PowerTerm® WebConnect HostView

User's Manual

Windows edition
Version 5.6.1

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About this Guide

PowerTerm WebConnect HostView is a fully functional terminal emulator for Microsoft Windows, Linux, Mac OS X, and Solaris.
This Manual assumes that you are familiar with basic windowing system conventions (file transferring, copy/paste functions, etc.) and the operation of the terminal you intend to emulate.

The PowerTerm WebConnect HostView User's Manual is comprised of the following chapters:

Chapter 1, Introduction to PowerTerm WebConnect HostView, presents the HostView client and describes its main features. It also provides a quick guide to working with HostView.
Chapter 2, The PowerTerm WebConnect HostView Window, provides an overview of the HostView window and its components.
Chapter 3, Using PowerTerm WebConnect HostView, provides step-by-step instructions for using HostView.
Chapter 4, Scripts, describes the use of the Power Script Language (PSL). For a more detailed description of each PSL command, see the "PowerTerm Script Language, Programmer's Reference", available as a Webhelp (html).
Chapter 5, Menu Reference, describes each of the HostView menu options.

Chapter 1

Introduction to PowerTerm WebConnect HostView

This chapter presents the HostView client and its main features. A "quick guide" is also provided. It describes the basic steps for users who are familiar with accessing remote terminals.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- **What is HostView?**
- **HostView Features**
- **System Requirements**
- **HostView Setup**
- **A Quick Guide Through HostView**

What is HostView?

HostView is a fully functional emulation for Microsoft Windows, Linux, Mac, and Solaris operating systems. It emulates various terminal types, including UNIX, OpenVMS and IBM. HostView enables you to connect to a single host or multiple hosts via both network and remote connections.

HostView provides two main features to enable the PC to act and feel like a real host terminal:

- **Terminal display emulation**
  HostView emulates the exact display of the chosen terminal. It presents host applications exactly as they would appear on the terminal. Once the PC connects to a host computer, all host operations can be performed as if the PC is an actual terminal.
- **Terminal keyboard emulation**
  HostView enables you to emulate the selected terminal's keyboard by mapping the PC keys to match the host keys. Keyboard mapping definitions are stored in a **.ptk** file.

HostView also provides various options to customize and optimize the working environment such as:

- **Power Pad** (Windows edition only)
  A programmable floating keypad.
- **Function buttons**
  Programmable buttons located at the bottom of the HostView window.
- **PowerTerm Script Language (PSL)**
  A special programming language, which enables you to create scripts for automating tasks. For example, you can create a PSL script for automatic login. Scripts can be used at startup of HostView, or can be utilized anytime during a HostView session. PSL is intended for users with scripting or programming skills. PSL commands can also be assigned to the Power Pad and the Function buttons to enable additional functions with a click of the mouse.

HostView enables you to use the standard Microsoft DDE mechanism to communicate with other Windows applications as a DDE client or DDE server application.

HostView Features

- Compact, light and high performance program.
- 32-bit support for Windows 95/98/2000/NT/XP/2003, Linux, Mac OS X, and Solaris.
- File transfer for Xmodem, Ymodem, Zmodem, Kermit, Ascii, Binary and IND$FILE.
- Support for TCP/IP WinSock, DECnet (CTERM) and LAT.
- Support for RS-232 (both direct and via modem), PPP/SLIP, SNA and APPC connections.
- Support for Ethernet and Token ring networks.
- Script recording for automation of tasks with PowerTerm Script Language (PSL).
- String functions, including sub-string, index and concatenation.
- Enables you to save parameters for all sessions.
- High-level API enables access from other environments, such as C++, Visual Basic and Power Builder. It also supports EHLLAPI.
- Support for most Western and Eastern European languages.
- Modem dialing.
- Multi-session capabilities.
- User programmable Function buttons.
- Control of color selection and screen attributes.
- Support for printing including Auto Print mode and Slave Printing, Advanced Printing capabilities: including TN5250 host print transform, specifying the orientation of the printed output for non-graphic printing, setting values for CPI/LPI/FONT parameters, printer rows and columns.
- Support for Kermit **get** command.
- Floating Power Pad with programmable buttons.
- DDE communication for client or server.

System Requirements

To run HostView you need:

- MS Windows version 95 or higher.
- 386 data processor or higher.
- Connection to a host computer.
- 9.1 MB free space on your hard disk.

HostView Setup

To enable PC-host interaction, you need to define two sets of parameters:

- Terminal parameters
- Communication parameters

These are both saved in a Terminal setup file where the default is called **ptdef.pts**.

Setup file extensions are:

- **pts** for the Terminal setup file.
- **ptc** for the Communication setup file.
- **ptk** for the Keyboard definitions file.

HostView provides the option to work with a single host connection or multiple connections. You can create different setup files for working with each connection to enable each user a customized working environment.

Working with a Single Terminal Connection

If you only need to connect to a single host connection, you should use the default terminal setup and communication file. HostView automatically uses the parameters in the setup file to start the system.

Working with Multiple Terminal Connections

If you are working with multiple terminal connections, you may need to use a different setup file for each connection. To create a setup file, you first need to define the terminal setup and communication parameters, and then save these parameters to a terminal setup file. For more information about setup files, see Chapter 3: "Using PowerTerm WebConnect HostView".

Chapter

2

The PowerTerm WebConnect HostView Work Area

This chapter provides an overview of the HostView window and its components. The HostView window contains menu and toolbar options that provide access to most HostView functions. Right-clicking the relevant HostView object can access even more HostView functions.

The most important feature of the HostView window is its work area, which emulates a host terminal screen by displaying data entered on your terminal, and data received from the host.

This chapter also includes a section describing how to select text in HostView.

This chapter describes the following topics:

- **The HostView Window**
- **Menu Bar**
- **Toolbar**
- **Hot Keys**
- **Manipulating Desktop Components**
- **Selecting Text**

The HostView Window

The HostView window consists of the following components:

Control Menu Box Provides standard Windows commands and enables you to redisplay the **Menu** bar.

Title Bar Displays the application name. During a communication session, the **ID** type and/or the host name is displayed next to the application name.

Menu Bar Contains dropdown menus, which enable the user to perform most HostView operations.

Toolbar Contains buttons, which can be used as shortcuts to access frequently used menu commands.

Work Area Displays the data entered on the PC terminal or received from the host. During an emulation session, this work area emulates a terminal display. For IBM terminal types, the work area is displayed in black.

History Scroll Bar Enables you to scroll up and down through the HostView window to view previously displayed data. Displayed by default.
For non-IBM emulations only.

Emulator Type Displays the current terminal emulation type selected from the **Emulation** tab in the **Terminal Setup** dialog box.

Cursor Position Counter Displays the current line and column position of the text cursor in the work area.

Caps Indicates whether the keyboard is in Caps lock mode.

Hold Indicates whether the screen is in hold or frozen mode.

Status Indicator – On Line, Off Line, Printer, Auto Prt
- The status indicator reads **On Line** when communication is established.
- The indicator reads **Printer** when data is transmitted with a printing request to the slave printer. The color of the indicator is the same as when HostView is in **On Line** mode. For example, the printer will appear in red if the system was **On Line** when the printing request arrived.
- The date is sent to the screen and printer, and the indicator reads **Auto Prt,** when the terminal is in **Automatic**

Printing mode.

Function buttons Area	Contains a series of buttons that you can program to execute specific script commands.
Macro/Message Display Area	Displays system messages, or a script sequence as you type it in the work area.
Minimize button	Closes the window, but not HostView. • Click the **HostView** button appearing in the **Taskbar** to reopen the HostView window.
Maximize button	Enlarges the window so that it fills the entire screen. The button is then replaced with the **Restore** button. This button is used to restore the window to its previous size.
Window Border and Corners	Changes the size of the window. The characters that appear in the work area are scaled up or down so that all the information always remains in view.

Menu Bar

The **HostView Menu bar** displays the main HostView functions in dropdown menus.
The following is a brief description of each HostView menu and the functions that it can perform.

File Menu	Provides options to create, save and restore a terminal setup file as well as to set printing parameters, print the screen and open a new instance of the HostView window. The **File** menu also enables you to save your keyboard and **Power Pad** settings, and open them at a later date.
Edit Menu	Provides options to select, clear and reverse text in the HostView window as well as delete the contents of the history buffer. The **Edit** menu also provides standard windowing operating system commands (copy and paste), in addition to commands that enable you to copy data to a file or to the Clipboard.
Terminal Menu	Provides options to define and reset connection (terminal and communication) parameters, set the system to be online or offline, and freeze or unfreeze the screen. You can also select the fonts to be displayed in the HostView window.
Communication Menu	Provides options to define and modify the communication (session) parameters, and to disconnect a HostView session. The **Communication** menu also provides options for file transfer as well as to select a modem, add customized modem definitions and edit the initialization string.
Sessions menu	Provides easy access to multiple sessions of HostView. An alternative to navigating with the Toolbar buttons.
Options Menu	Provides options to display and edit the keyboard mapping, and define the **Power Pad** display. The **Options** menu also enables you to capture session data in a log file for debugging purposes and provides options to hide or show HostView window components.
Script Menu	Provides options to record, edit and run a script as well as open and save scripts.
Help Menu	Provides options for accessing the HostView online helps and product information.

Working with Menus and Commands

You can select menus and commands by:

- Using a mouse
- Using direction keys
- Typing a letter

➢ **To select a menu item using the mouse:**

1   Click the desired menu on the menu bar. The menu drops down.
2   Click the desired menu item.

N*OTE After clicking the name of a menu or the menu bar, you can drag the mouse to the right, left or up and down to move to other options.*

➢ **To select a menu item using direction keys:**

1   Press the **<Alt>** key to access the menu bar. The far left menu is highlighted.
2   Use the direction (arrow) keys to move the highlighting bar to select a menu.
3   Press the down arrow to open the menu.
4   Use the up and down arrows to highlight the command that you want and press **<Enter>**.

➢ **To select a menu or menu item by typing a letter:**

Menus, menu items and commands have an underline character.
1   Hold down the **<Alt>** key and type the underlined letter of the desired menu. For example, hold down the <Alt> key and type the letter <F> to open the **File** menu.
2   Type the desired menu item's underlined character.

Toolbar

The HostView Toolbar contains buttons, which provide shortcuts to frequently used menu options.

N*OTE For IBM emulation types, the Toolbar consists of fewer options.*

The following is a brief description of each HostView Toolbar button and its function:

Hold Screen/Release Hold
Freezes and unfreezes the HostView window.
The **STOP** button appears red when the HostView window freezes and green when it unfreezes.
Equivalent to **Terminal | Hold Screen**.

Connect/Disconnect
Enables you to define session communication parameters and connect to the host computer.
Disconnects an open session.
Equivalent to **Communication | Connect (Disconnect)**.

Copy To Clipboard
Copies selected data displayed in the HostView work area to the Clipboard.
Equivalent to **Edit | Copy**.

Paste From Clipboard
Pastes data from the Clipboard to the host application.
Equivalent to **Edit | Paste**.

Print
Prints selected text or the entire contents of the work area.
Equivalent to **File | Print Screen**.

Start/Stop Auto Print
Starts/Stops printing incoming data as it is displayed on the screen. Equivalent to **File | Start Auto Print (Stop Printing)**.

Dial
Enables you to dial a specific telephone number for COM type communication.
Equivalent to **Communication | Utilities | Dial**.

Start/Stop Script Recording
Starts/Stops recording manual operations that you perform, in script form.
Equivalent to **Script | Start (Stop) Script Recording**.

Change to 80 Columns
Specifies an 80-column display for the HostView work area.
Equivalent to **Terminal | Setup | Display | Dimensions 80 Columns**.

Change to 132 Columns

Specifies a 132-column display for the HostView work area. Equivalent to **Terminal | Setup | Display | Dimensions 132 Columns**.

Terminal Setup

Displays the **Terminal Setup** dialog box in which you can define terminal setup parameters.
Equivalent to **Terminal | Setup**.

Keyboard Mapping

Opens the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box in which you can map PC keys to host keys.
Equivalent to **Options | Keyboard Map**.

Show/Hide Power Pad

Displays/Closes the **Power Pad** dialog box.
Equivalent to **Options | Show (Hide) Power Pad**.

Help Contents

Displays the HostView online help.
Equivalent to **Help | Contents**.

New Terminal Window

Opens a new instance of the HostView window. This option enables you to conduct several sessions concurrently.
Equivalent to **File | New Terminal Window**.

Session

Displays an icon for each additional session of HostView.

➢ **To display a description of what each button does:**

- Place your mouse cursor over a tool to display the tool tip.

Hot Keys

Hot Keys are keyboard keys that you can press instead of selecting menu commands. These Hot Keys refer to your standard PC keyboard keys, before they are mapped to terminal keys. Once Hot Keys are mapped, they loose their original function and reflect the newly mapped terminal key. For example, if you map **<Alt F4>** to the **<Backspace>** key on the terminal keyboard, it performs the function of a **<Backspace>** key.

The following table lists the default HostView Hot Keys:

Alt F4	Exit
Alt F6	Open new terminal window
Alt F9	Activate script
Ctrl + Alt F9	Start/Stop recording script
Alt F10	Select screen
Alt F11	Clear screen
Alt F12	Reverse screen
Scroll Lock	Hold screen
Pause	Change the cursor shape
Ctrl Up Arrow	Scroll up one line
Ctrl Down Arrow	Scroll down one line
Ctrl Home	Scroll to beginning of the history buffer
Ctrl End	Scroll to end of the history buffer
Ctrl Page Up	Scroll up one page
Ctrl Page Down	Scroll down one page
Shift + Ctrl + X	Switch focus to session **X** X is the session letter (A…Z) displayed in the HostView window **Title** bar.
Ctrl + Spacebar	Switch to the next active session

Manipulating Desktop Components

HostView enables you to customize the HostView window by displaying or hiding desktop components and changing the display colors for different text attributes. The color attributes change according to the emulation type you have selected.

➢ **To show/hide the Menu bar:**

• Select **Options | Hide Menu**. This removes the menu bar altogether.
• Click the **Control Menu** box, and then select **Restore Menu**, to restore the **Menu** bar.

➢ **To show/hide the Function buttons:**

• Select **Options | Hide Buttons**. The menu option becomes **Show Buttons**.
• Select again to redisplay the **Function buttons** bar.

➢ **To show/hide the Status bar:**

• Select **Options | Hide Status Bar**. The menu option becomes **Show Status Bar**.
• Select again to redisplay the **Status** bar.

➢ **To show/hide the Toolbar:**

• Select **Options | Hide Tool Bar**. The menu option becomes **Show Tool Bar**.
• Select again to redisplay the **Toolbar**.

➢ **To show/hide the Power Pad:**

• Select **Options | Show Power Pad**. The menu option becomes **Hide Power Pad**.
• Select again to hide the **Power Pad**.

➢ **To show/hide the History Scroll bar:**

N*OTE This option is only available for non-IBM emulations.*

1 Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Click the **Display** tab. The **Display Property** page is displayed.
3 Select **History Scroll Bar** in the **General** section.
4 Click **OK**. The HostView window is redisplayed with the history scroll bar displayed.

• Clear **History Scroll Bar** to remove the history scroll bar from the HostView window.

➢ **To change the display color of the HostView window:**

The color for the **Normal** attribute determines the color of the entire work area. The box above the **Select Attribute** parameter shows the result of your selections.
For non-IBM emulations, the **Select Attribute** of the entire screen is generally **Normal**.

1 Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Click the **Colors** tab. The **Colors Property** page is displayed.
3 Click the attribute for which you want to define foreground and background colors.
- In the **Text** area, click the color that you want to apply to the text (foreground) of the display.
- In the **Background** area, click the color that will apply to the background for the text.
4 Click **OK**. The HostView window displays the selected colors.

➢ **To disable/enable underline:**

You can choose whether to display data with or without the underline, for data received from the host with the underline attribute.
1 Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Click the **Colors** tab. The **Colors Property** page is displayed.
3 Select/Clear **Enable Underline** as desired.

➢ **To disable/enable blink:**

You can choose whether to enable blinking of data, for data from the host with the blinking attribute.
1 Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Click the **Colors** tab. The **Colors Property** page is displayed.
3 Select/Clear **Enable Blinking** as desired.

➢ **To disable/enable host colors:**

You can choose whether to work with the host colors or with your own (PC) color scheme.
1 Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Click the **Colors** tab. The **Colors Property** page is displayed.
3 Select/Clear **Disable Host Colors** as desired.

Selecting Text

You can select text in the work area using the mouse. The following are descriptions of specific text selection techniques that you may find useful in different emulations.

➢ **To select a word:**

- Click a word to select it.
- Press **<Ctrl>** and click a word to select it and any punctuation marks or other symbols, up to the first space that follows them.

N*OTE If the **Automatic Copy** option in the **Edit** menu is activated (default), selecting text also copies the selection to the Clipboard.*

➢ **To select a block:**

A block is any section of the work area.
For VT emulations:
1   Point to one corner of the block.
2   Press **<Ctrl>** and drag the mouse to the opposite corner of the block.

For 3270 and 5250 emulations:
1   Point to one corner of the block.
2   Drag the mouse to the opposite corner of the block.

➢ **To select full lines:**

1   Point anywhere in a line.
2   Press **<Shift>** and drag the mouse, down or up, to the last line you want to include in the selection.

➢ **To select a string:**

For VT emulations:
1   Point to the first character that you want to include in the selection.
2   Drag the mouse to the last character that you want to include in the selection and release the mouse button.

For 5250 and 3270 emulations:
1   Point to the first character that you want to include in the selection.
2   Hold down the **<Ctrl>** key and drag the mouse to the last character that you want to include in the selection.
3   Release the mouse button.

➢ **To select the entire screen:**

- Select **Edit | Select Screen**. The whole work area is selected.

➢ **To select a menu entry:**

For VT emulations only.

- Double-click a word and press **<Enter>**. The word is sent to the host followed by an <Enter> signal. For example, if the emulation screen displays an application menu residing on the host, click a menu entry to activate the program that the menu entry represents.

➢ **To activate light pen support:**

N *OTE For 3270 emulations only.*

- Double-clicking on the screen is equivalent to touching it with a light pen.

Chapter 3

Using PowerTerm WebConnect HostView

This chapter provides step-by-step instructions for using HostView and provides a detailed explanation of each step. Depending on your granted permissions you may only be able to see and modify part of the described options.

This chapter consists of the following topics:

Step 1: Starting HostView
Step 2: Setting up your Working Environment
Step 3: Defining Settings for Terminal Emulation
Step 4: Defining Communication Settings
Step 5: Saving the Terminal Setup File
Step 6: Working with the Host
Step 7: Ending a HostView Session
Step 8: Exiting HostView

Step 1: Starting HostView

Your administrator will provide you with a URL to run the HostView client.

➢ **To start HostView:**

1   Go to the URL provided by your administrator. A security warning from your Web browser is displayed.

2   Click **Yes**. The HostView client is downloaded and the **Login** dialog appears.

3   Enter your username and password and click **Login**. The **Connect** list with available connections appears. If there only is one connection available, it will be selected by default.

4   Select a connection and click **Connect**. The **HostView** window opens.

Step 2: Setting Up your Working Environment

This section provides a description of the basic operations that may be performed to set up and optimize the HostView working environment for your usage. You can customize the HostView window to show or hide window components and change the display of the window. These options are all described in the Manipulating desktop components section of Chapter 2 "The HostView Window".

HostView enables you to emulate a host keyboard by assigning (mapping) PC keys to host keys. It furthermore provides two features, the Power Pad and Function buttons, which enable you to automate commands as well as to save your keyboard and/or Power Pad settings in separate files and open them at a later date.

N *OTE Changes made to either feature will not affect the others.*

To set up the HostView work environment:

- **Mapping the PC Keyboard**
- **Saving and Opening Keyboard Mapping Settings**
- **Programming the Power Pad**
- **Saving and Opening your Power Pad Settings**
- **Programming Function buttons**
- **Selecting Fonts**

Mapping the PC Keyboard

HostView enables you to map PC keys to host keys in order to emulate the host terminal keyboard. The keyboard mapping definitions are stored in a file with the same name as the current terminal setup file, with the extension **.ptk**. For example, the default keyboard mapping definitions are stored in a file called **ptdef.ptk**.

➢ **To view the default keyboard mapping:**

1 Select **Options | Keyboard Map**. The **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box appears.
2 Slide the mouse pointer over the different keys. The bottom line of the dialog box shows you the corresponding PC and terminal keys. For example, if you point to the "t" key of the VT Keyboard, you see that the corresponding PC key is "T".

➢ **To map a PC key to a host key:**

1 Select **Options | Keyboard Map**. The **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box appears.
2 Drag a key from the upper terminal keyboard to a PC key on the lower keyboard.

- Click the **<Shift>** or **<Control>** keys on the terminal keyboard to display additional key functions. For example, if you click the **<Shift>** key, the alphabet keys on the terminal keyboard are displayed in upper case. You can then map (drag) these keys to your PC keyboard keys.

➢ **To assign a script command to a PC key:**

1 Select **Options | Keyboard Map**. The **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box appears.
2 Right-click a key on the PC keyboard that you want to assign a command and select **Enter Script Commands**. The **PC Button** dialog box appears.
3 Enter the script command description and click **OK**. The PC key has now been assigned a script command.

➢ **To map combinations of keys that include Alt, Ctrl and Shift:**

- Click the **<Alt>**, **<Ctrl>** or **<Shift>** key (or any combination) on your PC keyboard. Then map keys by following the procedure described previously.
- Click the required **<Alt>**, **<Ctrl>** or **<Shift>** key (or any combination), to view the mapped key.

➢ **To cancel a keyboard key definition:**

- Drag the PC key definition that you want to cancel, in the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box, to the wastebasket icon. This restores the default function of the PC key.

➢ **To replace a PC key with another PC key:**

HostView enables you to move the functionality of a mapped PC key to another PC key. For example, you can drag the F6 key on the PC keyboard to the spacebar on the PC keyboard to give it F6 functionality.
- Drag the desired PC key, in the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box, onto the PC key that it will replace. The functionality of the PC key has been replaced.
- Drag the replacing key back to its original position, to restore the values.

➢ **To copy a PC key to another PC key:**

HostView enables you to copy the function of one PC key to another PC key.
- Hold the **<Ctrl>** key, in the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box, while you drag the PC key whose function you want to copy to the required PC key. Both keys now have the same functionality.

➢ **To restore the default keyboard mapping of all mapped keys:**

- Click the **Default** button, in the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box.

Saving and Opening Keyboard Mapping Settings

HostView enables you to save keyboard-mapping settings in separate files and open them at a later date.

➢ **To save keyboard mapping settings:**

1 Select **File | Save Keyboard File**. The **Save Keyboard File** dialog box appears.

2	Select the directory in which you want to save the file.
3	Enter a file name. The file extension **.kbd** is automatically added to the file name.
4	Click **Save**. The keyboard-mapping file is saved.

➢ **To open a predefined keyboard mapping settings:**

1	Select **File	Open Keyboard File**. The **Open Keyboard File** dialog box appears.
2	Select the directory in which the keyboard file is saved.
3	Select the required file from the files list and click **Open**. Parameters defined in the selected keyboard file are now applied to the current session.

Programming the Power Pad

The Power Pad is a floating keypad for which its buttons can be programmed to execute customized PSL scripts. The buttons are by default named **F1**, **F2**, **F3**, and so on, with a few default function names, such as **Clear**, **Enter** and **Insert**. The number of displayed buttons and their names can be changed. You send the programmed command to the host by clicking the desired Power Pad button. For more information on how to create scripts, see Chapter 4: "Scripts".

➢ **To program the Power Pad:**

1	Select **Options	Show Power Pad**. The **Power Pad** appears.
2	Right-click the Power Pad button that you want to program. The **Power Pad Button** dialog box appears.
3	Type the **Button Description** (that is, the name that will appear on the Power Pad button).
4	Type the **Script Commands** to be run by this Power Pad button. For example, "send <f13>". You can type several scripts separated by semicolons.
5	Click **OK**. The Power Pad button is now displayed with its new name and will execute the defined script.

➢ **To adjust the number of buttons in the Power Pad:**

You can display a maximum of 10 rows and 10 columns in the Power Pad, whereas the defaults are 9 rows and 4 columns.

1	Select **Options	Power Pad Setup**. The **Power Pad Setup** dialog box appears.
2	Select the number of rows and/or columns that you desire from the dropdown boxes.
3	Click **OK**. The Power Pad opens with the number of rows and columns specified.

Saving and Opening Power Pad Settings

HostView enables you to save your Power Pad settings in separate files and open them at a later date.

➢ **To save your Power Pad settings:**

1	Select **File	Save Power Pad File**. The **Save Power Pad File** dialog box appears.
2	Select the directory in which you want to save the file.
3	Enter a file name. The file extension **.pad** is automatically added to the file name.
4	Click **Save**. The settings are saved.

➢ **To open predefined Power Pad settings:**

1   Select **File | Open Power Pad File**. The **Open Power Pad File** dialog box appears.
2   Select the directory in which the Power Pad file is saved.
3   Select the required file from the files list and click **Open**. Parameters defined in the selected Power Pad file are now applied to the current session.

Programming Function buttons

Along the bottom of the HostView window are twelve programmable Function buttons by default named from **F1** to **F12**. These can be renamed and programmed to execute customized scripts. You send the programmed command to the host by clicking the desired Soft button.

The Soft button parameters are saved automatically in the terminal setup file.

➢ **To program Function buttons:**

1   Right-click the Soft button that you want to program. The **Function Button** dialog box appears.
2   Type the **Function Description** (that is, the name that will appear on the button).
3   Type the **Script Commands** to be run by this button. For example, "exec notepad". You can type several scripts separated by semicolons.
4   Click **OK**. The Soft button is now displayed with its new name and will execute the defined script.

Selecting Fonts

HostView enables you to use standard system fonts or select special PowerTerm fonts to be displayed in the HostView window.

- **System fonts** are standard general-purpose fonts, which different attributes can be set.
- **PowerTerm fonts** are scaleable fonts, automatically calculated according to the screen size of the host application and whether the **Unscaled screen** option is selected or not.

➢ **To select PowerTerm fonts:**

- Select **Terminal | PowerTerm Fonts**. The HostView window will now display PowerTerm fonts.

➢ **To select system fonts:**

1   Select **Terminal | System Fonts**. The **Font** dialog box appears.
2   Select the font, style, and size, as you desire.
3   Click **OK**. The HostView window will now display the selected system font.

Step 3: Defining Settings for a Terminal Emulation (Terminal Settings)

HostView enables you to define the terminal settings for connecting to a host. Once you have defined terminal settings, you can save them as a setup file. This file can be activated at startup or opened manually during a HostView session.

Each setting option is displayed in the format of a property page in the **Terminal Setup** dialog box.

N OTE You first have to select an emulation type and then define the other settings.

The terminal settings provided by HostView are:

- **Emulation**, displays supported terminal emulations and enables you to select a terminal type.
- **General**, defines parameters for the terminal emulation type.
- **Display**, defines display settings for the HostView window.
- **Keyboard**, defines keyboard setup parameters.
- **Printer**, defines printer parameters.
- **Tabs**, defines tab stops in the work area.
- **Colors**, defines color settings for the HostView window.
- **Preferences**, defines parameters that determine HostView behavior and automate processes.

I MPORTANT The parameters that you define will only remain active for the current session, unless you save them in a setup file. For more information, see Step 5: "Saving the Terminal Setup File".

Emulation Property Page

The **Emulation property** page displays the emulation terminal types available with this version of HostView. The emulation type that you select changes the tabs (property pages) displayed in the **Terminal Setup** dialog box. Some emulation types also change the look of the HostView desktop. For example, for 3270 and 5250 terminal types the work area is black and the toolbar contains fewer buttons.

➢ **To define settings for terminal emulation:**

1   Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2   Select the **Emulation** tab. The **Emulation** property page is displayed.
3   Select the terminal type that you require from the list of supported emulations.

General Property Page

The **General** property page enables you to define parameters for the selected emulation type.

➢ **To define emulation parameters:**

1 Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Select the **General** tab. The **General** property page is displayed.
3 Select the parameters that you require.

N*OTE The selected host application will usually determine the default option.*

The parameters displayed in the **General property** page are:

Terminal ID	Determines the ID returned by the emulation program to the host. Verify that you select an ID that the host application recognizes.
NRC Set	Determines the communication and keyboard character set for 7-bit date only. You can either select **None** or one of the languages available.
UPS Set	Determines the communication and keyboard character set for 8-bit data only. Select one of the available character sets.
8 bit Controls	Enabled when UPS Set is specified as Code Page 437 and up. • **Disable** determines if 0x80 to 0xAF are displayed characters. • **Enable** determines if 0x80 to 0xAD are control characters. • **0x9B** all characters are displayed characters except 0x9B, which is a control character.
Online	Equivalent to **Terminal	On Line (Off Line)**.
New Line	Determines whether the **<Enter>** key generates only a carriage return or a carriage return/line feed combination.
Use 8 Bit Data Characters	• **Select** this parameter if the communicated data is in 8-bit character format. • **Clear** it for 7-bit characters. When cleared, the 8th bit is truncated. • If you receive 7-bit data, you can convert it to 8-bit data for printing on the slave printer.
User Defined Keys (UDK)	• **Locked** Determines whether applications on the host system can override your user-defined keys when you have defined a function key that conflicts from being overridden. • **Unlocked** allows them to be overridden. • UDKs let you use a single key for multiple keystrokes. To program the 15 UDKs, 256 bytes are available. The key definitions are loaded sequentially (from **F6** to **F20**), so that

if you reach the 256-byte limit, more definitions cannot be loaded.

Cursor Keys	Determines whether the four arrow keys generate ANSI-standard control sequences for moving the cursor, or generate customized application program functions.
Keypad	Determines the effects of the numeric keypad on your keyboard. • **Numeric** Keypad keys insert numbers. For example, pressing <7> on the numeric keypad is the same as typing <7> on the keyboard. • **Application** Keypad keys generate control sequences that can be used by some applications.
Cursor coupling	Select this parameter to cause the cursor to remain visible during page scrolling.
Status Line	• **None** Displays an emulation screen without the status line. • **Indicator** Displays the status line. • **Host Writeable** Displays the status line sent by the host.

Unique parameters for the 3270 and 5250 emulation types:

General	• **ID** Determines the ID returned by the emulation program to the host. Make sure you select an ID that the host application recognizes. • **Unscaled Screen** Select this parameter if you want to disable the scaleable feature for HostView fonts. • **Show Response Time** Select this parameter if you want to display the number of seconds that elapsed between the time data was sent to the host and the host response time.
Cursor Ruler	Displays full-screen, vertical or horizontal lines as a cursor ruler.
Cursor	Controls the cursor display.
Appearance	• **Power GUI** Displays data in a window with 3D look and feel. • **Show Frame** Places a frame around the text area of the emulation.
HLLAPI Names	Specify HLLAPI names here.
Code Page	Specifies the keyboard mode. This sends the correct keystrokes for a specific country or language's keyboard layout to the host.
Alternate Size	• **Enable** Select to override the terminal alternate size with a specific size.

- **Rows/Columns** Type the required number.

Display Property Page

The **Display property** page enables you to define parameters that determine the appearance (display) of the HostView window.

N*OTE For non-IBM emulations only.*

➢ **To define display parameters:**

1 Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2 Select the **Display** tab. The **Display property** page is displayed.
3 Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Display property** page are:

General	• **Reverse Display Colors** Reverses the text and background colors in the work area. • **Unscaled Screen** Select this parameter if you want to disable the scaleable feature for PowerTerm fonts. • **Autowrap Characters** Wraps words at the end of a line and the cursor moves to the next line. • **History Scroll Bar** Displays the vertical history scroll bar along the right edge of the HostView screen. This enables you to scroll through the data displayed previously on the screen. If the host transmits during scrolling, the display automatically scrolls back to its current position. Only with scaled screen.
Cursor Ruler	Displays full-screen, vertical or horizontal lines as a cursor ruler.
Cursor	Controls the cursor display. Experiment with each parameter to view the options available.
Ctrl Characters	• **Interpret** Displays normal text as affected by control characters. • **Display** Actually displays the control characters.
Power GUI	Displays data in a window with 3D look and feel.
Show Frame	Places a frame around the text area of the emulation.

Dimensions	Determines the number of characters (columns) per displayed line, and the number of lines to be displayed in the work area. Characters are scaled according to the selected values. Type a different value in the **Other** box instead of choosing one of the standard options (80 and 132).
Scrolling	Determines the pace at which data is displayed in the work area as it arrives. If you select **Jump**, you should determine the **Jump Scroll Speed** that is measured in number of line units. The higher the value, the faster the scrolling. • **Unlimited** Displays data without delaying communication. • **Page** Scrolls data by full screens. • **Smooth** is equivalent to a Jump Scroll Speed of 1.
Enable Soft Fonts	Enables you to work with VT soft fonts. The fonts will be loaded from the host application.

Keyboard Property Page

The **Keyboard property** page enables you to define keyboard parameters for your PC.

➢ **To define keyboard parameters:**

1   Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2   Select the **Keyboard** tab. The **Keyboard** property page is displayed.
3   Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Keyboard property** page are:

Backspace Key Sends	Determines whether the **<Backspace>** key sends **Delete** or an actual **Backspace**.
Auto Repeat	Repeatedly displays the character whose key is being continuously pressed down.
Key Click	Issues a click sound when you press a key on the keyboard.
Local Echo	Determines whether keyboard input is displayed (echoed) on your screen. • **Select** to display the keyboard input even if the host system does not echo your input. • **Clear** to send the keyboard input to the host system without being displayed on the screen (unless the host system echoes the characters).
Use Emulator Alt Keys	Select to make an **<Alt>** key perform the terminal operation even if Windows OS have an operation on the same key.
Margin bell	Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone when the

cursor reaches the right margin.

Warning Bell Determines whether the terminal sounds a bell tone when receiving the "bell" (ASCII 7) character. For operating errors, mail messages etc.

Use VT Keyboard Mode Transforms your keyboard to Digital VT keyboard mode. In this mode, the PC keyboard operates as close to a VT keyboard as possible, and takes full advantage of LK450 Digital keyboards.

Use Shift Lock Select to simulate **Shift Lock** mode. For example, if you type "a", the keyboard issues "A".

Answerback Message Specifies an answerback message and its display.
- **Clear** Deletes the message.
- **Conceal** Hides the message without being deleted. Click **Clear** to cancel the conceal command.

Auto Answerback Determines whether the terminal automatically sends the message to the host system after you make the connection. This is useful if your answerback message is a command to the host system.

Unique parameters for the 3270 and 5250 emulation types:

Backspace Select to delete characters by pressing the **Backspace** key.

Auto Repeat Repeatedly displays the character for which its key is being continuously pressed down.

Key Click Issues a click sound when you press a key on the keyboard.

Typeahead Types data ahead before the host responds.

Use Emulator ALT Keys Select to make an **<Alt>** key perform the terminal operation even if Windows OS have an operation on the same key

Use Shift Lock Select to simulate **Shift Lock** mode. For example, if you type "a", the keyboard issues "A".

Numpad Decimal Sends Comma Determines whether the **Numeric Pad** sends a comma instead of a decimal.

Lock Numeric Field Determines whether the keyboard is locked when you try to enter non-numeric data to numeric only fields.

Non SNA System Wait Determines whether the **System Wait** in the IBM 3270 emulation will act as a **System Wait** in a non-SNA terminal.

Printer Property Page

The **Printer property** page enables you to define printer parameters for your PC.

➢ **To define printer parameters:**

1   Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2   Select the **Printer** tab. The **Printer** property page appears.
3   Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Printer property** page are:

Print Device	Allows you to select a printing output channel.
	• **None** No destination was assigned. The **Device File Name** is disabled. Printer data is received by the terminal, but discarded (not printed).
	• **Print Manager** Sends printing to the standard Windows Print Manager, in text mode.
	• **Device** Sends printing to the device you designate in the **Device Name** text box. This can be a device such as PRN, lLPT1, COM1, etc. In the **Device Name** text box, you can also specify communication parameters. For example: COM 1:9600,8.
	• **File** Sends printing to the file you type in the **File Name** text box.
Device File Name	• **File Creation** Enables you to choose whether to add new data to an already existing file or to create a new one.
	• **Append** Adds data to an existing file.
	• **Overwrite** Creates a new file.
Use Form Feed	Adds a form feed (page eject) after each printing job, if you are printing to a file.
Print Line Graphics As Text	Converts line graphics to text. This speeds up printing on a slow dot-matrix printer.
CR->CRLF	Adds a line feed after each single carriage return (one that has no line feed following it) when in slave printing mode.
Print Screen Data Conversion	Converts data to **IBM** or **Digital** character sets.
	• **None** Does not convert data.
	• **Graphics** Prints in Graphics mode. Will always send a print screen via the Print Manager regardless of the print device.
Slave Printer Data Conversion	Converts data to **IBM** or **Digital** character sets for slave printing.
	• **None** Does not convert data.
	• **Graphics** Prints to a postscript printer.

Slave Printer Job Delimiter	Specifies the job delimiter character that will divide the data into print jobs, thus disabling the escape sequences arriving from the host application.
Delay for Print Closing (Seconds)	The command to close the printer queue is delayed by the number of seconds that you determine. This command only takes effect if no **open** command is issued in the meantime. Important for printing to cut sheet printers (for example, inkjets/lasers) and network printers.

Advanced Printing

The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog box enables you to define printer parameters.

Non 5250 printing

There are two different modes with different fields enabled:
- **Text mode** is designated in the **Printer property** page by setting the two data conversion combo boxes (**Print Screen** and **Slave Printer**) to **None**.
- **Graphics mode** is graphic printing.

➢ **To set values for non-host print transform in non-graphic mode:**

1   Select the **Printer property** page.
2   Click the **Advanced Printing** button. The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog box appears.
3   Select your printer model, or a compatible one, from the **Printer/Type Model** drop down list.
4   Use the initial printer values that appear in the **Font**, **CPI**, **LPI**, **Printer Columns** and **Printer Rows** combo boxes or override them by clearing the **Ignore** check box and selecting the desired value from the adjacent combo box.
5   Click **OK**.

The parameters displayed in **Text** mode are:

Printer Type/Model	Specifies the destination printer.
Ignore	Disables the adjacent combo box. When selected, default values are applied.
Font	**Printer default** font and size will be applied to the output when **Ignore** is selected. Otherwise, **User input** will be applied. Select the desired font from the **Font** dropdown list.
LPI	Lines Per Inch
CPI	Characters Per Inch

Printer Columns	Determines the number of printer columns in the output. Select **Ignore** to apply the number of columns on your emulation screen to the output. For graphic printing.
Printer Rows	Determines the number of printer rows in the output. Select **Ignore** to apply the default values of the specific emulation to the output. For graphic printing.
Orientation	For **Non Graphic** printing. Specifies the orientation of the printed output. The default depends on your printer's settings.

Graphics mode parameters:

- **Printer Columns** and **Printer Rows** are the only relevant fields.
- Select the desired **Orientation** in the **Print Setup** dialog box.

TN5250 Printing Session

➢ To set values for non-host print transform in non-graphic mode:

1 Select the **Printer** property page.
2 Click the **Advance Printing** button. The **Advanced Printer Setup** dialog box is displayed.
3 Select your printer model, or a compatible one, from the **Printer/Type Model** drop down list.
4 Use the host values for the **Font**, **CPI**, **LPI**, **Printer Columns** and **Printer Rows** or override them by clearing the **Use Host Value** check box and selecting the desired value from the adjacent combo box.
5 Click **OK**.

➢ To enable host print transform:

N *OTE For IBM printer only.*

1 Select **Enable Host Print Transform**.
2 Select the manufacturer printer type and model from the **Printer Type/Model** dropdown list.
3 Select the paper size from the **Drawer 1** dropdown list.
4 Select the paper size from the **Drawer 2** dropdown list.
5 Select the paper size from the **Envelope Hopper** dropdown list.
6 Specify whether the printer has Code Page 899 installed in the **Supports ASCII Code-Page 899** check box.

Additional steps for **Other Printers**:
- Specify the **Customizing Object**.
- Specify the **Customizing Object's Library**.

The parameters displayed are:

Enable Host Printer Transform	Enables the host to send the printer specific format commands to the emulation. When disabled, the host sends general format commands in which the emulation in turn, translates to printer specific commands.
Printer Type/Model	Specifies the destination printer.
Drawer 1	Specifies the size for the paper in **Paper Source 1**.
Drawer 2	Specifies the size for the paper in **Paper Source 2**.
Envelope Hopper	Specifies the size of the envelope.
Supports ASCII Code-Page 899	Specifies whether the printer has Code Page 899 installed.
Customizing Object	Specifies the object name that you have previously defined on the AS/400. Enabled only for Other Printer model.
Library	Specifies the customizing object's library on the AS/400. Enabled only for Other Printer model.

Tabs Property Page

N *OTE For VT emulations only.*

The **Tabs property** page enables you to determine tabs in the work area. Tabbed data received from the host will be laid out in the work area according to ruler settings defined with this option.

➢ **To define tab parameters:**

1   Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2   Select the **Tabs** tab. The **Tabs property** page is displayed.
3   Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the Tab property page are:

Tab Stops	Click anywhere within the **Tab Stops** area to set tab stops manually.

- **Set Every** Sets a tab stop in increments of a number typed in the adjacent text field.
- **Clear All** Clears all tab stops.

Colors Property Page

The **Colors property** page enables you to define the color of data displayed in the work area.

➢ **To define color parameters:**

1   Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2   Select the **Colors** tab. The **Colors** property page is displayed.
3   Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Colors property** page are:

Preview Box	Shows the result of your selections.
Enable Underline	Enables underlined characters. Clear to disable displaying data with the underline, for data transmitted from the host with the **Underline** attribute.
Enable Blink	Enables blinking. Clear to disable blinking data, for data transmitted from the host with the **Blink** attribute.
Disable Host Colors	Select to ignore specific color assignment by the host. Uses colors you select for the attributes only.
Show BMP	Specifies a **Bitmap Screen** as the background for the emulation window. The desired bitmap should be named **pt_bg.bmp** and should be copied to the **HostView** folder.
Select Attribute	Select the attribute for which you want to define foreground and background colors. Attributes change according to the emulation type you selected in the **Emulation** property page. Generally, the attribute of the entire screen is **Normal**. The color for the **Normal** attribute determines the color of the entire work area.
Text	Select the color that will apply to the text (foreground) of the display.
Background	Select the color that will apply to the background of the text.

Preferences Property Page

The **Preferences** property page enables you to determine HostView behavior and automate processes. They remain active until you change them. For example, if you select to connect automatically at HostView startup, you will always be connected when you open HostView, until you change this setting in the **Preferences** property page.

➢ **To define HostView preferences:**

1   Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2   Select the **Preferences** tab. The **Preferences** property page is displayed.
3   Select the parameters that you require.

The parameters displayed in the **Preferences property** page are:

On Terminal Setup File Open	• **Auto Connect** Connection is established immediately with the parameters saved in the default setup file. • **Show Connect Dialog box** Connection is not established immediately. The **Connect** dialog box opens, enabling you to select the connection parameters that you require. • **Do not Connect** The HostView window opens. You decide what to do.
Window Title	Enables you to give the currently active window a name of your choice.
History Buffer	Specifies the size of the buffer in which data is stored, by selecting an option from the dropdown list.
On HostView Exit	• **Save Terminal Setup** The new terminal parameters (if you changed them) are saved to the current terminal setup file. • **Confirm Save** Terminal parameters are not saved automatically. HostView displays a dialog box where you can decide whether or not to save. • **Save Window Size & Position** Saves the size and position of the emulation window. Next time you open HostView, the window appears with the same size and position as last time. • **Confirm Disconnect Session** If you close HostView during a session, you will be requested to confirm disconnect. • **Inactivity Timeout** Specifies the time limit for keyboard inactivity, after which time HostView shuts down.
On Session Exit	• **Auto Reconnect** Re-establishes communication if the line was dropped. • **Auto Exit HostView** Closes HostView altogether on disconnect.

Step 4: Defining Communication Settings

Communication settings enable you to define the session type, session parameters and select the script file and setup file. Communication and terminal settings are both saved in a setup file. This file can be used on HostView startup or opened during a HostView session. For more information, see Step 1: "Starting HostView" and Step 5: "Saving the Terminal Setup File". All sessions in the **Sessions List** are saved in the **ptcomm.ini** file.

➢ **To define communication settings:**

1 Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog box appears.
2 Select a **Terminal Type** from the dropdown list.
3 Click a **Session Type**. Available types differ according to the selected Terminal type. For each Session type, HostView displays a set of parameters.
4 Enter required parameters or select a predefined Setup file. A predefined Script file can also be selected.
5 Click **Connect**. Host connection is established. For more information, see Step 6: "Connecting to a Host".

Terminal Type	Changes the current emulation.
Terminal ID	Changes the ID returned by the emulation program to the host.
Device Name	For 5250 Display. Each new session can automatically be given a new name, followed by the session number (when using multiple sessions). For example, if the device name is Test, then the first session would be Test 1, and the next Test 2, and so on.
Dial Number	For COM Session type. Specifies the number to be dialed by the modem before communication is established.
Script File	Specifies the name of a script to be run before communication is established.
Setup File	Specifies the name of a setting to be opened before communication is established.
Connect	Connects to the host according to the displayed session parameters.
Save As	Saves the current session settings.
Modify	Updates a selected session setting, with the data entered in the upper section of the dialog box.

Delete	Deletes a session setting.

Session Types

TELNET	Uses the Telnet protocol over TCP/IP for network communication. • You must specify the host computer name or the IP address in the Parameter's **Host Name** field. • You can also specify the Telnet **Port Number** (default is 23). • The **winsock.dll** file must be on the search path.
COM	Uses serial communication with the PC's COM ports. • You must specify the **Baud Rate**, **Port Number**, **Parity**, **Stop Bits** and **Flow Control** fields. • Optionally, you can specify a **Dial Number** (telephone).
BAPI	For TCP/IP connections with parameters similar to those of TELNET. • Verify that the BAPI support software is installed on your PC before you use this option.
CTERM	• Uses the DIGITAL CTERM protocol for network communication with a remote or local VAX/Open VMS host via DIGITAL PATHWORKS 32. You must specify the host computer name in the parameter's **Node Name** field.
LAT	Uses DIGITAL LAT protocol for network communication with a VAX/OpenVMS host via DIGITAL PATHWORKS 32. • You must specify **Service Name** and a **Password** (if required).
TN3270	TELNET for 3270. • Select **Use TN3270E Protocol** if you want to work with TELNET SNA extensions. • You can also specify the **LU name** of the host (LU name or LU pool).
MS SNA Server	For connection via Microsoft SNA Server. • Specify the **LU Name** (or LU pool).
NWSAA (IPX)	For connection via IPX to Novel Netware for SAA. The **Service Name** is the same as Novel's Profile. • You must select an **LU Category**. • You can specify an asterisk, as the **Server Name** and HostView will connect to the appropriate Netware for SAA server.

NWSAA (TCP/IP)	Same as previous for TCP/IP connection. • You must specify the server's IP address or host name in the **Server Name** field.
TN5250	TELNET for 5250.
APPC	• Specify the appropriate AS/400 names in **Host Name** and **Device Name**. • Select **Auto SignOn** if you want to skip the sign on stage.
RLOGIN	Uses the RLOGIN protocol over TCP/IP for network communication. • You must specify the host computer name or the IP address in the **Host Name** field. • You can also specify the port number in the **Host Name** field.
SUPERLAT	This is a version of the LAT protocol for network communication with a VAX/OpenVMS host, which requires Meridian's SUPERLAT. • You must specify **Service Name** and **Password** (if required).

➢ **To enter a Device Name:**

• Type "<desired device name>+" in the **Device Name** field.

➢ **To specify a Dial Number:**

• Type the desired number in the text box.
or,
1 Click the **browse** button. The **Quick Dial Setup** dialog box appears with the modem list of available dial numbers.
2 Select the desired name from the **Dial List**.
3 Click **OK**.

➢ **To add a Quick Dial Number:**

1 Type the **Name** you want to appear in the **Dial List**.
2 Enter the **Dial Number**.
3 Click **OK**.

➢ **To specify a Script file:**

• Type the desired file name in the text box.
or,
1 Click the browse button. The **Browse Login Script** dialog box appears.
2 Select a file and click **Open**.

➢ **To specify a setup file:**

- Type the desired file name in the text box.

or,

1   Click the browse button. The **Browse Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.

2   Select a file and click **Open**.

➢   To select a predefined session:

- Select a session by clicking its name in the **Sessions List**. Its parameters appear in the dialog box.

➢   To save a session:

1   Define session parameters.

2   Click the **Save As** button. The **Save Session** dialog box appears. HostView offers a default session name. You can overwrite this name and specify your own session name.

3   Click **OK**. The session is displayed in the **Sessions List**.

➢   To modify a session:

1   Select the session you want to modify from the **Sessions List**.

2   Enter the new parameters in the upper section of the **Connect** dialog box.

3   Click **Modify**. The new parameters are updated.

➢   To delete a session:

1   Select the session to delete from the **Sessions List**.

2   Click **Delete**. A confirmation message is displayed.

3   Click **OK** to delete the session setting.

Step 5: Saving the Terminal Setup File

Defined terminal and communication settings can be saved in a setup file. The default Terminal Setup file extension is **.pts**. This file can be used to start HostView, to connect to a host using the predefined terminal and communication parameters, or opened manually during a HostView session. Changes in settings can be saved to the currently loaded setup file, or under a different file name if you do not want to overwrite the parameters in the current setup file. Creating an icon for your current HostView settings, which can be accessed from the Windows Start menu or by double-clicking on your desktop icon, is also possible as well as saving the settings when you exit HostView. For more details about saving a setup file when exiting HostView, see Step 9: "Exiting HostView".

➢ **To create a shortcut for session settings:**

1 Locate the HostView shortcut (either on your desktop or in the **Start Menu** folder).
2 Right-click **Properties**. The **HostView Properties** dialog box appears.
3 In the **Target** area, position your cursor after the quotation mark (").
4 Type a space and then the name of the required setup file. In the event that the setup file is in a directory other than that of HostView, type the entire path of the setup file.

N*OTE HostView recognizes Windows file naming conventions, including spaces in a file name. If you have a setup file with a space in the name, for example* Setup 1.pts*, HostView ignores the space and looks directly for the .pts extension.*

5 Click **OK**. Next time the HostView window will be displayed using the parameters defined in the specified setup file.

➢ **To save terminal settings to the current setup file:**

• Select **File | Save Terminal Setup**. The current terminal settings are saved.

N*OTE This option overwrites parameters previously defined in the setup file.*

➢ **To save a terminal setup file under a different name:**

1 Select **File | Save Terminal Setup As**. The **Save File As** dialog box appears.
2 Select the directory in the **Save in** dropdown box in which you want to save the file.
3 Type the desired file name in the **File name** text box.
4 Click **Save**. The file is saved.

➢ **To save HostView settings as an icon:**

1 Select **File | Save As Icon**. The **Save As Icon** dialog box appears.
2 Type the **Icon Information** that you want to use for your icon.
3 Click **OK**.

N *OTE The name of the setup file should be changed to avoid changing the default settings.*

➢ **To open a setup file:**

1   Select **File | Open Terminal Setup**. The **Open File** dialog box appears.
2   Select the directory in the **Look in** dropdown list in which the setup file is located.
3   Select the required setup file from the files list.
4   Click **Open**. Parameters defined in the selected setup file are now available.

Step 6: Working with the Host

Once you have connected to a host, HostView enables you to perform the following functions:

- **Transfer files to and from the host**
- **Print data from your host application**
- **Start a new HostView session**

Transferring Files

HostView enables you to transfer files between the PC and the host. HostView operates with both ASCII and non-ASCII files. Before transferring files, you need to define the PC and host data types. These are defined in the **File Transfer Setup** dialog box.

N*OTE File transfer for 5250 emulations is not supported.*

➢ **To define host and PC data types for file transfer:**

1   Select **Communication | File Transfer Setup**. The **File Transfer Setup** dialog box appears.
2   Select **Convert Data**.
3   Select data types for the host and PC data from each one's respective dropdown list.
4   Click **OK**.

➢ **To receive a non-ASCII file from the host:**

1   Connect to a host.
2   Type in the work area, the command that the host uses to send a file and press **<Enter>**.
3   Select **Communication | Receive File**. The **Receive File** dialog box appears.
4   Click any tab, except the ASCII tab.
5   Click the browse button to specify a directory, if required.
6   Type a file name in the **File Name** field.
       or,
       Leave "**.**" (or empty) if you want to receive the data into a file that carries the same name as the name used by the host.
7   For **Kermit** functioning in **Server** mode, select the **Use Get** check box and specify both file names in the **File Name** and **Host File Name** text boxes.
8   Click **OK**. The PC starts to receive the file, which will be saved on the PC disk under the specified name and directory.

➢ **To receive an ASCII file from the host:**

1   Connect to a host.
2   Type in the work area, the command that displays the file (for example: for UNIX, cat<filename>; for VAX, type<filename>). Do **not** press <Enter>.
3   Select **Communication | Receive File**. The **Receive File** dialog box appears.
4   Click the **ASCII** tab.
5   Type in the **File Name** field, the PC file name that will store the received data.

6   Click **OK**.

7   Press **Enter** to activate the command.

- At the end of the capture process, select **Communication | Stop Receiving ASCII File**.

➢ To send a non-ASCII file from the PC to the host:

1   Connect to a host.

2   Type in the work area, the host's file reception command and press **<Enter>**.

3   Select **Communication | Send File**. The **Send File** dialog box appears.

4   Click any tab, except the ASCII tab.

5   Click the browse button to specify a directory, if required.

6   Type a file name in the **File Name** field.

7   Click **OK**.

➢ To send an ASCII file from the PC to the host:

1   Activate the command that will accept the data on the host (for example: for UNIX, cat<filename> or enter an editor and move to the data entry state within the editor).

2   Select **Communication | Send File**. The **Send File** dialog box appears.

3   Click the **ASCII** tab.

4   Type in the **File Name** field, the PC file name.

5   Click **OK**.

Transferring Files for 3270 Emulations

HostView provides **IND$FILE** transfer for 3270 emulation.

NOTE All of the command's parameters can also be modified in the ptdef.pts file under the [3270 IND$FILE] heading.

➢ To receive files from the host computer:

1   Select **Communication | Receive File**. The **IND$FILE: Receive File** dialog box appears.

2   Select the appropriate tab (**CMS**, **TSO** or **CICS**), which reflects your mainframe-working environment.

3   Specify the **PC File Name** and **Host File Name**.

4   Modify the other parameters as required.

5   Click **OK**. A **File Transfer Status** dialog box with file transfer details appears.

➢ To send files to the host computer:

1   Select **Communication | Send File**. The **IND$FILE: Send File** dialog box appears.

2   Select the appropriate tab (**CMS**, **TSO** or **CICS**), which reflects your mainframe working environment.

3   Specify the **PC File Name** and **Host File Name**.

4   Modify the other parameters as required.

5   Click **OK**. A **File Transfer Status** dialog box with file transfer details appears.

The parameters displayed are:

PC File Name	The name of the file that resides on the PC.
Host File Name	The name of the file that resides on the mainframe.

File Conversion

- **ASCII** Specifies converting the file to ASCII format.
- **CR/LF** Specifies deleting a carriage return and a linefeed character from the end of each line of the file you are sending, or adding them to the end of each line of the file you are receiving from the host. CR/LF processing is typically appropriate for ASCII files.
- **Local Conversion** Specifies converting the file according to the format specifications that appear in the above **Host** and **PC** fields.

File Creation

- **Append** Specifies appending the transferred file onto an existing file with the same name.
- **Overwrite** Specifies that the transferred file overwrites an existing file with the same name.

Record Format

- **Default** Specifies the default format for the file residing on the mainframe.
- **Fixed** Specifies the fixed format for the file residing on the mainframe.
- **Variable** Specifies the variable format for the file residing on the mainframe.
- **Undefined** Specifies an undefined format for the file residing on the mainframe.

Allocation Units

The unit in which to measure the primary and secondary **Space** allocation of disk space.
- **Tracks** Specifies Tracks as the allocation unit.
- **Cylinders** Specifies Cylinders as the allocation unit.
- **AvBlocks** Specifies the size (in blocks) for an average block. Relevant only where you are using blocks as your allocation unit.

LRECL (Logical Record Length)

Specifies the record size (in bytes) for the file being created on the host. For ASCII files, set this value to accommodate the longest line in your file.
- Range: 0 - 32768.
- Default: Lines of up to 80 characters.

Block Size

Specifies the block size (in bytes) for the file being created on the host. For files with fixed-length records, this value must be a multiple of the **LRECL**.

Space

Specifies the size (in allocation units) of the primary (left box) and secondary (right box) allocation for the host file being

created. In the event that the primary allocation is insufficient, then a secondary allocation is used.

Additional Options	Specifies any parameters specific to the IND$FILE program on your host system. The contents of this text box are attached to the end of the transfer command.
Host program	Specifies the name of the host program to be utilized by HostView to initiate a file transfer. • Default (only valid option): IND$FILE

Printing Data

HostView enables you to define print parameters and print the terminal screen or data transferred from the host application.

➢ **To select a printer and set printing parameters:**

- Select **File | Print Setup**. The **Print Setup** dialog box appears with a set of printing parameters. The displayed parameters change according to the printer you select. For details, consult your printer documentation.
- The **Default printer** parameter enables you to send the output to the default printer selected under Windows.
- The **Specific printer** parameter allows you to select one of the currently installed printers.

➢ **To execute a form feed on the printer:**

- Select **File | Form Feed**.

➢ **To execute a line feed on the printer:**

- Select **File | Line Feed**.

➢ **To print accumulated data displayed in the work area:**

1   Select **File | Start Auto Print**. The **Start Auto Print** command starts accumulating incoming data while it is displayed on the screen, and the menu option changes to **Stop Printing**.
2   Select **File | Stop Printing**. The **Stop Printing** command prints all the data accumulated in the printing buffer of the slave printer, or in the auto print buffer. If data was buffered with a printing request and communication failed before the data was sent to the slave printer, select this command to print the accumulated information.

➢ **To print a session using device naming:**

1   Open a session.
2   Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
3   Select 5250 Printer from the **Emulation** tab.
4   Select the **Printer** tab and select **File** from the **Print Device** dropdown list.
5   Type Lpt1 in the **File Name** field and click **OK**.
6   Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog box appears.

7   Type the name of the AS/400 host in the **Host Name** field.

8   Type the name of the device for the printer session in the **Device Name** field.

9   Click **Connect**. The **Printer Session** dialog box appears. Leave it open. The AS/400 automatically creates a queue with the specified device name.

10   Open another session, this one a 5250-display session, and send your print jobs to the queue created by the AS/400.

➢   **To print the Terminal Screen:**

1   Mark desired text or the entire contents of the work area.

2   Select **File | Print Screen**.

Starting a New HostView Session

HostView enables you to run two or more sessions concurrently by opening a new instance of the HostView window. Each session is identified by a letter (starting at A), which appears in the session window title bar. A session is assigned the first available letter. For example, if A, B and D are opened, the next session opened is assigned C.

➢   **To open a new instance of the HostView window:**

• Select **File | New Terminal Window**. A new instance of the HostView window opens.

➢   **To toggle between open sessions:**

• Press **<Ctrl>+<Spacebar>**.

➢   **To switch to a specific session:**

• Press **<Shift>+<Ctrl>+<X>**, where X is the session letter. For example, if you want to work in session C, you would press <Shift>+<Ctrl>+<C>.
  or
  Click the desired session's icon.
  or
  Select **Sessions |** desired session.

Step 7: Ending a HostView Session

You need to end the session(s) before exiting the HostView application. HostView provides four options to end a session:

- **Automatic Closing** HostView enables you to close HostView automatically when you close a session. If you have modified terminal parameters during a session, a message displays asking if you want to save the setup file before closing.
- **Optional Closing**.
- **User-Initiated Closing** Manually closing a session at any time.
- **User-Initiated Fast Exit** Sometimes you require a fast exit while communication is in progress. HostView then reacts according to the parameters selected in the **Preferences** tab in the **Terminal Setup** dialog box. For more details on how to exit HostView, see Step 9: "Exiting HostView".

➢ **To define parameters for closing a HostView session automatically:**

1   Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2   Select the **Preferences** tab.
3   Select **Auto Exit HostView** in **On Session Exit**.
4   Click **OK**.

➢ **To automatically reconnect a HostView session after exiting the current session:**

1   Select **Terminal | Setup**. The **Terminal Setup** dialog box appears.
2   Select the **Preferences** tab.
3   Select **Auto Reconnect** in **On Session Exit**.
4   Click **OK**.

➢ **To manually close a session:**

- Select **Communication | Disconnect**.

➢ **To fast exit the current session:**

- Press **<Alt>+<F4>**.

Optional Closing

N OTE For non-IBM emulations only.

HostView displays the following message at session termination when **Auto Exit PowerTerm,** in the **Terminal Setup** dialog box is cleared:
```
˜Session closed (<exit code>). Hit Enter to restart session.˜
```

<exit code> may have one of the following values:
- Zero (0) Communication ended successfully.
- Any number (other than 0) Communication aborted. The **exit code** points to the error that caused the problem.

➤ **To re-establish communication:**

- Press **Enter** to re-establish communication based on the current terminal and communication parameters.

Step 8: Exiting HostView

➢ **To exit HostView:**

1   Select **File | Exit**. If you have changed the terminal settings, HostView displays a warning message asking if you want to update the terminal settings file. The message will point to the name of the setup file currently loaded.

2   Click **OK** to update the file, or **NO** to cancel the latest changes and restore the default setup file.

Chapter

4

Scripts

The **PowerTerm Script Language (PSL)** enables you to create scripts for automating tasks. PSL is intended for users with programming or scripting skills.

For a full description of the different PSL commands, see the **"PowerTerm Script Language, Programmer's Reference"**, available in html format.

This chapter describes the following topics:

- **Script Overview**
- **Using PSL Scripts**

Script Overview

HostView enables you to use scripts to automate tasks. For example, you can create a script to login to HostView, execute a file, display a message, etc. Scripts can be run upon startup or during a HostView session. They can be written in any standard text editor, like Notepad and are saved with a .PSL extension.

PSL Types

The PSL commands can be grouped into different categories:

Simulation transmission to host commands	Enables you to communicate with the host. For examples, the **\<send>** command sends data to the host.
Standard programming commands	Enables you to use standard programming commands. For example, the **\<exec>** command opens a program.
File handling commands	Enables you to work with files. For example, the **\<read>** command reads from a file.
HostView-specific commands	Enables you to activate specific HostView features. For example, the **\<map>** command enables you to map a PC key to a host key.
Desktop interface commands	Enables you to manipulate components in the HostView window. For example, the **\<menu hide>** command hides the HostView menu.
DDE commands	Enables you to use standard Microsoft Windows DDE mechanisms to communicate with other Windows applications.

Using HostView Scripts

HostView provides you with the following script options:

- **Create a Script** creates a script to run upon startup or at any time during a HostView session.
- **Edit a Script** edits an existing script file.
- **Record a Script** creates a script by recording all the actions that you perform in the HostView window. Actions can include selecting a menu option, typing an entry on the screen, making selections in a dialog box and so on.
- **Run Scripts** runs specific scripts or individual commands, upon startup or during a HostView session, to automate specific tasks. You can only run saved scripts.
- **Activate a recorded Script** executes a non-saved script from the current memory.
- **Save a recorded Script** saves your scripts to be used at a later date.

➢ **To create a script file:**

1   Select **Script | Edit Script**. The **Edit Script** dialog box appears.
2   Specify the HostView folder in the **Look in** field in which to store the new script.
3   Type a name for the new script file in the **File name** field. You can type any name and extension that comply with DOS file-naming conventions. It is recommended that you use a **.psl** extension, because HostView automatically recognizes it indicating a script file.
4   Click **Open**. A message box displays, asking whether to create a new file.
5   Click **Yes**. Notepad opens.
6   Type the script command(s) that you require.
7   Select **File | Save**.
8   Exit from Notepad.

➢ **To edit a script file:**

1   Select **Script | Edit** Script. The **Edit Script** dialog box appears.
2   Double-click the required script file in the files list. Notepad opens and displays the selected script.
3   Edit the script as required.
4   Select **File | Save**.
5   Exit from Notepad.

➢ **To record a script:**

1   Select **Script | Start Script Recording**. The menu option changes to **Stop Script Recording**.
2   Perform the manual operations that you want to record. For example, select a menu option, enter parameters in a dialog box, or type a password.
3   Select **Script | Pause Script Recording** if you do not want to record certain operations. The script recording process pauses and the menu option changes to **Continue Script Recording**.
4   Select **Script | Continue Script Recording** to resume script recording.
5   Select **Script | Stop Script Recording** when you have performed all the operations to be stored in the script.

➢ **To run a script from startup by creating a Windows shortcut:**

This option creates a Windows shortcut to HostView and a specific script file. It can be used to connect to different hosts using different scripts.

The following procedure describes one way to create a shortcut. Consult your Windows documentation for a description of other available options.

1   Locate the file **ptw23.exe** on your computer.

2   Right-click and select **Create Shortcut** option. The **Shortcut to ptw32.exe** appears in the current folder.

3   Right-click the created shortcut and select **Properties** option. The **Shortcut to ptw32.exe Properties** dialog box appears.

4   In the **Target** field, position your cursor after the **.exe** file name.

5   Add a space and then type the name of the required script file.
You can also add parameters to the script file. These determine the communication parameters. For example, it can be the name of the host to which you want to connect, or the port number.

    1. Position your cursor after the PSL script name in the **Target** field

    2. Add a space and type the required parameters. Parameters should be separated by a space.
     Example:
```
\PTW32\PTW32.EXE COMM.PSL 1 9600 xonxoff
```
     HostView recognizes Windows file naming conventions, including spaces in a file name. If you have a setup file with a space in the name, HostView ignores the space and looks directly for the .psl extension.

6   Click **OK**. When you start HostView, the script file is automatically executed and you are connected to the host that you specified in your setup file.

➢ **To run a script file:**

1   Select **Script | Run Script**. The **Run Script** dialog box appears with a list of all the files in the HostView directory that carry the .psl extension.

2   Double-click the script file that you want to run. The selected script file is executed.

➢ **To run a script file during a HostView session using Function buttons:**

• Click the Soft button that has the desired script assigned. The script is sent to the host. For more information, see "Programming Function buttons".

➢ **To run a script file during a HostView session using the Power Pad:**

• Click the Power Pad button that has the desired script assigned. The script is sent to the host. For more information, see "Programming the Power Pad".

➢ **To run a script file upon connecting to a host:**

1   Select **Communication | Connect**. The **Connect** dialog box appears.

2   Type the desired script file in the **Script File** field or browse for it. For more information, see Step 6: "Connecting to a Host".

➢   **To run individual script commands:**

1   Select **Script | Script Command**. The **Script Command** dialog box appears.
2   Type the name of the script command you want to run.
3   Click **OK**. The specified script command is executed.

➢   **To activate a recorded script:**

•   Select **Script | Activate Recorded Script**. The script currently recorded in memory is activated.

➢   **To save a recorded script:**

1   Select **Script | Save Recorded Script**. The **Record Script** dialog box appears.
2   Select the directory in which you want to save the file.
3   Enter a file name. The .psl file extension is automatically added.
4   Click **Save**. The file is saved with the specific file name.

Chapter

5

Menu Reference

This chapter describes each of the HostView Menu bar options. Use it for reference only. For a detailed explanation of each step involved, see Chapter 3: "Using HostView" and Chapter 4: "Scripts".

The HostView Menus are:

- **File Menu**
- **Edit Menu**
- **Terminal Menu**
- **Communication Menu**
- **Sessions Menu**
- **Options Menu**
- **Script Menu**
- **Help Menu**

File Menu

The **File** menu provides options to create, save and restore a terminal setup file as well as create an icon for your current HostView settings, open keyboard and Power Pad settings, and save them. You can also use this menu to set printing parameters, print and to open a new instance of the HostView window.

Save Terminal Setup

Saves both terminal setup and communication parameters to the current setup file.

Open Keyboard File

Opens the **Open Keyboard File** dialog box, which enables you to open keyboard-mapping settings that have previously been saved.

Save Keyboard File

Opens the **Save Keyboard File** dialog box, which enables you to save keyboard-mapping settings in a separate file and open them at a later date.

Open Power Pad File

Opens the **Open Power Pad File** dialog box, which enables you to open Power Pad settings that have previously been saved.

Save Power Pad File

Opens the **Save Power Pad File** dialog box, which enables you to save Power Pad settings in a separate file and open them at a later date.

Print Screen

Prints the contents of the work area, or the selected text.

Print Setup

Opens the **Print Setup** dialog box, which contains printing parameters. Displayed parameters change according to the printer you selected.

- The **Default Printer** parameter enables you to send the output to the default printer selected.
- The **Specific Printer** parameter allows you to select one of the currently installed printers.

For more details about installing a new printer, consult your operating system documentation.

Print Setup for Additional Printers

Start/Stop Auto Print

Prints all the data displayed in the work area. This option changes to **Stop Printing** once the **Start Auto Print** function is activated.

Close Print Queue

Closes the Windows print queue manually.

Form Feed

Executes a form feed on the printer.

Line Feed

Executes a line feed on the printer.

Exit All Sessions

Exits all sessions at once.

Exit

Enables you to exit HostView. If you have changed the terminal settings, HostView displays a warning message asking you if you want to update the terminal settings file.

Edit Menu

The **Edit** menu provides options to select, clear, and reverse text in the HostView window and delete the contents of the history buffer. The **Edit** menu also provides standard windowing editing commands (copy and paste), in addition to commands that enable you to copy data to a file and copy data automatically to the Clipboard.

Select Screen

Selects the contents of the entire work area.

Clear Screen

Captures the entire HostView screen and passes the data to the history buffer. An example of an application that issues clear screen commands is VMS Mail.

Reverse Screen

Changes the paragraph alignment. You can type from left to right or right to left, depending on the language you are using.

Clear History

Deletes the entire contents of the history or scroll back buffer. This command is only available when the history buffer is in use.

Copy

Copies marked text to the Clipboard when the **Automatic Copy** option in the **Edit** menu is not active.

Paste

Pastes the clipboard into the work area. Right-click sends data stored on the Clipboard, to the host. This operation is equivalent to actually typing the contents of the Clipboard on the host screen.

Copy Table

Copy As Bitmap

Copy to File

Copies selected information to a file. If no text is selected, the entire screen is written to the file.

Automatic Copy

Automatically copies selected information to the Clipboard with no need to select the **Copy** option.

Copy Right to Left

Terminal Menu

The **Terminal** menu provides options to define and reset connection parameters, set the system to be online or offline, and freeze or unfreeze the screen. The **Terminal** menu also enables you to select the system fonts you want to be displayed in the HostView window, or use the default HostView fonts.

Setup

Opens the **Terminal Setup** dialog box in which you can define settings for terminal emulations. This dialog box contains different property pages that enable you to define all aspects of your terminal setup. For more information, see Chapter 3, Step 3: "Defining Settings for a Terminal Emulation (Terminal Settings)".

PowerTerm Fonts

Displays the default fonts defined in the HostView window. The default HostView fonts are scaleable so that if the window shrinks, the fonts will shrink in relation to the size of the window.

System Fonts

Displays the system fonts you want to be displayed in the HostView window. System fonts remain the same size, no matter what the size of the window. When you select your own system fonts, you can only select fixed size fonts. System fonts enable you to select a different language.

Reset

Resets the VT terminal defaults. This command does not apply to HostView's exclusive terminal parameters (such as color).

Online

Sets the system to be online or offline.

Hold Screen

Stops communication and freezes the screen. To unfreeze the screen, reselect the command.

Language Selection

Selects each language for the desired HostView interface.

Communication Menu

The **Communication** menu provides options to define and modify the communication (session) parameters, and to connect/disconnect a communication session. The **Communication** menu also provides file transfer options. It enables you to set and clear Data Terminal Ready (DTR) and Ready to Send (RTS) signals as well as select a modem from a list of existing modems.

Connect

Displays the **Connect** dialog box, which enables you to define session parameters and connect to a host.

Disconnect

Disconnects the communication session.

Reset Communication

Resets the communication port for COM type communication.

File Transfer Setup

Displays the **File Transfer Setup** dialog box, which enables you to define host and PC data types for file transfer.

Receive File

Receives a file from the host via Kermit, Zmodem, Ymodem, Xmodem, Ascii or Binary.

Send File

Sends a file to the host via Kermit, Zmodem, Ymodem, Xmodem, Ascii or Binary.

AUX: Modify Connection

Run Secure FTP

Launches the **HostView FTP Client** capable of transferring files from one computer to another.

Data File Transfer

Run PrintView

Send Message

Sessions Menu

Overlap

Cascade

Tile Horizontally

Tile Vertically

A list of current HostView sessions

You can toggle between the sessions by clicking the one you desire.

Options Menu

The **Options** menu enables you to display and edit the keyboard mapping and define the Power Pad display. The **Options** menu also enables you to store a session in a log file and provides options to show or hide HostView window components.

Change Password

Keyboard Map

Displays the **Keyboard Mapping** dialog box, which enables you to map your PC keys to host keys on the terminal keyboard.

Power Pad Setup

Displays the **Power Pad Setup** dialog box, which enables you to adjust the number of buttons in the Power Pad. For more information, see Chapter 3: "Using HostView/Programming the Power Pad".

Start/Stop Trace

Stores the session in a log file. Raw data is stored in the **Capture.log** file, while formatted data with readable escape sequences is stored in the **Trace.log** file. This menu option changes to **Stop Trace** once the **Start Trace** option has been activated.

Input Trace

Enables you to view the contents of the **Capture.log** file on the HostView desktop work area.

Hide Menu

Hides the **Menu** bar. To restore it, select **Restore Menu** from the **Control Menu** box.

Hide Tool Bar

Hides the Toolbar. This option changes to Show Tool Bar when the Toolbar is hidden.

Hide Buttons

Hides the **Function buttons**. This option changes to **Show Buttons** when the Function buttons are hidden.

Hide Status bar

Hides the **Status** bar. This option changes to **Show Status Bar** when the Status bar is hidden.

Show Power Pad

Displays the floating **Power Pad**. This option changes to **Hide Power Pad** when the Power Pad is floating.

Script Menu

The Script menu provides options to record, edit, and run a script.

Run Script

Displays the **Run Script** dialog box, which enables you to select and run a script.

Edit Script

Displays the **Edit Scrip** dialog box, which enables you to create a new script or edit an existing one.

Script Command

Displays the **Script Command** dialog box, which enables you to run individual script commands.

Start/Stop Script Recording

Writes a script automatically. After requesting **Start Script Recording**, the manual operations you perform in the emulation screen are recorded to a script file, until you choose the **Stop Script Recording** option.

Pause Script Recording

Pauses script recording. This enables you to exclude certain operations from recording.

Activate Recorded Script

Activates the script currently recorded in memory. The script is saved in memory while HostView is active.

Save Recorded Script

Enables you to save a script from memory to a specific file to be used at a later date.

Help Menu

The Help menu provides options for accessing the HostView online help, Getting Started online help and product information.

Request Tech-Support's Assistance
Request Administrator's Assistance

Contents

Accesses the table of contents for the HostView online help.

PowerTerm Scripting Language

Accesses the PowerTerm Script Language Programmer's Reference.

About PowerTerm WebConnect - HostView Client

Displays product and contact information.