

# LAPLINK® FOR WINDOWS® 95

## Version 7.5

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**W**elcome to LapLink for Windows 95, the first communications package to provide One Step Remote Access to Your Desktop.

This document contains information that was unavailable at the time the manual was printed. For your convenience, this file is installed on your hard disk with LapLink for Windows 95.

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### I. Transferring files with long names

Windows 95 gives you greater flexibility in naming your files: you are no longer limited to eight characters with a three-character extension. LapLink for Windows 95 fully supports the long file name feature: file names appear in their entirety in File Transfer windows, and, with the exceptions noted next, you retain the long names when you transfer the files.

#### A. When long file names are not transferred

Long file names pose a problem when you are transferring them to a target that does not support long file names. Such targets include the following:

- Most networks
- A computer running Windows 3.1
- A computer running LapLink for Windows 6.0 (in Windows 3.1 or Windows 95)
- Floppy disks and other removable media

The remainder of this section deals with file transfers to targets that do not support long file names.

#### B. Using Copy and Move

If you copy or move a file with a long name to a target that does not support long file names, LapLink automatically detects the situation and displays a dialog box. You can then create your own short

name, let LapLink name it for you, proceed to the next file without copying this one, or cancel the entire operation. If there are several long file names, you can click Automatic to let LapLink create short names for all the files at once.

### 1. How LapLink automatically assigns short names

The short name LapLink assigns to a file depends on the long file name and the number of times the long file name has been transferred to a particular target, as illustrated in the following examples:

Name of file copied: **LongFileName.DOC**

Short name assigned in first transfer: **LongFile.DOC**

Short name assigned in second transfer to the same target: **LongFil1.DOC**

Short name assigned in third transfer to the same target: **LongFil2.DOC**

### 2. Repeat transfers to the same target

If you let LapLink assign short names in repeat transfers to the same target, you will create new files instead of overwriting old ones. (See the example above.)

To prevent this accumulation of files, you can rename the source files, assigning only short names. Or you can assign the short names yourself when LapLink displays the Create Short File Names dialog box; be sure to assign the same name in each transfer.

## C. Using SmartXchange

Since SmartXchange is intended as a two-way exchange of files, it is not recommended for synchronizing files with long names when either the source or the target does not support long file names. If you want SmartXchange to work as intended, give all files short names before synchronizing.

*Note:* SmartXchange is completely disabled if there are long file names on the source, and the target does not support long file names. LapLink detects this situation and displays a message informing you of the problem. SmartXchange is reduced to a one-way transfer if there are long file names on the target and none on the source: LapLink automatically detects the situation and displays a message informing that you can copy files only from the source to the target.

## D. Using Clone

You can safely use the Clone feature to clone folders in all circumstances except one: when you are trying to replicate a source containing files with long names onto a target that does not support long file names. In such circumstances, use Clone with caution; you may lose files from the target even if they are newer than their long-name counterparts on the source.

The Clone feature may also be used to clone two Windows 95 machines as long as the target drive is not a bootable drive. Windows 95 and LapLink cannot delete or copy files that are in use. To clone a system make sure the target drive is configured as a slave drive and LapLink's Filter command is checked to Show Hidden and System Files.

*Note:* Cloning an entire drive is not recommended unless you are a system administrator or experienced user. Check Traveling Software's Faxback or Internet address (<http://www.travsoft.com>) to resource more information and updates on this subject.

## II. Using ISDN with LapLink for Windows

LapLink provides high-speed remote control and file transfer over properly configured ISDN devices. That is, if the ISDN hardware has been set up to work correctly according to the instructions of your telephone

service provider, then LapLink will be able to make connections over it. LapLink for Windows 95 will work with Windows 95 ISDN Accelerator pack.

There are two common ways that ISDN adapters are set up:

- The device may operate as a Windows 95 (TAPI) modem and appear to communications programs as a modem. If this is the case, go to LapLink's Port Setup and enable the "Win95 Modems" line. Your ISDN modem model will show in the Current Port Status area.

You can use Connect over Modem or Connect over Dial-up Networking to make a LapLink connection.

You will achieve the fastest connections when one ISDN modem is calling into another ISDN modem.

- The device may be set up with its own dialer to log on to a network. With this type of connection, make the network connection first. Then, use Connect over Network to connect to other PCs running LapLink on the network you are dialing in to.

If you have problems connecting be sure to follow the troubleshooting instructions in your ISDN device documentation. Or, for more information about ISDN data communications call the telephone company providing your ISDN service.

### III. Using wireless devices

LapLink for Windows 95 supports connections over infrared ports and devices used with the Windows 95 Infrared communications driver, IrDA. By editing the LapLink initialization file, you can also use the wireless devices supported by LapLink 6.0.

#### A. Using IrDA infrared devices

The Windows 95 Infrared driver supports a variety of built-in adapters connected to serial ports. If the driver is not installed on your computer, you can download it from the Microsoft site on the Internet (<http://www.microsoft.com>). (Owners of a Hewlett Packard Omnibook 4000C or 600CT also need an echo-suppression driver, OB\_IRDA.EXE; the file is available on the Hewlett Packard Internet site, <http://www.hp.com>.)

When you install the driver, specify COM1, COM2, COM3, or COM4 as the redirected port (do not specify any other port). In LapLink Port Setup (Options menu), enable the redirected port for wireless communications.

#### B. Using non-IrDA infrared devices

If you have the Extended Systems JetEye Infrared PC Interface, an IBM ThinkPad 701C, or a Hewlett Packard OmniBook model 430, 530, 600, or 4000, you can connect without using the Windows 95 Infrared (IrDA) device.

Before you can connect, however, you must change a setting in the LLW.INI file. (The file is located in the TSI32\LLW subfolder within your Windows 95 folder.) Open LLW.INI in Notepad and locate the section corresponding to your wireless port: [COM1], [COM2], [COM3], or [COM4]. Edit the section so that it includes this line: **UseIRDADriver=No**

Restart LapLink. In Port Setup (Options menu), enable the port for wireless communications.

#### C. Using AirShare Radio Modules

You can connect over AirShare Radio Modules once you have added the **UseIRDADriver=No** line to the LLW.INI file and enabled the port in LapLink. Follow the instructions for non-IrDA infrared devices, above.

## **IV. Changing firewall security for connections over the Internet and wide-area networks**

This section is to inform system administrators of TCP/IP networks how to configure their network security system for LapLink for Windows 95 connections over the Internet and wide-area networks. Unless the firewall configuration is changed, such connections cannot occur.

LapLink for Windows 95 connections require the use of two TCP/IP ports. Traveling Software has registered port 1547 with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority; this is the number of the port the host computer uses to receive connections. To allow LapLink connections over the Internet or wide-area networks, open port 1547.

On most systems, the second (source) port is assigned dynamically, by providing the next available TCP port number above 1024. On such systems, opening port 1547 alone will allow Internet connections.

On some systems, however, the guest computer must request a specific source port. To allow Internet connections on these systems, you must open a second port. The port number can range from 1025 to 65535 other than 1547; the higher the number, the less chance of a conflict with another TCP/IP application.

In addition, LapLink users must edit their LLW.INI file to request use of the specified port. (The LLW.INI file is located in the TSI32\LLW folder within the Windows 95 folder.)

To request a specific source port, edit the [TCPIP] section of the LLW.INI file to include this line:

```
ClientPort=nnnnn
```

where *nnnnn* is the number of the source port.

## **V. Disconnecting a Dial-Up Networking connection**

When connecting by modem, you can instruct LapLink to break a connection after a specified number of minutes in which there is no activity at either end of the connection. (Click Connect Options on the Options menu; then click the Disconnect tab.)

In most cases, the connection is completely broken after the specified period. With Dial-Up Networking connections, however, you must complete the process: on the Connect menu, click Disconnect. Then click Disconnect All.

## **VI. Improving performance by changing the parallel port driver**

In LapLink, parallel ports can be supported by the LapLink Enhanced driver (the default), the LapLink Standard driver, or a Windows driver. The LapLink Enhanced driver is preferable when you alternate between parallel communications and other types of communications: you can leave the parallel port enabled without experiencing any degradation of performance. The Windows driver, on the other hand, generally provides better performance for parallel connections; use the Windows driver if you intend to use parallel connections exclusively. If you then want to switch to modem or some other type of communication, be sure to disable the parallel port beforehand.

To change the parallel port driver, click Port Setup (Options menu) and then click the appropriate LPT port. Ensure that Enable Port is checked. Click Configure and then click either of these options: Use the Windows driver, Use the LapLink Enhanced driver, or Use LapLink Standard driver.

Note: To connect over a DirectParallel Universal cable, you must use two Windows 95 systems and have ECP capable parallel ports. For maximum performance from an ECP port, use the Windows driver for the parallel port to which the cable is attached.

## VII. Remote Control and DOS PCs

LapLink for Windows version 6.0 contains TSRs that allow a DOS PC to be a remote control host. The TSRs are active both when Windows is not started (DOS only) and when a user displays a DOS box, under Windows, in the full-screen mode.

Unless you make changes to LapLink's configuration file (LLW.INI) version 7.5 cannot connect to a DOS only or DOS full screen PC.

To make the changes:

1. Locate LLW.INI. It can be found in the \TSI32\LLW folder within your Windows 95 folder (the default path is C:\WINDOWS\TSI32\LLW.)
2. Make a copy of LLW.INI for back up reasons.
3. Start Notepad and open LLW.INI.
4. Find the [Communication Options] section.
5. Edit the section so that it reads like this:

```
[Communication Options]
EncryptData=No
EncryptPassword=No
```

Note: EncryptData can also be changed from within LapLink for Windows 95 by choosing the Security command from the Options menu. Go to the Encryption tab. If "Encrypt all information exchanged with a remote computer" is checked, then EncryptData is set to Yes. Be sure you do not click the option after setting EncryptData=No.

6. Save LLW.INI and restart LapLink for Windows 95.

**IMPORTANT NOTE: Once you make these changes, all passwords and data are sent across connections unencrypted. Once you are done making the connection to the DOS PC, you should change these settings back to Yes.**

You can also control a full screen DOS PC if you install the Windows 3.1 version of LapLink contained on your version 7.5 disks. To install the Windows 3.1 version under Windows 95:

1. Insert Setup Disk 1 in your floppy drive.
2. Using the Windows 95 Explorer, open the floppy disk and navigate to the \LLW16 directory.
3. Double-click or run SETUP16.EXE. This starts the setup program for LapLink version 6.0.
4. Install LapLink version 6.0 in a different folder from the one where you installed LapLink for Windows 95.

When you want to control the DOS PC, run LapLink for Windows 6.0.

## VIII. Making suggestions to improve LapLink for Windows 95

Traveling Software is constantly looking for ways to improve its products. Over the years, our customers have been the ones who have provided some of the best product improvement suggestions.

We encourage you to send us your comments, criticisms, and ideas. We will try to implement your requests in future versions. When writing, please specify the component you are referring to by name.

Mail your comments to:

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