

The Hitchhikers' Online Guide to BBBS (English)

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Chapter 1

The Hitchhikers' Online Guide to BBBS (English)

1.1 Table of Contents

THE HITCHHIKERS' ONLINE GUIDE TO BBBS

=====

Using BBBS:

New User Help

... This could be a good starting point.

Command Line Editor

... How to enter and edit commands.

Message Editors

... Information about online message editors.

Commands:

Global Commands

... These commands work everywhere.

Main Menu Commands

... Couple of miscellaneous commands.

Read Menu Commands

... Commands to read and write messages.

File Menu Commands

... Used to upload and download files.

Util Menu Commands

... How to configure your settings.

Misc. information:

How to Contact

... How to contact support

1.2 Command Line Editor: Giving commands to BBBS

DESCRIPTION

The command line editor takes care of the line you write your commands. The main purpose of command line is to receive a command and execute it. Most often the prompt looks like this:

```
(Conference) Name_of_the_menu (Something_else): _
```

The leftmost name in the parenthesis is the current conference. The next name is the current menu. There may also be subprompt in parenthesis. Prompt ends to a colon and after it is your cursor.

USAGE

You enter commands by just by typing the command and pressing the <enter> button. Use question mark (?) command to see the commands currently available to you.

EDITING

You can edit commands in command line with cursor keys, <backspace> and . The command history can be used with <cursor up> and <cursor down> keys, just like in your favourite shell. To erase current command line press <CTRL-Z>.

COMMAND CHAINING

There may be several commands and their parameters on one command line. Just remember to separate commands with spaces. It is called command chaining.

EXAMPLE

```
(Post office) Read Command (? for menu): w  
(Post office) Read Command (? for menu): f get foo.bar  
(Post office) Read Command (? for menu): f up foo.bar "Description" N
```

1.3 Message Editor: Writing messages in BBBS

DESCRIPTION

You use message editor to write, edit and save your messages. There are three different types of editors:

```
line editor  
, full  
screen editor (  
FSE  
) and  
MG  
.
```

Full screen editor can be used to edit message on full screen size on the other hand with line editor you can edit message with one line at a time. Full screen editor is much easier than line editor but it requires your terminal software to support ANSI or AVATAR codes. Check your terminal software manual to see if one of them is supported.

If your terminal software does not support ANSI or AVATAR codes you must obtain another brand software or use line editor.

SUBTOPICS

MG

line editor

FSE (FullScreen Editor)

1.4 MG

You can set this editor to your default editor with command: U ED MG
MG is a GNU Emacs clone and it's the best and the most versatile of BBBS editors.

Here are a few examples how to define your own start-up commands in MG:

```
u set "mg_1" "end-of-buffer"  
u set "mg_2" "prefix-region"  
u set "mg_3" "beginning-of-buffer"  
u set "mg_4" "bimap-mode"
```

Local keybindings for mode fill:

```
SPC          insert-with-wrap
```

Global bindings:

```
NUL          set-mark-command  
C-a          beginning-of-line  
C-b          backward-char  
C-d          delete-char  
C-e          end-of-line  
C-f          forward-char  
C-g          keyboard-quit  
C-h          delete-backward-char  
TAB          self-insert-command  
LFD          newline-and-indent  
C-k          kill-line  
C-l          recenter  
RET          newline  
C-n          next-line  
C-o          open-line  
C-p          previous-line  
C-q          quoted-insert  
C-r          isearch-backward  
C-s          isearch-forward  
C-t          transpose-chars  
C-u          universal-argument  
C-v          scroll-up  
C-w          kill-region  
C-x          c-x prefix
```

C-y	yank
ESC	esc prefix
SPC .. ~	self-insert-command
0200 .. 0377	self-insert-command
DEL	help
Home	beginning-of-line
Down-Arrow	next-line
Up-Arrow	previous-line
Left-Arrow	backward-char
Right-Arrow	forward-char
Page-Up	scroll-down
Page-Down	scroll-up
End	end-of-line
Delete	delete-char
Insert	open-line
Control-Left	backward-word
Control-Right	forward-word
Control-PgUp	beginning-of-buffer
Control-PgDn	end-of-buffer
Control-Home	backward-paragraph
Control-End	forward-paragraph
C-x C-b	list-buffers
C-x C-c	save-buffers-kill-emacs
C-x C-f	find-file
C-x C-g	keyboard-quit
C-x C-l	downcase-region
C-x C-o	delete-blank-lines
C-x C-s	save-buffer
C-x C-u	upcase-region
C-x C-w	write-file
C-x C-x	exchange-point-and-mark
C-x (start-kbd-macro
C-x)	end-kbd-macro
C-x 0	delete-window
C-x 1	delete-other-windows
C-x 2	split-window-vertically
C-x 4	c-x 4 prefix
C-x =	what-cursor-position
C-x ^	enlarge-window
C-x b	switch-to-buffer
C-x e	call-last-kbd-macro
C-x f	set-fill-column
C-x i	insert-file
C-x k	kill-buffer
C-x o	other-window
C-x s	save-some-buffers
C-x 4 C-f	find-file-other-window
C-x 4 C-g	keyboard-quit
C-x 4 b	switch-to-buffer-other-window
C-x 4 f	find-file-other-window
ESC C-g	keyboard-quit
ESC C-v	scroll-other-window
ESC SPC	just-one-space
ESC %	query-replace

ESC -	negative-argument
ESC 0	digit-argument
ESC 1	digit-argument
ESC 2	digit-argument
ESC 3	digit-argument
ESC 4	digit-argument
ESC 5	digit-argument
ESC 6	digit-argument
ESC 7	digit-argument
ESC 8	digit-argument
ESC 9	digit-argument
ESC <	beginning-of-buffer
ESC >	end-of-buffer
ESC \	delete-horizontal-space
ESC]	forward-paragraph
ESC b	backward-word
ESC c	capitalize-word
ESC d	kill-word
ESC f	forward-word
ESC l	downcase-word
ESC q	fill-paragraph
ESC r	search-backward
ESC s	search-forward
ESC u	upcase-word
ESC v	scroll-down
ESC w	copy-region-as-kill
ESC x	execute-extended-command
ESC [A	previous-line
ESC [B	next-line
ESC [C	forward-char
ESC [D	backward-char
ESC [H	beginning-of-line
ESC [K	end-of-line
DEL C-g	keyboard-quit
DEL a	apropos
DEL b	describe-bindings
DEL c	describe-key-briefly
DEL DEL	help-help

1.5 FullScreen Editor: FSE

TOPIC

Writing and editing messages with full screen editor. This is the basic editor, no fancy features but easier for novices than

MG

.

SETTING UP THE FULL SCREEN EDITOR

Check your terminal software if it can translate ANSI, AVATAR or VT320 codes. Use util menu command

U ED FSE

to select full

```

screen editor. Select terminal emulation with
      U TE
      .

```

DESCRIPTION

Full screen editor works similar to usual text editor or word processing software. On startup the screen is blank. The editor uses four topmost lines on the screen to status display and editor warnings. The space below status lines is reserved to entering message.

Status lines look like this:

```

Gaming #49 (PRIVATE) to Joe Hacker re: Writing messages
Insert      Indent
Ctrl/Z=Save, Ctrl/Q=Abort, Ctrl/U=Help, Ctrl/W=Autoquote, Move with arrow/WSkey
<---+-----1-----+-----2-----+-----3-----+-----4-----+-----5-----+-----6-----+-----7->---+---->

```

The information about status lines:

```

Line 1: Name of conference
        Number of message in conference
        (PRIVATE) if message is private, else nothing
        Name of the receiver
        Subject of message

```

```

Line 2: Insert/Overwrite
        Indent/No indent
        Possible questions

```

```

Line 3: Explanations for most used keyboard commands

```

USAGE

With full screen editor you can write text similar to any editor. If insert is on text in front of cursor moves left with cursor. If overwrite is on text in front of cursor is overwritten.

Keyboard commands:

```

<enter> (Carriage return)
If 'Insert' mode is active a new line is created and the cursor is moved to the new line. If 'Overwrite' mode is active you will only be moved to the beginning of the next line. If 'Indent' mode is active the cursor will move to the next line to the position where the previous line started.

```

```

<home>
Pressed once it will move the cursor to the beginning of the line, twice it will move to the top of the screen and the third time it's pressed it will move to the beginning of the message.

```

```

<end>
Does the opposite of <home>. Press <end> once and cursor moves to end of line, twice to move cursor to end of screen and three times to move cursor to end of message.

```

<backspace>

Erase the character to the left of the cursor.

Erase the character cursor is on.

<tab>

Move the cursor eight characters to the left. (It does not indent the text already written)

Ctrl-commands

The ^ character in front of letter means you must press ctrl-key and simultaneously press the letter.

^A Move one word backwards.
^F Move one word forward.
^R Page up
^C Page down.
^D Move one character to the right.
^S Move one character to the left.
^E Move one line up.
^X Move one line down.
^Y Erase current line. Restore line with ctrl-B.
^G Erase character, same as .
^B Restore deleted line.
^L Rewrite screen.
^N Show coordinates for cursor.
^O Open new line after cursor.
^P Aligns the right margin to the position of the cursor. It does not wrap lines which are too long.

Example of usage:

1. Find the longest line in the message.
2. Check the length of the line by pressing <end>.
3. Go to the first line of the message.
4. Move to the same x-position as the last character on the longest line.
5. Press ctrl-P.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 for all the chapters you want to align.

^Q Quit without save. Same as ctrl-K Q.
^T Erase one word to the right of cursor.
^V Toggles 'insert' and 'indent' modes.
^W Quotes the line. Example of usage:
1. go to the line you want to quote,
2. press ctrl-W and the line will be preceded by a mark the sysop has chosen as the quote mark. All extra spaces will be removed from the beginning of the line.
^Z Save message and quit. Same as ctrl-K Z.
^K C Erase to the end of the message.
^K O Write message to disk, overwrite to existing file.
^K Q Quit editing without save. Same as ctrl-Q
^K R Read message from disk to editor.
^K S Change the subject of the message.
^K W Write message to disk, append to existing file.
^K Z Quit and save message, send it to recipients. Same as

ctrl-Z.

SEE ALSO

editor/line

1.6 Line Editor

SETTING UP THE LINE EDITOR

The line editor is a default to new users. If you have some reason to switch full screen editor to line editor use Util menu command U ED L.

DESCRIPTION

If your terminal software cannot communicate with full screen editor you are stuck with line editor. Line editor is a little complex editor for message writing. It is VERY recommended to use terminal software with capabilities for ANSI and/or AVATAR codes.

As the name says the message is edited with one line at a time. That means it is quite inconvenient.

USAGE

You start writing from the first line of the message. When you have written the message press <enter> on the empty line. You can choose from following commands:

Command:	Explanation:
-----	-----
Continue	writing the message
Insert	a line.
Delete	a line.
Edit	a line.
List	the message.
Abort	the message. Quit, no save, no send.
Save	the message. Quit, save, send.

SEE ALSO

fse

1.7 Global commands (work in almost every menu)

DESCRIPTION

Global commands are available in every main menu in BBBS. The commands for switching from one menu to another are global commands.

Command	Name of the menu	See also
-----	-----	-----
Q	Main menu	

main
 R Read menu
read
 F File menu
file
 U Util menu
util
 Global commands are available in all above menus.

SUBTOPICS

menus

f
 File commands

q
 Quit to main menu

r
 Read commands

u
 Utility commands

other

?
 Show menu

b
 Bulletins

chat
 Chat commands

com
 Leave comment to SysOp

e
 Enter a message
fin Who is on the system

g
 Goodbye: Logging out of BBS

h
 Help

j
 Join a conference

md
 Download messages

mu
 Upload messages

newu

```
Newuser quick help

no
  Send node message

tim
  Time left & time bank balance

w
  Who's on system
```

1.8 Quit to main menu

COMMAND

```
quit
```

DESCRIPTION

Q will take you to the Main Command prompt. In the Main Command all global commands are available.

SEE ALSO

```
main
```

1.9 Read Commands

COMMAND

```
read
```

```
<enter> (only if you are in main, util or file menu)
```

DESCRIPTION

R-command switches you to read menu. All global commands are available.

SEE ALSO

```
read
```

1.10 File Commands

COMMAND

```
file
```

DESCRIPTION

F-command gets you to file menu. All global commands are available.

SEE ALSO

```
file
```

1.11 Utility Commands

COMMAND
utility

DESCRIPTION

U-command gets you to utility menu. All global commands are available.

SEE ALSO

util

1.12 Chat commands

COMMAND
chat

DESCRIPTION

CHAT-command gets you to chat menu. None of the global commands are available.

CHAT commands

A
available for chat requests/nodemessages (default)

N
not available for chat requests/nodemessages

chat with node #

S
yell SysOp to chat with you

G
join group chat (more than 2 nodes)

Q
quit back to previous menu

SEE ALSO

glob/no

The BBBS Chat System

1.13 Available

COMMAND
[chat] a

DESCRIPTION

A lets you return back to normal after using either the
CHAT N
or the
Q HIDE
command.

1.14 Not available

COMMAND

[chat] n

DESCRIPTION

N lets you put up a shield that filters out almost all node
messages that would otherwise be sent to you. It does not affect
the BRoboCop or the Hippo node. Neither does it affect
Q SPY
.

1.15 Chat with node

COMMAND

[chat] #

DESCRIPTION

lets you chat with specified node only. Replace mark # with
node number.

EXAMPLE:

chat 2

1.16 Chat with SysOp

COMMAND

[chat] s

DESCRIPTION

S allows you to page the SysOp for a chat. For full-screen chat
you need a terminal with ANSI or VT320 capabilities. First you
will be asked why you want to chat with the SysOp. Then BBBS
tries to page the SysOp for a chat, if he appears, well, just
chat away an hour or two. You can change the color of your text
with CTRL-QWERTY and CTRL-L will clear the screen. The only way
to exit this mode is when the SysOp presses <ESC>ape or F6.

1.17 Group chat

COMMAND
[chat] g

DESCRIPTION

The groupchat is an interface to the BBBS Chat System.
. All chat system commands can be used also in groupchat. Everything you type is sent to your targeted channel (see /Target) precisely as if it was sent with the /Say -command.

There are also a few commands that are of use in groupchat:

/? -- display some help.
/Who -- show who is currently logged in (as in glob/who).
/Time -- show your current time status (as in glob/time)
/Quit -- Quit the groupchat.

1.18 Quit CHAT menu

COMMAND
[chat] q

DESCRIPTION

Q will quit back to previous menu from CHAT menu.

1.19 Command Line Editor: Giving commands to BBBS

DESCRIPTION

The command line editor takes care of the line you write your commands. The main purpose of command line is to receive a command and execute it. Most often the prompt looks like this:

```
(Conference) Name_of_the_menu (Something_else): _
```

The leftmost name in the parenthesis is the current conference. The next name is the current menu. There may also be subprompt in parenthesis. Prompt ends to a colon and after it is your cursor.

USAGE

You enter commands by just by typing the command and pressing

the <enter> button. Use question mark (?) command to see the commands currently available to you.

EDITING

You can edit commands in command line with cursor keys, <backspace> and . The command history can be used with <cursor up> and <cursor down> keys, just like in your favourite shell. To erase current command line press <CTRL-Z>.

COMMAND CHAINING

There may be several commands and their parameters on one command line. Just remember to separate commands with spaces. It is called command chaining.

EXAMPLE

```
(Post office) Read Command (? for menu): w
(Post office) Read Command (? for menu): f get foo.bar
(Post office) Read Command (? for menu): f up foo.bar "Description" N
```

1.20 Message Editor: Writing messages in BBBS

DESCRIPTION

You use message editor to write, edit and save your messages. There are three different types of editors:

```
line editor
, full
screen editor (
  FSE
) and
MG
.
```

Full screen editor can be used to edit message on full screen size on the other hand with line editor you can edit message with one line at a time. Full screen editor is much easier than line editor but it requires your terminal software to support ANSI or AVATAR codes. Check your terminal software manual to see if one of them is supported.

If your terminal software does not support ANSI or AVATAR codes you must obtain another brand software or use line editor.

SUBTOPICS

MG

line editor

FSE (FullScreen Editor)

1.21 MG

You can set this editor to your default editor with command: U ED MG
MG is a GNU Emacs clone and it's the best and the most versatile of BBBS editors.

Here are a few examples how to define your own start-up commands in MG:

```
u set "mg_1" "end-of-buffer"  
u set "mg_2" "prefix-region"  
u set "mg_3" "beginning-of-buffer"  
u set "mg_4" "bimap-mode"
```

Local keybindings for mode fill:

```
SPC          insert-with-wrap
```

Global bindings:

```
NUL          set-mark-command  
C-a         beginning-of-line  
C-b         backward-char  
C-d         delete-char  
C-e         end-of-line  
C-f         forward-char  
C-g         keyboard-quit  
C-h         delete-backward-char  
TAB         self-insert-command  
LFD         newline-and-indent  
C-k         kill-line  
C-l         recenter  
RET         newline  
C-n         next-line  
C-o         open-line  
C-p         previous-line  
C-q         quoted-insert  
C-r         isearch-backward  
C-s         isearch-forward  
C-t         transpose-chars  
C-u         universal-argument  
C-v         scroll-up  
C-w         kill-region  
C-x         c-x prefix  
C-y         yank  
ESC         esc prefix  
SPC .. ~    self-insert-command  
0200 .. 0377 self-insert-command  
DEL         help  
Home        beginning-of-line  
Down-Arrow  next-line  
Up-Arrow    previous-line  
Left-Arrow  backward-char  
Right-Arrow forward-char  
Page-Up     scroll-down  
Page-Down   scroll-up  
End         end-of-line  
Delete      delete-char  
Insert      open-line
```

Control-Left	backward-word
Control-Right	forward-word
Control-PgUp	beginning-of-buffer
Control-PgDn	end-of-buffer
Control-Home	backward-paragraph
Control-End	forward-paragraph
C-x C-b	list-buffers
C-x C-c	save-buffers-kill-emacs
C-x C-f	find-file
C-x C-g	keyboard-quit
C-x C-l	downcase-region
C-x C-o	delete-blank-lines
C-x C-s	save-buffer
C-x C-u	upcase-region
C-x C-w	write-file
C-x C-x	exchange-point-and-mark
C-x (start-kbd-macro
C-x)	end-kbd-macro
C-x 0	delete-window
C-x 1	delete-other-windows
C-x 2	split-window-vertically
C-x 4	c-x 4 prefix
C-x =	what-cursor-position
C-x ^	enlarge-window
C-x b	switch-to-buffer
C-x e	call-last-kbd-macro
C-x f	set-fill-column
C-x i	insert-file
C-x k	kill-buffer
C-x o	other-window
C-x s	save-some-buffers
C-x 4 C-f	find-file-other-window
C-x 4 C-g	keyboard-quit
C-x 4 b	switch-to-buffer-other-window
C-x 4 f	find-file-other-window
ESC C-g	keyboard-quit
ESC C-v	scroll-other-window
ESC SPC	just-one-space
ESC %	query-replace
ESC -	negative-argument
ESC 0	digit-argument
ESC 1	digit-argument
ESC 2	digit-argument
ESC 3	digit-argument
ESC 4	digit-argument
ESC 5	digit-argument
ESC 6	digit-argument
ESC 7	digit-argument
ESC 8	digit-argument
ESC 9	digit-argument
ESC <	beginning-of-buffer
ESC >	end-of-buffer
ESC \	delete-horizontal-space
ESC]	forward-paragraph

```

ESC b          backward-word
ESC c          capitalize-word
ESC d          kill-word
ESC f          forward-word
ESC l          downcase-word
ESC q          fill-paragraph
ESC r          search-backward
ESC s          search-forward
ESC u          upcase-word
ESC v          scroll-down
ESC w          copy-region-as-kill
ESC x          execute-extended-command

ESC [ A       previous-line
ESC [ B       next-line
ESC [ C       forward-char
ESC [ D       backward-char
ESC [ H       beginning-of-line
ESC [ K       end-of-line

DEL C-g       keyboard-quit
DEL a         apropos
DEL b         describe-bindings
DEL c         describe-key-briefly
DEL DEL       help-help

```

1.22 FullScreen Editor: FSE

TOPIC

Writing and editing messages with full screen editor. This is the basic editor, no fancy features but easier for novices than

MG

.

SETTING UP THE FULL SCREEN EDITOR

Check your terminal software if it can translate ANSI, AVATAR or VT320 codes. Use util menu command

U ED FSE

to select full

screen editor. Select terminal emulation with

U TE

.

DESCRIPTION

Full screen editor works similar to usual text editor or word processing software. On startup the screen is blank. The editor uses four topmost lines on the screen to status display and editor warnings. The space below status lines is reserved to entering message.

Status lines look like this:

```

Gaming #49 (PRIVATE) to Joe Hacker re: Writing messages
Insert      Indent

```

Ctrl/Z=Save, Ctrl/Q=Abort, Ctrl/U=Help, Ctrl/W=Autoquote, Move with arrow/WSkey
 <---+----1-----+----2-----+----3-----+----4-----+----5-----+----6-----+----7->---+---->

The information about status lines:

Line 1: Name of conference
 Number of message in conference
 (PRIVATE) if message is private, else nothing
 Name of the receiver
 Subject of message

Line 2: Insert/Overwrite
 Indent/No indent
 Possible questions

Line 3: Explanations for most used keyboard commands

USAGE

With full screen editor you can write text similar to any editor. If insert is on text in front of cursor moves left with cursor. If overwrite is on text in front of cursor is overwritten.

Keyboard commands:

<enter> (Carriage return)

If 'Insert' mode is active a new line is created and the cursor is moved to the new line. If 'Overwrite' mode is active you will only be moved to the beginning of the next line. If 'Indent' mode is active the cursor will move to the next line to the position where the previous line started.

<home>

Pressed once it will move the cursor to the beginning of the line, twice it will move to the top of the screen and the third time it's pressed it will move to the beginning of the message.

<end>

Does the opposite of <home>. Press <end> once and cursor moves to end of line, twice to move cursor to end of screen and three times to move cursor to end of message.

<backspace>

Erase the character to the left of the cursor.

Erase the character cursor is on.

<tab>

Move the cursor eight characters to the left. (It does not indent the text already written)

Control-commands

The ^ character in front of letter means you must press ctrl-key and simultaneously press the letter.

^A Move one word backwards.

^F Move one word forward.
^R Page up
^C Page down.
^D Move one character to the right.
^S Move one character to the left.
^E Move one line up.
^X Move one line down.
^Y Erase current line. Restore line with ctrl-B.
^G Erase character, same as .
^B Restore deleted line.
^L Rewrite screen.
^N Show coordinates for cursor.
^O Open new line after cursor.
^P Aligns the right margin to the position of the cursor. It does not wrap lines which are too long.

Example of usage:

1. Find the longest line in the message.
2. Check the length of the line by pressing <end>.
3. Go to the first line of the message.
4. Move to the same x-position as the last character on the longest line.
5. Press ctrl-P.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 for all the chapters you want to align.

^Q Quit without save. Same as ctrl-K Q.
^T Erase one word to the right of cursor.
^V Toggles 'insert' and 'indent' modes.
^W Quotes the line. Example of usage:
1. go to the line you want to quote,
2. press ctrl-W and the line will be preceded by a mark the sysop has chosen as the quote mark. All extra spaces will be removed from the beginning of the line.
^Z Save message and quit. Same as ctrl-K Z.
^K C Erase to the end of the message.
^K O Write message to disk, overwrite to existing file.
^K Q Quit editing without save. Same as ctrl-Q
^K R Read message from disk to editor.
^K S Change the subject of the message.
^K W Write message to disk, append to existing file.
^K Z Quit and save message, send it to recipients. Same as ctrl-Z.

SEE ALSO

editor/line

1.23 Line Editor

SETTING UP THE LINE EDITOR

The line editor is a default to new users. If you have some reason to switch full screen editor to line editor use Util menu command U ED L.

DESCRIPTION

If your terminal software cannot communicate with full screen editor you are stuck with line editor. Line editor is a little complex editor for message writing. It is VERY recommended to use terminal software with capabilities for ANSI and/or AVATAR codes.

As the name says the message is edited with one line at a time. That means it is quite inconvenient.

USAGE

You start writing from the first line of the message. When you have written the message press <enter> on the empty line. You can choose from following commands:

Command:	Explanation:
-----	-----
Continue	writing the message
Insert	a line.
Delete	a line.
Edit	a line.
List	the message.
Abort	the message. Quit, no save, no send.
Save	the message. Quit, save, send.

SEE ALSO

fse

1.24 Global commands (work in almost every menu)

DESCRIPTION

Global commands are available in every main menu in BBBS. The commands for switching from one menu to another are global commands.

Command	Name of the menu	See also
-----	-----	-----
Q	Main menu	
	main	
	read	R Read menu
	file	F File menu
	util	U Util menu
		Global commands are available in all above menus.

SUBTOPICS

menus

f
File commands

q

```
    Quit to main menu

r
  Read commands

u
  Utility commands
other

?
  Show menu

b
  Bulletins

chat
  Chat commands

com
  Leave comment to SysOp

e
  Enter a message
fin  Who is on the system

g
  Goodbye: Logging out of BBS

h
  Help

j
  Join a conference

md
  Download messages

mu
  Upload messages

newu
  Newuser quick help

no
  Send node message

tim
  Time left & time bank balance

w
  Who's on system
```

1.25 Quit to main menu

COMMAND

quit

DESCRIPTION

Q will take you to the Main Command prompt. In the Main Command all global commands are available.

SEE ALSO

main

1.26 Read Commands

COMMAND

read

<enter> (only if you are in main, util or file menu)

DESCRIPTION

R-command switches you to read menu. All global commands are available.

SEE ALSO

read

1.27 File Commands

COMMAND

file

DESCRIPTION

F-command gets you to file menu. All global commands are available.

SEE ALSO

file

1.28 Utility Commands

COMMAND

utility

DESCRIPTION

U-command gets you to utility menu. All global commands are available.

SEE ALSO

util

1.29 The BBBS Chat System

GENERAL

In BBBS, there are both public and private nodemessages. Public nodemessages are sent to everybody and private ones only to the person or persons it is private to. Each user is given a nickname (stored in the

NICK environment variable). When you receive a public message, it is first prefixed by the sending users' nickname in brackets. Private messages are prefixed by the users' nickname in between asterisks. For example:

```
<JoeH> This is a public message you received from 'JoeH'.
*JoeH* This is a private message you received from 'JoeH'.
```

To send a public message, use the command

```
/Say
```

. To send a

private message, use the command

```
/MSg
```

.

To see the nicknames of the people who are logged in, use the

```
Who
```

```
-command.
```

CHANNELS

In most BBBS there are also multiple chat channels. You receive only those public messages that are sent to the channel or channels you are a member of. To see a list of all available channels, use the

```
/REPort
```

command. To join to a new

channel or resign from one use the commands

```
/Join
```

and

```
/Resign
```

respectively.

The public messages you send are by default sent only to the channel you have specified as your "target". To change this target, use the command

```
/Target
```

.

FEELINGS

In BBBS, you can also use various feelings

(which in fact

are more like actions) to specify what you do or just inform people about something. To see a list of them (a lot!) use the command

```
/List
```

.

NOTE

If you just want to chat with other people in the system, you might want to use the `groupchat` instead of the BBBS command line.

SEE ALSO

Chat menu commands

`glob/no`

`/say`

`*feelings`

`/msg`

`/report`

`/join`

`/resign`

`/target`

`/list`

1.30 Using chat feelings

COMMAND

`*feeling [focus] [*"grade"] [<"extension"] [@color]`

DESCRIPTION

The BBBS chat features feelings, much like the Internet Relay Chat or many Multi-User Dungeon games. In BBBS, a feeling is more like an action: it describes to other users what you do, either in Real Life or just in the BBBS. Feelings are always public and posted to everyone, except those who have you in their

`ignore-list`

. When feelings are displayed, they are prefixed with a single asterisk:

- * JoeH smiles.
- * JoeH gracefully bows before his audience.
- * JoeH mutters an arcane formula and vanishes in a puff of logic!

To emit a feeling, simply prefix it with an asterisk. For example, the command `*smile` will make you smile. To see a list of all feelings, use the command

/List

.

Some feelings can have a focus. Other feelings REQUIRE a focus. A focus is any other active nickname, i.e. the person you want to direct your feeling to. For example, to smile to JoeH, just give the command *smile JoeH. The node number of the focus can also be used instead of the nick. Which feelings can have a focus and which ones require one varies from feeling to feeling. For some feelings it is self-explanatory, for others it isn't. Try them out!

All feelings can have a grade and an extension These are optional, but can be used to give some "flavor" to the feeling. A grade is the grade of the feeling, for example "happily", "sadly", "devilishly" etc. Some grades have predefined shorthands (for example HAP for happily) to make typing them faster and easier, but it can be anything you can think of. To add a grade into your feeling, prefix the grade with an asterisk and place it after the feeling.

The extension of the feeling is, well, the extension that should be added to the feeling. Where the extension is placed exactly varies from feeling to feeling. Again, try them out to see how. The extension can be of any length, but if it contains spaces it should be placed in double-quotes.

Some feelings have predefined grades and extensions. Others haven't. Yet again, experiment and try out various combinations to find them out.

All feelings are displayed with a distinctive color determined by the class the feeling belongs in. Use the command /List to see what feelings belong into a specific class. You can override the color of the feeling by adding the string @color to your feeling command. "color" can be any of the following: red, green, blue, purple, cyan, white.

If there isn't a built-in feeling that you'd like, you can use the /ME-command to send any text as a feeling.

EXAMPLES

Let's assume your nickname is "Nick".

Command *teleport

Outputs * Nick mutters an arcane formula and vanishes in a puff of logic!

Command *teleport JoeH

Outputs * Nick mutters an arcane formula and JoeH vanishes in a puff of logic!

Command *smile JoeH

Outputs * Nick smiles to JoeH.

Command *smile *happily JoeH

Outputs * Nick happily smiles to JoeH.

```
Command *smile *happily JoeH @red
Outputs * Nick happily smiles to JoeH. (in red color)

Command *revolution <"against capitalism"
Outputs * Nick calls for revolution against capitalism!

Command *revolution *loudly <"against capitalism"
Outputs * Nick loudly calls for revolution against capitalism!
```

1.31 Send a message to a public channel

COMMAND

```
/Say <message>
! <message>
```

DESCRIPTION

/Say sends a message to your currently targeted channel. For faster typing, a simple exclamation mark as a command will do the same.

EXAMPLES

```
/Say Hello, world!
! Joe: Done any hacking lately?
```

SEE ALSO

```
/MSg
/Target
/REPort
```

1.32 Send a private message to the specified user

COMMAND

```
/MSg <target> <message>
><target> <message>
```

DESCRIPTION

/MSg sends a private message to the specified target. The target can be either a single nick or a channel name. If a channel name is specified, then the message will be sent to all members of that channel.

SEE ALSO

```
/Say
/REPort
glob/who
```

1.33 Report the status of all channels in system

COMMAND

/REPort

DESCRIPTION

/REPort gives you a list of all channels that are available in the system, along with the nicks of the people who have joined the channels. Your currently targeted channel (the channel you are "speaking" to) is highlighted with a '<'-character after its name.

SEE ALSO

/Join

/Resign

/Target

1.34 Join a channel

COMMAND

/Join <channel name>

DESCRIPTION

/Join allows you to join to a new channel. After issuing the command you will start seeing the conversation on that channel too. Note that your target-channel does NOT change when you issue the command. You will have to change the target manually with the /Target-command.

SEE ALSO

/Resign

/Target

/REPort

1.35 Resign from a channel

COMMAND

/RESign <channel name>

DESCRIPTION

/RESign resigns you from the specified channel and relieve you from hearing the conversation in the channel.

SEE ALSO

/Join

```
/Target
```

```
/REPort
```

1.36 Change your targeted channel

```
COMMAND
```

```
/Target <channel name>
```

DESCRIPTION

Changes your target channel (the channel your public messages will be sent to by default) to the one specified. Remember to give this command each time you join a new channel!

SEE ALSO

```
/Join
```

```
/RESign
```

```
/REPort
```

1.37 List all available feelings

```
COMMAND
```

```
/List [class]
```

DESCRIPTION

/List will list all feelings available in this BBS. Optionally you can specify a feeling class to list only feelings belonging to that specific class.

Available classes are:

```
affectionate  
aggressive  
audible  
friendly  
funny  
inferior  
malignant  
negative  
positive  
red (communist)  
superior  
tactile (physical, touching)  
vulgar  
white (monarchist)
```

SEE ALSO

Using feelings

1.38 Comment to SysOp

COMMAND

comment

DESCRIPTION

You can enter a comment message to sysop with COM-command. The message is stored in conference which is set up as conference for private mail. The receiver and subject are set up automatically and the only concern for you to do is write the message.

SEE ALSO

editor

1.39 Enter a message

COMMAND

enter

DESCRIPTION

E-command let's you write a message on current conference (see command prompt for current conference). The message can be private or public one. It is not allowed to write private messages in all areas (you may ask that from your SysOp).

Exceptions: You cannot write public messages in private conference. Sysop can define any area to be read-only. That means regular users are not allowed to write any messages in them. Often some kind of news conference is set up like that.

Entering a new message starts a new message chain. Before you can write the message you are asked for the receiver of the message and the subject of the message. See editor help for changing subject inside the editor.

The receiver of the message can be anybody in BBS userbase or ALL. If the receiver is ALL the message must be in public area. You don't have to write ALL, just press <enter>.

A message should have a subject which describes the contents in some way. If your message is about food, you might write "Hamburgers as the source of nutrition".

SEE ALSO

re

editor

1.40 Message Download

COMMAND

md [-number_of_messages_to_grab]

DESCRIPTION

MD will gather all unread messages from all conferences you are a member of, grab them into format defined by

U GF

command,

compress them in an archive and send them to you. The compression will be done if you have chosen an archive format with the

U AF

command, otherwise you will get an unpacked ASCII-file. ↔

The

default protocol to use in file transfers may be set with

U T

command. When you have received the message packet all ↔

messages

are set as read. The file that you get with MD is possible to edit with just about any editor and also offline readers like BMLR, HipHop, NMail, SLMR etc.

The message packet is created with the character set defined with

U S

command (the default is IBM character set).

SWITCHES

- # will limit the number of messages that GRAB will gather for you. For example: MD -50 would get only 50 messages.
- b Collects new bulletins
- c Creates control-files for Hippo grab.
- m Excludes new file list from message packet.
- s Send long conference names in QWK package.

SEE ALSO

mu

[u]

set

[r]

send

[r]

dump

1.41 Message Upload

COMMAND

mu

DESCRIPTION

MU will receive a file from you with messages and other related commands.

SEE ALSO

```
md
    [u]
set
    [r]
send
    [r]
dump
```

1.42 Help

COMMAND

```
help
```

DESCRIPTION

H-command shows you help screens about commands in BBS. Help texts are divided into topics and subtopics.

1.43 Join a conference/change current conference

COMMAND

```
join [name_of_the_conference_to_join]
```

DESCRIPTION

Join command changes current conference or joins a new one. You may give one conference name separated with space as parameter. If no parameters are given a list of all existing conferences is shown.

```
Cursor keys: move      Find      Join group      sOrt: none alphabetic
Space: join/resign    Quit      Resign group    sHow: all member nonmember
```

```
u INT.C++
  INT.DESQVIEW
u INT.GAMING
u INT.GREEN.029
  INT.HS_MODEMS
```

You can scroll the list with cursor keys. <Ctrl-R> and <Ctrl-C> will scroll page up or down.

If BBS has many conferences with same beginning like, SF.Info, SF.Markkinat,... you can get a list of SF conferences with J SF command.

EXAMPLE:

```
j
j post
j sf
```

SEE ALSO

read/next
glob/res

regexp

1.44 Newuser quick help

You have got yourself this far! Excellent!
Welcome to system.

To start with, a few commands and things good to know:

Try not to be on-line too long, if you are, then the other users wont be able to log in, it's also quite expensive to keep the phone line open too long. That's if the phone company charges you by the minute.

Menu system in BBBS (quite a clear one):

q Main menu
u Util menu
f File menu
r Read menu (messages)

In menus there are commands and also submenus.

You might have noticed that there are many different conferences here. You have been invited to some and are allowed to freely join all public areas to which you have read and write rights, use the

j
command. The first lets you one join to a specific area while the second prompts you for each area individually until all areas have been chosen or not.

The messages are shown automatically, just keep pressing <enter>. Typing

re
lets you write a reply to a message.

It would be wise to download all the messages to examine them at home, off-line. This is done with the

md
command but remember
to first set all the settings in the 'Utility Menu' properly.

u t
will choose the tranfer protocol. You should also choose the archiving method to shrink the size of the message packet and lessen the transfer time

u af

.

After a while it is good to start using an off-line reader. Using an off-line reader will give you the possibility to read

the messages, after downloading them, at home. You'll also be able to reply to them almost as if you were on-line using the BBBS. Such programs for the PC are: MR/2, HipHop, BMLR, NMail, ASO, POST, BlueWave, OLX, PowerQWK etc. Many of those can be found in the file areas of the BBS, if it can't, then tell the SysOp to get a hold of one of them. Offline format can be selected with

```
u gf
command.
```

You have probably noticed that it's possible to chain the commands on one line to speed up the usage of the BBS. For details on using command line editor see this {"link" link CLEDITOR}.

When you've read some messages (on-line by just pressing enter) and found something you want to comment or answer to, you can do that by typing

```
re
```

(reply). You will be prompted some questions and if you chose to include the old message it will be displayed on screen. Now, if you're using the FullScreen Editor, you can comment the message with quotes of the author to the message. It is customary to type a particular sign in front of all quoted lines, this can be done automatically by pressing CTRL-W. The sign is most often the '>'. To do it automatically you have to move the cursor to the line to quote. Quote only parts of message, destroy rest with CTRL-Y command.

See editor help with CTRL-U command.

In the BBS there is almost always a conference where the messages from the SysOp to the users can be found. Such areas may be called News or SysOp News or whatever the SysOp has chosen to call the conference. The area is one from which you can't resign ie. you have to read the messages, and why not, it might contain some important information.

I hope you make it now. If you're having trouble you can leave a message to the SysOp using the

```
com
```

ment command. He is an experienced user and is probably able to answer your questions.

Note for female users:

When referring to a him in the help... it can also be a she. :)

1.45 Send a private message

```
COMMAND
```

```
no number_of_node message
```

DESCRIPTION

NO sends a private message to the specified node. This command is preserved only for compability with older versions of BBBS. For private communication with a node, please use the

/MSg
command instead.

SEE ALSO

glob/chat

glob/w

1.46 Bulletins

COMMAND

bulletins [number_of_bulletin D | L | W]

DESCRIPTION

B-command followed by a bulletin number shows you a bulletin. The bulletins are more or less important things that the sysop has chosen to include in the bulletin menu. To get a list of all available bulletins in the BBS you just type B followed by an <enter>. To list the bulletins again you type L at the bulletin prompt. W gives you the welcome screen of the BBS. Using D after listing a bulletin will immediately start a download of the bulletinfile you just read.

EXAMPLE

```
b 2      Shows bulletin number 2
b 2 d    As above, but will also start download of the bulletinfile
         right after you have read it.
b 1      Shows a list of available bulletins.
b w      Shows the welcome bulletin.
```

1.47 Time left

COMMAND

time

DESCRIPTION

TIM-command shows you current time, login time, time you have left in the BBS and time bank status.

1.48 Who's on system

COMMAND

who

DESCRIPTION

W-command will give you a list of who is logged on to the system and it also displays the status of other nodes, if any, on the BBS system. On some systems the SysOp has chosen not to show empty nodes, this might be because there are so many nodes that

it would take too long to list all the empty nodes. If someone is downloading, BBBS will show estimated transfer end time.

SEE ALSO

glob/chat

glob/no

1.49 Goodbye: Logging out of BBS

COMMAND

```
goodbye [Y | N | A]
exit [Y | N | A]
logout [Y | N | A]
```

DESCRIPTION

G-command is the only right way of hanging up after visiting a BBBS. If no parameters are given, you'll be prompted for if you're sure to logout. Pressing <enter> equals to Y.

Y makes sure you want to logout.

N gets you back to command line.

A which gives you the possibility to do a relogin, if for example a friend wants to login after you from you computer.

It is not recommended to hang up without logging out. Your sysop sees when you messed up and doesn't like it.

1.50 Show Menu

COMMAND

```
?
```

DESCRIPTION

? shows a menu in almost any situation. The menu will list just about all the commands available at that moment and a short explanation of the commands.

1.51 Main Menu Commands

DESCRIPTION

In the main menu you can use all of the main commands, the global commands or you can move to another menu.

SUBTOPICS

User commands:

a
Answer questionnaire

ba
Time Bank

br
Browse nodelists

cal
Calendar

fin
Finger search

hunt
Play a game of Hunt

i
Info about user

ja
Jargon search

op
Open doors

rl
RLogin

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```
Delete logfiles

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reset
  Reset the periodical statistics

shell
  Shell to OS

spy
  Spy on a user

ul
  User login
```

1.52 Answer questionnaire

COMMAND

```
[q] answer
```

DESCRIPTION

A followed by the number of the questionnaire will allow you to answer one of the questionnaires the sysop included on the system. Questionnaires usually include questions about users, their hardware, software or their opinions for statistics, but it can be whatever the sysop decides to ask about.

1.53 Time Bank

COMMAND

```
[q] bank
```

DESCRIPTION

BA lets you save time in the bank. The interest rate is not what you are used to in a normal bank but instead the opposite. If you deposit five minutes you will be able to withdraw only one minute. The rest of the time the sysop will use for his own personal winnings... The maximum deposit is 60 minutes.

The bank accepts the following commands:

S Stores time in bank.
 W Withdraws time from bank and adds it to your time at the moment.
 Q Quits the use of the bank command, <enter> will do the same.

1.54 Browse nodelists

COMMAND

[q] browse

DESCRIPTION

With this you can search the nodelists for any text or number you want using regular expressions.

The result of you search will be written to screen like this:

Nodenumbr	Name	SysOp	Location
2:222/151	BCG-Box	Kim Heino	Turku

SEE ALSO

RegExp

1.55 Calendar

COMMAND

[q] calendar

DESCRIPTION

CALENDAR command calculates and outputs a month of given year, day and month. The day is highlighted.

1.56 Finger search

COMMAND

[q] finger user[@address]

DESCRIPTION

FIN starts Finger search via TCP/IP network. If you don't specify address, user is searched from local machine. (If there is NO Finger Daemon available, finger search will take very long

time.)

EXAMPLE

fin kimheino@utu.fi

1.57 Play a game of Hunt

COMMAND

[q] hunt [-m] <hunt-server>

DESCRIPTION

The object of the game Hunt is to kill off the other players. There are no rooms, no treasures, and no monsters. Instead, you wander around a maze, find grenades, trip mines, and shoot down walls and players. The more players you kill before you die, the better your score is.

USAGE

You will have to know an address for a Hunt server. If your SysOp has installed one, localhost might be a good idea to try. If the -m switch is given, you enter the game as a monitor (you can see the action but you cannot play).

Key(s)	Explanation	Charges / duration
-----	-----	-----
h, left	Move left	
j, down	Move down	
k, up	Move up	
l, right	move right	
H, home	Face left	
J, end	Face down	
K, pgup	Face up	
L, pgdn	Face right	
f, 1, space	Fire a bullet	1
g, 2	Throw grenade	9
F, 3	Throw satchel	25
G, 4	Throw bomb	49
5	Throw big bomb	81
6	Throw even bigger bomb	121
7	Throw even more big bomb	169
8	Throw even more bigger bomb	225
9	Throw very big bomb	289
0	Throw very, very big bomb	361
@	Throw biggest bomb	441
o	Throw small slime	15
O	Throw big slime	30
p	Throw bigger slime	45
P	Throw biggest slime	60
s	Scan (show where other players are)	1 / 20*players
c	Cloak (hide from scanners)	1 / 20 moves
q	Quit	

The symbols on the screen are:

-|+ walls

```

/\    diagonal (deflecting) walls
#    doors (dispersion walls)
;    small mine
g    large mine
:    bullet
o    grenade
O    satchel charge
@    bomb
?    wandering bomb
s    small slime
$    big slime
~    volcano
b    boot
p    pair of boots
><^v you facing right, left, up, or down
}{i! other players facing right, left, up, or down
*    explosion
\\//
-*-* grenade and large mine explosion
/|\

```

You start the game by flying to the maze. While you're flying, other players can see you, even without scanning. In the start of the game you are cloaked for some time. Cloaking just prevents other players to see you with their scanners, they can see you face to face anyway. Scan and cloak can not be on at the same time. Shooting can only be done to the direction you're facing to.

NOTE

When you die, other people still keep playing. As you join the game again, it goes on in the same maze and the score is changed for your killer's favor and your loss. So there's no use to wait for other players to leave the game instantly after you died!

WARNING

Hunt may be dangerous to your health. "Arthritic pain" and "lack of circulation" in fingers have been reported by hunt abusers. Hunt may also be addictive, and the withdrawal symptoms are not pretty.

EXAMPLE

```

hunt localhost
hunt -m bcave.bbbs.net

```

1.58 Info about user

COMMAND

```
[q] info
```

DESCRIPTION

I followed by the name of the user will display the info the user has written about him- /herself with the command 'U RES'. Q I SYSOP will show some info about the SysOp and the info he has written about himself. If you haven't written any info about

yourself yet then you should use the U RES command to do so. You might already have something written about you in an ASCII text file that you would like to supply instead. Then you should do an ASCII upload in the editor, for more info about how to do an ASCII upload, read the manual for your terminal program.

1.59 Jargon Search

COMMAND

```
[q] jargon
```

DESCRIPTION

Searches jargon file for given word. The Hackers dictionary file is about 1MB unpacked and BBBS searches through it all. The process may take a little while.

1.60 Open a door to external program

COMMAND

```
[q] open <number_of_door>
```

DESCRIPTION

OPEN will open a door, external program, that is specified in the BBS.

EXAMPLE

```
open 5
```

1.61 RLogin

COMMAND

```
[q] rlogin <host|IP address>
```

DESCRIPTION

RLogin opens standard rlogin session via TCP/IP network.

EXAMPLE

```
rl avalon.icon.fi
```

1.62 Show users

COMMAND

```
[q] show
```

DESCRIPTION

Shows you who is registered in the BBS. With S <enter> <enter> you get a list of all the users in the BBS. With S HACKER you

get a list of all users with the string 'HACKER' in their names. This command ignores case of the letters.

If you type S <enter> E T you will not get a list of all users who's first name begin with an E and last name with a T but rather a list of those users who's first name ends with an E and last names start with a T. Search string is in

RegExp

.

1.63 Statistics

COMMAND

[q] statistics

DESCRIPTION

STAT will display your personal statistics in the BBS. Ie. what user number you have, how many times you've been logged in, when last log in was, number of uploaded/downloaded files aso.

You can also list the periodical statistics, by giving a number of how many positions to show, that is the TopTen list but you can list up to the 60th user on the list. The list contains the following stats:

- Number of logins
- Number of messages written
- Number of uploads
- Number of downloads

1.64 Telnet

COMMAND

[q] telnet [-8|-7|-E|-Exx] <address|IP address> [port]

DESCRIPTION

TELnet to other systems via TCP/IP network. TEL command gives you standard telnet protocol. Telnet defaults to 7-bit protocol (switch -7). You will get 8-bit telnet connection for file transfers etc. with command line parameter -8. Telnet escape character can be disabled with paramter '-e'. Telnet escape character can be changed to #xx with -exx. F.ex. -e66 will set 'B' to escape character. Telnet needs address of other side as parameter. If name server doesn't work, you can use IP address. You can define telnet port as last paramter. Default port is 23.

EXAMPLE

tel -8 bbs.icon.fi

1.65 Version

COMMAND

[q] version

DESCRIPTION

VER shows you what version of BBBS the BBS is running at the moment, it also shows the copyrights for BBBS.

1.66 Backward Log

COMMAND

[q] blog

DESCRIPTION

Will show you the log in the opposite chronological order.

SEE ALSO

log

dell

1.67 B Statistics

COMMAND

[q] bstat

DESCRIPTION

Will show you a statistical screen on time usage, number of logins and number of messages written.

1.68 Show free memory & disk space

COMMAND

[q] compu

DESCRIPTION

Shows free memory & available disk space.

1.69 Delete log

COMMAND

[q] dell

DESCRIPTION

Deletes the log. If the BBS has several nodes you have to give a node number after DELL. The configuration can be made so that the log will be the same for all nodes, in that case the node

number will probably be 1.

SEE ALSO

log

blog

1.70 Do OS Command

COMMAND

[q] dos

DESCRIPTION

Will let you issue a OS command from inside BBBS. If you are using BBBS via modem you can redirect the output from the command to the serial port like this:

```
DOS DIR >COMx
```

1.71 Eject other node

COMMAND

[q] ej

DESCRIPTION

EJ allows you to eject user on another node. After EJ you must enter the nodenumber you want to eject.

1.72 Hide yourself

COMMAND

[q] hide

DESCRIPTION

HIDE will make the W listing show the users that you're logged off. You can restore your presence with the

```
chat a  
command.
```

1.73 Hippo command

COMMAND

[q] hippo

DESCRIPTION

Send hippo message. With this function you can send a node message to a specific user/group X number of times. When the user/group logs in he will receive the hippo message.

1.74 Show logfiles

COMMAND

[q] log

DESCRIPTION

Will list the log in chronological order, oldest login first newest last. If the BBS has several nodes you have to give a node number after the LOG. The configuration can be made so that the log will be the same for all nodes but this will get very confusing when trying to list and look at it.

SEE ALSO

blog

dell

1.75 Outbound manager

COMMAND

[q] ou

DESCRIPTION

With outbound manager you can manage your outbound mail.

When you enter into your outbound manager window, you will get list of our outbound mail. List format is following:

Nodenumber	Age	Flags	Bad	Busy	ArcMail	Files
2:222/222.0	0	IC RFDE	0	0	45kB	1994kB
2:220/666.0	0	H FDE	0	12	3kB	10kB

Age tells you how old is oldest outgoin netmail Ie how long time ago did that node poll you.

Flags are:

- Immidiata
- Crash
- Hold
- File Request
- File attach
- Direct
- Erase file when sent

Bad tells you number of many unsuccessfull mailsessions there is. You can limit number of these from BCFG4.

Busy tells you number of busy calls. Busycalls area cleared every night.

ArcMail tells you amount of outbound ArcMail.

Files tells you amount of outbound Files.

SUBTOPICS

b
Change number of busy polls for node

ba
Change number of bad polls for node

c
Create message for node

ch
Change message number/all messages for node

cl
Clear tickdir and attach messages

d
Delete message

l
List messages (for node)

q
Quit back to main menu

SEE ALSO

[r]
fm
[r]
unfm

1.76 Change number of busy polls for node

COMMAND

[q ou] b

DESCRIPTION

With B command you can change number off busy polls for node.

Following command will set busypolls for node 2:222/222 into 10.

b 2:222/222 10

SEE ALSO

[q ou]
ba

1.77 Change number of bad polls for node

COMMAND

```
[q ou] ba
```

DESCRIPTION

BA command is used to clear/set bad polls. With BA command you can clear bad polls which prevents polls to node. You can of course prevent polls to a node with it!

SEE ALSO

```
[q ou]
      b
```

1.78 Create message for node

COMMAND

```
[q ou] c
```

DESCRIPTION

With C you can create a message for a node.

SYNTAX

```
c [node#] +Immediate +Crash +Hold +Request +File +Direct +Erase
+Trunc +Lock Subject_of_the_message
```

SEE ALSO

```
[q ou]
      ch
      [q ou]
      d
```

1.79 Change message number/all messages for node

COMMAND

```
[q ou] ch
```

DESCRIPTION

With CH command you can change flags and subject of a message, or flags of all messages for node.

SYNTAX

```
ch [message#|node#] {New_to_Node#} {+|-}Immediate {+|-}Crash
{+|-}Hold {+|-}Request {+|-}File {+|-}Direct {+|-}Erase
{+|-}Trunc {+|-}Lock {New_Subject}
```

EXAMPLE

```
ch 2:222/151 2:222/222 +c +i
```

Will redirect messages to 2:222/151 via 2:222/222 and add Crash and Immediate flags.

SEE ALSO

```
[q ou]
      c
      [q ou]
      d
```

1.80 Clear tickdir and attach messages

COMMAND

```
[q ou] cl
```

DESCRIPTION

CL will clear tickdir and maildir. All tickfiles without attach messages and attach messages without attach files are delted.

SEE ALSO

```
[q ou]
      d
```

1.81 Delete message

COMMAND

```
[q ou] d
```

DESCRIPTION

D command is used for erasing messages. Syntax is:

SYNTAX

```
D [message#]
```

SEE ALSO

```
[q ou]
      l
```

1.82 List messages (for node)

COMMAND

```
[q ou] l
```

DESCRIPTION

With L command you can list messages for all your links or specified node.

SYNTAX

```
L {node#}
```

EXAMPLE

```
(17:22) outb:/NEWS> l 2:222/222
```

Nodenummer	Age	Flags	Bad	Busy	ArcMail	Files
2:222/222.0	0	C FDE	0	25	3kB	10kB

Number	Age	Flags	Type	Size	Subject
9161	0	FDE	ArcM	3kB	c:\bbs\outbound\85100805.su1
9165	0	FD	File	9kB	c:\pub\os2\info\foo.bar
9166	0	FDE	File	1kB	c:\bbs\ticks\bb18b190.tic
9184	0	C	Mail	0kB	FOO BAR!

(17:23) outb:/NEWS>

SEE ALSO

[q ou]
 ch
 [q ou]
 d

1.83 Quit back to main menu

COMMAND

[q ou] q

DESCRIPTION

Q will quit back to main menu from Outbound Manager

1.84 Reset the periodical statics

COMMAND

[q] reset

DESCRIPTION

Will reset the statistics for a new period. This command reflects statistics shown in
 stat
 command.

1.85 Shell to OS

COMMAND

[q] shell

DESCRIPTION

SHELL will take you to a OS shell by running SHELLx -script (extension for the script will vary depending your OS).

SEE ALSO

[q]
 bshell

dos [q]

1.86 OS/2 prompt

COMMAND
[q] bshell

DESCRIPTION

BSHELL will let you into OS/2 prompt from BBBS/2. BShell is done with BBBS/2's internal redirection routines.

SEE ALSO

[q]
dos [q]
shell

1.87 Text editor

COMMAND
[q] mg [filename]

DESCRIPTION

You can edit textfiles like external.bbb with MG text editor.

SEE ALSO

mg

1.88 Spy on a user

COMMAND
[q] spy

DESCRIPTION

Lets you see what commands a user is issuing. The commands will be echoed to you as node messages.

SWITCHES

-d End spy-mode

1.89 User login

COMMAND
[q] ul

DESCRIPTION

Lets you enter the BBS without entering password. Use this command to enter BBS with some other users name.

1.90 Read Menu

DESCRIPTION

In the read menu you can use any of the global commands or the read commands. The read commands are for reading, entering or replying to messages.

SUBTOPICS

reading:

-
Previous message

+
Next message

.
Show same message again

<
Show reference

>
Show reply

=
Next reply

number
Read message with that number

next
Moves to next conference

o
Show original

p
Recently read

writing:

dup
Duplicate (rewrite) message

enter
Hit <enter> to read unread messages

pre
Private reply

re
Reply to message

offline commands:

d
Dump messages to scratchpad

md
Message download

mu
Message upload

se
Send scratchpad

information

ai
Area info

i
Info about author

sh
Show conference status

v
View conference

other commands:

k
Kill message

m
Mark messages in different ways

mc
Message Copy

mode
Mode for message reading

move
Move message to another conference

rec
Recover killed message

res
Resign from conference

s
Search commands

SysOp commands:

```
fix
  Fix Resume links

fm
  Mark as sent on fido type area

unfm
  Mark as unsent on fido type area

user
  User Editor

zap
  Zap names
```

1.91 <enter> to read unread messages

COMMAND

```
[r] <enter>
```

DESCRIPTION

By pressing <enter> the BBS will display you the next unread message in the conference you are in. If the last message you read was the last in the conference you will be taken to the next conference. The messages will be read in the order specified with the command

```
R MODE
```

.

1.92 <number> read message with that number

COMMAND

```
[r] <number>
```

DESCRIPTION

By giving only a number with no command will display you the message with the given number in the conference you are in. If no message with the specified number is found the program will report you.

1.93 Next conference

COMMAND

```
next [++ | /--]
```

DESCRIPTION

NEXT command moves you to the next conference which you are a member of. Without any parameters it will take you to the next

conference where there are still unread messages.

++ parameter moves to the next conference you are a member of.
The conference can but does not have to have any unread messages.

-- parameter moves you to the previous area you are a member of.
The conference can but does not have to have any unread messages.

EXAMPLE

```
next
++
--
```

SEE ALSO

glob/j

1.94 Previous - Recently read

COMMAND

```
[r] p
```

DESCRIPTION

Displays the message read just before the last message read.
Using this command twice gets you to the message that was last read when you entered the first P command.

1.95 REply to message

COMMAND

```
[r] reply
```

DESCRIPTION

Allows you to write a reply to the message you have just read.

1.96 PRE Private REply

COMMAND

```
[r] preply
```

DESCRIPTION

Use PRE if you want to reply someone's message privately. If the original message is echomail, the reply will be written as netmail. The address is taken from origin line. If original message is in local area, reply will be written to private message area.

1.97 Kill message

COMMAND

[r] kill

DESCRIPTION

Will kill a message that you have written. You can't kill messages other people have written. The message will still be on the disk until the sysop packs the conferences. You might use this command if there's a message that has gone out of date. If you accidentally kill a message you can recover it with

RECover

.

1.98 RECover killed message

COMMAND

[r] recover

DESCRIPTION

Will recover a message if you have killed it by mistake or just want to recover it.

1.99 - previous msg

COMMAND

[r] -

DESCRIPTION

Will show you the previous message in the conference you are in. That is the message numbered one less than the one you've just read. If the message previous to the last read has been killed the previous 'active' message will be displayed.

1.100 + next message

COMMAND

[r] +

DESCRIPTION

Will show you the next message in the conference you are in. That is the message numbered one greater than the one you've just read. If the message after the last read has been killed the next 'active' message will be shown.

1.101 Mark messages in different ways

COMMAND

[r] mark

DESCRIPTION

Makes it possible not to read all new messages. You can mark messages in different ways as explained below.

Note that 'Marks' means marking the message unread and unmarking makes the message read. This is because usually you mark already read messages to be able to read them again.

m .	Marks the message just read.
m #	Marks the message with the given number. (e.g. M 680)
m a	Marks messages from a specific user.
m d	Marks messages written after given date.
m f	Moves messages to you to the top of the stack. If there are messages to you you will be able to read them first.
m g	Marks a group of messages by number (from XX to XX).
m n	Displays the number of marked (unread) messages in this conference.
m o	Marks the messages from or to you. Ie. only messages to/from you will be marked for you to read.
m p	Finds and marks all messages to/from you, you're able to specify the scope in which to search by number (from XX to XX).
m r	Removes all marks in the conference. Will make all messages read in the conference.
m rec	Marks messages with reciever specified by you.
m s xx	Marks all messages after a given numer unread.
m s -xx	Moves current messagepointer xx messages backwards.
m t	Marks all messages that are replies to the message you just read.
m z	Removes all marks from messages written by the author of the message you just read.
m gd	Marks messages after a given date in all conferences.
m gre	Removes all marks from all messages in all conferences.
m u	Removes all marks from messages that are replies to the message you just read.

q and <enter> will take you back to the read command.

1.102 . same message

COMMAND

[r] .

DESCRIPTION

Will show the same message you have just read. This is useful especially if you have had lots of errors on the line during the reading, or if the messages was very long you can get it shown again from the beginning.

1.103 Show conference status

COMMAND

[r] show

DESCRIPTION

Displays you the status of a group of conferences. The different groups are explained below.

sh Shows the status of the conferences you are a member of.
sh -a Shows the status of all conferences.
sh -s Shows unread messages in conferences, same format as in the login conference status.

1.104 < show reference

COMMAND

[r] <

DESCRIPTION

Shows you the message the current message is a reply to, provided it was a reply to a message.

1.105 > show reply

COMMAND

[r] >

DESCRIPTION

Shows you the first reply to this message, provided it has been replied to.

1.106 = next reply

COMMAND

[r] =

DESCRIPTION

Shows you the next reply to the message the currently read message was a reply to.

1.107 View conference

COMMAND

[r] view

DESCRIPTION

Allows you to check what the messages in the conference are if you do not want to read them all. It shows you the topic of the message and optionally the writer and receiver. You will be asked if only the topics should be displayed, if you answer N then the author and the recipient of the message will also be displayed. If there are messages to/from you your name will show up in a different color (this provided you have enabled colors in BBBS).

1.108 Resign from conference

COMMAND

[r] resign

DESCRIPTION

Resigns you from the conference you are in. Reply Y to resign from conference and N to still be a member. You will also be prompted to confirm the resignation.

1.109 Send scratchpad

COMMAND

[r] send

DESCRIPTION

Allows you to get the scratchpad downloaded to your PC. It will be packed in a format chosen with the
u af
. If no format is
specified it will not be packed and sent to you in plain ASCII
format.

SEE ALSO

read/dump

glob/md

1.110 Search commands

COMMAND

[r] search

DESCRIPTION

Allows you to search messages in different ways which are explained below. The ones that are found will be unmarked.

s g Searches in a group of messages.
s h Only the headers for the messages are searched.
s m Only marked messages are searched.

1.111 Duplicate (rewrite) message

COMMAND

[r] dup

DESCRIPTION

Allows you to kill a message and write a new one by editing the killed message. You can only DUPLICATE your own messages.

1.112 Dump messages to scratchpad

COMMAND

[r] dump

DESCRIPTION

Allows you to add a single messages or groups of messages to the scratchpad as explained below.

d c Dumps all unread messages in the conference you are in.
d a Dumps all unread messages in all conferences. Same as MD
but does not send the mail packet to you. see:
read/send
d m Dumps the message you just read.
d clear Removes all messages from the scratchpad.
d n Shows you how many messages are in the scratchpad.

SEE ALSO

read/send

glob/md

1.113 Show original

COMMAND

[r] original

DESCRIPTION

Shows the message that is the first in current message chain.

1.114 Move message to another conference

COMMAND

[r] move
[r] mv

DESCRIPTION

Moves your own messages to other conferences if the topic of the discussion has changed to fit another conference better than the

current conference. After the command has been issued you will be prompted for the conference to move it to and a new recipient

1.115 Mode for message reading

COMMAND

[r] mode

DESCRIPTION

Lets you set your reading mode. I.e. The order in which you read new messages. The modes are explained below.

mode f Read messages in numeric order.

mode m Read marked messages.

mode r Read messages as chains. (First message, reply, reply... first message, reply, reply... aso.)

1.116 Area Info

COMMAND

[r] ai

DESCRIPTION

Will show you some info about the conference you are in. If the sysop has run the BMSTAT program you will see different status values for the conference. Otherwise you will see a text that the sysop has written explaining the nature of the conference of whatever text he has chosen to put there.

1.117 Message Copying

COMMAND

[r] mc

[r] cp

DESCRIPTION

Message Copy lets you copy the recently read message to another area without destroying the original.

1.118 Info about author

COMMAND

[r] info

DESCRIPTION

Gives you the same display as

q i

but you don't have to enter the name of the user, it displays the info for the author of the current message.

1.119 Fix resume links

COMMAND

[r] fix

DESCRIPTION

Used for fixing the links between user numbers and the messages in your user resume conference. Don't use it if you don't have problems with the user resume links since it takes some time to complete.

1.120 Mark as sent

COMMAND

[r] fm

DESCRIPTION

FM will mark all the messages in the current conference sent. Ie it will tell BOGUS or BMSG not to send the current messages forward. This has no effect if the BBS is not 'connected' to any message network. It is usually used if you 'connect' to a network and include one of the conferences in the network, then you would want to mark all prior messages not to be forwarded.

SEE ALSO

[r]
unfm

1.121 Mark as unsent

COMMAND

[r] unfm

DESCRIPTION

UNFM will mark all the messages in the current conference new. Ie it will tell BOGUS or BMSG to send the current messages forward. This has no effect if the BBS is not 'connected' to any message network. It is usually used if you want to resend messages in fido type area.

SEE ALSO

[r]
fm

1.122 User editor

COMMAND

[r] user

DESCRIPTION

Will take you to the util menu and automatically find the user-record of the author of the message you just read.

1.123 Zap names

COMMAND

[r] zap

DESCRIPTION

Will give you the possibility to change the header of the message you just read. You can change the FROM, TO and SUBJECT fields.

1.124 File Menu Commands

DESCRIPTION

In the file menu you can use all of the global commands and the file commands. These commands are for transferring files between your terminal and the BBS.

The file system in BBBS is very much based on the same operations as in normal OS prompt. This means that you can move around in the directories with "cd directory" etc.

Commands marked with letter H have an alias named H + command (hget, hcd, etc) which works just like the original command, but the job is done to/from /tmp -directory. They are not documented separately. For example get foo downloads file named foo from the current direcotory, hget foo downloads /tmp/foo.

SUBTOPICS

Upload/Download:

h

get

Download file(s)

put

Upload file(s)

pput

Private upload

in

Install a file (hard)

lin

Install a file (soft)

Searching:

k
Keyword search

n
New files (date)

s
Scan for name

Moving in Directories:

h
cd
Change Directory

File Information:

h
dir
Directory listing

i
Show information for file

v
View archived file

h
t
Type a file to screen

wd
Who has downloaded

des
Describe a file

Moving, deleting and copying:

h
add
Add file(s) to /tmp directory

h
co
Copy file(s) (soft)

tco
Copy file(s) (hard)

h
del
Delete file(s)

move
Move file(s)

Handling archives:

h
ext

```
          Extract file(s)
h
          pa
          Pack file(s)
h
          lh
          Lharc files
h
          zip
          ZIP files
```

Other file commands:

```
          sp
          Split large files

          tou
          Touch a file

          free
          Make files free

          unfree
          Unfree free files
```

1.125 Get files

COMMAND

```
[f] get
      download
```

DESCRIPTION

GET followed by a filename will transfer the specified file from the BBS to your terminal if you have the rights to download the file specified. You must be in the same directory as the file or give full path and filename. You can use wild cards.

hget works on /tmp directory.

1.126 Private Upload

COMMAND

```
[f] pput
```

DESCRIPTION

PPUT will upload a file to a specific person. Before upload you will be prompted for the recipient(s), the name of the file(s) and after upload a short description of the file(s).

You give multiple names as recievers and you can send multiple files in one go.

SEE ALSO

put

1.127 Put Files

COMMAND

[f] put
[f] upload

DESCRIPTION

Lets you transfer a file from your terminal to the BBS. After issuing the command you will be prompted for the name of the file and to write a short description of the file you are transferring. Then the file is transferred and after that you can give a more detailed description of the file. This will be put in the conference for new files where everybody can read it. It's a good way to get some attention for the file. You can also choose not give any detailed information by answering with N to the last question.

You can upload multiple files in one go by pressing enter at the filename question.

Remember to check if the file already exists with another extension, if this is the case then it is totally forbidden to send that file.

Before uploading check the file for viruses.

The protocol used will be the one specified in

U T
.

SEE ALSO

pput

1.128 Install files (hard)

COMMAND

[f] install

DESCRIPTION

Install a file into BBBS (hard). This command will physically copy the file to your destination. You must have SysOp access for this.

SEE ALSO

lin

1.129 Install files (soft)

COMMAND
[f] linstall

DESCRIPTION

Install a file into BBBS (soft). This command will not physically copy the file, but just creates a link to the physical path in your destinations description file. Requires SysOp access.

SEE ALSO

in

1.130 Keyword search

COMMAND
[f] keyword

DESCRIPTION

K goes through all the files in all of the directories and displays you a list of files that include the keyword in their names or extensions. You can use

 RegExp
 to locate files. You can abort
the search with CTRL-C.

SWITCHES

-r (recursive) searches keyword only from current directory and it's subdirectories.

SEE ALSO

s

1.131 New files (date)

COMMAND
[f] new

DESCRIPTION

Displays the files uploaded to the BBS after given date. The file flagging works with this command. New file scan can be aborted with CTRL-C.

SWITCHES

-r Recursive scan. Will only scan from current directory and in all subdirectories

1.132 Scan for name

COMMAND

```
[f] scan
```

DESCRIPTION

Scans for a filename in one or more of the directories. You can use

WildCards

here. You can abort the search with CTRL-C.

SWITCHES

-r (recursive) searches keyword only from current directory and it's subdirectories.

SEE ALSO

k

1.133 Change Directory

COMMAND

```
[f] cd  
chdir
```

DESCRIPTION

CD is exactly the same as OS's CD command. You will change from directory to directory with this command. It also has several TCSH alike functions like if you enter a partial directory name, CD will change to the first directory that matches your input. You can use both \ and / for separating directories.

hcd works on /tmp directory.

EXAMPLE

```
cd bbbs    Will change to the first directory with 'bbbs' in it's name  
cd /bbbs  Will change to the directory bbbs under root.  
cd /      Will change to the root directory  
cd ..     Will change to the parent directory  
hcd       Will change to /tmp directory
```

1.134 Directory listing

COMMAND

```
[f] directory  
ls
```

DESCRIPTION

lists the files in the directory entered after the command or all the directories. When -more- is displayed you can use the arrow-keys to move to a file of interest and by pressing space the file will be copied to the /tmp directory. That is called file flagging. Flagged

files are copied to temporary directory, usually /tmp.

hdir works on /tmp directory.

hls works on /tmp directory.

SWITCHES

-l Will show the uploades name of each file.

-r Will list all subdirectories from current directory.

1.135 Info for file

COMMAND

[f] info

DESCRIPTION

I followed by a filename displays you the info about the file the uploader has written. If the file was uploaded by you, you can retype the info that is shown by {"F DI" link FILE_DI} and commands like ↵ that.

1.136 Type file to screen

COMMAND

[f] type

[f] cat

DESCRIPTION

Type followed by the filename displays the file specified in the hold on the screen. The file has to be in ASCII format or you will get screenfuls of s**t.

htype works on /tmp directory.

hcat works on /tmp directory.

1.137 View archived file

COMMAND

[f] view

DESCRIPTION

V followed by a filename displays you the contents of an archived file. The file extension must be ZIP, ARC, ARJ, LZH, LHA or PAK.

1.138 Who has downloaded

COMMAND

```
[f] wd
```

DESCRIPTION

WD searches the download/upload database for given
RegExp

.

EXAMPLE

```
WD FILE           Shows you who has downloaded the *FILE* file.
WD <U>           Shows all uploads
WD JOE HACKER     Shows what JOE HACKER has downloaded.
WD 12.10.92       Shows which files were downloaded on the 12 of October
                  1992.
```

1.139 Describe a file

COMMAND

```
[f] describe
```

DESCRIPTION

Is used to enter the description for files. You must have write
access to the directory to use this command.

1.140 Add file to /tmp

COMMAND

```
[f] add
```

DESCRIPTION

Adds a file to the /tmp dir. /tmp is a directory to which you can
add file(s) to download. It will always empty itself after logging
out from the system.

hadd works on /tmp directory.

1.141 Copy file(s) (soft)

COMMAND

```
[f] copy
    cp
```

DESCRIPTION

Copy link for file(s) from one directory to another. Soft means
that the file isn't copied, BBBS just creates a link to where
the original files resides.

hcopy works on /tmp directory.

hcp works on /tmp directory.

SEE ALSO

tco

1.142 Delete file(s)

COMMAND

```
[f] delete
    rm
```

DESCRIPTION

DEL removes file(s) from the directory. You can use wildcards. You must have write access to the directory to use this command. Everyone has write access to /tmp directory.

hdelete works on /tmp directory.

hrm works on /tmp directory.

1.143 Extract file

COMMAND

```
[f] extract
```

DESCRIPTION

Extracts one or more files from an archived file to the directory you specify. Normally specify /tmp as the to directory.

hext works on /tmp directory.

1.144 LHarc files

COMMAND

```
[f] lharc
```

DESCRIPTION

This command packs all the specified files to LHA format.

hlharc works on /tmp directory.

SEE ALSO

zip

pa

1.145 Move file(s)

COMMAND

```
[f] move
    mv
    rename
```

DESCRIPTION

This command let's you to move file(s) from one directory to another or to rename the file to new name.

1.146 Pack files

COMMAND

```
[f] pack
```

DESCRIPTION

This command packs specified files to the format you have specified with

```
U AF
.
```

hpack works on /tmp directory.

SEE ALSO

```
zip
```

```
lh
```

1.147 Split file

COMMAND

```
[f] split
```

DESCRIPTION

Splits up one file into several smaller ones for easier download. To concat the files again to one file just copy the splitted files together.

1.148 TrueCopy file(s) (hard)

COMMAND

```
[f] tcopy
```

DESCRIPTION

Copy file(s) from one directory to another. Hard means that the file is copied physically.

SEE ALSO

co

1.149 Zip files

COMMAND

[f] zip

DESCRIPTION

This command packs all the specified files to ZIP format.

hzip works on /tmp directory.

SEE ALSO

lh

pa

1.150 Free a file

COMMAND

[f] free

DESCRIPTION

FREE will make a file public, free to download. The user must not have download rights to download a file FREEd file. You must have SysOp access for this command.

SEE ALSO

unfree

1.151 Unfree a file

COMMAND

[f] unfree

DESCRIPTION

UNFREE will remove the FREE flag from a file FREEd earlier. You must have SysOp access for this command.

SEE ALSO

free

1.152 Touch files

COMMAND

[f] touch

DESCRIPTION

Will touch the file with today's date, ie. sets the file's date to today. You must have write access to the directory.

1.153 Utility Menu

DESCRIPTION

In the utility menu you can use all of the global commands and utility commands. They are meant for changing your settings in the BBS or modifying information about yourself.

SUBTOPICS

Personal settings:

a

Address change

af

Archive format

c

Conference status at login

ed

Editor type

fl

Flash your name

i

Info about yourself

lang

Language select

mf

Nodemessage filter

n

Name change

p

Password change

qu

Autoquote

res

Edit your resume

ret
Return to Read Menu with <enter>

rev
Review own messages

x
Toggle expert mode

Terminal settings:

col
Colors

key
VT100 key emulation

l
Lines in screen

s
Set charset

si
Silent mode

t
Transfer protocol

te
Terminal type

Other commands:

alias
Set/view/delete an alias

set
Set/view/delete setting

unalias
Delete an alias

unset
Delete a setting

v
View settings

SysOp commands:

aad
Account add

aas
Account assing

ac
Account change

am
Account members

av
Account view

ba
Banktime

facc
File Access

find
Find a user/group by name

+
Next user

-
Previous user

inv
Invite a user/group to conference

kill
Kill user

limit
Limits

sys
SysOp Access

sta
Status change

tli
Timelimit

uninv
Un-invite user/group

wotu
WandOfTurnUndead

1.154 Address change

COMMAND

[u] address

DESCRIPTION

Allows you to change your address, phonenumber and your birthday. The birthday has to be in the format day-month-year.

1.155 Conference status at login

COMMAND

[u] conf

DESCRIPTION

Whether the message conference status is shown at login or not. This is very handy but can take some time if you are a member in many conferences.

1.156 Info about yourself

COMMAND

[u] info

DESCRIPTION

Shows your
resume
.

1.157 Lines in screen

COMMAND

[u] lines

DESCRIPTION

Sets the length of your screen in lines so that BBBS will know when to give you the --more-- prompt. Ie. you should set this to the number of lines your screen can show, subtract any statuslines.

1.158 Name change

COMMAND

[u] name

DESCRIPTION

Allows you to change your name. First BBBS wants a confirmation of you really wanting to change your name then it prompts you for your new name.

1.159 Selecting Message Editor:

COMMAND
[u] ed

DESCRIPTION

Sets which message editor is used when you write messages.
There are three different types of editors:
 line editor
 , full
screen editor (
 FSE
) and
 MG
 .

1.160 Selecting GRAB format:

COMMAND
[u] gf

DESCRIPTION

Sets which GRAB format is used when you download offline message packet. Messages are GRABbed with selected format, and packed with archiver selected with
 u af
 . There are five different
Grab formats: Text, P Old Hippo v1, Hippo v2.0, OMEN and W QWK.

SEE ALSO

md

mu [r]
d [r]
se [u]
af [u]
t

1.161 Silent mode

COMMAND
[u] silent

DESCRIPTION

Toggles silent mode.

1.162 Password change

COMMAND

[u] password

DESCRIPTION

P will change your password. First BBBS asks you to type your old password, then type your new password press <enter> and retype your new password to be sure you got it right the first time. If the second is not equal to the first one then the password will not be changed. Note: If you lose your password your SysOp cannot get it back. But he can define a new password and tell it to you.

1.163 Set charset

COMMAND

[u] setchar

DESCRIPTION

Sets the character-set you are using in the BBS. Make sure the character set is the same in the BBS and your terminal program. When you change the character-set you can get it right by after pressing S <enter> you press CTRL-Z to clear the command line and then type ? to get help for choosing the character-set. BBBS will then try to print some different characters and a table to let you choose the right characters easily.

Character-sets: Take a look at these characters...

1:[2:] 3: 4:À 5:# 6:^ 7:{

Screen results:

Choice of char-set

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1) If 1 is a left-square-bracket and | |
| a) 3 is a japanese yen character | choose IBM |
| b) 3 is norwegian OE character | choose IBN |
| c) 3 is a lowercase u with a ctrl-sign | choose MAC |
| d) 4 is a capital A with a ctrl-sign | choose ISO |
| e) 5 is a number sign | choose US7 |
| 2) If 1 is a capital A with two dots on and | |
| a) 2 is a capital U with two dots on | choose GE7 |
| b) 2 is a capital A with tilde on top | choose SF7 |
| 3) If 1 is a capital AE character and | |
| a) 6 is a mathematical raised sign(ctrl-sign) | choose NO7 |
| 4) If 1 a degree sign and | |
| a) 7 is a lowercase e with a ctrl-sign | choose FR7 |
| b) 7 is a lowercase a with a ctrl-sign | choose IT7 |
| 5) If 1 is an upside down exclamation mark | choose SP7 |

1.164 Transfer protocol

COMMAND

[u] transfer

DESCRIPTION

Allows you to change the file transfer protocol between the BBS and your system. Make sure your terminal is able to handle the transfer protocol you choose.

X Xmodem checksum
C Xmodem CRC
Y Ymodem (also known as Xmodem-1K)
YB ... Ymodem Batch (also known as "true" Ymodem)
Z Zmodem
ZZ ... ZedZap (Zmodem variant, max 8kB block size)
H HYDRA (bidirectional with chat, this is the best)
SZ ... Slow-Zmodem (for non-8bit links, like Telnet)
SH ... Slow-HYDRA (for non-8bit links, like Telnet)

1.165 View settings

COMMAND

[u] view

DESCRIPTION

Shows you the settings you are currently using in this BBBS.

1.166 Expert mode

COMMAND

[u] xpert

DESCRIPTION

Toggles expert mode on and off. With expert mode on you will get shorter and fewer prompts, and the menus will show you more complex options. With expert mode off you will get a more informative prompt, and just the basic commands in the menus.

1.167 Archive format

COMMAND

[u] af

DESCRIPTION

Sets which method the Hippo/QWK/OMEN/ASCII packet will be packed before it is sent to you.

1.168 Flash your name

COMMAND

[u] flash

DESCRIPTION

Blinks your name when you read a message addressed to you.

1.169 Nodemessage filter

COMMAND

[u] mfilter

DESCRIPTION

MF command sets the message filter level. Use message filter to filter out different node messages you are receiving from other nodes.

Different levels are:

1	feelings
2	login / logout
4	entered message
8	messages in public chat
16	private messages
32	info messages

So, if you want to filter out feelings and public chat you should use value $1 + 8 = 9$.

1.170 Automatic quote

COMMAND

[u] quote

DESCRIPTION

Enables or disables automatic quote. Default is off. When enabled, BBBS will quote whole message and puts '>' marks in front of quoted lines. Then you can delete unneeded lines with CTRL-Y (in FSE) or C-k (MG). Do not quote too much! That is very annoying.

1.171 Terminal type

COMMAND

[u] termttype

DESCRIPTION

Available terminal emulations are TTY, DumpANSI, ANSI X3.64, and VT320. TTY is very dull, no colors etc. The others can

display colors, remember to enable
col
ors, otherwise you
will only see grey and white.

DummyANSI is very slow and is only for improperly working
terminals with no real ANSI X3.64 scrolling.

1.172 Colors

COMMAND

[u] colors

DESCRIPTION

Enables or disables colors.

1.173 VT100 KEY emulation

COMMAND

[u] key

DESCRIPTION

With this command you can enable and disable VT100 key emulation. When enabled, the delete character (127) is used to delete the character left from cursor, just like backspace. If disabled, it deletes the character under cursor and does not move cursor.

Most terminal program requires / works with this option enabled.

1.174 Edit your resume

COMMAND

[u] resume

DESCRIPTION

RES will allow you to write your resume, which will be available to other users with the 'I' command. If you've already written something then you will be able to edit what you've written. It's a good custom to write your name, age, residence, hobbies, computer equipment and whatever you like.

1.175 Return to Read Menu with <enter>

COMMAND

[u] return

DESCRIPTION

RET toggles if you will return to read menu with <enter> without command or not. RET is disabled by default.

1.176 REView own messages

COMMAND

[u] review

DESCRIPTION

Enables or disables of reviewing own messages. Default is off. When enabled, messages written by you will be shown as new messages.

1.177 Set settings

COMMAND

[u] set

DESCRIPTION

By using SET command you may define settings.

You can write the whole command in one line, but if you do, you must include it within double quotes like this:

```
[u] set "mode" "b"<enter>
```

Variable list with current settings can be obtained with NOT specifying any variable to be defined. By entering an empty value to a variable erases it's old contains, see

```
unset
for
unset variables.
```

SUBTOPICS

alias
Alias name

away
Away text

fileskip
Skip filedirs

grabdef
Grab defaults

hotkey
Hotkey menus (optional add-on script)

ignore

Set your ignore list

nick
Nickname

killfile
Message filter

kludges
Additional message headers

login
Login commands

mg_x
MG Startup file

mode
Prompt mode

prompt
Define Prompt

huntmsg
Hunt message

SEE ALSO

unset

1.178 Alias name

COMMAND

[u] set alias

DESCRIPTION

Use this to set an alias to be used in conferenses that allows username aliases instead of users real name.

EXAMPLE

u set "alias" aliasname

1.179 Away text

COMMAND

[u] set away

DESCRIPTION

When somebody sends you a nodemessage, BBBS will automaticly reply to him with this message.

1.180 Fileskip

COMMAND

```
[u] set "fileskip" "regexp_of_dirs"
```

DESCRIPTION

With fileskip you can skip specified directories when listing new files. Fileskip uses regular expression for masking the directories you don't want to be listed.

EXAMPLE

```
u set "fileskip" "^/graph/gif"      Will not list the directory
                                     /graph/gif.
u set "fileskip" "(os2|win) "       Will not list any directory
                                     with "os2" or "win" in their
                                     directory names.
u set "fileskip" "txt$"            Will not list any directory
                                     ending with "txt".
```

1.181 Grab defaults

COMMAND

```
[u] set grabdef
```

DESCRIPTION

Sets default switches for md and grab commands.

EXAMPLE

```
u set "grabdef" "-b"                Will automaticly download new
                                     bulletins.
u set "grabdef" "-bm"               as above, but will also exclude
                                     the new file list in the package.
```

SEE ALSO

md

1.182 HotKey/\$ configuration variable

COMMAND

```
[u] set hotkey
```

NOTE

This is an optional add-on script, most systems don't support this option.

DESCRIPTION

Configuration variable for HotKey/\$ internal use.
Current options can be set:

A - Automatic start at login
B - Have been configured
C - Clear screen before displaying messages
D - Clear screen before displaying menus
E - Clear screen before listing files
G - Logoff BBBS when quitting HotKey/\$

Settings should ONLY be set/unset by HotKey/\$

EXAMPLE

```
set "hotkey" "abdg"
```

1.183 Set your ignore list

COMMAND

```
[u] set ignore
```

DESCRIPTION

Messages or feelings received from these nicks will not be shown to you. To list multiple nicks, separate them with commas.

EXAMPLE

```
set "ignore" "Joe,Sue,Mick,Henry,Dave"
```

1.184 Nickname

COMMAND

```
[u] set nick
```

DESCRIPTION

Sets the nickname to be used in
BBBS Chat System

.

1.185 Killfile

COMMAND

```
[u] set killfile
```

DESCRIPTION

All messages coming from or going to killfile persons or having such subject are filtered out, you don't see them.

EXAMPLE

```
SET "KILLFILE" "(Jan Parkki|Foobar)"
```

1.186 Additional message headers

COMMAND

```
[u] set kludges
```

DESCRIPTION

With this setting defined you will get additional information about the message headers like message id, charset and different tosser information. Mostly used for debug purposes.

EXAMPLE

```
SET "KLUDGES" "yebo_i_really_want_to_see_them"
```

1.187 Login commands

COMMAND

```
[u] set login
```

DESCRIPTION

Sets commands to be executed right after login.

EXAMPLE

```
SET "LOGIN" "MD;WHO"
```

1.188 MG startup file

COMMAND

```
[u] set mg_x
```

DESCRIPTION

MG startup file, where x is a running number starting from 1. With this you can set your own preferences for how the MG editor should behave.

EXAMPLE

```
u set "mg_1" "end-of-buffer"  
u set "mg_2" "prefix-region"  
u set "mg_3" "beginning-of-buffer"  
u set "mg_4" "bmap-mode"
```

1.189 Mode

COMMAND

```
[u] set mode
```

DESCRIPTION

set this to "b" to get B-alike commandline and other user environment.

1.190 Prompt

COMMAND

```
[u] set prompt
```

DESCRIPTION

You can create your favourite command prompt with this setting.
Values are:

foo	the text "foo" as it is
\c	name of the current conference or filedir
\C	name of the current conference or /filedir
\a	normal color prompt
\A	B-mode color prompt
\#	current chat target
\t	time left for this call
\T	current time with DING
\m	number of current message
\M	largest message number in current conference
\e	ESC character (27)
\r	CR character (13)
\n	LF character (10)
\b	backspace (8)
\\	"\" character

The default prompts are:

```
normal, expert: (\c) \a:  
normal, novice: (\c) \a (? for help):  
B-mode:          (\T) \A:\e[1;37m\C\e[0;37m>
```

1.191 Hunt message

COMMAND

```
[u] set huntmsg
```

DESCRIPTION

With this set you can define the message to be sent to all other players' screens when you enter the game of Hunt. It is most often used to say "Eat slime death - JoeH's coming in!".

EXAMPLE

```
u set "huntmsg" "Eat slime death - JoeH's coming in!"
```

SEE ALSO

```
q  
    hunt
```

1.192 Language select

COMMAND

```
[u] language
```

DESCRIPTION

Change the language in which you are operating the BBS. Note that the commands do not change with the language. Default language is English.

1.193 Alias

COMMAND

```
[u] alias
```

DESCRIPTION

ALIAS command enables you to defines aliases for old commands or create new ones, examples:

```
U ALIAS "NEWFILES" "F N"  
U ALIAS "LOG2" "Q BLOG 2"
```

1.194 Unset settings

COMMAND

```
[u] unset
```

DESCRIPTION

You may disable settings set earlier by set command by unsetting them. Note that you can disable settings with "set" command too.

1.195 Remove alias

COMMAND

```
[u] unalias
```

DESCRIPTION

Unsets (removes) aliases defined in alias command.

1.196 Account assing

COMMAND

```
[u] aas
```

DESCRIPTION

Assing user to account. Gives user access to account. Account can be new or existing.

1.197 Account add

COMMAND

[u] aad

DESCRIPTION

Adds money to selected user's account.

1.198 Account change

COMMAND

[u] ac

DESCRIPTION

Changes account state of selected user. Account can be with or without credit.

1.199 Account members

COMMAND

[u] am

DESCRIPTION

Shows members of account.

1.200 Account view

COMMAND

[u] av

DESCRIPTION

View account.

1.201 Bank Time for user

COMMAND

[u] ba

DESCRIPTION

With this you can change the amount of time a user has stored in his timebank.

1.202 User File access change

COMMAND

[u] facc

DESCRIPTION

lets you change the users fileaccess rights. First use the find
These are the different access types:
0 - for no access at all
1 - for download only
2 - for upload only
3 - for both up and down
The file access will be change globally for the user.

1.203 Find user or group by name

COMMAND

[u] find

DESCRIPTION

FIND will search the user database and the groups file for any match of the expression you enter. This is used to change and review users settings. Entering a group name here will list all users that are a member of the specified group.

If the result you get on the screen is only on line and written in green color, the search did not come up with any match. If the color is cyan, BBBS has set it's record pointer at that user.

SEE ALSO

[u] wotu

1.204 WandOfTurnUndead

COMMAND

[u] wotu

DESCRIPTION

WOTU works like
FIND
but looks
killed
users from
userbase.

1.205 Next user

COMMAND

[u] +

DESCRIPTION

set pointer to the next user. (ascending by usernumber.)

1.206 Previous user

COMMAND

[u] +

DESCRIPTION

set pointer to the previous user. (decending by usernumber.)

1.207 Invite a user to conference

COMMAND

[u] inv

DESCRIPTION

Invites a user or a group to the current conference, if he has the sufficient access rights, if he hasn't you can change them by editing the GROUPS file.

1.208 Kill user

COMMAND

[u] kill

DESCRIPTION

KILL will delete the user name from the BBBS. New user can use the name again to log in. If you don't want that name to log in ever again, add the name to your trashfile.

1.209 Limits for users

COMMAND

[u] limit

DESCRIPTION

Put a user or a group in a limit class. See bcfg4.gui for further information about limits.

1.210 Sysop Access

COMMAND

```
[u] sys
```

DESCRIPTION

Change the SysOp level for the current user. SysOp's access is a bitfield integer. You can use values from 0 to 255, as following:

- 1: Can shell to OS and execute OS commands
- 2: Full access to all conferences
- 4: Full access to all files
- 8: May read private messages from all conferences
- 16: May change passwords
- 32: May edit user's status (kill, status)
- 64: May change NetMail message attributes
- 128: May use all chat commands

To give a certain access just add the numbers. For example, if you want a user to have access to all conferences and private messages, the value is 10 (2+8).

1.211 Status Change for user

COMMAND

```
[u] sta
```

DESCRIPTION

Change current users status. Available statuses are:

- Active: normal status
- Booted: user can not log in
- Killed: user is killed

1.212 Time Limit for user

COMMAND

```
[u] tli
```

DESCRIPTION

Changes the maximum amount of time the user may using during one day.

1.213 Un-invite

COMMAND

```
[u] unin
```

DESCRIPTION

Will resign the user or group from the current conference, but his rights will be unchanged, i.e. the user will be able to join the

conference again.

SEE ALSO

inv

1.214 Regular Expression

DESCRIPTION

Regular Expression is a standard way to scan for a text. RegExp has specific syntax for wildcards which differs from wildcard scan used for files. All texts in BBBS are scanned with RegExps, the scan is not case sensitive.

RegExp	What it does
foz	text "foz" as it is
^	beginning of the line
\$	end of the line
.	any character
[foz]	character 'f', 'o' or 'z'
[^foz]	any other character than 'f', 'o' or 'z'
[f-j]	equal to command "[fghij]"
[^f-j]	equal to command "[^fghij]"
(foolbar)	text "foo" or "bar"
x?	equal to command "(x)"
x+	one or more 'x'
x*	zero or more 'x'
\x	character 'x', used finding f.ex. '*'

NOTE

Following RegExps are valid, but the result might not be what you think you asked for.

RegExp	What it does
.*	matches everything
.	matches everything except an empty line
fub*	matches lines with "fu"
file*.*	matches lines with "fil"

EXAMPLE

RegExp	What it does
foobar	scan for text "foobar" anywhere in the line
^foobar	scan for a line starting with "foobar"
fo.bar	scan for a line with text fo<any character>bar
*	scan for character "*" anywhere in the line
foo(bar ugh)*buz\$	scan for a line with text "foo" followed by zero or more "bar" or "ugh" and followed by "buz" at the end of the line. For example lines "foobuz" and "junkfoobarughbarbuz" matches this RegExp

SEE ALSO

Wildcards

1.215 Wildcard-filescan

DESCRIPTION

Wildcard-filescan is a standard way to scan for files with user-defined pattern. The pattern must match whole filename.

Wildcard	What it does
foz	text "foz" as it is
*	zero or more characters (any)
?	any character
[foz]	character 'f', 'o' or 'z'
[!foz]	any other character than 'f', 'o' or 'z'
[f-j]	equal to command "[fghij]"
[!f-j]	equal to commnad "[!fghij]"
\x	character 'x', used finding f.ex. '['

NOTE

Following wildcards are valid, but the result might not be what you think you asked for.

Wildcard	What it does
.	matches filenames with "." in it, not all files
foo*.*	matches filenames starting with foo and having "." in it

EXAMPLE

Wildcard	What it does
*	all files
foo	filenames with "foo" in it
foo*bar[1-4x]	filenames starting with "foo" and ending with "bar" followed by a number from 1 to 4 or "x"

SEE ALSO

Regular Expression

1.216 How to use the help system

The help system commands:

Contents	- Shows the contents (the main help menu)
Index	- Shows an alpeateical index
Help	- Shows you this help
Retrace	- Shows the last helpscreen you looked at
Browse <	- Shows the previous helpscreen in the helpfile
Browse >	- Shows the next helpscreen in the helpfile

Search - Search with keyword
Quit - Quits back to BBBS

When you are in the helpsystem you can move up and down with arrow keys. The keys Ctrl-R and Ctrl-C will scroll one page Up or Down.

Often you will see words or sentences that are marked with a different background color. These are links to other related information. Just press enter when you have selected a link to get more information about that subject.

SEE ALSO

new users

1.217 How to contact

For contacting, you may use addresses:

Kim Heino	BarCode BBS
Paavolankatu 3 D 34	v/Rune Johansen
FIN-20240 TURKU	Ospelia 23 B
Finland	N-1481 Hagan
Internet: Kim.Heino@utu.fi, b@bbbs.net	Norway
BBS/FAX: +358 2 240 4036 (BCG-Box)	Internet: rune@cinet.no, rune@bbbs.net
+358 2 240 7755	BBS/FAX: +47-67 06 00 07 (BarCode)
+358 2 240 1413	FidoNet: 2:210/20
+358 2 240 4410	
FidoNet: 2:22/222	

1.218 Index

>
+ next message

>
- previous msg

>
. same message

>
< show reference

>
<enter> to read unread messages

>
<number> read message with that number

- >
 - = next reply
- >
 - > show reply
- >
 - Account assing
- >
 - Account add
- >
 - Account change
- >
 - Account members
- >
 - Account view
- >
 - Add file to /tmp
- >
 - Address change
- >
 - Additional message headers
- >
 - Alias
- >
 - Alias name
- >
 - Answer questionnaire
- >
 - Archive format
- >
 - Area Info
- >
 - Automatic quote
- >
 - Available
- >
 - Away text
- >
 - B Statistics

- > Backward Log
- > Bank Time for usee
- > Browse nodelists
- > Bulletins
- > Calendar
- > Chat with node #
- > Chat with SysOp
- > Change Directory
- > Chat commands
- > Change number of busy polls for node
- > Change number of bad polls for node
- > Change message number/all messages for node
- > Clear tickdir and attach messages
- > Colors
- > Command Line Editor: Giving commands to BBBS
- > Comment to SysOp
- > Conference status at login
- > Copy file(s) (soft)
- > Create message for node

- > Delete file(s)
- > Delete log
- > Delete message
- > Describe a file
- > Directory listing
- > Do OS Command
- > Dump messages to scratchpad
- > Duplicate (rewrite) message
- > Edit your resume
- > Eject other node
- > Enter a message
- > Expert mode
- > Extract file
- > File Menu Command
- > File Commands
- > Fileskip
- > Finger search
- > Find user or group by name
- > Fix resume links

-
- > Flash your name
 - > Free a file
 - > FullScreen Editor: FSE
 - > Get files
 - > Global commands (work in almost every menu)
 - > Goodbye: Logging out of BBS
 - > Grab defaults
 - > Group chat
 - > Help
 - > Hide yourself
 - > Hippo command
 - > HotKey/\$ configuration variable
 - > How to use the help system
 - > How to contact support
 - > Hunt
 - > Nickname
 - > Info for file
 - > Info about user
 - > Info about author
-

- > Info about yourself
 - > Install files (hard)
 - > Install files (soft)
 - > Invite a user to conference
 - > Jargon Search
 - > Join a conference/change current conference
 - > Keyword search
 - > Kill message
 - > Kill user
 - > Killfile
 - > LHarc files
 - > Language select
 - > Limits for users
 - > Line Editor
 - > Lines in screen
 - > List messages (for node)
 - > Login commands
 - > MG
 - > MG startup file
-

- > Main Menu Commands
 - > Mark as sent
 - > Mark messages in different ways
 - > Mark as unsent
 - > Message Editor: Writing messages in BBBS
 - > Message Download
 - > Message Upload
 - > Message Copying
 - > Mode for message reading
 - > Mode
 - > Move file(s)
 - > Move message to another conference
 - > Name change
 - > New files (date)
 - > Newuser quick help
 - > Next conference
 - > Next user
 - > Node message
 - > Nodemessage filter
-

- > Not available
- > OS/2 prompt
- > Open a door to external program
- > Outbound manager
- > PRE Private REply
- > Pack files
- > Password change
- > Previous - Recently read
- > Previous user
- > Private Upload
- > Prompt
- > Put Files
- > Quit CHAT menu
- > Quit to main menu
- > Quit back to main menu
- > Read Commands
- > Read Menu
- > Recover killed message
- > Regular Expression

- >
Remove alias
- >
Reply to message
- >
Reset the periodical statics
- >
Resign from conference
- >
Return to Read Menu with <enter>
- >
Review own messages
- >
Rlogin
- >
Scan for name
- >
Search commands
- >
Selecting Message Editors
- >
Selecting GRAB format:
- >
Send scratchpad
- >
Set charset
- >
Set settings
- >
Shell to OS
- >
Show Menu
- >
Show free memory & disk space
- >
Show logfile
- >
Show users

- > Show original
- > Show conference status
- > Silent mode
- > Split file
- > Spy on a user
- > Statistics
- > Status Change for user
- > Sysop Access
- > Table of Contents
- > Telnet
- > Terminal type
- > Text editor
- > Time left
- > Time Bank
- > Time Limit for user
- > Touch file
- > Transfer protocol
- > TrueCopy file(s) (hard)
- > Type file to screen

- > Un-invite
- > Unfree a file
- > Unset settings
- > User login
- > User editor
- > User File access change
- > Utility Commands
- > Utility Menu
- > VT100 KEY emulation
- > Version
- > View archived file
- > View conference
- > View settings
- > WandOfTurnUndead
- > Who has downloaded
- > Who's on system
- > Wildcard-filescan
- > Zap names
- > Zip files
