Introduction

NCSA Telnet for the Macintosh provides interactive access from a Macintosh computer to telnet hosts on TCP/IP networks. NCSA Telnet is an implementation of ARPA standard telnet. You can have simultaneous connections to numerous computers across the network, and a standard file transfer server (FTP) lets you transfer files to and from remote machines and other users.

This introduction presents an overview of the capabilities and features of Version 2.6 of NCSA Telnet for the Macintosh. Notational conventions used in this manual are also explained.

Features of NCSA Telnet

Special features of NCSA Telnet include:

- VT102/VT220 emulation
- FTP client
- File transfer server (standard FTP)
- Simultaneous telnet connections to a number of computers
- Tektronix 4014 and 4105 emulation
- Color raster graphics capabilities
- Domain name lookup using MacTCP
- Scrollback with ability to print and copy
- User-defined macro keys
- Customized window arrangement facility
- Support for window contents of fewer or greater than 24 lines
- Support for any font, font size, or color
- Line-mode support (RFC 1184)
- Encrypted and authenticated telnet sessions

Differences between Version 2.5 and Version 2.6

New Features in Version 2.6

- Encrypted sessions
- Authenticated sessions
- Cornell Kerberos driver
- Translation Tables
- Graphical configuration
- PAGE UP, PAGE DOWN, HOME, and END keys
- EMACS mode for arrow keys
- MacBinary II
- Resizeable TEK windows
- VT printing escape sequence

- CDUP command for FTP server
- Optional inhibition of TEK emulation
- Two paste modes, quick and block
- Directly specified answerback message
- Integrated Telpass functionality
- Default transfer directory for each FTP user
- Optional FTP ISO translation
- User modification of default file type and creator type for binary files
- User modification of creator type for text files
- Xterm change window title sequence from remote host
- User modification of window title
- Error message system

Discontinued Features

The most important difference between Version 2.5 and Verion 2.6 is the removal of all external configuration files. All parameters of NCSA Telnet Version 2.6 can and *must* be configured from within the application. Although the `config.tel` file is no longer required, we recommend that you retain a copy in case you have to use an older version of NCSA Telnet.

Version 2.6 maintains all of its configuration in the NCSA Telnet `Preferences` file, which is stored in the `Preferences` folder of your `System` folder. You cannot edit the format of this file.

These other Version 2.5 features are no longer available in Version 2.6:

- Serial Connections
- SLIP Connections via built-in drivers
- NCSA TCP/IP drivers

Bugs Fixed from Version 2.5

Many of the bugs present in Version 2.5 have been corrected in Version 2.6. The bugs and problems that have been fixed include:

- **Next Session** no longer redraws windows unnecessarily.
- Dropped connections no longer ignore the **Windows don't go away** option in the **Global Preferences** dialog box.
- Several memory leaks have been plugged.

System Requirements

To run Version 2.6, you need a Macintosh running Version 6.0 or later system software and MacTCP. You also need an IP address assigned to your Macintosh.

Notational Conventions

Before using NCSA Telnet for the Macintosh, you should know how to use the mouse, issue commands from menus, work with windows, and locate files using directory dialog boxes. If you are unfamiliar with the Macintosh user interface or need more detailed information regarding these procedures, please refer to your Macintosh user's guide.

Material in this manual is presented in text, screen displays, or command-line notation. Different typefaces indicate different functions.

- *New concepts or terms* are generally in italic type when they first occur in text, which indicates that they are defined in the paragraph.
- *Cross references* usually include the title of the referenced section or chapter enclosed in quotation marks (e.g., see Chapter 1, "Getting Started") and the number of the page on which the section begins.
- `Boldface type` represents characters you enter as shown (*literal expressions*).
- Lowercase italic type represents a *variable*, a placeholder for the text you actually enter. A variable can consist of different characters each time you make the entry.
- You may be instructed to enter specific characters on the keyboard. These entry instructions (*command lines*) are printed in nonproportional (monospaced) boldface type (e.g., **`dothis`**) and appear either within a paragraph or on a separate line. Command lines are normally entered in lowercase type.
- Monospace type that is not boldbace (e.g., the `list` command) indicates UNIX commands and options, filenames, directory and folder names, and machine addresses and names.
- Helvetica boldface type (e.g., the **Cancel** button) represents boxes and buttons (options) in dialog boxes, commands on pull-down menus, menu names, and window and dialog box names.
- Keys that are labeled on your keyboard with more than one character, such as the RETURN key, are identified by all-uppercase letters in normal font.
- Keys that you are to press simultaneously or in succession are linked with a hyphen (e.g., press SHIFT-OPTION-D).
- A check mark (✓) appears in a pull-down menu when a command is selected, as is standard in software for Macintosh computers.