.

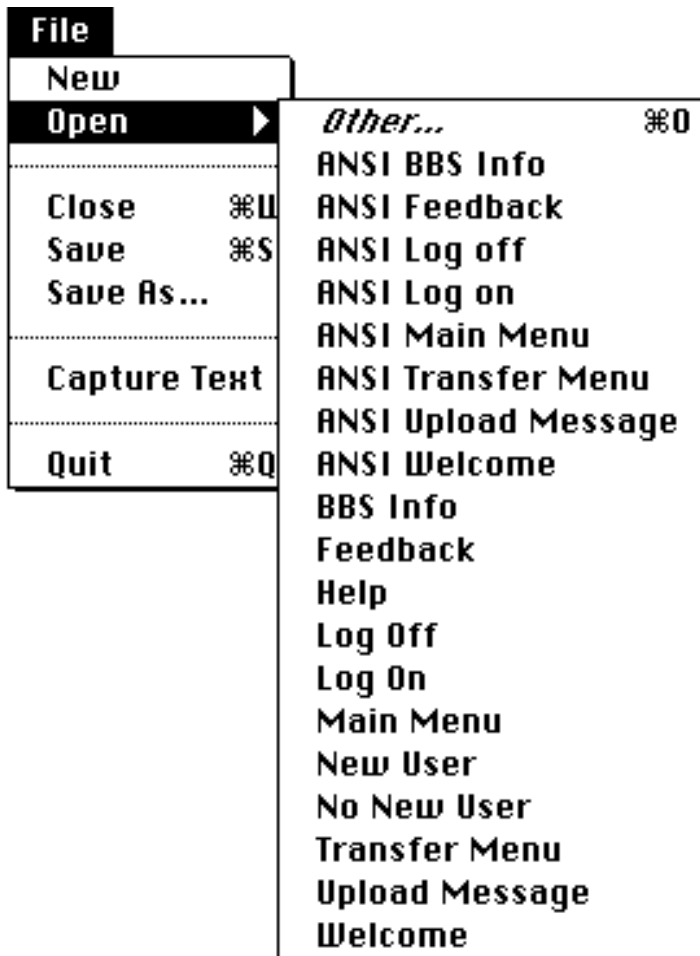
"**Now**" gives no messages or warnings and "**In 5 minutes**" adjusts the caller's online time to 5 minutes and will expire in the normal fashion. <CLICK>

**Auto Validate:** The auto-validate may be a little confusing until you figure it all out. You can only set this up when you or a user is online. Under the "User" menu you'll see a command called "Auto Validate...". Selecting "new" from this menu brings up a dialog box for setting up a "class" of user for automatically setting a user's attributes. You will enter a name for that class which would be indicative of the access level you will be setting the user to. Something like "Normal" or "Regular" for users you would normally set to regular access. Or perhaps "bad guy" or "jerk" for a class of user that would be zapped with very low access. And possibly "Friend" or "Special" for those who will have special higher access or privileges. You get the picture. After naming the class you will set all other attributes accordingly. Now, if you don't put in a password for this class users WILL NOT be able to access this feature from remote. Otherwise, users can type "**//ACCESS**" at the main menu when they are a new user, type in the class name and password and be automatically validated to that class you have set up. If you, the sysop, are validating this way, the user must be online and just pull down the User menu and select the class you want to validate to. By The Way... be careful when you're online and playing with this. If you use the //ACCESS command and go through the procedure, your access will be set accordingly! This could be hazardous if you were calling from remote and set your access level down so you no longer have sysop access!

### **The File Menu; Built in text editor:**

In the "File" menu you'll find the built-in Text Editor. This editor gives you the capability of editing the various files which are displayed to your users as well as the menus. The ANSI files are those which are displayed in color or bold to users who are using terminal programs with the capability. For each ANSI file there is a corresponding Non-ANSI version which is displayed as plain text to callers who are not using ANSI graphics.





To edit any of these files simply select it from this menu, make your changes and close the file. You will be prompted whether you actually want to save your changes. It's not very likely that you will be able to make serious changes to any of the ANSI files because they have special symbols in them which you won't be able to easily read, interpret, or duplicate. There are two different types of ANSI codes to make these graphics. One is real ANSI codes. It takes some degree of study before one can learn those fully. The other is a shorthand ANSI used in many of the text files distributed with Hermes such as the main menu. This shorthand simply sets colors for all text following it until the next shorthand ANSI code. The shorthand is like this, just type Control-C. Follow the character that appears with a number from 0-7. This number corresponds to the user color number which you can reference in the Defaults section online for each user if you have color turned on. This shorthand sets the background, foreground, and whether the text is inversed or underlined.

An ANSI editor for the Macintosh™ is available called ANSI Mouse. The latest version can be obtained on the support board. You can make startling color animations with this for your board.

The command for "**Capture Text**" allows you to capture everything being typed on your board to a text file. This is useful for saving the text of a conversation while in chat mode, or terminal mode.

**Other notes:** If you need any special help or have problems with anything not covered here then use the support BBS listed at the beginning of this manual. You can establish an account there for 30 days until registration.

## Appendix A Using Tabby

This manual is not intended to explain the workings of Tabby, but notes are given below for using it with Hermes.

Tabby is copyrighted by Michael Connick.

Tabby is available from:  
 M. E. Connick & Co.  
 P.O. Box 307  
 Bradley Beach, NJ 07720

Cost is \$80.00 US

The Tabby support bbs can be reached at 201-988-0706  
 300/1200/2400/9600 HST

Tabby is a Macintosh program that provides a generic interface for BBS authors to allow access to FidoNet, a national network of bulletin board systems. To turn on the Hermes-Tabby interface, go to System Prefs:Options and click on the Tabby Aware box.

**One very important thing to remember about Hermes is that it does not require import and export programs. Remove these from any listing in the Tabby manual. Hermes handles these operations by itself and does them much faster than other programs.**

### **How to specify subboard numbers for Tabby.**

Each echo you receive through Tabby will require a number to be used between Hermes and Tabby to specify exactly which directory that is. Since Hermes does not use linear message bases, you will have to calculate this number. It is fairly simple.

This is the algorithm. For category numbers in Tabby multiply the following:

$$((\text{whichForum}-1) \times 30) + \text{whichSub}$$

For you non-mathematic types that translates to...

Subtract 1 from the number of the Forum  
 Multiply that by 30  
 Add the number of the message subbase you will be using

So if you wanted a message to go into sub 2 of Forum 2, the number for the Tabby category would be 32.

The 30 is based on the maximum number of subs you can have in a forum.

To send email to someone on the Fido network, just use the E command to send email as you normally would. Then enter the name like this:

"GEORGE BUSH, 111/111"

So, first enter the name, then comma and space followed by the node number without zone. Hermes will recognize this as a network address and send the email out when Tabby is next executed.

To post on an echo conference, just do it as you normally would. As sysop, you should let your users know by some convention in the title of your message sub echo conference that this is a networked sub. Perhaps adding "<NETWORK>" to the title of the sub.

Remember that once you send an email or post a message in a network sub, there is no way to delete it except by directly modifying the "Generic Export" file that Hermes creates for Tabby. You can delete it from your own board, but it will still go out with Tabby.

The method of specifying launch time is this: Tabby creates a file called "Next Event" in the same folder as the Hermes application. If Tabby support is on, Hermes will look for this file when it boots and examine it. The format of this file is as follows: HHMMHHMM H=Hour(military time) M=Minute

The first hour and minute are the time of next Tabby event, and the second are the next ending times for the next event. If you are using an external application different from Tabby, you should also create this file. It can be created in a simple text editor.

To specify that a certain sub is an echo conference, you must specify this in "Board Edit" by selecting "Echo Conference". If this is not on and a message is sent to a certain sub, Hermes will dispose of the message.

## **Appendix B**

### **Running more than two nodes**

The standard configuration of all current Macintosh computers can only handle two nodes. One run off of the modem port and one from the printer port. This causes some problems for those who also wish to use AppleTalk. But the hardware designers of the world have come up with a solution that also has many other benefits. You will need more serial ports in order to run more nodes. Several options are available for this. For low end Macs with an ADB port, you can get the Teleport modem from Global Village which serves nicely as a third port at 2400 baud. The only NuBus card confirmed to work perfectly with Hermes right now is available from the following company:

#### **Creative Solutions, Inc.**

Two and four port NuBus cards for the Mac II line.  
Rockville, MD.....(800)367-8465

You can obtain the CSI cards at a discount from:

**Computer Classifieds** (206)643-2316

There is also a card available from Apple Computer called the Apple Serial NB card. This card has not been tested with Hermes, but should theoretically work based on specifications reviewed by the author.

I've also heard about other manufacturers I either don't know much about or am sure their cards don't work. Namely DigiCom, Inc., Taniwha, Inc., Applied Engineering, and XECOM, Inc. The XECOM and AE cards definitely do not work.

### **Hermes Registration Form**

**Please send this completed form with your registration.**

**Name:**

**Company:**

**Address:**

**City,State,Zip:**

**Phone Number:**

**Support BBS User #:**

(don't forget to establish this account to speed up your registration)

**What computer(s) and modem(s) do you use with Hermes?**

**How many nodes are you running? Do you plan to expand?**

**Please feel free to write any other comments or suggestions below.**

**Thanks!**  
**(1.7)**