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## What is Archiver?

Archiver is an application that lets you make backup copies of your files to prevent loss of data. Use Archiver to do the following:

- Create backup files.
- List the files contained on the backup file or tape.
- Restore files from the backup file.
- Simplify regular backups by writing and using script files.
- Perform incremental backups of only those files that have changed since the last backup.

You can use Archiver to archive files to the following types of systems:

- Your local PC
- A network drive that is connected to your PC\_
- A remote drive that is attached to a UNIX system

You can also use Archiver to restore and list files from DOS and UNIX archive files to a PC or to a UNIX system.

### Related Topics

[Step by Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Getting Started

Before you back up to an archive file on a local disk, be sure that you have sufficient disk space to create the archive file.

Note that Archiver does not support long filenames.

Before you back up or restore files on a remote computer (host), you need

- The hostname or IP address of the remote host.
- A username and password for the remote host.

Before you back up files to a remote tape drive, be sure that

- You know the name of the tape device that you are using.
- The tape is loaded properly in the tape drive.
- The tape drive supports archiving using the RMT (remote magnetic tape) protocol.

### Related Topics

[What is Archiver?](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## The Status Bar

The status bar at the bottom of a dialog box gives you information about entry fields and controls. You can display or hide the status bar for Archiver.

### To display the status bar

From the Settings menu, choose Display Status Bar if a check mark does not appear next to the command.

### To hide the status bar

From the Settings menu, choose Display Status Bar if a check mark appears next to the command.

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Set the Working Directory When You Archive Files

1. In Archiver, choose Archive from the Commands menu.
2. Under Archive To, specify the information for the archive.
3. Under Archive Files, enter a dot (.) in the File Names box.
4. Set the working directory by choosing the Select Files button.
5. Select the drive and directory from which you want to archive files.
6. Choose CANCEL to close the box.

Windows sets the working directory for Archiver as the directory that you selected.

7. Choose Start Archive.

**Note:** Any time that you select a drive and a directory in an Archiver dialog box, Windows sets that directory as the working directory for Windows applications.

### Related Topics

[Archive Files to a Backup File](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)



## Set the Working Directory for Restoring Files

1. In Archiver, choose Restore from the Commands menu.
2. Under Restore from, specify the information for the restoration.
3. Under Restore Files, enter a dot (.) in the File Name(s) box.
4. Set the working directory by choosing the Select File button.
5. Select the drive and directory to which you want to restore the files.
6. Choose Cancel to close the box.

Windows sets the working directory for Archiver as the directory that you selected.

7. Choose Start Restore.

**Note:** Any time that you select a drive and a directory in an Archiver dialog box, Windows sets that directory as the working directory for Windows applications.

### Related Topics

[Restore Files from a Backup File](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Archive Files to a Backup File

1. Under Archive To, select Local or Remote, and make entries in the appropriate fields.
2. In the Archive File(s) dialog box, select File Name(s) or Scripting File.  
Note that Archiver does not support long filenames.
3. Specify the files that you want to back up, or specify the [script file](#) that you want to use.
4. Choose Options. For an [incremental backup](#), enter desired dump level in the Advanced Options dialog box.
5. Choose Start Archive.

### Dialog Box Items

[Local](#)  
[Remote](#)

[Username](#)  
[Hostname](#)  
[Device/File](#)  
[Select File](#)

[File Name\(s\)](#)  
[File Name\(s\) textbox](#)  
[Scripting file](#)  
[Scripting file textbox](#)  
[Select File\(s\)](#)

[Start Archive](#)  
[Options](#)

### Related Topics

[Perform Incremental Backups](#)  
[Restore Files from a Backup File](#)  
[Use Script Files](#)

[Introduction](#)  
[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)  
[Concepts](#)

## List the Contents of a Backup File

1. In the List From dialog box, select Local or Remote.
2. Under List From, make entries in the appropriate fields.
3. In the List Files dialog box, enter the pathname of the files that you want to list.  
If you want to view the names of all of the files in the backup file, enter \*.\* in the File Name(s) box.
4. Choose Options if you want verbose mode or decompression.
5. Choose Start Listing.

### Dialog Box Items

[Local](#)  
[Remote](#)

[Username](#)  
[Hostname](#)  
[Device/File](#)  
[Select File](#)

[File Name\(s\)](#)

[Start Listing](#)  
[Options](#)

### Related Topics

[Restore Files from a Backup File](#)  
[Restore Specific Files from a Backup File](#)

[Introduction](#)  
[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)  
[Concepts](#)

## Restore Files from a Backup File

1. In the Restore From dialog box, select Local or Remote.
2. Under Device/File, enter the pathname of the files that you want to restore.  
If you want to restore all of the files in the backup file, enter \*.\* in the File Name(s) box.
4. Choose Options.
5. Choose Start Restore.

### Dialog Box Items

[Local](#)  
[Remote](#)

[Username](#)  
[Hostname](#)  
[Device/File](#)  
[Select File](#)

[File Name\(s\)](#)

[Start Restore](#)  
[Options](#)

### Related Topics

[Restore Files Using File Decompression](#)  
[Restore Specific Files from a Backup File](#)  
[Set the Working Directory for Restoring Files](#)

[Introduction](#)  
[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)  
[Concepts](#)

## Restore Specific Files from a Backup File

In the Restore Files dialog box, enter the names of the files.

To restore all of the files that use the same file extension, enter an asterisk (\*), then a dot (.), followed by the file extension.

For example, to restore all document .doc files in the docs directory, type

```
c:\docs\*.doc
```

To restore all of the files, enter \*.\* .

### Related Topics

[Restore Files from a Backup File](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Enter Remote Login Information

1. In the Username box, verify your username for the remote host.
2. In the Hostname box, verify the name of the remote host.
3. In the Password box, enter your password for the remote host.

If your username or the hostname is incorrect, close this dialog box and enter the correct information in the Archive dialog box.

### Dialog Box Items

[Username](#)

[Hostname](#)

[Password](#)

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## **Restore Files Using File Decompression**

1. In the Restore From dialog box, choose Options.
2. In the Options for Restoring dialog box, select Decompression.
3. Choose OK.
4. In the Archiver Restore dialog box, make the entries required to restore your files.
5. Choose Start Restore.

### **Related Topics**

[Archive Files Using File Compression](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Create a Script File

1. In the Include/Exclude dialog box, choose the Include or Exclude button.
2. List the files that you want Archiver to include in a backup file, or exclude from the backup file.
3. Choose the Add To List button.
4. From the File menu, choose Save Script As and supply a name for the file.

### Dialog Box Items

[Directory](#)  
[Files](#)  
[Include File\(s\)](#)  
[Exclude File\(s\)](#)  
[Include All Subdirectories](#)

[Select Files](#)  
[Add To List](#)  
[Reset Entries](#)

[Include/Exclude List](#)  
[Delete](#)  
[Modify](#)  
[Clear List](#)

[Clear All](#)

### Related Topics

[Save a Script File](#)  
[Use Script Files](#)

[Introduction](#)  
[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)  
[Concepts](#)



## **Edit a Script File**

1. In the Include/Exclude dialog box, choose the Include or Exclude button.
2. List the files that you want Archiver to include in the backup file or exclude from the backup file.
3. Choose Add To List to add the names of the files specified in the Files box to the script file.
4. From the File menu, Choose Save Script to save the script file,

- or -

Choose Save Script As to rename and save the script file.

## **Related Topics**

[Open a Script File](#)

[Save a Script File](#)

[Use Script Files](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Open a Script File

From the File menu, choose Open Script.

--or--

From the toolbar, choose the Open Script button.

### Related Topics

[Save a Script File](#)

[Use Script Files](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## **Print a Script File**

1. From the File menu, choose Open Script.  
**--or--**  
From the toolbar, choose the Open Script button.
2. From the File menu, choose Print Script.

### **Related Topics**

[Save a Script File](#)

[Use Script Files](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## **Save a Script File**

1. From the File menu, choose Save Script As.
2. In the File Name box, enter a filename.
3. Choose OK.

### **Related Topics**

[Open a Script File](#)

[Use Script Files](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Use Script Files

You can create a script file to identify the files that Archiver copies into a backup file, then use this script file whenever you perform subsequent backups of the same files. Using script files simplifies the process of backing up files if you regularly back up the same set of files.

You can use a script file whenever you archive files. Edit this script file, if needed, to change the files that Archiver backs up. You can use commands in the File menu, or their button equivalents, to use script files.

Use the Archiver New Script dialog box to create a script file that defines the files that Archiver includes in a backup file. You can save the script file so that Archiver can use this file to back up the same files at another time. Script files have the .TSC extension.

### Related Topics

[Create a Script File](#)

[Edit a Script File](#)

[Open a Script File](#)

[Print a Script File](#)

[Save a Script File](#)

[Use a Script File to Back Up a Set of Files](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Use a Script File to Back Up a Set of Files

1. Choose Archive from the Commands menu.  
--or--  
Choose the Archive button from the toolbar.
2. Under Archive To, make entries to describe the location of the backup file.
3. Under Archive Files, enter the name of the script file in the Script File Name box.

### Related Topics

[Create a Script File](#)

[Edit a Script File](#)

[Open a Script File](#)

[Print a Script File](#)

[Save a Script File](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## The Commands Menu

Use the Commands menu commands to archive files, restore files from a [backup file](#), and list the files contained in a backup file.

### Use this command To do this

Archive Back up files to a local drive, to a [connected network drive](#), or to a remote tape drive.

Restore Restore files from a backup file located on a local or network mounted drive or from an archive file located on a remote tape drive.

List List the files contained in a backup file.

You can also use the [toolbar](#) to gain quick access to these commands.

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## The File Menu

Use the File Menu commands to manage [script files](#) that you use to control a backup process. Use script files to simplify regular file backups.

<b>Use this command</b>	<b>To do this</b>
-------------------------	-------------------

New Script	Create a new script file.
Open Script	Open an existing script file.
Save Script	Save changes to a script file.
Save Script As	Save a script file to a specified filename.
Print Script	Print a script file.
Printer Setup	Select a printer and specify options for sending files to the printer.
Exit	End an Archiver session and close Archiver.

You can also use the [toolbar](#) to gain quick access to the New Script, Open Script, and Exit commands.

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)



## The Settings Menu

Use the Settings Menu commands to customize the display of the Archiver dialog boxes.

### Use this command    To do this

Display Toolbar            Display the toolbar. Use the toolbar to quickly access components of Archiver.

Display Status Bar        Display the status bar messages at the bottom of the Archiver dialog boxes.  
The status bar gives you information about entry fields and controls.

Minimize on Archiving    Minimize Archiver during a backup.

Minimize on Restoring    Minimize Archiver during a restoration.

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## The Toolbar

Use the toolbar to quickly gain access to components of Archiver.

**Use this button**      **To do this**



Back up files to a local or network-mounted drive, or to a remote tape drive.



Restore files from a backup file located on a local or network-mounted drive, or from an archive file located on a local or remote tape drive.



List the files contained in a backup file.



Create a new script file to define files that you want to back up in an archive file.



Open an existing script file that defines files that a back up includes.



End an Archiver session and close the Archiver box.

You can conceal the toolbar if you do not want to use it. From the Settings menu, disable Display Toolbar by clearing the check mark.

You can also use menu bar commands to use these features in Archiver.

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## **Perform Incremental Backups**

You can archive only those files that have been created or changed since a previous backup. Incremental backups take less time to do, and require less space on the backup tape.

You use the Dump Level and Dump File Name options in Options for Archiving to create incremental backup files.

### **Related Topics**

[Archive files to a Backup File](#)

[Restore Files from a Backup File](#)

[Use Script Files](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## **Archive Files Using File Compression**

1. In the Archive dialog box, choose Options.
2. In the Options for Archiving dialog box, select Compression.
3. Choose OK.
4. In the Archive dialog box, make the entries required to back up your files.
5. Choose Start Archive.

### **Related Topics**

[Restore Files Using File Decompression](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Options for Restoring

Use the Options for Restoring dialog box to view and change options that Archiver uses when it restores files from a backup (.TAR) file.

### Dialog Box Items

[Restore Original File Dates](#)  
[Prompt before Overwrite](#)  
[Compare File Creation Dates](#)  
[Decompression](#)  
[UNIX/DOS Conversion](#)

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)  
[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)  
[Concepts](#)

## Options for Archiving

Use the Options for Archiving dialog box to view and change options that Archiver uses when it creates backup files.

### Dialog Box Items

[Mark as Archived](#)

[Compression](#)

[UNIX/DOS Conversion](#)

[Number of block sizes](#)

[Dump level \( 0-9 \)](#)

[Dump File Name](#)

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Options for Listing

Use the Options for Listing dialog box to view and change options that Archiver uses when it lists the names of files from a backup (.TAR) file.

### Dialog Box Items

[Verbose Mode](#)

[Decompression](#)

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Observe Files Archiver is Processing

Archiver lets you observe the process of archiving, restoring, or listing in a dialog box. This dialog box shows the percentage of processing that is complete in the bar graph at the bottom of the dialog box. Each processed file is numbered so you can determine the total number of files that Archiver processed.

Directories are not numbered. If the list of files exceeds the space available, you can use the scroll bar to see the beginning of the list. If Archiver needs to, it deletes the beginning of the list to display the remainder of the files.

### Dialog Box Items

[Files Being Archived](#)

[Percentage](#)

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)



## Select Archive File

Use the Select Archive File dialog box to select a backup file.

<b>Use this box</b>	<b>To specify</b>
File Name	The name of the backup file. The filename should have the .TAR extension.
List Files of Type	A backup file, as identified by the .TAR extension.
Directory	The path of the directory that contains the backup file.
Drives	The drive that contains the backup file.

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Open Script File

Use the Open Script File dialog box to open a script file.

<b>Use this box</b>	<b>To specify</b>
File Name	The name of the script file that you want to open. The filename should have the .TSC extension.
List Files of Type	A script file, as identified by the .TSC extension.
Directory	The path of the directory that contains the script file.
Drives	The drive that contains the script file.

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Select Files

Use the Select Files dialog box to select files to be archived. You may select as many files as you want.

<b>Use this box</b>	<b>To specify</b>
File Name	The name of the file or files that you want to archive. Enter *.* in this box to specify all files in a specified directory. Enter an asterisk (*), then a dot (.), then a three-character file extension to specify all files of a particular type. For example, enter *.doc to archive all document (.DOC) files in a directory.
List Files of Type	The file extension of the files that you want to archive. If you want to archive all types of files, select All Files (*.*)
Directory	The path of the directory that contains the files to be archived. If you select the root directory (for example, C:\) and you enter *.* in File Name, Archiver backs up all of the files in that directory.
Drives	The drive that contains the files that you want to archive.

### Related Topics

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[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Select Files in Script

Use the Select Files dialog box to include or exclude files from the list of files that Archiver backs up with this script file. You may select as many files as you want. Archiver appends these filenames to the list in the Files box.

<b>Use this box</b>	<b>To specify</b>
File Name	The name of the file or files that you want to include or exclude from the script file. Enter *.* in this box to specify all files in a specified directory. Enter an asterisk (*), then a dot (.), then a three-character file extension to specify all files of a particular type. For example, enter *.doc to include all document (.DOC) files in a directory.
List Files of Type	The file extension of the files that you want to include or exclude from the script file. If you want to include or exclude all types of files, select All Files (*.*)
Directory	The path of the directory that contains the files to include or exclude from the script file. If you select the root directory (for example, C:\) and you enter *.* in File Name, the script file will include all files on the specified disk in a backup.
Drives	The drive that contains the files that you want to include or exclude from the script file.

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

## Save Script File As

Use the Save Script File dialog box to save a script file.

<b>Use this box</b>	<b>To specify</b>
File Name	The name of the file to which you are saving the script. The filename should have the .TSC extension.
List Files of Type	A script file, as identified by the .TSC extension.
Directory	The path of the directory that contains the script file.
Drives	The drive that contains the script file.

### Related Topics

[Introduction](#)

[Step-by-Step Instructions](#)

[Concepts](#)

**exclude file:** A file that you want to exclude from a backup file that you create using the script file.

**include file:** A file that you want to include in a backup file that you create using a script file.

**incremental backup:** Backs up only those files that have changed since a previous backup. Each backup, therefore, contains a different set of files. It is a good idea to keep incremental backup (.TAR) files separate and to not overwrite these files until the next backup of *all* files on that drive.

**script file:** A file, similar to a list file, that lets you specify files to include in an archive file. Script files have the .TSC extension. Use Archiver to create and edit your script files for backups.

**script filename:** The name of the script file that you want to use to create a specific backup file. Script files use the .TSC extension.

**status bar:** A line that displays information about a window or about the application.

**hostname:** The name of a computer on a network.

**backup file:** A file that contains a set of files archived with Archiver or with the **tar** command from either UNIX or DOS. Typically, these files have the .TAR extension. In addition to containing archived copies of files, backup files include additional information that lets the application restore the files.

**username:** The username or user ID that identifies you on the remote host that you are using for an archive, restoration, or backup.

**connected network drive:** A network file system---remote files, directories, and drives that are connected to your PC. A local drive letter on your PC identifies each network file system. You can manipulate the remote files as you would files on your own PC.

**toolbar:** A group of buttons that give you quick access to Archiver functions.

Archives files to a remote host.

Archives files to your PC or to a device connected to your PC.

Indicates that you want to archive one or more files based on the pathname(s) that you enter in the adjacent input box.

Enter the name of one or more files to be archived. To archive an entire drive, enter the drive letter (for example, c:\).

Indicates that you want to use a script file to control the archive operation.

Enter the filename of the script file to use.

Opens a standard Windows dialog box that you can use to browse for the file(s) to be archived.

Creates the backup file.

Enter the name of a remote host.

Enter a username recognized on the remote host.

Enter a password recognized on the remote host.

Enter the device name or the filename.

Lists the names of backup files that reside on your PC or on a device connected to your PC.

Lists filenames from a backup file that resides on a remote host.

Begins listing the contents of the backup file.

Enter the pathname of the files that you want to list. If you want to view the names of all of the files in the backup file, enter \*.\* in this box.

Enter the pathname of the file that you want to restore. To restore all of the files in the backup file, enter \*.\* in this box.

Restores files from the backup file to your PC.

Restores files from a backup file that resides on a remote host.

Restores files from a backup file that resides on your PC or on network file systems that are connected to your PC.

Backs up files that have the archive file attribute turned on. With this option enabled, Archiver also marks files to prevent subsequent backup by

turning off the archive file attribute.

Compresses files during a backup to conserve disk space.

Converts from UNIX to ASCII formats and from ASCII to UNIX formats.

Specifies the number of 512-byte blocks that Archiver writes as a unit. By default, Archiver uses a buffer of 20 of these 512-byte blocks (10240 bytes total).

Defines the level of an incremental backup, 0-9.  
Level 0 backs up all files.  
Level 1 backs all files changed since date of last level 0 backup.  
Level 2 backs up all files changed since date of level 1 backup, and so forth.

Specifies the name of a file that stores the dump level and the date of the backup identified by that dump level.

Reinstates the original file dates during a file restoration. If not selected, Archiver assigns the current date to files.

Displays a message that requests permission to overwrite an existing file with a restored file of the same name.

Prevents restored files from overwriting files on your system that have a more recent file date.

Decompresses files during a restoration. You can decompress only files that were compressed with a 12-bit compression scheme.

Lists the attributes, size, date, and time for each archived file.

Decompresses a compressed backup file for a file listing.

Identifies the directory path that contains the files that you want to include or exclude in a backup file (for example, c:\win31).

Specifies names of files that you want to include or exclude in a backup file. To specify all files in a directory, enter \*.\* in this box.

Includes or excludes all subdirectories of the directory listed in the Directory box. Clear to include or exclude only specific files from the directory listed in the Directory box.

Adds to the script file the names of the files specified in the Files box.



Erases information in the Directory and File boxes.

Makes changes to the script file.

Displays information from that entry in the Include/Exclude list box, where you can edit the information.

Erases selected entries from the Include/Exclude list box.

Erases all entries in the Include/Exclude list box.

Erases all entries in the dialog box.

Excludes from the backup the files and file types named in the script file.

Includes in the backup the files and file types named in the script file.

Specifies the path and name of a remote tape device, or a directory path and the filename of a backup file. Typically, the filename of the backup file has the .TAR extension.

Sets the working directory.

Identifies the directory path that contains the files that you want to include or exclude in a backup file (for example, c:\win31).

Lists the files you are currently processing.

A progress bar that allows you to track the progress of archiving. It dynamically displays the percentage of files that have been archived.

**account name:** The name or word that identifies who is billed for this session on a computer system.

**case sensitivity:** The ability of a program to evaluate the difference between the capitalized and non-capitalized versions of a character. Case sensitive programs treat for example, *cat* and *Cat*, as distinct items.

It matters how you enter file and variable names on a case sensitive operating system (such as the UNIX operating system). If you want to view a file named *Cat*, and you enter the characters *cat*, the system displays the file named *cat* if one exists, or gives you an error message. It does not display a file named *Cat*. Case sensitivity also effects the way that files are listed when sorted in alphabetical order.

**filename conventions:** A TCP/IP network usually contains computers that run different operating systems. Each operating system has different conventions for naming files. For example, both the number and kinds of characters that can be used in a name are often subject to limits.

When you use some TCP/IP supported services such as telnet and ftp, use the filename conventions in effect on the host system to work with files that are on the host.

**hostname:** The name of a networked computer.

The hostname is one form of the computer's TCP/IP network address; the other is its complete numeric network address. You can access a computer by its hostname or its numeric network address.

**toolbar:** A group of buttons that appears below the menu bar. These buttons let you gain access quickly to the application's features.

**IP address:** A number (in the form *n.n.n.n* where each *n* is a value in the range 0 to 255) that uniquely identifies a networked computer that uses the TCP/IP communication protocol. (The Internet Protocol is defined in RFC 791.)

**MIB-II:** The Management Information Base (MIB) database used by an SNMP MIB agent to store information about the network operations of your PC. MIB-II (or MIB version 2) is the second version of the Internet-standard MIB. RFC 1213 defines the format of MIB-II.

**packet:** A single network message with its associated header, addressing information, data, and optional trailer. Also known as a "frame" or "datagram".

**password:** A word or string of characters that you supply in order to login to another system on a network. Systems that accept the username "anonymous" often require you to provide your e-mail address as the password.

**permissions:** On UNIX systems, settings that control who has access to a file and what rights (read, write, or execute) are given. NFS uses UNIX-style permissions to control access to network files.

**protocol window:** Some OnNet applications support a window dedicated to displaying the interactions between your PC and the remote host (the protocol). You can display the window usually from a View, Settings, or Options menu.

**remote host:** A networked computer that makes a service available to other computers on the network. Typical host services include transferring files, printing files, and managing logins from remote users.

**SNMP community:** A relationship between an SNMP agent and one or more SNMP management stations.

**SNMP community name:** A unique name shared by the members of an SNMP community.

**SNMP message:** A packet of data, consisting of an SNMP community name and SNMP commands and operands.

**status bar:** A message area, typically at the bottom of the application window, that provides information about the component that is currently selected, or the state of the application.

**session:** A session comprises the interactions between your PC and a remote host beginning with the initial connection and ending when you or the host explicitly disconnect.

Some OnNet applications allow you to configure sessions, that is, automatically send parameters such as your username and password to the remote host..

**session definition:** The configuration settings for a particular session or host connection. A session definition might include such settings as the hostname of a computer on the network and your login name for that computer, as well as other values that you specify. The set of session parameters you can specify differs with each program.

**TCP (Transmission Control Protocol):** A Transport layer, connection-oriented, end-to-end protocol that provides reliable, sequenced, and nonduplicated delivery of bytes to a remote or a local user. TCP provides reliable byte stream communication between pairs of processes in hosts attached to interconnected networks.

**time out:** A period of time when a connection between a PC and a host computer is allowed to be idle or unused, or when a PC can attempt to make a connection to a networked host..

When the time period elapses, the host closes the idle connection, or the PC reports that it failed to connect to a host.

**UDP (User Datagram Protocol):** A Transport layer, connection-less mode protocol providing a (potentially unreliable, unsequenced, and/or duplicated) datagram communication for delivery of packets to a remote or a local user. UDP provides a procedure for a process to send messages to other processes with a minimum of protocol mechanism.

**username:** A name required for login to a remote system.

**wildcard:** A character such as \* or ? that represents one or more characters in a filename. In a network, each operating system supports

its own wildcard characters and syntax. When you use wildcards on a remote host, follow the conventions that apply to that host.

Displays or hides additional elements of this dialog box.

Returns to the previous dialog box.

Displays the Open dialog box so that you can search for a specific file.

Cancels your selection(s) and close the dialog box without taking any action.

Closes the dialog box.

Exits the application.

Displays Help about the contents of this dialog box.

Does not proceed as indicated.

Proceeds to the next dialog box.

Confirms your selection(s) and close the dialog box.

Opens the Options dialog box.

Enter a word or string of characters to log in to another system, workgroup, or domain on a network.

Protects the contents of the file from modification.

Starts the operation.

Stops the operation.

Starts or stops the operation.

Enter the hostname or IP address of the remote host that you are trying to reach.

Enter the name that you use to log in to a computer on a network.

Proceeds as indicated.

Proceeds as indicated and avoids further prompts for confirmation.

Click this to set up options,

Saves all the changes you have made without closing the dialog box.

Context-sensitive help for this item is not yet implemented.

Help for this dialog box is not yet implemented.



## Technical assistance

Users in the U.S. and Canada, and worldwide resellers Contact FTP Software®:

Telephone: **(800) 382-4387**

**(508) 685-3600**

E-mail: **support@ftp.com**

Fax: **(508) 794-4484**

**or**

Users outside of the U.S. and Canada Contact your local reseller.

## Tip

For FREE online technical services, see:

World Wide Web: **<http://www.ftp.com>**

Anonymous Ftp Server: **ftp.ftp.com**

Bulletin Board System: **(508) 684-6240** ( settings 8,N,1)

CompuServe: **GO FTPSOFT** (PCVENJ Section 8)

