

Citadel

COLLABORATORS

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Contents

1	Citadel	1
1.1	Citadel.Guide	1
1.2	Table Of Contents	1
1.3	MAIN	3
1.4	Citadel History	3
1.5	Citadel	4
1.6	Support Systems	4
1.7	Hardware required	5
1.8	Requirements	5
1.9	Citadel Error	6
1.10	Limits	10
1.11	CONFIG	10
1.12	SYSOP_PARAMETERS	11
1.13	#CALLOUTPREFIX	12
1.14	#DIALOUT	12
1.15	#CALLOUTSUFFIX	13
1.16	#LOCK-PORT	13
1.17	#TEMPAREA	13
1.18	#BIOAREA	14
1.19	#QWKFILEAREA	14
1.20	#QWKMAXROOM	14
1.21	#QWKMAXPACKET	14
1.22	#QWKNAME	14
1.23	#QWKLOCATION	14
1.24	#SYSOP-ARCHIVE	14
1.25	#SYSPASSWORD	15
1.26	#SYSOPNAME	15
1.27	#MIRRORMSG	15
1.28	#SHARED-ROOMS	15
1.29	#CLOCK	15

1.30 #SYSBAUD	16
1.31 #SERIAL_7WIRE	16
1.32 #DIRECTTOCHIP	16
1.33 #SERIALDEVICE	16
1.34 #UNITNUMBER	16
1.35 #MODEMSETUP	17
1.36 #REINIT	17
1.37 USER_PARAMETERS	17
1.38 unlogged users	19
1.39 UNLOGGED-WIDTH	19
1.40 #LOGINOK	19
1.41 #ENTEROK	19
1.42 #READOK	19
1.43 #ANON-MAIL-LENGTH	19
1.44 RUGGIES	19
1.45 TWIT	19
1.46 #LOGIN-ATTEMPTS	20
1.47 PRIVILEGES	20
1.48 user characteristics	20
1.49 #BASEROOM	20
1.50 #MAINFLOOR	21
1.51 areas	21
1.52 #HELPAREA	22
1.53 #LOGAREA	22
1.54 #MSGAREA	22
1.55 #MSG2AREA	22
1.56 #FLOORARE	23
1.57 #AUDITAREA	23
1.58 #HOMEAREA	23
1.59 CIT_MESSAGES.SYS	23
1.60 CALLLOG.SYS	24
1.61 FILELOG.SYS	25
1.62 DOORUSE.SYS	25
1.63 #HOLDAREA	26
1.64 #EDIT-AREA	26
1.65 #EDITOR	26
1.66 #NETAREA	26
1.67 #NET_RECEPT_AREA	27
1.68 #NET_AREA_SIZE	27

1.69	#MAX_NET_FILE	27
1.70	#DOMAINAREA	27
1.71	basic system parameters	27
1.72	#CRYPTSEED	28
1.73	Safe Configuration Parameters	29
1.74	#NODEID	29
1.75	#NODENAME	29
1.76	#NODETITLE	30
1.77	banners	30
1.78	The Amiga Zone	30
1.79	#LOGSIZE	31
1.80	#MAXROOMS	31
1.81	#MAIL-SLOTS	32
1.82	#MESSAGEK	32
1.83	#SCAN-NET-MESSAGES	33
1.84	Utilities	33
1.85	Installation	33
1.86	C86Net	33
1.87	BBS List	33
1.88	Files	33
1.89	debug.sys	33
1.90	crash.sys	34
1.91	#ROOMAREA	34
1.92	ALIASES.SYS	35
1.93	badnames.sys	35
1.94	badpasswords.sys	35
1.95	badpeople.sys	36
1.96	badwords.sys	36
1.97	citadoor.sys	36
1.98	ctdlarch.s	36
1.99	ctldir.sys	37
1.100	ctdlfwd.sys	37
1.101	ctdlinfo.sys	37
1.102	ctdlmodr.sys	37
1.103	ctdlprot.sys	37
1.104	protocols	38
1.105	ctdlroom.sys	38
1.106	DExxx.SYS	39
1.107	RESULTS.SYS	39
1.108	DISCARD	40
1.109	CTDLCNFG.SYS	40

Chapter 1

Citadel

1.1 Citadel.Guide

Table Of Contents

MAIN
Citadel History
Citadel
CONFIG
SYSOP_PARAMETERS
USER_PARAMETERS
Utilities
Installation
C86Net
BBS List
Files
#ROOMAREA

1.2 Table Of Contents

MAIN Citadel.Guide
1. MAIN
2. Citadel History
3. Citadel
3.1. Support Systems
3.2. Hardware required
3.3. Requirements
3.4. Citadel Error
3.5. Limits
4. CONFIG
5. SYSOP_PARAMETERS
5.1. #CALLOUTPREFIX
5.2. #DIALOUT
5.3. #CALLOUTSUFFIX
5.4. #LOCK-PORT
5.5. #TEMPAREA
5.6. #BIOAREA
5.7. #QWKFILEAREA

- 5.8. #QWKMAXROOM
- 5.9. #QWKMAXPACKET
- 5.10. #QWKNAME
- 5.11. #QWKLOCATION
- 5.12. #SYSOP-ARCHIVE
- 5.13. #SYSPASSWORD
- 5.14. #SYSOPNAME
- 5.15. #MIRRORMSG
- 5.16. #SHARED-ROOMS
- 5.17. #CLOCK
- 5.18. #SYSBAUD
- 5.19. #SERIAL_7WIRE
- 5.20. #DIRECTTOCHIP
- 5.21. #SERIALDEVICE
- 5.22. #UNITNUMBER
- 5.23. #MODEMSETUP
- 5.24. #REINIT
- 6. USER_PARAMETERS
 - 6.1. unlogged users
 - 6.2. UNLOGGED-WIDTH
 - 6.3. #LOGINOK
 - 6.4. #ENTEROK
 - 6.5. #READOK
 - 6.6. #ANON-MAIL-LENGTH
 - 6.7. RUGGIES
 - 6.8. TWIT
 - 6.9. #LOGIN-ATTEMPTS
 - 6.10. PRIVILEGES
 - 6.11. user characteristics
 - 6.12. #BASEROOM
 - 6.13. #MAINFLOOR
 - 6.14. areas
 - 6.15. #HELPPAREA
 - 6.16. #LOGAREA
 - 6.17. #MSGAREA
 - 6.18. #MSG2AREA
 - 6.19. #FLOORARE
 - 6.20. #AUDITAREA
 - 6.21. #HOMEAREA
 - 6.22. CIT_MESSAGES.SYS
 - 6.23. CALLLOG.SYS
 - 6.24. FILELOG.SYS
 - 6.25. DOORUSE.SYS
 - 6.26. #HOLDAREA
 - 6.27. #EDIT-AREA
 - 6.28. #EDITOR
 - 6.29. #NETAREA
 - 6.30. #NET_RECEPT_AREA
 - 6.31. #NET_AREA_SIZE
 - 6.32. #MAX_NET_FILE
 - 6.33. #DOMAINAREA
 - 6.34. basic system parameters
 - 6.35. #CRYPTSEED
 - 6.36. Safe Configuration Parameters
 - 6.37. #NODEID
 - 6.38. #NODENAME
 - 6.39. #NODETITLE

- 6.40. banners
- 6.41. The Amiga Zone
- 6.42. #LOGSIZE
- 6.43. #MAXROOMS
- 6.44. #MAIL-SLOTS
- 6.45. #MESSAGEK
- 6.46. #SCAN-NET-MESSAGES
- 7. Utilities
- 8. Installation
- 9. C86Net
- 10. BBS List
- 11. Files
 - 11.1. debug.sys
 - 11.2. crash.sys
- 12. #ROOMAREA
 - 12.1. ALIASES.SYS
 - 12.2. badnames.sys
 - 12.3. badpasswords.sys
 - 12.4. badpeople.sys
 - 12.5. badwords.sys
 - 12.6. citadoor.sys
 - 12.7. ctdlarch.s
 - 12.8. ctdldir.sys
 - 12.9. ctdlfwd.sys
 - 12.10. ctdlinfo.sys
 - 12.11. ctdlmodr.sys
 - 12.12. ctdlprot.sys
 - 12.13. protocols
 - 12.14. ctdlroom.sys
 - 12.15. DExxx.SYS
 - 12.16. RESULTS.SYS
 - 12.17. DISCARD
 - 12.18. CTDLCNFG.SYS

1.3 MAIN

The documentation contained is a collection of information based on the original Citadel 86 documentation by Hue, JR. The mistakes are mine.

It is pretty much a complete reference manual and every attempt is being made to make this a complete manual with all details explained so that even the most novice of users can understand how to setup and run a bbs. The most important thing is to read this documentation and give it a try!

1.4 Citadel History

What is Citadel? Citadel is a Freeware project. The source, executables and all the documentation are available for no cost to you. If you paid for this, someone is ripping you off.

Citadel was written in mid-December 1981 by CrT. Miraculously, it ran three days unattended over New Year's, collecting some remarkably favorable reactions. During the months that it ran at 633-3282 (ODD-DATA), Citadel became one of the more popular BBs in town, and there was some disappointment when a hardware failure forced the system down in February of 1982. But in January CrT had published the source code in BDS C, putting it in the public domain.

David Mitchell brought up the next incarnation of the Citadel program in April of 1982, running on hardware provided by Richard Knox. Called the Island Communication System, it is located on Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound. ICS has about 30 regular users and about 120 log entries. Newcomers find it easy to learn, and often leave messages praising it. Some of the system's daily users are in Boston.

Citadel is descended from DandD.pas, an adventure game editor/driver. It is arranged as a series of rooms, starting with the LOBBY. In each room the user can read existing messages and leave more. The system was brought up with only one room, the LOBBY. Additional rooms were created by the users, with room names appropriate to the topics covered.

Environment: Citadel has had a checkered past. It first ran on a 64K Heath H89 with Magnolia CP/M, Hayes Smartmodem (plus an acoustic on another port) and BDS C V1.32.

As time went on, Citadel was ported to the Amiga, Atari, and even the MAC. Citadel runs on many platforms and since the source is available will probably run on most future ones too.

1.5 Citadel

Citadel(also know as Amiga Citadel, Citadel 68K) is a single user BBS program. It is a direct descendant of the 3.48 Citadel 86 by Hue, JR in Minnesota. Citadel is able to run on any Amiga model and under any OS from 1.2 to the latest. The Amiga Citadel is a direct port from the IBM Citadel 86 by Hue Jr. It originally was done by Jay Johnston, who did not have the time to continue it so I, Tony Preston now maintain it.

Support Systems
Hardware required
Requirements
Citadel Error
Limits

1.6 Support Systems

Probably the hardest part of running a Citadel is getting started. Citadel is not the most common of BBS programs even though it is free.

You should be able to read this document and setup your configuration file, run CONFIG and then startup the BBS with no problems. Since this rarely happens and having a helping hand from someone that has already done what you are trying to do can make things easier, you might want to try one of these three places for help and information.

The first is The Amiga Zone, my BBS(609-953-8159). It is available 24 hours and is where you will find the most support and help. I will often chat with people that call for help and always try to answer mail messages promptly. Since calling long distance may not be an option for you, check around in your area and see if you can find a local Citadel where you can take major advantage of the networking features built into Citadel! The C86Net contains several support rooms where you can post your questions and usually get quick answers. These rooms are "Citadel 68K" and "Sysop Only". If your local sysop will let you have some Long Distance credit you can send me domain mail at "tony preston@The Amiga Zone.NJ". You will learn more about domain mail later. There are many Citadels active on the network so you might check the BBS List included in this document to see if one is local to you. Finally, you can send me mail via Internet. I will answer the mail quickly Monday thru Friday. Anything sent over the weekend will wait till Monday. You can reach me at "apreston@isd.csc.com" or "tony-preston@cup.portal.com".

1.7 Hardware required

The minimum configuration for Citadel is a 512K Amiga with 2 floppies. This will allow you to run the BBS, but probably not much more. There are some people that have run Citadel on such a small system. Most either expand their system or just quit running it. 1 MB of memory and a hard drive is really the practical limit. I have created and ran a test bbs on an A500 with 1 MB of memory and 2 floppies. I would recommend that you have 2 MBs and as a minimum a 20 MB HD for the BBS.

1.8 Requirements

Citadel will run on any Amiga Model. There are some minor problems with running CONFIG and fast memory on A3000s and A4000, but the work around is simply to run NOFastMem before running CONFIG. These may be fixed at any time, but since I do not have an A3000 or A4000, I can't look for the problem.

Citadel does not need any external support software to run. It relies on the Operating System for 100% of the normal functions and is compatible with 1.2 through to the latest OS.

Citadel does not use a lot of stack space, but will require that you have your stack set to 8K or larger. 8K is more than enough for

even the largest and most complex Citadel. Citadel will make sure you have at least an 8K stack or it will quit with a 'Citadel Error'.

It is important to note is that you really should plan on a 24 hour BBS, with a dedicated phone line. A BBS that is available from 11pm to 6am is not going to be very popular. I would suggest that you do not even consider networking unless your BBS is on a regular schedule.

1.9 Citadel Error

Citadel is a complex system, and is used on many sites. Things do not always run smoothly and many different problems arise from time to time. There are many Citadel Utilities designed to help solve these problems or at least to assist in trouble shooting. There are several problem areas and the most important thing is to collect sufficient information to diagnose the problem.

Citadel 68K has two methods of reporting errors. The first is on the console as the error occurs. Many times, this will have scrolled off the console and is lost. To prevent the lose of information, there are various log files which will also have a copy of the error. The log files are very important for locating problems.

In general, if you get an error and this information does not tell you how to correct it, collect as much information as possible and report what happens either directly to me or in the Citadel 68k room. The first thing to look for is a file called debug.sys or crash.sys. These files should appear in either your audit area, the home area, or the location you started up Citadel. Usually you will want the information in these files(even if it is just a cryptic one line message like "dependant variables mismatch", sometimes it tells you exactly where the problem is). The second thing you need to do is turn on debug, Here is a general procedure for collecting the maximum amount of information:

- 1) go into the Sysop menu, turn on debug "D" option. You can also do this by typing ^D in the console window.

- 2) Shut down your Citadel, "X" option.

- 3) delete debug.sys in the audit area(or save it if it contains info I might need. At the least, edit the file and add some markers (like two lines of asterisks) at the end of the file.

- 4) Bring up Citadel and attempt to reproduce the problem. If you cannot do it locally, you might even ask a remote user to do it for you. leave debug on. Note: If you run CONFIG, debug is automatically turned off, repeat the above steps to turn it on again.

- 5) archive all the information(using something like lha)

and arrange to get the information to me. I may call your BBS to download the file so make some arrangements in Citadel 68K so I know where it is.

The above may generate alot of output. Much of the output is cryptic and may not seem like anything understandable. It is mostly internal data and is useful to me. Most of the time, you will not need all this data to detect and fix a problem.

A more common problem is when your getting started and you cannot get Citadel to even start up and answer your modem. This could be either a hardware or a software problem.

It may seem strange to say that you have a hardware problem when your modem seems to work correctly with a terminal program and you can call out to other places with no problem. There are several things that are key to the configuration of your modem and Citadel which always seem to cause a problem for New Sysops. The first one is that your modem must not be set to echo back commands to Citadel. This is normally the way you use a modem with a terminal program so you can see the commands you type. Citadel will see input and assume that there is a user, start up the connection, and then find that there is no carrier and hang up the modem. This will continuously cycle and the BBS will not answer any calls. The simple solution is to either put E0 in the modem initialize strings(assuming a hayes command set), or to configure your modem this way as default and save the settings. This is a very common error. Next problem is that no matter what you do, Citadel does not seem to want to communicate with the modem. This could be several things and starting from the Citadel end of things:

1) One of the configuration parameters for the modem is incorrect. There are two normal configurations. The first is with a 2400 non MNP modem. This configuration will need to have Citadel answer the phone and detect callers at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud. This configuration has all but disappeared since today just about everyone has 14.4k or faster modems. A suggested configuration would be:

Do not use #SYSBAUD.

Do not use #LOCK-PORT.

Do not use #SERIAL_7WIRE.

Specify the correct #SERIALDEVICE.

Specify the correct #UNITNUMBER, usually 0.

Specify your proper #MODEMSETUP make sure "E0" is included

Specify your proper #REINIT

Specify your PROPER #CALLOUTPREFIX, you probably only need "ATDT"

Specify your proper #CALLOUTSUFFIX you probably only need "\r"

For a error correcting modem, 2400 MNP or faster, you need some additional information and setup. The way these modems work is that the computer to modem connection is locked at a fixed rate, usually faster than what the user connects at. The rate you choose depends on your hardware. If you have a fast system(68030 or better with lots of 32 bit ram), you might be able to get the Amiga to run reliably at 57.6K(use 8 on the #SYSBAUD and #LOCK-PORT) but from my experience, 38.4K is the practical maximum. You will also need to configure your modem to use CTS/RTS hardware handshaking and disable the XON/XOFF software handshaking(see your modem manual). This will give you the best system response and performance. You also need to use the #SERIAL_7WIRE parameter so Citadel also enables hardware handshaking.

Use #SYSBAUD.

Use #LOCK-PORT.

Use #SERIAL_7WIRE.

Specify the correct #SERIALDEVICE.

Specify the correct #UNITNUMBER, usually 0.

Specify your proper #MODEMSETUP make sure "E0" is included

Specify your proper #REINIT

Specify your proper #CALLOUTPREFIX, you probably only need "ATDT"

Specify your proper #CALLOUTSUFFIX you probably only need "\r"

From time to time, other errors may appear when you do something that you really should not do(like power down the modem and then power it up). These will generate errors like:

Error: [1]IOError = nnnn

Error: [2]IOError = nnnn

Reason: nnnn is a result code returned from a serial port i/o, usually a dropped carrier(small timing window for a race condition could cause this). The error is handled for 99% of the cases in a way that will cause Citadel to recover and reset. [1] is the case where I check to see what is in the serial port buffer, and [2] is when the actual read is done.

Error: Startup Error Code nn

Reason: something went wrong during system initialization. The reasons are:

1 - unable to open intuition.library, you must be 1.2 or greater to run Citadel.

2 - unable to open graphics.library, same as 1. This error also used to mean that the req.library was not in the libs: directory. This is no longer a requirement. Citadel does not depend on the req.library(versions 3.42.P15 or later anyway).

3 - Insufficient Stack space, Earlier versions of Citadel required a large stack, much larger than needed(50K). Citadel still requires an 8K limit just to be cautious. In testing, it has never used more than 4K.

11 - Console Open Error. Catch all for console window errors If you are using #WBSCREEN, try without it.

25 - Open Serial Port Failed, Well, Citadel could not get to the serial port(maybe something else has it open. Note: You will not get this error if you run Citadel while it is already running since it opens the serial port in a shared mode.

31 - Could not create a Port for timer communications, Low memory? Trashed system tables? Try a re-boot. This is one of those, "you should never get here". If you bug me with this type of problem, you had better have a full system configuration and alot of details.

32 - could not create an I/O request. See 31.

33 - Open timer.device failed. See 31.

Note: In the serial port open errors, and in most cases with debug turned on, you will get a text error message of the form:

1: Date - Dos Error:nnnn

2: (some text as to what happened)

3: (some text as to what happened) <-- you may get only one line.

4: Reason: <error text>

5: Current Directory

Line 1: is the internal error code(less than 100), or the Dos error code.

Lines 2-3: will either be a command (like in the external protocols) and a text line, or just one line of text. External commands will display the text and command, most errors do not have an external command.

4: is the reason the error occurred (from the Exec routine Fault).

5: is the current directory. This is important if you are trying to setup a door for example and in the wrong directory.

If the problem is reproducible, do it several times and record all possible information, especially your system configuration! If it happens just once and you can not reproduce it, then still record what you can, check things like memory in use, what is running.

Note: If you have a problem that seems to happen often, realize that I rarely have a crash. Please check to see that something else is not causing the problem. Remove commodities, other programs and see if you can cause the problem without that super-duper-whiz-bang mouse accelerator/screen blanker! It probably is not Citadel! If you are running on a 512K system, you may just be running out of memory. While every attempt has been made to exit in a friendly manner, no guarantees...

1.10 Limits

limits... In practicality, there are some real physical limits you will have. Each of these limits can be difficult to adjust later so some planning is important at this point. You must set a limit on the number of users (#LOGSIZE), rooms (#MAXROOMS), and messages (#MESSAGEK). These parameters will directly determine the amount of memory used while the BBS is running and the disk space needed to support the message base and userlog.

1.11 CONFIG

To setup the BBS, you must first configure your system. This means taking the example configuration and tailoring it to your liking. The example is based directly on The Amiga Zone. The first thing you must do is choose a name for your BBS (#NODENAME), a default banner (see banners and #NODETITLE), enter in your Identification (#NODEID). It is this basic information that users and other Citadels will know your bbs by. Once you have an idea of what the theme of your BBS is, you can apply it to the initial room (#BASEROOM), and floor (#MAINFLOOR). These will be the initial place that people are located at when they login to your BBS. Now comes the real work. You must decide some basic system parameters

that will define how much disk space your system will use. This is important since the smaller the message base is, the quicker messages will scroll off. Citadel has a fixed message base so that once you configure your system, the disk space usage is constant. You will never run out of message space, the BBS will reuse the existing space deleting the oldest messages to make room for the new ones.

Next we have the `USER_PARAMETERS` which define the default PRIVILEGES for your users. These determine how open your system is (can a user create their own account or do you do it?). Whether people are able to use doors, or post messages to the network. If you restrict people, then they will have to ask you for the privilege (and you will have to give it to those you choose). If you make them the default, people will get them automatically, you then do not have to do anything. I setup my system to be as automatic as possible. People can create their own account and do not need to be validated. The example setup is configured that way. The most important user is the `SYSOP`, You. There are some parameters that make your life easier. the `sysop_parameters` will take care of those. Now we get to Network parameters which you can skip initially, but will eventually want to look into. Get your BBS up and running first before you worry about that.

The basic BBS has several areas you will want to setup. Most people will setup a logical assignment that is the root of the BBS disk area (called `#HOMEAREA`) and make everything a subdirectory off of that. Citadel is pretty flexible, if you are running from an A500 with 2 floppies, it will run, even if the size will be small!

`CONFIG` is simple to run. Once you have created the `CTDLNCFG.SYS` file, you just run `CONFIG` in the same directory. It will read each line, and report any errors. If there are errors, it will stop after the last line is read. If no errors, it will finish up its processing, possibly ask you some questions and create all the required files. Most of the time, errors are of the type that say you did not have something setup. Many of the parameters have default values (as noted here in this document). Some of the parameters refer to directories and are required.

1.12 SYSOP_PARAMETERS

There are a lot of parameters to setup. Don't be overwhelmed! Each has a simple description and parameters. Some are ok as the default.

<code>#LOCK-PORT</code>	<code>#TEMPAREA</code>	<code>#QWKFILEAREA</code>
<code>#QWKMAXROOM</code>	<code>#QWKMAXPACKET</code>	<code>#QWKNAME</code>
<code>#QWKLOCATION</code>	<code>#SYSOP-ARCHIVE</code>	<code>#SYSPASSWORD</code>
<code>#SYSOPNAME</code>	<code>#MIRRORMSG</code>	<code>#SHARED-ROOMS</code>
<code>#NET_AREA_SIZE</code>	<code>#MAX_NET_FILE</code>	<code>#EDITOR</code>

```

#CLOCK          #SYSBAUD          #SERIAL_7WIRE

#DIRECTTOCHIP   #SERIALDEVICE      #UNITNUMBER

#BIOAREA        #MODEMSETUP        #REINIT

#CALLOUTPREFIX  #CALLOUTSUFFIX

#CALLOUTPREFIX
#DIALOUT
#CALLOUTSUFFIX
#LOCK-PORT
#TEMPAREA
#BIOAREA
#QWKFILEAREA
#QWKMAXROOM
#QWKMAXPACKET
#QWKNAME
#QWKLOCATION
#SYSOP-ARCHIVE
#SYSPASSWORD
#SYSOPNAME
#MIRORMSG
#SHARED-ROOMS
#CLOCK
#SYSBAUD
#SERIAL_7WIRE
#DIRECTTOCHIP
#SERIALDEVICE
#UNITNUMBER
#MODEMSETUP
#REINIT

```

1.13 #CALLOUTPREFIX

This parameter specifies the initial portion of the dial string passed to the modem during dialing for networking. This is a string value parameter obeying normal formatting directives, and should be used to convey commands to the modem. When dialing, Citadel constructs a phone number to send to the modem as follows:

```
<CALLOUTPREFIX><phone#><CALLOUTSUFFIX>
```

CALLOUTPREFIX should alert the modem to dial, CALLOUTSUFFIX is supplied by the #CALLOUTSUFFIX parameter.

If you have a high speed modem, with special dial strings for different connect rates, See the #DIALOUT parameter.

1.14 #DIALOUT

The `#DIALOUT<SPEED>` parameter allows you to specify different dialing strings for different data rates. If you have a network partner that needs a certain speed for reliable connects, you can set that system's baud rate to a speed and Citadel will use the appropriate dialout string instead of the default `#CALLOUTPREFIX`. The valid strings are:

```
#DialOut300      #DialOut1200
#DialOut2400     #DialOut4800
#DialOut9600     #DialOut14400
#DialOut19200
```

1.15 #CALLOUTSUFFIX

1.16 #LOCK-PORT

This parameter tells Citadel that you wish to lock the COMPUTER to MODEM speed to a particular value. It also causes CTS/RTS hardware handshaking to be used so that the BBS communicates with the modem at a single speed and the modem handles all the Modem to Modem speed negotiations. This parameter takes a single numeric parameter which must be 1 to 8. The values correspond to the speeds:

```
0 - 300    1 - 1200    2 - 2400    3 - 4800
4 - 9600   5 - 14400   6 - 19200   7 - 38400   8 - 57600
```

This is the preferred method of setting up the modem. Today's modems are able to negotiate with the caller's modem which makes Citadel operation more reliable and faster. Without this parameter (you would only do that if you have a non-error correcting 2400 baud modem), Citadel will attempt to negotiate the caller's speed.

The value of this parameter must be the same as `#SYSBAUD` or be smaller. It is preferred that the two be the same for best bbs performance.

1.17 #TEMPAREA

This parameter takes a quoted string as an argument. It defines the working area for the BBS. All BBS scratch/temporary files will be placed in this area. This is a required parameter.

1.18 #BIOAREA

This parameter takes a quoted string as an argument. It defines the directory used to store user biographies. A biography can be created by your users either when they login and create their account or later (and it can be updated this way also) with the .EB (enter-biography) command. This is a required parameter.

1.19 #QWKFILEAREA

This parameter takes a quoted string as an argument. It defines the directory where the QWK processing saves the USER related data. You must define this if you wish to support QWK packet downloads (external archivers must be available).

1.20 #QWKMAXROOM

This parameter defines what the maximum number of rooms a user can scan at one time. Users can set their own personal value from one to this number. This parameter takes a single integer argument.

1.21 #QWKMAXPACKET

This parameter defines what the maximum messages a user can scan at one time. Users can set their own personal value from one to this number. This parameter takes a single integer argument.

1.22 #QWKNAME

This parameter defines a single quoted string that is passed to the QWK packet to define the name of the packet file.

1.23 #QWKLOCATION

This parameter defines a single quoted string passed in the QWK packet as the location of your BBS.

1.24 #SYSOP-ARCHIVE

This parameter defines a file where all sysop mail is archived. If this is defined, each mail message to you will be written to this file.

1.25 #SYSPASSWORD

This parameter defines a filename that has your sysop password. This password will allow you (or anyone you give the password to) to become a REMOTE Sysop. A Remote Sysop can do anything you can do from the console so use this wisely.

1.26 #SYSOPNAME

This is you... This parameter tells the BBS that you are the Sysop. You will have to create your account first, then add this to the CTDLNCFG.SYS and run CONFIG again.

1.27 #MIRRORMSG

This parameter tells the BBS that you wish to have a mirrored message file. Basically, if you have the memory, copy your CTDLMSG.SYS to RAM:, and then start up the BBS, this parameter will allow the BBS to write to both this mirrored message file and the regular one. You are responsible for copying the current file to the mirrored one before the BBS starts up. In addition to this statement you need to include a #MSG2AREA to tell the BBS where the secondary message file is. This parameter takes a single integer value, 0 for off, 1 for on. If you were using this feature, then put "#MSG2AREA 1" in the CTDLNCFG.SYS file.

1.28 #SHARED-ROOMS

This parameter defines the maximum number of rooms a single node can share with you. Each entry takes up 6 bytes so the space requirements are minimal. The DATAHNG utility will allow you to modify this value (make it larger) so plan accordingly.

1.29 #CLOCK

The status bar of the Citadel console contains a clock, updated every minute. Therefore, the parameter #CLOCK is available to control the behavior of the status bar clock. The value you place after #CLOCK controls the behavior of the status line clock. Here are the supported values:

"None" - If this is present, then you never have a status bar clock.

"Inuse" - If this is present, the clock is only displayed when the system is active.

"Always" - This causes the clock to be active all the time.

1.30 #SYSBAUD

This parameter tells Citadel the maximum rate that the BBS will support. If you have a non-error correcting 2400 baud modem, you would use 2 for the parameter and Citadel would cycle through 2400, 1200, and 300 baud to determine the caller's rate. Today, with low cost 14.4K and 28.8K modems, this would be pretty rare. This parameter should be set to the same value as the #LOCK-PORT parameter for any 2400 MNP or faster modem. Faster modems handles all the Modem to Modem speed negotiations. This parameter takes a single numeric parameter which must be 1 to 8. The values correspond to the speeds:

0 - 300	1 - 1200	2 - 2400	3 - 4800	
4 - 9600	5 - 14400	6 - 19200	7 - 38400	8 - 57600

1.31 #SERIAL_7WIRE

This parameter tells Citadel to use CTS/RTS hardware handshaking. If you are running a slow, non-error correcting modem, this is not needed. For any error-correcting modem, you must use this parameter.

1.32 #DIRECTTOCHIP

This parameter tells Citadel to check the hardware directly for Carrier Detect. You may only use this if your using the internal serial.device and Unit 0. It will give better detection of a Carrier or Carrier Lose. For other serial cards, like the GVP I/O Extender, you should not have this parameter in your configuration.

1.33 #SERIALDEVICE

This is an optional parameter if you are using the internal serial port. If you have a third party serial card like the GVP I/O Extender, then specify the device name with this parameter. The default is "serial.device".

1.34 #UNITNUMBER

This goes along with the #SERIALDEVICE paramter, the default is 0, if you are using a different unit number, then specify this parameter.

1.35 #MODEMSETUP

This parameter is used to initialize your modem. It is a string value parameter obeying the formatting directives; however, you should be warned Citadel automatically appends a "\r" to the end of this string before sending it to the modem.

And when is modemSetup sent to the modem? It is automatically sent while Citadel is initializing, and it will also be automatically sent to the modem whenever the <R>einitialize command is selected from the Sysop Menu (i.e. privileged function:).

The value you use for this string should cause the modem to be put into a mode where it will function suitably with Citadel. This includes auto-answer and response to DTR, at the very least. Other options you may wish to consider include turning the modem speaker off (if you have one); consult your modem manual for details. The example we have here is biased towards Hayes/compatible modems. You may have to do some research if you're using an odd modem.

1.36 #REINIT

As faster and faster modems appear on the scene, some of these modems are displaying odd characteristics which did not appear in the early 300/1200 modems. Chief amongst these is that some modems, after accepting a call at a baud rate lower than the modem's highest, will not accept calls at higher baud rates without being reinitialized at the highest baud rate. If your modem is one of these types, then you will wish to use this parameter.

Also, some modems, although capable of accepting calls at high baud rates directly after low baud calls have been accepted, are not as reliable in the area of Result Codes as we might like. Since Citadel can use Result Codes, we have observed using #REINIT with some modems actually increases their reliability. So, even if you have a good modem, you may wish to use this parameter.

When this parameter is present, it causes Citadel to reinitialize the modem at its highest rate with the string you specify in this parameter. This parameter accepts format directives. For most Hayes compatible modems, the string "AT" is usually more than acceptable.

When #LOCK-PORT is specified, your modem will always be locked to the maximum data rate of that parameter and this command will have little use.

1.37 USER_PARAMETERS

User parameters is a catch all for most of the parameters related to user. Since the BBS is about users, nearly everything could be put into this category. There are three sets of

parameters. The first is the unlogged users parameters. This is all the parameters relating to a user that has not logged in yet. The second is the PRIVILEGES, the values given to a new user when their account is created. The last is the user characteristics.

Each of these parameters must be setup and will define the way your BBS operates.

unlogged users

UNLOGGED-WIDTH

#LOGINOK

#ENTEROK

#READOK

#ANON-MAIL-LENGTH

RUGGIES

TWIT

#LOGIN-ATTEMPTS

PRIVILEGES

user characteristics

#BASEROOM

#MAINFLOOR

areas

#HELPAREA

#LOGAREA

#MSGAREA

#MSG2AREA

#FLOORARE

#AUDITAREA

#HOMEAREA

CIT_MESSAGES.SYS

CALLLOG.SYS

FILELOG.SYS

DOORUSE.SYS

#HOLDAREA

#EDIT-AREA

#EDITOR

#NETAREA

#NET_RECEPT_AREA

#NET_AREA_SIZE

#MAX_NET_FILE

#DOMAINAREA

basic system parameters

#CRYPTSEED

Safe Configuration Parameters

#NODEID

#NODENAME

#NODETITLE

banners

The Amiga Zone

#LOGSIZE

#MAXROOMS

#MAIL-SLOTS

#MESSAGEK

#SCAN-NET-MESSAGES

1.38 unlogged users

When a user first calls the BBS, they will get a set of default parameters that will define how the BBS operates until they login or create an account. If you do not allow them to create an account on their own, they will have to send you mail and you will have to do this manually (called account validation). Citadel allows you to operate either way. For unlogged users, the parameters are:

```
#UNLOGGED-WIDTH    - The default width of a line
#LOGINOK           - Open/Close system control
#ENTEROK           - Can users enter messages while not logged in?
#READOK            - Can users read messages while not logged in?
#ANON-MAIL-LENGTH  - Limit on anonymous mail length to prevent RUGGIES
#LOGIN-ATTEMPTS     - Limit on how many times a user can make a mistake
```

1.39 UNLOGGED-WIDTH

1.40 #LOGINOK

1.41 #ENTEROK

1.42 #READOK

1.43 #ANON-MAIL-LENGTH

1.44 RUGGIES

A RUGGIE is a person that either gets carried away with their new found use of the constitutional right to freedom of speech and needs to be told to tone it down a little, or they are classified as a TWIT. Citadel does not do anything special with this type of person unless you make them a twit.

1.45 TWIT

A twit is a user that just will not stay under control. It may be that they are being obscene or just nasty to certain people. Citadel has a special priveledge called twitting for this type of user. What this means is that a twitted user will have all messages discarded, no access to any files for downloading and will not be able to find any rooms with directories attached for uploading. The

really neat feature of this is that they will not know it! The BBS will pretend to post their messages and will tell them there is no directory attached to the room as normal error messages. Even the most diehard twitted user will eventually lose interest in the BBS if they never get any attention.

1.46 #LOGIN-ATTEMPTS

1.47 PRIVILEGES

This section defines the user privileges, defaults and all related parameters. These parameters will save you some time and effort. If you have doors and want everyone to be able to play, it does not make sense to have to give everyone the privilege. Instead use these parameters to set the defaults.

```
#DOORPRIVS      - Allow new users to have access to doors

#ROOMOK         - Allow users to be able to create new
rooms.

#ALLMAIL        - Control who can use mail

FILE-PRIV-DEFAULT - Allow users to have file up/down load
access
```

1.48 user characteristics

1.49 #BASEROOM

Citadels always have a minimum of three rooms. There is the Aide room, Mail room, and the initial room a caller starts out in called the base room.

Historically, the initial room was always called The Lobby. Most Citadels today have this configuration parameter which allows you to name that initial room.

This parameter is a string value obeying formatting directives and goes through the Citadel formatter, and you must limit yourself to 19 characters or less for this value. And one more note -- Citadel will append the '>' to this name when it prints the room prompt for this room, you don't have to put it in yourself. If you wished to emulate the old CP/M Citadel, you'd set baseRoom thus:

```
#BASEROOM "Lobby"
```

There is no default for this parameter.

1.50 #MAINFLOOR

MainFloor is analogous to #BASEROOM. Most Citadels have a base floor, just as it has an Aide> room, etc. This parameter allows you to name this base floor. This parameter is a string value which cannot be longer than 19 characters, and specifies the name of your base floor. So, if you want to name your base floor MAIN FLOOR, you'd have

```
#MAINFLOOR "MAIN FLOOR"
```

There is no default value for this parameter.

1.51 areas

The BBS is organized into what is called areas. These are directories that either Citadel creates files in, or uses to receive temporary files from a network session, or user action. There are parameters for each of the major areas.

#HOMEAREA	- The root location of the BBS.
#HELPAREA	- Help files(.HLP), menus, and banners
#LOGAREA	- User data files
#ROOMAREA	- Room related files
#MSGAREA	- Message base
#MSG2AREA	- Optional secondary Message base to speed up the BBS
#FLOORAREA	- Floor related files
#AUDITAREA	- User, Door, and File activity
#HOLDAREA	- Hold area for user messages
#EDIT-AREA	- Editor area for a sysop editor(console only)
#NETAREA	- Network files area
#NET_RECEPT_AREA	- Receiving area for files sent to you
#DOMAINAREA	- Domain data files area
#BIOAREA	- User Biography files
#TEMPAREA	- BBS temporary/scratch files area

The CONFIG program will require that you define each area and will create the directory if it does not exist.

1.52 #HELPAREA

This parameter specifies where all of your Help files will be located. These files are *.HLP, *.BLB, and *.MNU. Normally, you should create this directory and place the help files in the directory before bringing up Citadel, since help files are usually online at all times.

```
#HELPAREA "cit:helps"
```

The help files, menus and default bulletins are in the cithelps.lha file in the Citadel Documentation room. You will have to do some customization of these files for your system. If you find an error or re-write the contents of a file, try to return that file so that others will benefit from your work.

1.53 #LOGAREA

This parameter specifies the location of your CTDLLOG.SYS file (this file is sized by your #LOGSIZE parameter).

```
#LOGAREA "cit:users"           -- put it in a general system dir
```

1.54 #MSGAREA

This parameter specifies the location of CTDLMSG.SYS. It is also the location of the special Citadel message file CIT_MESSAGES.SYS. Citadel will create the message file when you run CONFIG, the other file is supplied with the executable archive.

```
#MSGAREA "cit:messages"        -- give msgs there own place  
in the sun
```

1.55 #MSG2AREA

This parameter specifies the location of a second CTDLMSG.SYS. Citadel will create the message file when you run CONFIG. Before starting up the BBS, you will need to copy CTDLMSG.SYS into this area if you have the #MIRRORMSG statement in the CTDLCONFIG.SYS.

```
#MSG2AREA "cit:messages"       -- give msgs there own  
place in the sun
```

1.56 #FLOORARE

This parameter specifies the location of CTDLFLR.SYS.

```
#FLOORAREA "cit:floors"
```

1.57 #AUDITAREA

This parameter is a string value parameter specifying a directory which will hold the audit files. If this parameter is not present in your CTDLNCFG.SYS file, then the audit files will not be created or updated by Citadel.

The audit files are usually text files of information on how the BBS is running. For example there is a file (CALLLOG.SYS) which shows information on the callers. Another file keeps track of door usage (DOORUSE.SYS), and another one the file up/download information (FILELOG.SYS).

```
#AUDITAREA "c:audit"           -- This can only be a subdirectory
```

1.58 #HOMEAREA

This parameter defines the base directory the BBS will use for its operation.

This is the directory that the BBS will operate out of. In the examples,

this directory is assigned to the logical CIT: to make things simpler.

1.59 CIT_MESSAGES.SYS

This file contains most of the Citadel BBS messages. The BBS references the text via the Message code. This allows the SYSOP the maximum flexibility in configuring their BBS. You can use the standard messages, or customize them to your heart's content.

The Message file is formatted into one line per message. The first 8 columns may be a "#" for a comment line, or a message code. THE "#" in column 1 will cause the rest of the line to be ignored. Column 9 is blank, for readability, and columns 10 to 79 are the message text. If the message text starts with an "@", the message text is taken to be a filename and that file will be read instead as the message text. This will allow you to have more than one line in a single message. The message codes end in either EX for expert user messages, or NO for novice user message. If no EX version exists, the BBS will automatically use the NO version. If neither

one exists, the BBS will display "***ERROR CODE nnnnnnnn" where nnnnnnnn is the missing message. If these occur, just create the appropriate message and add it to the file. If you find any message codes in the original file missing, then notify the Amiga Zone.

One of the reasons for the message formatting is to get system dependant information from the BBS by using special variable names. These names are listed below:

Variable	Description
^variant	Name of this Citadel Variant such as "Citadel 68K"
^version	Major Version Id of Citadel
^sysvers	Minor Version Id of Citadel
^baseroom	The baseroom of your BBS
^sysop	The name of the Sysop
^nodetitle	The BBS Node Title
^nodename	The BBS Node Name
^nodedomain	The Domain the BBS is considered part of
^nodeid	The BBS Node Id
^mainfloor	The Floor that contains the BaseRoom
^curruser	The name of the Current User.
^ulprotocols	A list of the Protocols usable for uploading
^dlprotocols	A list of the Protocols usable for downloading
^doorlist	A list of the Doors available in the current room
^lastuser	The last caller's name
^privileges	A list of the privileges you currently have.
^callcount	The number of calls this Citadel has recieved.
^ial	Special Integer Argument #1 (see below)
^sa1	Special String Argument #1
^ia2	Special Integer Argument #2
^sa2	Special String Argument #2
^ia3	Special Integer Argument #3
^sa3	Special String Argument #3
^currtime	The current time
^currdate	the current date
^s	A single space
^n	A newline followed by a space

The Special Arguments are pieces of data that are used in some of the existing messages. Currently the 3rd one is not used (but may be). Most of the messages do not use them, but those that do should probably continue to use them. You can remove the special variable from the messages that currently do use them, but adding them to a message that does not will get you a zero for an interger argument and nothing for a string argument.

It is best to keep the original message file around to check to see what was available for the code.

1.60 CALLLOG.SYS

CALLLOG.SYS contains three types of notes. The first type lists when the system has come up and down.

The second type records who has called, listing login and logout times, one line per person, in the following format:

<person> : <login time> - <logout time> <baud rate>

Occasionally such a line will have an extra character appended onto it, and they have the following significance.

'+' The user logged in as new.

'-' The user used .TS to logout.

'T' The user timed out on the system.

'E' The user hit the error limit on the system and was kicked off.

'B' The system kicked the user off for too many offenses against BADWORDS. ←
SYS.

'C' The user tried to chat with you.

The third type of message in CALLLOG.SYS are notes regarding network sessions, both normal and anytime-net. These record on a single line the start and end times of the net sessions. This particular message can be disabled by using the #CLEAN-CALLLOG parameter.

1.61 FILELOG.SYS

FILELOG.SYS format is somewhat different. Generically, it looks like this:

<user name> @ <baud rate>

file1 (n bytes) <roomname> <U or D> <start to end> <length>
<protocol>

[FAILED]

file2 (n bytes) <roomname> <U or D> <start to end> <length>
<protocol>

[FAILED]

This format keeps the number of user names down. "n bytes" is the size of the file. "roomname" is the room involved. "U or D" refers to whether the named file was Uploaded or Downloaded. "start to end" refers to start time and end time of the file session, while length is the amount of time involved. Protocol will be one of the three XMODEM, YMODEM, or WXMODEM, or an external one you have setup. "FAILED" will only appear on the line if the transfer failed.

1.62 DOORUSE.SYS

DOORUSE.SYS simply lists who used what doors for what amount of time at what time of the day. It appears in the #AUDITAREA.

1.63 #HOLDAREA

Citadel has an optional capability to save a user's messages, put them on hold so to speak. This can be because the user lost carrier while entering a message, or told the BBS to Hold the message for later. The reason this is optional, is that if you do not specify this area, a user will not be able to use this option and any message held will be lost when the user terminates the session. A held file takes about 8K bytes of space on the disk. It is possible that every user could have a held message at one time, each is uniquely identified so in figuring disk space, this should be remembered.

```
#HOLDAREA "hold"
```

1.64 #EDIT-AREA

The optional edit area goes along with the sysop editor directive #EDITOR which is used to define a directory where the BBS will put the temporary message file and run the sysop editor(this is for the console user only). This is like any BBS area.

```
#EDIT-AREA "RAM:"
```

1.65 #EDITOR

This is the command that is used to run the optional Console user editor. When a user is logged into the console, this command is used to invoke the external program to edit the message text(will be written to tempmsg.sys in this area). This command should specify any options needed to make the editor run and have the BBS pause while the editor is running(some editors will release the task as soon as they startup which will make Citadel think your done editing).

```
#EDIT-AREA "TTX WAIT"
```

1.66 #NETAREA

This command tells the BBS where to put the files that are related to the network process. It is like any other BBS area.

```
#NETEAREA "NET"
```

1.67 #NET_RECEPT_AREA

This is a special BBS directory that is used to store all files sent to your system by another system during a network session. When a system uses the Send File faculty(not the same as requesting a file over the network).

```
#NET_RECEPT_AREA "Recieving"
```

Files sent to your BBS using the utility AFF will appear in this area. In addition, the parameters #NET_AREA_SIZE and #MAX_NET_FILE will be used to limit the amount of files and the largest file in this area.

1.68 #NET_AREA_SIZE

This parameter controls the total amount of space you wish to allow files coming into your system via the net(Send File Command). This is the limit on files being sent to your without you asking. If this area fills up to this size, additional files will be rejected.

1.69 #MAX_NET_FILE

This parameter controls the size of the largest file your will allow to be sent to you during a network session. Files larger than this size will be rejected.

1.70 #DOMAINAREA

This parameter specifies the area where Citadel will put the domain related temporary files. The files in this area are dynamic. Citadel will create them as needed and maintain them totally. You will not need to worry about these files unless there is a problem with domain mail and you are the server for your domain. This is a fairly advance topic and not covered in this document. Eventually, there will be a separate document for these types of issues.

1.71 basic system parameters

The basic system parameters define how many rooms(#MAXROOMS), messages per room(#MSG-SLOTS), private mail messages per user(#MAIL-SLOTS), Size of the message base(#MESSAGEK) and if you will want it encrypted (#CRYPTSEED). You want to give some careful thought to these parameters since any choices made now will be a bit painful to modify later. There are

utilities that will allow parameters to be modified, but only to increase them. To decrease them requires that you start over by deleting the appropriate files and reconfiguring.

I recommend that you keep #CRYPTSEED at zero although any value can be used. It makes debug easier for me if I grab your files plus that value will speed up all the processing. The message slots and size of the message base is a little cryptic. If you have 100 slots, then Citadel will remember the last 100 messages in each room. Mail has a separate value, but it is the same idea. With 100 rooms, you have 10,000 active messages possible in the system. With messages sizing from 500 bytes to 7500 bytes, you could have a message base of 5,000,000 to 75,000,000! Typically the average message is alot closer to the 500 bytes size. The 600K size here gives me a file that is 1217 blocks in size(614400 bytes). This would actually fit on a floppy if you wanted(although it would pretty much fill the floppy). You can make these pretty much any value you want, the larger the value the more the disk space needed. A reasonable approximation for messagek is:

$$(\text{MSG-SLOTS} + \text{MAIL-SLOTS}) * 2.75\text{K}$$
$$(120 + 99) * 3\text{K} = 602.25$$

You can use more..... For the larger sized system, use 7.5K and get 1604K... The practical limit is 4095K

1.72 #CRYPTSEED

CRYPTSEED is a value used in encrypting the data files. Choose a value when you install the system, but not thereafter -- or you won't be able to read the existing files any more. If you use a value of zero, none of the data files will be encrypted. This has little value since you as SYSOP can access anybody's account and read any message, there is no privacy. I recommend using zero. You should not allow any of the system files to be downloaded and this is the only protection you have if you do. It is better to keep the users out of the data files. Using zero has an additional benifit that your system will be slightly faster. If you use a non zero encryption seed, all the data files will be encoded. An example is:

```
#CRYPTSEED 1234
```

It is important that you do not change this value. If for some reason you should lose your CTDLCNFG.SYS file, run the VERIFY utility and it will display not only this value, but the value of all the important data from this file. Without this data item, you will not be able to reconfigure your BBS. This is important since if the bbs should crash, or your system should go down while the bbs is running, you have to run the CONFIG utility to recreate the data file CTDLTABL.SYS. Without that file, the BBS will not run. There is only one parameter on the command line. If it does not match "onlyParams" or "FirstInit" then CONFIG will assume you are re-initializing the BBS. "FirstInit" assumes that you want to

create the BBS from scratch initializing all the files as if creating a new BBS. This means that if you already have a BBS up and running, all the data files will be re-created and initialized as empty(i.e all existing users deleted, all messages gone). You can use this the first time and CONFIG will not ask you any questions about creating this file or that one... Once you have a running BBS and you need to modify certain parameters(see 'Safe Configuration Parameters')

1.73 Safe Configuration Parameters

These parameters control characteristics of the BBS and not file sizes. You can modify these at any time by changing the value in the CTDLCNFG.SYS file and then running "CONFIG ONLYPARAMS". To do this, change the file, bring the BBS down, then run CONFIG and then restart the BBS.

1.74 #NODEID

As mentioned, this parameter is a network parameter that has traditionally always been set, even for non-network Citadels. If you have no plans to ever be on a C86Net, Then this is not real important.

If you do plan to join the C86Net, (we'll go over this in more detail in the section on Networking), then you do have to set this parameter correctly. The format of this parameter is

```
"<Country code><Area Code><Phone number>"
```

all of which applies to the phone your system resides on. Country code is a two letter sequence indicating what country you live in (US is the United States, CA is Canada. Other country codes may be found in COUNTRY.DOC). Area code is the area code of your system (yes, we are aware there is a clear bias towards US-style telephony). And Phone number is, of course, the phone number your system is on. You can put punctuation (such as parenthesis and dashes), but please be conservative with them. This string value does not obey formatting directives. Here's a fairly generic example:

```
#NODEID "US (609) 953 8159"  -- Some system somewhere...)
```

Other systems will use your node id to call you for networking. It will be how other systems identify your system's messages.

1.75 #NODENAME

nodeName is, in reality, purely a network parameter, and if you have no plans to ever join a C86Net, then there is no need to fill in this parameter. However, it has always been traditional, even before there was a net for any Citadel system anywhere, to fill in this and the #NODEID parameter. nodeName is a string value which does NOT accept formatting directives (i.e., formatting directives will be ignored). It can be no longer than 19 letters long. It should be a short, mnemonic name for your system. An EXAMPLE of a reasonable value:

```
#NODENAME "ODD-DATA"           -- The original Citadel
```

If you ever do join a C86Net, messages from your system appearing on another Citadel node will look something like this

```
82Nov23 from Cynbe ru Taren @ODD-DATA
```

except ODD-DATA would be replaced with your value for #NODENAME.

1.76 #NODETITLE

The first parameter you should find is called nodeTitle. It is a string value obeying formatting directives, and is subject to formatting considerations. nodeTitle is the title of your installation printed when carrier is detected on your system. More precisely, nodeTitle will show up in the following place on your system:

```
Welcome to <#NODETITLE>
```

However, nodeTitle may not necessarily be printed at this point. After successfully bringing your system up, please consult the section on Help Files for more information on banner options. EXAMPLE:

```
#NODETITLE "Test System\n Truly a Heaven in Reverse" The
#NODETITLE is printed out on .Read Status commands, also. There is
no formal limit on the length of this parameter.
```

1.77 banners

1.78 The Amiga Zone

The Amiga Zone is the primary support BBS. The number is (609) 953-8159. There are other Citadels that will help the budding Sysop out, but this is the place you will find the latest and greatest version of Citadel, CONFIG, and the Utilities. In addition to calling direct, you should think about networking the Citadel 68K room. This is the place where comments, bug reports, and other issues are discussed. The Amiga Zone will feed the room to any

Citadel that wishes to network, however, the Amiga Zone will not call out for a network session unless the system is local. You will have to pay for the calls. This does not amount to much if you call a few times a week. Fortunately, there are about 200 Citadels in the USA and Canada, you might find a local system to network with, or one that costs less than the Amiga Zone to network with. If you wish, I will answer questions at my internet address "apreston@isd.csc.com" or "tony-preston@cup.portal.com".

1.79 #LOGSIZE

This numerical parameter gives you the ability to decide how many accounts will be available on your system. If you run a system in which more accounts are used than there are accounts reserved, then new accounts are generated by killing old accounts. Accounts are recycled by finding the account who's last use is the oldest of all the accounts in the system, under the assumption such an account is no longer active.

All space is reserved immediately for these accounts. The size of this file can be estimated from the formula (this includes a possible held file for every USER).

of bytes = LOGSIZE * (82 + MAXROOMS + (6 * MAIL-SLOTS) + 8092)

so if you are operating in a restricted environment, plan accordingly. If you need to, you can expand the size of the log through the use of the DATACHNG utility, but the log cannot be shrunk. This is a numerical value. Here is an example:

```
#LOGSIZE 200
```

For a system with 100 rooms (#MAXROOMS), and 100 mail slots (#MAIL-SLOTS) this would be just over 150K bytes for 200 users. It should be noted that the larger the logsize, the longer the CONFIG utility will take to re-configure the system. Each entry is checked and updated when this is done.

1.80 #MAXROOMS

This numerical parameter specifies the maximum number of rooms your system will support. Since the baseRoom, Aide>, and Mail> room are necessary, the smallest value you can give is 3. The largest number is 65536. If you wanted to have a 64 room system, you'd have

```
#MAXROOMS 64
```

You can use the following formula to estimate the number of bytes a room file will take up on your SYSTEM:

of bytes = MAXROOMS * (50 + (6 * MSG-SLOTS))

For a system with 100 rooms and 200 message slots(#MSG-SLOTS), you would need approximately 125 Kbytes of disk space. It should be noted that the larger this is, the longer the CONFIG takes since each room is updated.

1.81 #MAIL-SLOTS

This is a numerical parameter specifying how many messages per log record you wish to reserve for Mail. The Mail> room is the only room in the system whose data is not kept in CTDLROOM.SYS. Instead, the file CTDLLOG.SYS contains the "Mail>" room, reserving for each account enough room for MAIL-SLOTS Mail messages. Therefore, this parameter gives you the ability to decide the maximum number of Mail> messages per user they can access. Please remember if a user gets more messages in Mail> than there are MAIL-SLOTS between two successive logins, then they will lose the earlier messages sent to them. Another consideration is many users like to review old Mail when engaged in an in-depth private conversation. Therefore, setting MAIL-SLOTS to a low value may not be the attractive alternative it first seems. However, it should go without saying a high MAIL-SLOTS value may eat up more room than necessary on your drives. The section on #LOGSIZE will give an exact formula for how much space your log will take up.

1.82 #MESSAGEK

MESSAGEK defines how much disk space you wish to allocate for messages on your installation. Because messages can vary in size, there is no way to define how many messages you can have in your system, or how fast they turnover. All the messages in your system will reside in CTDLMSG.SYS, and thus the number of messages in your system at any given moment will depend totally on the length of the messages being entered into the system by your users. The turnover rate of your messages will depend on how busy your system is.

For example, if you reserve 600K for messages, you would have an approximate 1200 messages(messages can get as large as 7500 characters so if you have verbose users, this could be as low as 80 messages if they were all to the limit, a good conservative estimate is 512 characters which gives 1200 messages). If you get 25 callers a day and each posted 4 messages, you would have a turnover of about 12 days. If you networking and get 25 messages a day in 4 rooms, plus these callers, you have a 6 day turnover. The higher the volume, the quicker the turnover. When the messages turnover, older message space gets reused which means older messages are deleted. Shared rooms can have a very high volume.

The sysop of an installation should also keep in mind that very large systems, with many new messages, can be intimidating to new users, so large message spaces should be approached with caution. Remember, there is a utility(Expand) for expanding the message

base, but not for shrinking it. The only method available to shrink the message base is to delete the existing one and then reset this value to a smaller amount. You will lose all the messages(including mail) if you do this.

This is a numerical value which you specify in 'K', which is actually 1024 bytes/K. So, for example, to specify a 250K message file

```
#MESSAGEK 250          -- 250K message base
```

The above parameter will require 250 Kbytes of disk space.

1.83 #SCAN-NET-MESSAGES

This parameter tells Citadel that the messages recieved over the network should be scanned against the file BADWORDS.SYS and any matches should cause the offending message to be discarded.

1.84 Utilities

1.85 Installation

1.86 C86Net

1.87 BBS List

1.88 Files

This section details the various files that exist in the Citadel BBS system. Most of these files are maintained by the BBS software and you only need to know a general idea of why they are there and how big they will be. Some have particular formats and must be maintained by the Sysop. The files are:

debug.sys - System debug information

crash.sys - System failure message

debug.sys

crash.sys

1.89 debug.sys

This file is only generated if the #AuditArea is defined. It will be generated only if the debug sysop option is turned on or there is a serious error or problem and the system needs to report

information. Most of the entries in this file are also displayed on the console. This is a log that should be examined for problems that could occur in your setup. Generally, if you have a problem and want someone to assist you, it would be a good idea to make this file available (in other words don't delete until you're sure it won't be needed).

1.90 crash.sys

This file usually contains only a single error message. It is used to display information about a failure while the BBS was initializing and did not have the screen and windows open to report the problem. This file will occur in the current directory which might not be #HOMEAREA, since the BBS is going to stop itself immediately.

1.91 #ROOMAREA

This parameter specifies the location many files.

```
#ROOMAREA "cit:room"          -- another general system dir
```

This directory contains many files which are very important to the basic operation of Citadel. This may seem overwhelming at first, and you need to know what these files are to understand how to fix problems that might occur later. Much of these files relate to the options you select on your Citadel with CONFIG. These affect networking, user account creation, what external programs you can run and many other Citadel options. For the most part, you can start up a BBS without knowing anything about these files, but eventually if you run into problems, these items are a major help with most of them.

```
aliases.sys    badnames.sys  badpasswords.sys
badpeople.sys  badwords.sys  citadoor.sys
ctdlarch.sys   ctldldir.sys  ctldl fwd.sys
ctdlinfo.sys   ctldlmodr.sys ctldlprot.sys
ctdlroom.sys   DExxx.SYS     RESULTS.SYS
```

Some of these files are maintained by Citadel itself and you need not do anything with the files at all. The only reason they are mentioned here is to prevent confusion and to document their ultimate purpose in the life of your BBS.

ALIASES.SYS

```
badnames.sys
badpasswords.sys
badpeople.sys
badwords.sys
citadoor.sys
ctdlarch.s
ctdlldir.sys
ctdlfwd.sys
ctdlinfo.sys
ctdlmodr.sys
ctdlprot.sys
protocols
ctdlroom.sys
DExxx.SYS
RESULTS.SYS
DISCARD
CTDLCNFG.SYS
```

1.92 ALIASES.SYS

This file is used to alias the name of a BBS with another name. This serves the purpose of clarifying what a user thinks is the name of a BBS. For example, in the typical discussions on BBS issues, people refer to "C-86 Test System" using "Test System". This is common enough that a User might try to send mail to "Sysop@Test System" only to find that the BBS does not exist. When you have two names that seem equally applicable for some system, you can make an entry in the ALIASES.SYS file. The format is one per line and is:

```
<alias> <realname>
```

The <alias> and <realname> are quoted strings so "Amiga Zone" and "The Amiga Zone" would be good entries for an alias and realname. The two are separated by a single space.

1.93 badnames.sys

This file is optional. The Sysop may create it if desired. The format is very simple. One name per line. Each name in the file will be checked against any new account name and the name will be rejected if a match occurs. This file is a list of invalid user names. If it is not present, Citadel will not complain and will accept any new name.

1.94 badpasswords.sys

This file is optional. The Sysop may create it if it is desired that the BBS should check each password to ensure that commonly used names and easily guessable passwords are not used.

Each Password entered by users will be validated against this list and a match will be rejected.

1.95 badpeople.sys

This file is optional. The Sysop may create it if desired. The format is a username and a room name separated by a comma. If this file exists, each network message will be checked against the list and any matches will cause the message to be discarded (see badwords.sys for a similar censor mechanism). It is important to note here that these messages are *REMOVED* from the network and not sent on to other systems that may not want them removed. At times, when a certain user gets out of control, a Sysop may want to use this option.

1.96 badwords.sys

This optional file may be created by the Sysop to control the contents of messages. Each message may be optionally scanned (if #SCAN-NET-MESSAGES is in the CTDLCNFG.SYS file) as it arrives during a network session. Any messages which fail to meet your standards of decency will be discarded (placed in the file that is called DISCARD) and a message left for you in the AIDE room. Usually, there is little need to actively censor Citadel Users. The format of the file is simply a list of words or partial words (frog in the list will reject froggy, froggie, and frog). The list of words starts on the 3rd line of the file and all lines from there to the end of the file. The first line is called the "icky" level. This level indicates how many times a user may use one of the "forbidden" words before the system will disconnect them. The second line may be blank if you don't want the rejected messages saved. If non-blank, it will be the name of the file that Citadel uses to save the text. Any user kicked off the BBS will get a "B" added to the CALLLOG.SYS entry.

1.97 citadoor.sys

This file is created by the CONFIG program. It contains the data needed by the BBS to run any door programs you have setup.

1.98 ctdlarch.s

This file is maintained by the BBS. It contains entries for rooms that are archived. You should not mess with this file, instead use the BBS to change how and when a room is archived. Room archiving is just an additional copy of all messages that appear in a room. The archive file may have optional formatting parameters in

the name. %m will be replaced by the current month and %y by the last two digits of the year.

1.99 ctldir.sys

This file is maintained by the BBS. It contains entries that tell the BBS the name of the directory that is attached to the room. You should use the AIDE commands with the BBS to make any changes needed to this file.

1.100 ctldfwd.sys

This file is maintained by the BBS. It contains entries that tell the BBS where to forward mail to a particular user. This data is maintained by the individual user, you do not need to worry about it.

1.101 ctldinfo.sys

This file is maintained by the BBS. It contains entries for each room that are the text information on that room. You should use the BBS to change any room information and not directly in this file.

1.102 ctldmodr.sys

This file is maintained by the BBS. It contains entries to tell the BBS who is a moderator of a particular room. You should use the BBS to change any of this information.

1.103 ctldprot.sys

This file contains the commands needed to implement external protocols. The BBS will read this file only when it starts up. Each line in the file contains information about either an upload or download protocol. The BBS always has X and Y modem (even if they are really slow implementations of it) internally. There are two types of entries. The first is the "regular" external program entry that defines how to call on a program that will implement the protocol. The protocol parameters are used with this type of protocol. Citadel will invoke the program and expect the program to take care of everything except the description (which will be prompted for afterwards). The second type is an XPR implementation. Both of these types have the same parameters for the first four parameter, it is the fifth parameter that varies.

The format is:

```
<letter> <type> <name> <direction> <fifth parameter>
```

The <letter> is the protocol letter that will be used by the BBS when a user enters .R<letter>B for example. Most people use Z for Zmodem for example.

The <type> is 1 or M for "regular" external protocols. 1 means only single file transfers, M means batch transfers are supported. It is suggested that even for a protocol like Zmodem, you only allow uploads to be single files. This will prevent files from getting uploaded without descriptions. A <type> of X or Y is the corresponding types for the XPR type. X is the single and Y is the batch.

The <name> parameter is the name the BBS will display when you type the <letter>

The <direction> is U for upload and D for download.

The <fifth parameter> is an XPR library name if it is an XPR protocol. It should be spelled exactly like the name in the LIBS: directory. If it is not an XPR protocol, the rest of the line is the command used by the BBS to invoke the protocol. An example CTDLPROT.SYS file looks like:

```
Z X Zmodem U xprzmodem.library
```

```
Z Y Zmodem D xprzmodem.library
```

```
Q M Zmodem U xprd -mcit:xprd.log -s -c -n -q r %g
```

```
K M Kermit U xprd -mcit:xprd.log -s -c -n -q
-lxprkermit.library r %g
```

This would only allow downloading with an XPR Zmodem, but allow uploading with two types of Zmodem and a Kermit.

1.104 protocols

When you have an external protocol, the command may get rather complex. The BBS must insert the filename(s) on the command line. Citadel will scan the command and locate a "%g", if that is not found the end of the command line is used instead and the filename(s) being transferred will be inserted there.

1.105 ctdlroom.sys

This file is maintained by Citadel. You should not mess with it. It contains all the information needed to maintain a room. Use the utilities and Citadel to make any appropriate changes.

1.106 DExxx.SYS

These files define external commands that Citadel may use. There are three lines in the file, each defining what Citadel does to Test, Uncompress, and Compress files using the "xxx" archiver. The supported types are ARC, LHA, LZH, and ZIP. Line 1 is the test line, this is used when a user uploads a file of the recognized types. Citadel will test the archive to ensure a good upload. Line 2 is the Uncompress line, Citadel uses this line to allow the

1.107 RESULTS.SYS

This file, found in the #ROOMAREA, defines all the results codes your modem returns. Citadel needs this file to determine the speed, even if the modem is locked to one speed(see #LOCK-PORT). Citadel will use this to properly compute the estimated times for file downloads and for the speed of the modem. The codes are one per line and a sample file would look like:

```
#RESULT-300 CONNECT 300

#RESULT-1200 CONNECT 1200

#RESULT-2400 CONNECT 2400

#RESULT-2400 CONNECT 2400/ARQ

#RESULT-4800 CONNECT 4800

#RESULT-4800 CONNECT 7200

#RESULT-9600 CONNECT 9600

#RESULT-9600 CONNECT 12000

#RESULT-14400 CONNECT 14400

#RESULT-14400 CONNECT 38400

#RESULT-14400 CONNECT 57600

#NO-DIALTONE NO DIALTONE

#NO-DIALTONE NO CONNECT

#NO-CARRIER NO CARRIER

#OK OK

#NO-CARRIER ERROR

#NO-CARRIER VOICE

#BUSY BUSY
```

#RING RING

The format is `<code> <modem result code>`, the two parameters are separated by a space. Every possible result is not defined so this example has multiple uses of the same `<code>` for different connect speeds. You can create this file with any editor and it can be as large as needed. There are two options for the CTDL command line to make the creation and maintenance of this file simpler. `+CID` and `+RESULTS` which record the modem results codes in the file `DEBUG.SYS`. By adding `+RESULT` to the CTDL command line, the BBS will record any results codes into the `DEBUG.SYS` file. If a result code is recorded that was not found in the `RESULTS.SYS` file, it will be put in the file with the message "FAILURE to find in `RESULTS.SYS`:" followed by the new results code. You just add the data to the `RESULTS.SYS` file with the appropriate `<code>` field.

1.108 DISCARD

This file is the default file that will be used for messages that are duplicates, rejected because of decency (`BADWORDS.SYS` or `BADPEOPLE.SYS`). Citadel saves the discards here so you can review them (just in case there is a problem). This file will be found in the `#HOMEAREA`.

1.109 CTDLCONF.SYS

This file is the basic configuration information for setting up the BBS. The text lines in this file are processed by `CONF` and the `CTDLTABL.SYS` file is created. This is the file you should edit to make adjustments to the BBS.
