term

COLLABORATORS			
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ACTION	*NAME*	*DATE*	*SIGNATURE*
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Contents

Chapter 1

term

1.1   term.guide

'term' 3.4 – A terminal program for Amiga computers

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The program 'term' and the data received/sent by it must not be used for the following purposes:

1. The construction, development, production or testing of weapons or weapon systems of any kind.

2. The construction, development, production or use of plants/installations which include the processing of radioactive/fissionable material.

3. The training of persons to deal with the abovesaid actions.

'term' may be included with commercial programs as long as no money is made by including it in the distribution.

You must not make any money by distributing 'term'. A small copy fee for data media (US$ 5 maximum) or the inclusion of 'term' in Public-Domain collections such as Fred Fish's Amiga Library of Freely Distributable Software is permitted though.

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1.2 term.guide/Introduction

Introduction

    'term' is a telecommuncations program designed for use with any
Commodore-Amiga computer running Kickstart 2.04 or higher. Its features
include

   · Fast built-in VT-220 terminal emulation

   · Support for custom terminal emulation modules following the 'XEM
     2.0' standard

   · Operates in any display environment, supports all screen display
     modes

   · Support for file transfer modules following the 'XPR' standard

   · File- and printer-capturing functions

   · Review-buffer support

· Powerful phone book and dialing functions

· 'Amiga User Interface Style Guide' conformant user interface

· Online-help (as of Workbench 3.0)

· Built-in 'ARexx' interface

Although this program is freely-distributable, it is not entirely free. If you like and use it frequently, you are requested to send the author a donation which you suppose will do as a payment for the program. See the chapter Gift-Ware_fee for details.

1.3   term.guide/Gift-Ware_fee

Gift-Ware fee

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

· Infocom games and Infocom hintbooks. Although I already own
  almost all games published in 'The Lost Treasures of Infocom vol
  I+II' I still collect the originals (not those super-cheap Virgin
  Software re-releases). With the exception of 'A Mind forever
  voyaging', 'Arthur', 'Hollywood Hijinx', 'Leather Goddesses of
  Phobos', 'Nord and Bert couldn't make head or tail of it',
  'Plundered Hearts', 'Shogun', 'Spellbreaker', 'The Lurking Horror',
  'Trinity', 'Wishbringer', 'Zork Zero' (which I already own) I
  welcome any game in any format – it does not necessarily have to be
  an Amiga game, Apple II, Kaypro, Atari-XL, C64, etc. will be fine,
  too.

· The director's cut of Ridley Scott's film 'Bladerunner' on a
  PAL-VHS video cassette

· The films 'Jabberwocky', 'Brazil', 'The Fisher King' or 'Time
  Bandits' on a PAL-VHS video cassette

· A CD by Donald Fagen ('The Nightfly', 'Kamakiriad')

· A CD by the Beatles (except for 'Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club
  Band' and 'Magical Mystery Tour'), Jackson Browne (except for
  'Running on empty' and 'Lawyers in love'), Little Feat (-1989),
  Weather Report, Paul Simon (1971-1985), Eric Clapton (-1988), Al

Di Meola (except for 'Land of the Midnight Sun' and 'Kiss my Axe')

· Raymond Elias Feist's books 'Magician: Apprentice' and 'Magician: Master'

· A book by Michael Crichton, Bruce Chatwin, Raymond Chandler or Steven Meretzky

· Old CinemaWare games – with the exception of 'Defender of the Crown', 'The King of Chicago', 'The Three Stooges', 'Sinbad', 'It came from the desert' 'TV-Sports Basketball' and 'TV-Sports Football'

· An old game by Activision ('Borrowed Time', 'Hacker', 'Hacker II', 'Little computer people', 'Portal', 'Shanghai', 'Tass Times in Tonetown'), Electronic Arts ('Arcticfox', 'Marble Madness', 'One on one', 'Return to Atlantis', 'Seven cities of Gold', 'Skyfox', 'The Bard's Tale') or Epyx ('Temple of Apshai', 'Rogue', 'World Games', 'Winter Games', 'California Games')

· Scenery disks for the SubLogic Flight-Simulator II – except for 'Japan', 'USA #7' and 'USA #9'

· CD-ROMs and CD-ROM caddies

· MPEG movie files and JPEG image files

· Cash and checks (no credit cards – sorry) are always welcome.

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Would those people looking at the source code to extend it or do some modifications here and there please contact me before publication so that our efforts can be coordinated.

1.4 term.guide/Reporting_bugs

Reporting bugs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 term.guide/Background

Background

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

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

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

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

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

1.6   term.guide/Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The beta tester group, consisting of Alfredo Rojas, Andreas
Kirchwitz, Andrew Harrison, Bernd Ernesti, Chris Hanson, Chris
Mattingly, Dabe Murphy, Dean S. Pemberton, Holger Lubitz, Joel E.
Swan, Julian Matthew, Kai Iske, Kay Gehrke, Keith A. Stewart, Keith
Christopher, Leon D. Shaner, Mark Constable, Martin Bernd, Matti
Rintala, Peer Hasselmeyer, Piotr Kaminski, Robert L. Shady, Sebastian
Delmont, Stefan Becker, Stefan Hudson and Yves Perrenoud, took care of
testing the program – thank you very, very much!

1.7 term.guide/Source_code

Source code

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

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

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

1.8 term.guide/Program_updates

Program updates

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

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

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

Whereever possible, I will include PGP signature certificate files
with the binaries to ensure their authenticity.

1.9 term.guide/Documentation_and_online_help

Documentation and online help

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the pure ASCII files documentation files are
available in TeX-DVI format and Postscript. As space requirements do
not permit to include them on the distribution disks they are only
available directly from the author.

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

term.ps
     English program documentation in Postscript(tm) format. This file
     was generated from term.dvi using the dvips utility.

termRexx.dvi

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

termRexx.ps
English ARexx interface documentation in Postscript(tm) format.
This file was generated from termRexx.dvi using the dvips utility.

In order to take advantage of the online-help feature, Kickstart 3.0
and the file term.guide are required. Copy the file to the drawer the
'term' main program is located in and configure the 'term' help text
file settings (see Path_panel) to point to PROGDIR:term.guide. Once
this has been done, pressing the Help key in any window to support
online help will bring up context sensitive online help.

There is a copyrighted, freely distributable AmigaGuide release
available which will run on Kickstart 2.04 installations. As of this
writing it does not work properly with 'term', this is why 'term'
requires the AmigaGuide release included with Workbench 3.0.

1.10 term.guide/Foreign_language_support

Foreign language support

'term' supports foreign language text catalog tables as introduced
with Workbench 2.1 locale.library. As of this writing there is only a
german translation of the program text available. If you wish to create
your own national translation table you should consult the program
source code file term-blank.ct which is a blank translation table.
Before actually starting to fill in the translation table you should
contact me first; there may already be someone preparing a translation.
However, you should keep in mind that once you have created a foreign
language translation of the program text I may ask you to update your
translation for a future program release.

Once you are done with the translation table, send it to me on disk
or via eMail, don't compile the catalog on your own!.

1.11 term.guide/Workbench_and_Shell

Workbench and Shell

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUIET
    If this parameter is present, the program will not start opening a
    display but rather put an icon on the Workbench backdrop, waiting
    to be invoked. A double-click will bring it to life. This
    parameter will be ignored in case the STARTUP-Parameter is used
    along with it.

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

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

1.12 term.guide/Keyboard_control

Keyboard control

     To operate a gadget, press the key corresponding to the letter
highlighted in the gadget label. Suppose a slider is labeled Baud rate
with the letter r of the word rate underlined; in order to increase the
slider value one had to hit the key labeled R, to decrease the value
one is to hold down either Shift key while pressing the key R.

     With some requesters and windows string gadgets will be
auto-activated. Pressing the Return key will cycle through all the
available strings gadgets, holding down either Shift key will break the
cycle.

1.13 term.guide/Screen

Screen

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

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

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

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

Protocol
     The currently set data transfer protocol.

Emulation
     The currently active terminal emulation mode.

Baud rate

The data transfer rate in bits per second.

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

Time
     The current time of day.

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

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

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

1.14   term.guide/Menus

Menus

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

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

```
  Project    Printing, log files, iconification, program termination
  Edit       Clipboard support
  Commands   ARexx- and AmigaDOS command execution
  Phone      Modem and dialing functions
  Transfer   File transfer functions
  Buffer     Text buffer functions
  Terminal   Terminal emulation control
  Settings   Program settings control
  Windows    Auxilary windows
  Dial       The quick dialing menu
```

1.15   term.guide/Project

 Project

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

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

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

Iconify
     Closes all screens and windows 'term' has currently open, resets
     and releases the serial driver and puts an icon into the Workbench
     window. Double-clicking this icon will cause 'term' to wake up
     and to return the state is was in before iconification took place.

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

About
     Shows some information on the program.

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

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

1.16   term.guide/Edit

 Edit

Copy
     In order to transfer any currently marked screen text to the
     clipboard buffer, select this menu item. Text can be marked by
     double-clicking the select button while the mouse is over a word
     or by clicking the select button and dragging the mouse. Holding
     down either shift key will append the selected text to the current
     clipboard contents. In any other case the new text will replace
     the previous contents.

Paste
     Pastes the contents of the clipboard at the current cursor position
     provided that the clipboard contains text data. Hold down either

Shift key to have 'term' include the Paste prefix and the Paste
suffix (see Clipboard_panel) along with the clipboard contents.

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

1.17 term.guide/Commands

 Commands

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

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

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

1.18 term.guide/Phone

 Phone

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

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

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

Send break
        Sends a 'break' signal across the serial line.

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

Wait...
        Will cause 'term' to emit the character sequence <Blank

space><Backspace> every second in order to fool the remote into
      believing that terminal input is currently taking place.

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

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

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

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

1.19 term.guide/Transfer

 Transfer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Upload binary file(s)
      Send a file/files to the remote receiver using the current transfer

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

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

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

1.20 term.guide/Buffer

 Buffer

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

Display buffer
    Opens the Text_buffer screen.

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

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

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

Save buffer as...
    Saves the contents of the Text_buffer to a file. You will be
    notified if the file to save to exists already (you may discard
    the old file, append the new data or cancel the action).

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

1.21 term.guide/Terminal

```
 Terminal
```

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

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

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

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

1.22   term.guide/Settings

```
Settings
```

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

```
Serial...
     See Serial_panel
```

```
Modem...
     See Modem_panel.
```

```
Screen...
     See Screen_panel.
```

```
Terminal...
     See Terminal_panel.
```

```
Emulation...
     See Emulation_panel.
```

```
Clipboard...
     See Clipboard_panel.
```

```
Capture...
     See Capture_panel.
```

```
Commands...
     See Command_panel.
```

```
Miscellaneous...
```

     See Miscellaneous_panel.

Paths...
     See Path_panel.

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

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

Translation tables...
     See Translation_panel.

Function keys...
     See Function_key_panel.

Fast! macros...
     See Fast_macro_panel.

Hotkeys...
     See Hotkey_panel.

Speech...
     See Speech_panel.

Sound...
     See Sound_panel.

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

1.23 term.guide/Windows

 Windows

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

   Session start
         When was the program started?

Bytes received
      The number of bytes received.

Bytes sent
      The number of bytes sent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Buffer size (bytes)
      The size of the Text_buffer.

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

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

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

Fast! macros
    Opens or closes the so-called Fast_macro_panel. The role of the
    Fast!_macros will be discussed later in this text.

1.24   term.guide/Dial

The quick dialing menu

    Note: this menu is available only in case any phone book entries have
the special Quick menu switch set.

    Selecting any item of this menu will cause the corresponding phone
number to be dialled.

1.25   term.guide/Control_panels

Control panels

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

  Serial panel   Serial settings
  Modem panel   Modem settings
  Screen panel   Screen settings
  Terminal panel   Terminal settings
  Emulation panel   Terminal emulation control
  Clipboard panel   Clipboard settings
  Capture panel   Capture file, log file and text
                             buffer settings
  Command panel   Command settings
  Miscellaneous panel   Miscellaneous settings
  Path panel   Path settings
  Transfer panel   Transfer library settings
  Function key panel   Function key settings
  Cursor key panel   Cursor key settings
  Fast macro panel   Fast macro settings
  Hotkey panel   Hotkey settings
  Speech panel   Speech settings
  Sound panel   Sound settings
  Transfer progress panel   Data transfer control
  ASCII-transfer panel   ASCII-data transfer control
  Translation panel   Character translation control
  Phonebook   The phone directory
  Rate panel   Phone rate control
  Copy panel   Copying of configuration elements
  Dial panel   Dialing control
  Printing panel   Phonebook printing control

1.26   term.guide/Serial_panel

Serial panel

    This is where the serial parameters may be changed.

Baud rate
     Transfer speed in bits per second.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Break length
     Length of the break signal given in microseconds.

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

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

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

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

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

Shared access

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

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

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

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

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

Quantum
    The number of bytes 'term' tries to read in one 'gulp' and runs
    through the terminal emulation. The more bytes read, the more time
    it takes to process them. While the text is processed, mouse and
    keyboard input are not are delayed. So, choose this value
    carefully.

Use
    Accept the current settings.

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

Cancel
    Don't use the current settings.

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

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

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

1.27 term.guide/Modem_panel

Modem panel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Ok' message
     The message the modem returns if a command was successfully
     executed.

'Error' message
     The message the modem returns if a command was not to be executed
     successfully.

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

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

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

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

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

     Use this feature with care as it may have certain negative
     side-effects (such as the modem dropping the line just after
     connecting to a BBS)! If you happen to use a modern high-speed
     modem you will most certainly not need this feature. If in doubt
     whether you need to enable this feature you should rather disable
     it!

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

'NO CARRIER' = 'BUSY'
     If this switch is in effect, the dialing function will treat the
     modem response code NO CARRIER exactly as the BUSY response code.

Connect limit
     This gauge is to set a certain period of time to be counted after
     a connection is made. When elapsed, a control sequence will be
     executed as to be set using the Limit macro settings. If set to

```
      0:00 this function will be disabled.

Limit macro
      A control sequence to be triggered when the time to be set using
      the Connect limit gauge has elapsed. If no text is entered this
      function will be disabled.

Time to connect
      'term' cannot measure the time to pass between the remote modem
      picking up the line and the local modem sending the 'CONNECT'
      message. This slider allows to set the length of this interval.
      Upon connection, it will be added to the total online time.

Use
      Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
      Keep original settings.
```

1.28   term.guide/Screen_panel

```
 Screen panel

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

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

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

   4 Colours (Amiga)
         Four colours, optionally blinking.

   8 Colours (ANSI)
         Eight colours, optionally blinking.

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

   2 Colours (Monochrome)
         Monochrome, two colours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Shanghai' windows
     This item, which is only displayed if Make screen public has been
     selected, is closely related to the function before. If active, all
     windows that will normally be displayed on the Workbench screen
     will open on the 'term' main screen.

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

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

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

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

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

custom screen in case the public screen text font happens to be
proportional-spaced.

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

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

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

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

Disabled
No status line is displayed.

Standard
The standard two status lines are displayed.

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

1. Status

2. Terminal type

3. Transfer protocol

4. Baud rate

5. Serial parameters

6. Time of day

7. Online time

Online display
This switch determines what type of information is to be displayed
in the bottom right corner of the status display:

Online time
The time online

Online cost
The amount of money to be paid for the connection

Time & cost
Both time and money, the display will toggle between both of
them every five seconds.

Use
     Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

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

1.29   term.guide/Terminal_panel

Terminal panel

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

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

   Visual
         The screen will flash.

   Audible
         An audible signal will be generated.

   Visual & audible
         A combination of both effects.

   Ignore
         Nothing will happen.

   System default
         The system beep routines will be used.

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

   Bell
         A bell signal will be given.

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

    Bell/Screen
        A combination of the two actions above.

    None
        Nothing will happen.

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

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

    If in hex-mode the program will display all incoming characters in
    a special notation. The left hand screen side will show the
    character code in hexadecimal notation, the right hand side will -
    if possible - display the character as a glyph.

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

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

    Standard
        The standard text font.

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

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

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

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

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

     As CR
          Without any change

     As CR+LF
          Carriage-return and linefeed

     Ignore
          Suppress any carriage-return

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

     As LF
          Without any change

     As LF+CR
          Linefeed and carriage-return

     Ignore
          Suppress any linefeed

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

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

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

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

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

Use
     Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

1.30   term.guide/Emulation_panel

Emulation panel

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

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

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

Numeric keypad
     If this mode is activated the keys of the numeric keypad transmit a
     command-sequence instead of a number. If the remote computer needs
     these sequences, this mode – applications mode – can be activated
     with this button.

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

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

'CLS' resets cursor position
     As per the VT-100 specs, the control sequence to clear the screen
     is not to change the current cursor position. However, several
     applications expect it to be moved to the top left corner of the
     screen. This button will activate this behaviour.

Insert mode
     Normally, 'term' is in overwrite-mode (characters entered
     overwrite the contents of the screen). If this gadget is

activated, typed characters are inserted by pushing all the
characters right of the cursor towards the right margin.

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

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

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

  Normal
        The normal height of the font.

    Half width
        Half width of font.

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

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

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

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

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

Use
    Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

1.31   term.guide/Clipboard_panel

 Clipboard panel

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

Character delay
     When sending text this number determines how many seconds to wait
     before sending the next character.

Line delay
     When sending text this number determines how many seconds to wait
     before sending the line-termination character (carriage return).

Line prompt
     The character to wait for the receiver to issue after a line of
     text is send. These character may include control sequence tokens.

Send timeout
     If the Text pacing mode is set to Wait for echo or Wait for line
     prompt the maximum time to wait for echo/prompt before the
     insertion is aborted.

Text pacing
     The mode to determine how text is sent to the remote:

     Direct
          Each line will be sent without any delay.

     Wait for echo
          The program will wait for each single character sent to be
          echoed by the remote.

     Wait for any echo
          The program will wait for the remote to return any character
          in response to any character sent. Typically, this is the case
          with password prompts issued by BBSes.

     Wait for line prompt
          The program will wait until the remote sends a certain line
          prompt text.

     Character/line delay
          The program will respect the character/line delay values to
          be set using this control panel.

     Keyboard delay
          The program will send character separated by a delay to be

determined by the current system keyboard repeat delay.

Note: the 'echo' text pacing mode is to be used with greate care.
Certain online services do not echo characters back to the sender
as they run only in half-duplex mode. On the other hand most
mailbox programs will not echo certain characters, such as escape
codes, etc.

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

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

Use
    Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
    Keep the old settings.

1.32   term.guide/Capture_panel

 Capture panel

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

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

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

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

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

will cause the Text_buffer to always allocate as much memory as required to buffer all the incoming text.

Text buffer enabled
    This switch works in conjunction with the Freeze buffer menu entry
    (freezing the Text_buffer contents). In fact, the menu entry is
    adjusted according to the configuration settings whenever a new
    configuration is invoked (that is, whenever a new connection is
    made through the dialing panel or at program startup time). 'term'
    will only freeze the buffer if this switch is set, it will leave
    the buffer state (frozen or not) untouched if this switch is not
    enabled.

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

Connect-auto-capture
    If enabled will automatically open a capture file after
    successfully making a connection. Any other already open capture
    file will be closed before proceeding. The files created will bear
    the names of the corresponding phonebook entry, the first line to
    be written to tell the time and date when the file was opened.

Creation date
    By default 'term' will append the date of the call made to the
    name of the auto-capture file created. Alternatively, 'term' will
    use only the BBS name for auto-capture files, including creation
    date lines in the file.

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

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

Open buffer window
    This switch controls which part of the text buffer contents the
    review buffer window will display when opened:

    Top
        Displays the top of the buffer contents.

    End
        Displays the end of the buffer contents.

Remember window position
    If this switch is in effect, the program will remember the text
    display position between calls rather than jumping to the top or
    the end of the text buffer.

Open buffer screen
    This switch controls which part of the text buffer contents the
    review buffer screen will display when opened:

    Top
          Displays the top of the buffer contents.

    Remember
          Keeps the previous buffer position.

    End
          Displays the end of the buffer contents.

Remember screen position
     If this switch is in effect, the program will remember the text
     display position between calls rather than jumping to the top or
     the end of the text buffer.

Buffer screen position
     The buffer screen will usually not be quite as wide as the system
     overscan settings permit. This switch determines the horizontal
     placement of the screen:

    Left
          The screen will be left-edge aligned.

    Centre
          The screen will be centred.

    Right
          The screen will be right-edge aligned. This will bring the
          screen depth arrangement gadget in line with the other
          screens.

Buffer line width
     The text buffer stores lines at a fixed size, this slider
     determines the maximum line width.

Use
     Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

1.33 term.guide/Command_panel

Command panel

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

Startup/Login macro
     At the beginning of every session with 'term' and after a

connection has been established by the dialing routine a
command-sequence is executed which may execute command-files or
perform a automatical 'login'.

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

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

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

Use
    Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
    Keep the old settings.

1.34 term.guide/Miscellaneous_panel

Miscellaneous panel

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

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

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

Show fast! macros

     If this switch is enabled, the Fast_macro_panel will be opened
     whenever the current configuration becomes active (e.g. at startup
     time).

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

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

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

Transfer performance meter
     When a file transfer is running, 'term' may optionally display the
     file transfer performance in a small resizable window. The lines
     drawn represent the following information:

     ·Black line
          This line displays the current transfer performance (usually
          heavily oscillating).

     ·Blue line
          This line displays the average transfer performance.

     ·White line
          This line displays the smallest transfer performance (should
          be constant during the transfer).

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

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

Create icons
     If this switch is in effect 'term' will try to provide icons for
     all files it receives. The following file types (and the
     corresponding icon files) are supported:

     ·Text file
          icon ENV:sys/def_text.info

     ·Sound file

```
              icon ENV:sys/def_sound.info

     ·Picture file
              icon ENV:sys/def_picture.info

     ·Tool
              icon ENV:sys/def_tool.info

     ·Archive file
              icon ENV:sys/def_archive.info

     ·Preferences file
              icon ENV:sys/def_pref.info

     ·Other file types
              icon ENV:sys/def_project.info

      Text and pictures saved by the program will also get icons
      attached.

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

     Ignore
             The file comment will not be touched.

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

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

Simple file I/O
     This switch controls whether 'term' is to use double-buffered file
     management routines or not.

Use
     Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.
```

1.35   term.guide/Path_panel

```
Path panel
```

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

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

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

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

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

Use
     Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

1.36   term.guide/Transfer_panel

Transfer panel

   This is where the libraries to be employed for file transfers are to
be selected.

Default transfer library
     This library will be active most of the time, unless a special
     library is temporarily enabled. Auto-downloads and auto-uploads
     will be handled by this library, even if you select a text
     transfer in the auto-upload panel.

ASCII upload library
     The XPR library to be used when sending plain ASCII text as
     triggered by seleting the Upload ASCII file(s) menu item. This is
     usually xprascii.library. If no name is given, the Default
     transfer library will be used.

Use built-in upload routine
     If this switch is enabled, 'term' will ignore the ASCII upload

library settings and use a built-in transfer routine instead.

ASCII download library
     The XPR library to be used when receiving plain ASCII text as
     triggered by selecting the Download ASCII file(s) menu item. This
     is usually xprascii.library. If no name is given, the Default
     transfer library will be used.

Use built-in download routine
     If this switch is enabled, 'term' will ignore the ASCII download
     library settings and use a built-in transfer routine instead.

Quiet ASCII transfer
     When a built-in ASCII transfer routine is running, this switch
     controls whether incoming text will be displayed in the terminal
     window. You may want to watch how the remote responds to the data
     sent/received.

Text upload library
     The name of the XPR library to be used when selecting the menu
     item Upload text file(s). If no name is given, the Default
     transfer library will be used.

Text download library
     The name of the XPR library to be used when selecting the menu
     item Download text file(s). If no name is given, the Default
     transfer library will be used.

Binary upload library
     The name of the XPR library to be used when selecting the menu
     item Upload binary file(s). If no name is given, the Default
     transfer library will be used.

Binary download library
     The name of the XPR library to be used when selecting the menu
     item Download binary file(s). If no name is given, the Default
     transfer library will be used.

Use
     Use the current settings.

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

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

1.37 term.guide/Translation_panel

Translation panel

     'term' is capable of replacing any incoming and outgoing character

with custom text. This may come in handy with the numerous incarnations
of the dreaded IBM PC font. The control panel to be opened features a
large list of buttons, each single one representing a single character.
Some characters are shown with their corresponding glyphs, some with
their symbolic names and some as plain numbers. Clicking on one of the
buttons will bring up a control panel which allows setting the text to
be received by the terminal emulation when a certain character is
received and the text to be sent when a certain characters is
transmitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PC-8.prefs

Character translation for standard IBM-PC style font. If you wish
to use these translation tables, make sure to set the Font type in
the Terminal_panel to IBM-PC style (raw).

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

1.38 term.guide/Function_key_panel

Function key panel

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

Modifier
All in all 40 keys may be covered with user defined
Command_sequences. As the Amiga keyboard only has ten
function-keys this button switches between the modifier keys
(Shift, Control, Alt) which, if pressed in addition which
a function key, will execute one of the 40 command sequences.

Load
Load the function key settings from a file.

Save
Save the function key settings to a file.

Use
Use the current settings.

Cancel
Keep the old settings.

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

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

1.39 term.guide/Cursor_key_panel

Cursor key panel

   This control panel both works and looks similar to the
Function_key_panel, the only difference is that it is to assign command
sequences to the cursor keys rather than to the function keys.
Displayed are the assignments for all four cursor keys and the
following buttons:

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

Load
     Load the cursor key settings from a file.

Save
     Save the cursor key settings to a file.

Use
     Use the current settings.

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

1.40   term.guide/Fast_macro_panel

Fast macro panel

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

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

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

Macro code
     The command sequence (see Command_sequences) associated with a
     fast! macro. Command sequences are discussed later in this
     document.

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

Delete
     Removes the currently selected macro from the list.

```
Load
     Loads the macro list from a file.

Save
     Saves the macro list to a file.

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

Up
     Moves the currently selected macro one entry up.

Down
     Moves the currently selected macro one entry down.

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

1.41 term.guide/Hotkey_panel

```
Hotkey panel

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

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

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

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

Abort ARexx command
     An ARexx script started from within 'term' can be aborted by
     pressing these keys. Use this function only if pressing Control +
     C does not stop the program execution.

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

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

Load
```

Loads the hotkey settings from a file.

Save
     Saves the hotkey settings to a file.

Use
     Use the current settings.

Cancel
     Keep the original settings.

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

1.42   term.guide/Speech_panel

Speech panel

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

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

Rate
     Speaking speed in words per minute.

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

Frequency
     Voice frequency in Hertz.

Volume
     The volume of the voice.

Sex
     Enabled female or male voice.

Speech enabled
     Toggles the activity of the speech synthesizer.

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

Load
     Loads the speech settings from a file.

```
Save
     Saves the speech settings to a file.

Use
     Use the current settings.

Cancel
     Keep the original settings.
```

1.43   term.guide/Sound_panel

```
Sound panel

   As an option 'term' will associate sounds with special program
functions and events. This is where the sounds are configured:

Terminal bell sound
     The sound to be played whenever a BEL character is output on the
     terminal screen.

'Connect' sound
     The sound to be played when a connection is established.

'Disconnect' sound
     The sound to be played when a connection is lost.

'File transfer finished' sound
     The sound to be played when a file transfer is finished
     successfully.

'File transfer failed' sound
     The sound to be played when a file transfer is finished
     unsuccessfully.

Modem 'ring' sound
     The sound to be played when the modem detects a call by a
     different modem.

Modem 'voice' sound
     The sound to be played when the modem detects a phone call.

Preload sound files
     If this switch is enabled 'term' will load all sound files
     immediately rather than accessing and loading them on demand. This
     may save access time when a sound is to be played but may eat up
     precious memory.

Load
     Load the sound settings from a file.

Save
     Save the sound settings to a file.
```

Use
     Use the current settings.

Cancel
     Keep the old settings.

    There is no fixed size limit to sound files, the amount of available
system memory matters. The sound files may be compressed, mono or
stereo files.

1.44   term.guide/Transfer_progress_panel

Transfer progress panel

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

    The following information is displayed in the transfer window:

Protocol
     The name of the transfer protocol currently running.

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

File
     The name of the file being transferred.

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

Space left
     The space left on the destination device. 'term' will try to
     calculate the number of blocks the file being received will take
     on the destination device and display a warning the file in
     question is probably not going to fit.

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

Completion time
     If the corresponding information is available, the point of time
     when the current file will be transferred completely.

File size
     If available, the size of the file.

Bytes transferred
     Number of bytes transferred yet.

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

Total bytes transferred
     The total number of bytes transferred yet.

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

Blocks transferred
     Number of data blocks transferred yet.

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

Character delay
     The delay between two character being sent.

Packet delay
     The delay between two packets being sent.

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

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

Block size
     Size of a data block in bytes.

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

Elapsed time
     The time elapsed during transfer.

Message
     A message of the transfer protocol addressed to the user.

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

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

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

before the transfer is finished.

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

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

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

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

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

1.45   term.guide/ASCII-transfer_panel

ASCII-transfer panel

   The built-in ASCII transfer routines as to be enabled in the
Transfer_panel display transfer progress information in a special
window (note that sending and receiving will open different windows).
Here is a description of the controls and displays:

Bytes transferred
     The number of bytes sent/received.

Lines transferred
     The number of text lines sent/received.

Information
     Transfer progress information and error display.

Character delay
     When sending text this number determines how many seconds to wait
     before sending the next character.

Line delay
     When sending text this number determines how many seconds to wait
     before sending the line-termination character (carriage return).

Text pacing
     The mode to determine how text is sent to the remote:

   Direct
        Each line will be sent without any delay.

   Wait for echo
        The program will wait for each single character sent to be
        echoed by the remote.

   Wait for any echo
        The program will wait for the remote to return any character
        in response to any character sent. Typically, this is the case
        with password prompts issued by BBSes.

   Wait for line prompt
        The program will wait until the remote sends a certain line
        prompt text.

   Character/line delay
        The program will respect the character/line delay values to
        be set using this control panel.

   Keyboard delay
        The program will send character separated by a delay to be
        determined by the current system keyboard repeat delay.

    Note: the 'echo' text pacing mode is to be used with greate care.
   Certain online services do not echo characters back to the sender
   as they run only in half-duplex mode. On the other hand most
   mailbox programs will not echo certain characters, such as escape
   codes, etc.

Quiet ASCII transfer
     This switch controls whether incoming text will be displayed in the
     terminal window. You may want to watch how the remote responds to
     the data sent/received.

Abort entire transfer
     Stops the ASCII data transfer.

Skip current file
     Stops sending the current file and proceeds to the next.

   In case a file transfer terminates with an unrecoverable error the
file transfer window will stay open until explicitly closed by the user
so the transfer error report list can be viewed.

1.46   term.guide/Phonebook

Phonebook

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

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

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

BBS name
     Name of the last selected telephone book entry.

Comment
     A comment to associate with a phonebook entry.

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

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

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

Quick menu
     If this switch is in effect, the corresponding phone book entry
     will be put into the quick dialing menu (see at the right hand
     side of the main menu. Selecting the menu entry will dial the
     corresponding phone number. Note: only up to 50 phone numbers can
     be put into the list.

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

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

Remove entry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Password
> Press this button if you wish to save a special access password
> with the currently active telephone book file. You will then be
> asked to enter the password. What you type will not appear on the
> screen.
>
> To clear an existant password and to save the phonebook file
> without encryption, just press return when asked to enter the new
> password.
>
> The next time you save the phonebook data, the password will be
> encrypted and saved with it, the phonebook data itself will be
> encrypted using the password.
>
> Whenever an encrypted phonebook file is loaded, it will take
> longer to load than an ordinary phonebook file, the same applies to
> saving phonebook data.

Print
> This button will cause another control panel window to be opened

which is to be described under Printing_panel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As I have been asked several times: For dialing a telephone number
the dialing prefix specified for this telephone number is used. If the
MNP-error correction for a certain mailbox has to be specifically
switched on via the dial string, this has to be done in the modem

settings for this mailbox and not in the global settings of 'term'. The
Modem init string and Modem exit string entries of the telephone book
can also be used for initialisation.

1.47   term.guide/Rate_panel

Rate panel

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

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

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

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

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

   Day(s)
        Settings for certain days of the week

   12. Jan (example)
        Settings for a specific date

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

  Cancel
        Will abort the selection.

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

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

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

Remove
    Removes an entry from the list.

1.48 term.guide/Copy_panel

Copy panel

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

All
    Selects all parts.

Clear

        Clears the current selection.

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

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

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

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

1.49 term.guide/Dial_panel

Dial panel

   The following information about the dialing process is displayed:

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

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

Number
     The telephone number being dialed or just dialed.

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

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

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

Message

A message to the user. This can be:

Dialing...
    A dial is in process.

Line is busy.
    The dialed number is engaged.

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

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

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

Connection established.
    Just as the name says...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abort dialing
    Operation of this button exits the dial queue (leaving the the dial

```
      queue intact) and ends the dialing process.

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

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

1.50   term.guide/Printing_panel

```
Printing panel

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

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

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

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

Use
     Will start printing the phonebook contents.

Cancel
     Returns to the phonebook.
```

1.51   term.guide/Text_buffer

```
Text buffer

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


  General characteristics   General information on the text buffer.
  Operation                 How to operate the text buffer?
```

1.52   term.guide/General_characteristics

General characteristics

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

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

1.53   term.guide/Operation

Operation

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

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

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

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

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

Clear buffer
     Clears the contents of the Text_buffer.

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

1.54   term.guide/Clipboard

Clipboard

    Cut & paste functions are available on the main screen, the buffer

screen and the review buffer. Here is how to use them:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   In standard string editing gadgets a solution had to be found to
preserve the line editing functions while still supporting menu
shortcuts. To undo any changes made press Amiga + Q, to clear the
string editing gadgets press Amiga + X. Menus associated with the
shortcuts Amiga + Q/X are called by holding down any Shift key along
with the Amiga keys (i.e. Shift + Amiga + Q will select the Quit menu
item if available).

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

1.55 term.guide/Command_sequences

Command sequences

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

  Backslash   The backslash \
  Caret   The caret ^
  Tilde   The tilde ~

1.56 term.guide/Backslash

 Backslash

\
     Generates a single backslash.

\0
     Resets the text pacing mode (see Clipboard_panel) to the settings
     defaults. Any changes of the text pacing mode affect only the line
     to be sent. The next following line will be sent using the default
     text pacing mode.

\1
     Sets the text pacing mode to Direct.

\2
     Sets the text pacing mode to Wait for echo.

\3
     Sets the text pacing mode to Wait for any echo.

\4
     Sets the text pacing mode to Wait for line prompt.

\5
     Sets the text pacing mode to Character/line delay.

\6
     Sets the text pacing mode to Keyboard delay.

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

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

\c

Calls a main menu entry, the menu entry to be called is determined
by the argument to follow; this is either a six digit number
(example: \c 010203 would call subitem 1, item 2, menu 3) or the
name of the menu entry enclosed in single quotes to call (example:
\c 'about' would call the About... menu entry, the search is
case-insensitive and only compares the characters given).

\d

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

\e

Generates the escape character (ASCII code 27).

\f

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

\g

Places the string to follow this character in the clipboard.

\h

Appends the string to follow this character to the current
clipboard contents.

\i

Feeds the contents of the clipboard into the input stream.

\n

Generates a line feed.

\p

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

\r

Generates a carriage return.

\t

Generates a tab jump.

\u

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

\x

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

\^

Generates a caret character.

*

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

NUL, SOH, STX, ETX, EOT, ENQ, ACK, BEL, BS, HT, LF, VT, FF, CR,

```
    SO, SI, DLE, DC1, DC2, DC3, DC4, NAK, SYN, ETB, CAN, EM, SUB,
    ESC, FS, GS, RS, US, SP, DEL, SS2, SS3, DCS, CSI, ST, OSC, PM, APC,
    NBS and SHY
```

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

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

   (1) EOU may be implemented in a future release

1.57   term.guide/Caret

Caret

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

1.58   term.guide/Tilde

Tilde

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

1.59   term.guide/Fast!_macros

Fast! macros

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

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

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

sent to the serial driver.

1.60   term.guide/Packet_window

Packet window

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

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

Control + Cursor left
     Jumps to the next word.

Control + Cursor right
     Jumps to the previous word.

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

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

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

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

   This string gadget has a buffer where all previously entered commands
are stored ('Command history'). You can page through this buffer, load
and save it and individual lines can be recalled. As with the
Text_buffer this buffer is managed dynamically. The same memory
restrictions that apply to the Text_buffer are valid for this buffer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.61 term.guide/Environment_variables

Environment variables

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

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

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

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

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

xem...
     The standard settings used for the corresponding external terminal
     emulation library (xemvt340, xemascii, etc.).
```

1.62 term.guide/Revision_history

Revision history

Changes introduced with v3.4:

· Raised the maximum number of quick dial menu entries to 50.

· Fixed a small bug connected with the text display screen.

· XPR protocols which do not support batch transfers now work again as they did in v2.4.

· Corrected a spelling mistake in the call logfile creation routine.

· Fixed a memory allocation error in the review buffer code.

· Fixed a major bug in the file transfer routines. In previous releases (say 3.1 and above) 'term' used to throw invalid file locks around (seems I will have to use less ambiguous identifier names in the future...).

· Fixed an Enforcer hit in the quick-dial menu creation.

· Rarely, the program could fail to rebuild the quick-dial menu after leaving the phonebook.

· As required by the specs, the XPR interface now switches baud rates and serial parameters.

· Enhanced the capture functions.

· Changed the user interface layout for some windows, such as the modem settings window.

· When running on a public screen will no longer cause lockups and trouble with Workbench. Rendering errors are still possible.

· The very first characters to follow a modem connect message are no longer quietly discarded.

· Finally solved the truly mysterious case of the missing screen line.

· Fixed yet another Enforcer hit in the packet window code.

· The standard beep routine would not work.

· Libraries and devices can now be selected using simple menus rather than the file requester.

· The program now flushes capture files to disk every minute in order to insure that at least fragments of the captured session will be safe when disaster strikes.

· Finally got the cross-hatch pattern to draw ghosted list views right.

· The terminal hex mode would write too many bytes per line.

· The program would not pay attention to any icon tool type
  settings.

· Upon making a connection the dialing routine will no longer drop
  the line by accident.

· The review buffer window will filter out unprintable characters
  before displaying text lines.

· The program no longer knocks itself out if an initialization
  error occurs during the startup phase.

· You can now select the name of the public screen the 'term'
  window is to be opened upon using a menu.

· If using a public screen the program will make use of the
  corresponding screen font and no longer try to modify it in any
  weird way.

· The ARexx command READ did not pay attention to the translation
  table settings.

· A configuration file to be loaded upon startup as specified using
  tooltypes or command line options will no longer be ignored.

· The positions and sizes of certain program windows will be stored
  in the main configuration file.

· Initially, when a file was received the information window would
  not display the space left on the output device.

· Introduced the 'time to connect' interval.

· Added the serial read quantum.

· The phone book window will now be opened large enough to hold all
  its gadgets inside.

· Blinking text display is no longer restricted to eight colour
  screens, provided the display architecture permits high-resolution
  screens in more than 4 bit planes.

· The program now exists cleanly if vital resources such as the
  output screen cannot be opened.

· The file transfer routines should run a tiny little bit faster
  now.

· Added the transfer performance meter.

· The clear screen control sequence now optionally resets the
  cursor position.

· Rarely, the text buffer screen would not update the first text
  line properly. Also, the screen display mode will no longer fall

back to HIRES/HIRES_INTERLACED.

· Rarely, the review buffer window would render text in the wrong
  colours.

· The pen/palette sharing code was submitting incorrect colour
  codes.

· The review buffer window now responds to the same keypresses as
  the text buffer screen and the main input window.

· Not all packet menu items were to be invoked using menu shortcuts.

· Added 'Completion time' display to the transfer progress window.

· Introduced special transfer library settings. You can now select
  which library to use for ASCII, text or binary transfers.

· Added built-in ASCII transfer routines.

· You can now search forwards or backwards through the text buffer.

· Text stored in the buffer no longer gets trailing spaces stripped
  in order to keep weird uuencoded data intact.

· The menu items featured in the 'Edit' menu now properly reflect
  the state of the clipboard.

· A menu shortcut would be used twice in the main window menus.

· Rarely, the colour choices for the bar charts in the transfer
  progress window would be wrong.

· The quick dial menu would not be rebuilt if the phonebook was
  sorted or new entries were added.

· The ARexx commands DELAY and SEND would not turn off the text
  cursor prior to text processing.

· Unless it is absolutely necessary, the text display scope is no
  longer moved automatically.

· As for the text display screen and window the 'Alt' keys now have
  the same effect as the 'Control' key.

· If new text is added to the text buffer the buffer screen and the
  review window are properly updated now.

· A dialing list built using the quick dial menu was not enumerated
  properly.

· Building a dialing list using the quick dial menu via extended
  selection, then selecting the phonebook control panel, clearing
  the dialing list and leaving the phonebook will no longer start
  dialing the list just cleared.

· Checkmarks now indicate which entries in the quick dial menu are

to be dialed.

· The bar charts displayed in the transfer progress window are now
  updated in a more efficient manner (the text colour has changed,
  too). Also, unzooming the window will properly update the bar
  charts now.

· A hardware buffer overrun error is no longer considered a fatal
  error.

· With some requesters and windows string gadgets are auto-activated
  now. Pressing the Return key will cycle through all the available
  strings gadgets, holding down either Shift key will break the
  cycle.

· Trying to quit the program will no longer ask for confirmation if
  there is no reasons to ask for.

· The bar charts in the transfer progress window will be omitted if
  the remaining screen space would not permit the entire window to be
  displayed.

· The fast! macro window contents would be rendered in the wrong
  colours.

· The phonebook window did not support any online-help features.

Changes introduced with v3.3:

· Added the quick dialing menu.

· Enhanced the modem and screen settings

· Fixed a few bugs in the ARexx interface commands REQUESTFILE and
  REQUESTRESPONSE

· Unfortunately a single line was missing in the XPR option setup,
  causing them program not to save the transfer protocol options.

· No longer forces the creation date of an auto-capture file to be
  included in the file. As an option, will use the naming convention
  used in previous program releases.

· The program now optionally creates icons for files.

· Added a terminal hex-mode for debugging purposes

· Fonts are now opened using properly initialized DPI and aspect
  ratio values which results in much better scaled outline font
  rendering.

· The name of an external emulation library is no longer quietly
  suppressed.

· It is possible to disable the double-buffered file management
  routines now.

- Added the text pacing option.

- Apparently, external and internal terminal emulations tried to
  turn on/off each other's cursors.

- Copying text to the clipboard now permits to append the text to
  the current clipboard contents.

Changes introduced with v3.2:

- Could not enter phonebook passwords

- The XPR interface now states much more clearly what the likely
  cause of a serial I/O error might have been

- New sound support functions added

- Added 'OK' and 'ERROR' modem response codes

- The order of messages displayed in the file transfer window has
  changed (now works top down rather than bottom up).

- The ARexx interface routines did not check whether the serial
  device handles were available or not (boom!)

- Redid the fast! macro handling

- The text buffer screen did not notice when the buffer contents
  were cleared

- Retuned the phone book and dial list routines which could
  generate Enforcer hits and trash innocent memory

- Boldface/italics characters will no longer leak into the window
  borders

- The cursor image now reflects the state of the terminal window

- The program would generate an Enforcer hit when files were to be
  transferred by dropping their icons on the main window

- When opening a capture file the program could ask twice whether
  an already existing file should be replaced.

- Paste operations triggered from the review buffer window would
  not start any paste operation until the main window was reselected

- Reworked the character translation table format. Translation
  table files should be smaller now and should load a lot faster

- The screen/output window size now changes to the number of columns
  specified in the terminal settings

- Rarely, the file transfer window would be opened very narrow and
  tall. So tall in fact that display elements would overlap each
  other, no text could be displayed in the big listview and Enforcer
  hits were not to be avoided.

· The file transfer interface would produce Enforcer hits when to
  transfer files using an old-style XPR library.

· The phonebook dial list handling would select single entries when
  a shift key was pressed during keyboard selection.

· The review buffer window no longer loses track of the text area
  it ought to display after resizing the window.

· Rewrote much of the keyboard/mouse/peanut butter handling loop.
  No longer quite so complex.

· Thanks to user persistence the 'Password' text entry field
  available through the password/user panel no longer hides the
  actual password text.

· 'Hang up' menu item did not cause a backed-up configuration to be
  restored.

· Naughty XPR protocols which would issue error reports through
  xpr_update() during XPRSetup() would cause the transfer window to
  be opened not to close afterwards.

· No more odd happenings in the status line online time display.
  The code responsible would misinterprete a string index. This has
  been fixed.

· It is no longer possible to dial phone book entries which have no
  name or phone number attached.

· The terminal emulation code no longer leaves background colour
  artifacts when scrolling text with a background colour other than
  the default background colour enabled.

· Calls to BeginIO() rather than SendIO() were giving some - if not
  most - device drivers hard times. According to the few tests I
  have run so far the program now performs more reliable when doing
  file transfers.   'term' now works again in conjunction with
  isdn.device.

· The program no longer encodes the creation date into the name of
  an auto-capture file but rather writes creation time and date to
  the first new line in the file.

· New tooltype/command line option 'Quiet' will cause 'term' to
  start up iconified.

Changes introduced with v3.1:

· Previous releases of the phone book would not clone single phone
  book entries correctly.

· The configuration copying routine will now selectively copy config
  information to the currently selected phone book entries.

· The phone book encryption/decryption routines are a tad faster

now.

· The program will now prompt twice for a phone book access
  password.

· Comment, phone number, user name and password can be much longer
  now than they used to be in previous releases.

· The phone book now only contains the configuration information to
  differ from the global configuration.

· Previous releases would not save any rate information along with
  encrypted phone book files, this has been fixed.

· The configuration copying routine now allows to 'drop' parts of
  the phone book configuration rather than replacing them with parts
  of the global configuration. This feature works in conjunction
  with the new phone book file format.

· A new feature has been added: as an option, the program will
  immediately start to redial the currently configured dialing list
  as soon as the line is hung up or the carrier is lost.

· The program finally includes context-sensitive online help
  implemented through amigaguide.library (note: Kickstart 3.0
  required). Any window to offer a help text will display it when
  the 'Help' key is pressed.

· The ARexx interface documentation was entirely rewritten. The
  main program documentation was updated and slightly enhanced. Be
  sure to reread it!

· Both the text buffer screen and review buffer window now feature
  new and improved scrollers. Scrolling and screen refreshes are
  also quite a bit faster now.

· The text searching routine has been enhanced and now works much
  faster than in previous releases. It also happens to find
  multiple occurences of a string in a single line.

· Improved text buffer handling, reduced memory fragmentation if
  running under control of Kickstart 3.0.

· The text buffer will no longer quietly swallow single characters
  and will finally correctly wrap lines longer than 80 characters.

· The review buffer window now also sports a search function just
  like the text buffer screen, other useful menu items have been
  added as well.

· In previous releases the program would miscalculate the number of
  bytes left on a filing device when receiving a file. It would not
  take the number of bytes received into account, this has been
  fixed.

· In order to transfer files one can simply drag the corresponding
  icons on the 'term' main window (requires that the 'term' window

is opened on the Workbench screen).

· Instead of identifying the type of a file received, the program
  will optionally attach a file comment to show the name of the BBS
  the file was received from and the time and date when the file was
  received.

· In case a file transfer is terminated due to errors the file
  transfer window will remain open until explicitly closed.

· The XPR interface will disable the xpr_unlink() routine if the
  'override transfer path' option is in effect.

· The XPR interface will no longer sort files to be uploaded by
  size and name as most users found this feature annoying. It now
  sorts the files by name.

· The file transfer window now correctly displays the names of all
  files sent and received.

· The file transfer server was removed as it would not lead to a
  performance gain but a performance loss.

· 'term' now finally also runs as a window on the Workbench or any
  other public screen (that's what you always wanted, right?). If
  running under control of Kickstart 3.0 will attempt to share
  screen colours with other applications, making it possible to run
  the terminal emulation in eight or sixteen colours if enough
  shareable pens are available.

· 'term' will refuse to run on a public screen if running under
  control of Kickstart 2.x and if the screen font happens to be
  proportional-spaced.

· Some minor and some major bugs in the built-in terminal emulation
  have been fixed.

· The program distribution now includes the 11 point IBM.font
  donated by Bernhard F. Muller.

· I was surprised to discover that in previous releases the terminal
  emulation server would never get activated as the conditions it
  would be enabled would very rarely be met. Since the file
  transfer server would actually lead to a performance loss rather
  than a performance gain I chose to remove the terminal server
  along with it. Both may be implemented in a future release.

· The terminal emulation should work a tad faster now.

· The program now requires diskfont.library to be installed in
  order to work correctly.

· The program will ask for a confirmation prior to resetting the
  serial device driver while the program is still online. Most
  seasoned JR-Comm had trouble to adjust to the fact that the
  JR-Comm command 'send password' would use the same menu shortcut
  as the 'term' 'release serial device' command.

· The name of the call log file can now be configured completely.
  Previous releases would use the call file path and use the name
  'term-call.log'.

· The status window now displays the name of the ARexx host port,
  the BBS name, phone number, comment and current user name.

· In order to confuse and annoy you, the menu layout has been
  changed once again.

· A new feature has been added: the 'wait' menu item will
  repeatedly send the sequence <Space><Backspace> in order to
  simulate terminal input.

· The program now requires a bit more memory than before (program
  size has climbed by about 50 KBytes).

· New command line options and tool types have been added, some
  have been renamed.

· The program is now much smarter in determining the sizes of the
  phone book and file transfer window.

· The lists used by the phone book and the date panel no longer
  look quite so weird if using a proportional-spaced font.

· The main screen text snipping scheme has changed a bit and now
  resembles the standard console device snipping. Also supported is
  double-clicking on single words in order to snip them.

· The ARexx interface has been entirely rewritten from scratch.

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