

Getting Started

This chapter introduces and describes the basic steps involved in using NCSA Telnet for the Macintosh® Version 2.6:

- invoking the program
- opening and closing a telnet connection
- copying, pasting, and printing the contents of session windows
- exiting the program

The chapter assumes that your system or network administrator has already installed NCSA Telnet on your system, assigned an IP address to your Macintosh, and given you a login name and password for the computer to which you want to connect. For information regarding installation and customization procedures, refer to Chapter 2, "Configuration."

It is also assumed that you already know how to click and drag using the mouse, move and resize windows, and select items from menus. If you are unfamiliar with the Macintosh user interface or need additional information regarding these procedures, please refer to your Macintosh user's guide.

Beginning a telnet Session

Invoke NCSA Telnet by double-clicking on the NCSA Telnet file or application icon. The NCSA Telnet application icon is shown below:

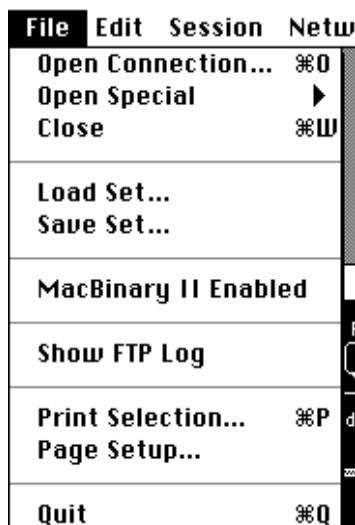


A "splash box" introducing NCSA Telnet appears on your screen, then disappears.

Opening a Connection

To open a connection to a host:

Select **Open Connection** from the **File** menu:

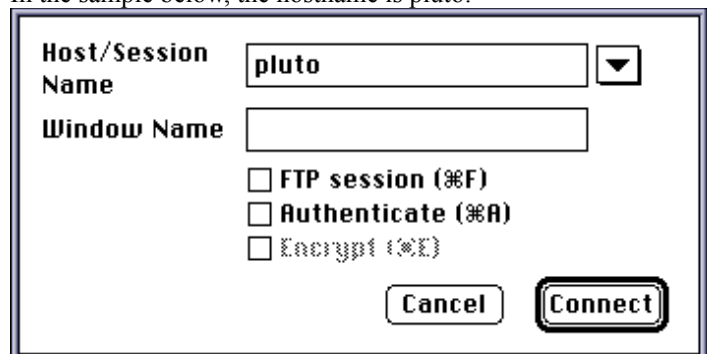


The Connection modal dialog box appears.

Fill out the Connection dialog box. In the **Host/Session Name** box, enter the name of the host to which

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you want to connect. The session name can be any hostname, IP address, or an alias. You may optionally append an alternate port number to connect to after the hostname, IP address, or alias. In the sample below, the hostname is pluto:



The screenshot shows a standard Macintosh-style dialog box titled "Connection". It has two text input fields at the top: "Host/Session Name" with the text "pluto" and a small dropdown arrow to its right, and "Window Name" which is currently empty. Below these fields are three checkboxes, each with a label and a mnemonic in parentheses: "FTP session (%F)", "Authenticate (%A)", and "Encrypt (%E)". All three checkboxes are currently unchecked. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Connect". The "Connect" button is highlighted with a double border.

In the **Window Name** box, you may enter any name you wish for the connection's window. This optional feature is not necessary with single connections but is very useful when you open multiple connections. If you do not specify a window name, the connection's window title will be set to the contents of the **Host/Session Name** box, with a number appended.

If you want to connect as an FTP client, click the **FTP Session** box in the Connection dialog box. For information regarding the FTP client, see Chapter 4, "File Transfer."

If you want to start an authenticated or encrypted connection, click the **Authenticate** box in the Connection dialog box. **Authenticate** must be checked if you wish to use encryption. For information regarding authentication and encryption, see the section "Authentication and Encryption," in Chapter 3, "Advanced Features."

Click the **Connect** button in the Connection dialog box, or press the RETURN key on your keyboard.

NCSA Telnet attempts to connect to the host you specify, a process that generally takes only a few seconds. When a connection is established, a connection window appears. The Window Name you specify in the Connection dialog box appears both in the title bar of the connection window and in the **Connections** pull-down menu.

For alternative ways to open a connection, for session names other than the hostname, and for a discussion of aliases, see Chapter 2, "Configuration." For working with multiple sessions, see Chapter 3, "Advanced Features."

Logging on to Your Host

The connection's window indicates the name and type of your host machine and prompts you to enter your login name. For example, if you attempt to connect to a Sun system dubbed pluto, the login prompt may look like this:

SunOS UNIX (pluto)

login:

To log on:

Enter your login name at the login prompt and press RETURN. The host prompts you to enter your password.

Enter your password and press RETURN.

From this point on, NCSA Telnet operates as a VT102 or VT220 terminal remotely connected to the host.

NOTE: The response time of a host can vary. If the remote host is heavily loaded, a few minutes may elapse after the connection opens before the host prompts you to log on.

Setting the BACKSPACE/DELETE Key

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NCSA Telnet automatically translates BACKSPACE/DELETE keypresses into delete codes, for compatibility with systems that prefer delete to backspace. If your backspaces are not accepted, the host you are using may accept only backspace codes.

To test this possibility, follow the instructions below to change the setting of the BACKSPACE/DELETE key to backspace. This steps reset the default translation so that the key sends a backspace code. If your backspaces are now accepted, the host prefers backspace codes.

To change the setting of the BACKSPACE/DELETE key, select the desired keycode to be sent (BACKSPACE or DELETE) from the top of the **Session** menu. For more information regarding the configuration of the BACKSPACE/DELETE key, see the section "Session Configuration Records" in Chapter 2, "Configuration."

Setting a Terminal Type

NCSA Telnet can emulate a VT102 or VT220 terminal. When you log on to a host, the host operating system does not always know what type of terminal you are using. For instructions on setting terminal type, consult the operating system manual for the host you are using.

Try setting the terminal type to VT100 or VT102. For systems that do not support VT102 (such as many UNIX systems), use VT100 or tab132 (which is compatible with VT102 emulators).

The following examples show how to set the terminal type for two popular operating systems and hosts, UNIX (using the C shell) and VAX/VMS.

For UNIX operating system using a C shell and VT100 terminal type:

```
pluto% set term=vt100;tset
```

For UNIX operating system using a C shell and VT220 terminal type:

```
pluto% set term=vt220;tset
```

For VAX/VMS operating system:

```
B$ set term /inq
```

Emulating the VT Terminal keyboard

When NCSA Telnet is running, your Macintosh appears to the host as a VT series terminal. Keystrokes for keys common to the Macintosh and VT series keyboards are transmitted by NCSA Telnet without modification. However, the VT series keyboard has some keys that the Macintosh keyboard does not have and also treats or labels other keys differently. In addition, many VT series keys have special meanings when they are transferred to the host.

You can use the Macintosh keyboard to provide full VT220 functionality. Macintosh key commands that correspond to key commands on a VT series terminal are listed below. Note that the numeric keypad on the Macintosh is identically positioned to that of the VT series terminal, although the labels differ. If you are accustomed to using a VT series keypad, you can ignore the Macintosh labels and enter as usual.

VT Series Key	Macintosh Plus Keyboard	Apple Desktop Bus Keyboard
Backquote-	⌘-Backquote† -	⌘-Backquote†
	OPTION-Backquote	OPTION-Backquote†
ESC††	Backquote	ESC or Backquote
DELETE†††	BACKSPACE	DELETE or DEL
BACKSPACE†††-	OPTION-BACKSPACE	OPTION-DELETE
LINE FEED	CONTROL-J	CONTROL-J
PF1	CLEAR on keypad	CLEAR on keypad
PF2	/ on keypad	/ on keypad
PF3	= on keypad	= on keypad
PF4	* on keypad	* on keypad
CONTROL-SPACEBAR(NUL)	OPTION-SPACEBAR	CONTROL-SPACEBAR
Keypad keys	Keypad keys	Keypad keys

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† Using `⌘-Backquote` is necessary if the "Remap Backquote to ESCape" option is on.

†† Use of the Backquote key as ESC is governed by the setting of the

Remap backquote to ESCape option in the Global Preferences modal dialog box.

††† See the discussion of the BACKSPACE/DELETE key above.

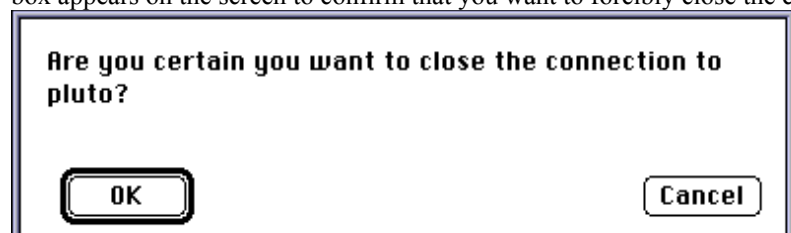
For more information regarding NCSA Telnet's emulation of the VT series of terminals, refer to Appendix B, "VT Compatibility and Escape Codes," and Chapter 2, "Configuration." Information regarding the VT220 function keys can also be found in Appendix B.

Closing a Connection

To close a connection to your host, use the logout procedure specific to that system. For example, on a UNIX system you enter the UNIX logout command at the command-line prompt:

```
pluto% logout
```

If you cannot log out in this manner, select **Close** from the **File** menu. A Close Connection modal dialog box appears on the screen to confirm that you want to forcibly close the connection.



Click on the **OK** button in the dialog box or press the RETURN key on your keyboard.

After you log out, the connection's window disappears. You can now safely quit the NCSA Telnet application.

Copying, Pasting, and Printing

NCSA Telnet lets you copy, paste, and print the contents of your connection windows. Before doing any of these operations, first select (*highlight*) a region of text from the window.

To *copy* highlighted text of a window *as is*, choose **Copy** from the **Edit** menu.

To *copy* highlighted text of a window *as a table*, choose **Copy Table** from the **Edit** menu. White spaces in the highlighted text are replaced by tabs, according to the setting of the Copy Table Threshold in the Global Preferences dialog box, so you can paste the table into a word-processing program such as Microsoft Word or into a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel.

To *paste* the contents of the Clipboard into a session window, choose **Paste** from the **Edit** menu.

To *print* highlighted text:

Choose **Page Setup** from the pull-down **File** menu, specify the desired printing parameters in the Print dialog box that appears, and click the **OK** button in the dialog box or press the RETURN key on your keyboard.

Choose **Print Selection** from the **File** menu. Specify the number of copies, printer feed, and other parameters in the Print dialog box that appears, then click the **OK** button or press the RETURN key on your keyboard.

For more information regarding the **Page Setup** or Print dialog boxes, refer to your Macintosh user's guide.

NOTE: Copying and pasting are also discussed in Chapter 5, "Tektronix 4014 and 4105 Emulation," and Chapter 6, "Interactive Color Raster Graphics." The **Copy Table Threshold** settings are discussed in the "Global Preferences" section of Chapter 2, "Configuration."

Quitting NCSA Telnet

To exit NCSA Telnet, select **Quit** from the **File** menu.

NOTE: NCSA Telnet for the Mac lets you quit the application at any time during the program's execution; however, to avoid loss of data or other complications, whenever possible you should close connections to each system *before* quitting NCSA Telnet. If you do attempt to quit the application before closing current connections, a dialog box appears to confirm that you want to forcibly close the connections. If you do, click the **OK** button in the dialog box or press the RETURN key on your keyboard; if you do not want to forcibly close connections, click the **Cancel** button in the dialog box.