Setting up Fetch Events

Setting up fetch events is easy.   All Fetch events setup takes place from   the Main window although you can use other applications or File Dog's FTP   module to capture file targets.

All you need to do to setup a fetch event is type or copy a valid file target   to the File Address box and press "Save".   Of course you   probably will want to change the other parameters like fetch time although it's not absolutely necessary.   If you click on "Activate Fetch"   and the event time has passed, the event will run immediately.

Before discussing the File Address in detail (which can filled in any of several ways   as discussed below) we'll first look at the other event parameters.

Step 1.   Set the Fetch Time
The fetch time is the time of day the fetch event will occur.   Type any   valid time in the Fetch Time box. File Dog is very flexible in understanding time   formats, but if it doesn't understand what you entered you will receive a   warning message when you press the "Save" button.

Step 1a.   Default Fetch Time
You may want to setup a default fetch time.   You can do this by selecting   "Default Fetch Time" from the "Configure" option on the "Tools" menu, or   by pressing the button ⊘ on the tool bar.   A small window will   open prompting you to enter a default time.   Times between midnight and 7:00AM   are slow traffic periods on the internet, and good times to download.

Once you have a default fetch time entered, future fetch times will initialize   to your default time.   Also the fetch date will initialize to the next time   your default fetch time occurs.   For example, if your default time is 4:00AM and   you create a new fetch event at 10:00AM, then the fetch date will initialize   to the following day.   The event will occur at 4:00AM the following day.

You can setup multiple events with the same fetch time.   The events will run   one after another when the fetch time is reached.

 Step2.   Set the Fetch Date
This is the date the fetch event will occcur (the first date if the event   frequency is something other than "Once").   Type any valid date in   the Fetch Date box.   File Dog is very flexible in understanding date formats, but if it   doesn't understand what you entered you will receive a warning message when   you press the "Save" button.

You can change the default time or date for any event by typing over them.

Step 3.   Set the Frequency
If you want to retrieve the same file more than once then you can set an   event frequency.   Just click on the arrow next to the frequency   drop-down list box then click on the frequency you want.   If you select a recurring   frequency File Dog will indefinitely run the fetch event at the interval   you select.   You must change the frequency or delete the event to prevent   File Dog from fetching the file.

If you are retrieveing a program, or update, then there is probably not   much reason to retrieve it other than once.   On the other hand, if you are   retrieving a data file, or other file that changes frequently you need only   setup the retrieve event one time.   That situation brings up the file   overwrite option which is discussed next.

Step 4.   Choose an Overwrite Option
If you run recurring events, then File Dog will need to know whether or not   to overwrite the existing file when the new file is retrieved.   You tell   File Dog what to do by selecting the "Overwrite" option on the

"Tools" menu, or by pressing the button on the tool bar. The default value, if you never set it is to NOT overwrite.

If you elect to overwrite, then everytime the fetch event runs the existing file in the destination folder will be replaced with the newly fetched file.

If you elect to NOT overwrite (or never change it), then every time the fetch event runs (except the first time) a date and time will be added to the newly fetched filename. For example, let's assume that on January 1st you setup an event to fetch the file "accounts.dat" every day at 4:00AM. The first time File Dog retrieves the the file (4:00AM January 2nd) it will put the file "accounts.dat" in the destination folder. The next day (unless you delete the first file) it will put "accounts.dat1/3/97 0400" in the destination folder. The following day the filename will be accounts.dat1/4/97 0400", and so on. The time format is "military" so 0400 is 4:00AM. 4:00PM would display as 1600. The time may vary slightly from day to day if the file retrieve required more or less time.

Note:
The overwrite option operates on ALL events, not just the event that is visible when you set the option.

Step 5. Set the Destination Folder
File Dog needs to know where to put the file when it retrieves it. You use the <u>Put It In options</u> to set the destination. If you click on the button next to "Specify" then a <u>small window</u> will open where you select a destination folder.

If you click on the button next to "Default" then the file will be placed in the default folder. You change the default folder by selecting "Default Folder" from the "Configure" option on the "Tools" menu, or by

pressing the button on the tool bar. A <u>small window</u> will open where you set the default folder.

Whether you specify, or select default, the path and folder name will appear in the "Destination" box at the bottom of the <u>Main window.</u> You can change the destination folder by typing it in this box. Just be sure to type in a valid path and folder name. Whatever is in this box is what File Dog will use to put the retrieved file in.

Step 6. Enter Remote Login Information if Required
The only time you need to enter anything in either of <u>these boxes</u> is when you are retrieveing files from an FTP server where you have an account. If you are retrieving from an anonymous FTP server (the most common type) then leave these values at their default setting. If you are retrieving from a www page (the file <u>target</u> starts with "http:") these values are not used.

If you are retrieving from an FTP server where an account is required, then then someone who runs the server will give you the user ID and password that you need to enter here.

Step 7. Select a Dialer
If you use a dialup internet connection, then you can elect to use File Dog's dialer by putting a <u>check on this option.</u> The advantage to doing so is that File Dog's dialer will automatically dial (you don't need to be there to push any buttons) and will automatically disconnect after the file is retrieved.

You can use your existing dialer with File Dog if this option is not checked. Some dialers need "hands-on" interaction to connect, and/or may not disconnect soon after the retrieve is finished. You should test a little bit if you want to use a dialer other than File Dog's.

Note:
If you elect to use File Dog's dialer, it is important that another dialer is not operating when an event is scheduled. If so, the event will usually fail. You can have another dialer on your PC, just be sure it isn't connected when File Dog events are scheduled.

Step 8.   Setting Up File Addresses

Although listed as step 8, in practice this would usually be the first,   and possibly only, step to setting up a fetch event.

Every fetch event must have a valid target in the File Address box.   File Dog can retrieve files from either FTP servers, or world-wide-web   servers.   Valid FTP targets begin with "ftp://".   Valid www targets begin with "http://".

If you know the target for a file you want to retrieve you can simply type   it in the File Address box when you setup the event.   That method will work,   but since file targets tend to be long it's easy to get a typo, and then   the fetch event will not work.   A better method for entering file targets   is to paste them from windows clipboard.

Step 8a.   Pasting From the Clipboard
From most windows applications you can easily copy items to Window's   clipboard.   If you find a file target in an   e-mail message, word processing document, or just about any other Windows   software, just highlight the target text, select "Copy" from the "Edit" menu,   and the target will be stored on the clipboard.   Once the target is on the   clipboard you just need to activate File Dog's Main window (where fetch   events are setup) and select "Paste" from the "File" menu, or click on the   Paste button. 📋   The target will be in the File Address box,   and there is no chance of a typing error.   If you have default values   correctly set in the other fetch parameters (as desribed above) that may   be all you need to do to setup a fetch event.   Save it and you are done.

Step 8b.   Using Your Web Browser
If you are browsing the web, and find a file you want to download you can   easily copy the target to File Dog.   First, make sure you are at the web   page that has the file target.   The file target will usually appear as a   hypertext (blue) link.   Place your mouse pointer over the link and click   the RIGHT mouse button.   With most browsers this will display a   drop-down menu,   and one of the menu options will be "Copy this link location", "Copy Shortcut",   or something similar (depending on your browser and its version).   Click on that   option and the target is on the clipboard.   Then, activate File Dog, and paste the target as described above.   Using this   method you can easily setup fetch events in just a few seconds.

Step 8c.   Pasting from File Dog's FTP Module
When using File Dog's FTP module you can easily paste file targets to   the File Address box.   When you are connected to remote FTP server   the files in the activive directory will display in the   remote file list box   on the Transfer window.   Highlight the file you want to retrieve,   click on the Retrieve Later button and File Dog's Main window will   display with the selected file's target in the clipboard.   Just paste it to the File Address box with the paste   button. 📋   Detailed   instructions for using File Dog's FTP module are in the FTP Module tutorial.

Other Help
File Dog has an extensive on-line help system.   Use the What's this help buttons, 🔲, help buttons, or select from the "Help" menus if   you have questions about a window or function.

The target is the full file address.   It includes the protocol (<u>FTP</u> or <u>HTTP,</u> server name, file path, and file name.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a widely used standard for transferring files   across the internet. Anonymous FTP, the most common, refers to a file server where anybody   can login and retrieve files. Non-anonymous FTP means users must have a   valid user I.D. and password to login and retrieve files.

HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) is a widely used standard for transferring   files accross the internet. This is the protocol used to transfer web   pages with browsers, but it can be used to transfer other file types too.
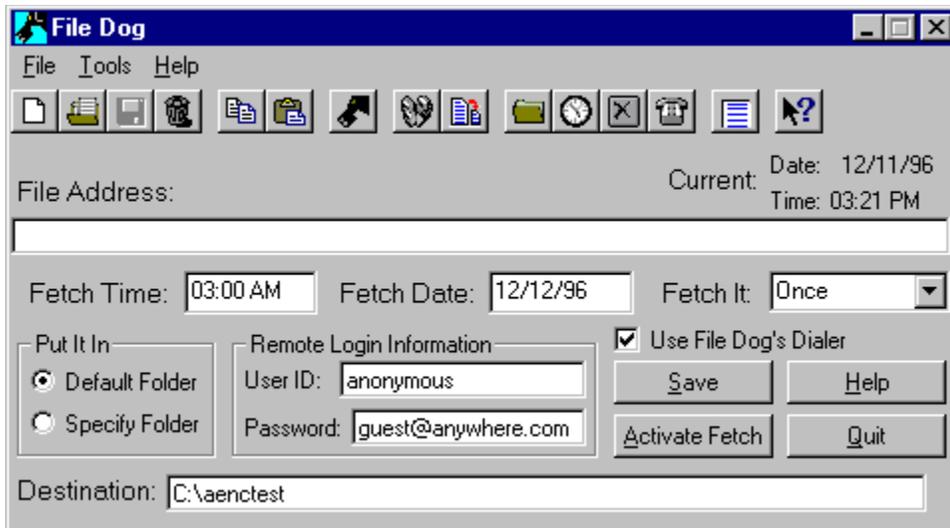
File Address:

Fetch Time: `03:00 AM`   Fetch Date: `12/13/96`

Fetch It: | Once ▼

| Once |
| Hourly |
| Daily |
| Weekly |
| Monthly |

Use File Doc

Save

ctivate Fetch

Put It In

- ⦿ Default Folder
- ○ Specify Folder

Select a Default Folder

Type the folder path and name in the box or select it with the folder list box. Press OK when finished.

C:\aenctest

c: [DISK1_VOL1]

📂 C:\
📂 aenctest

OK

Cancel

Help
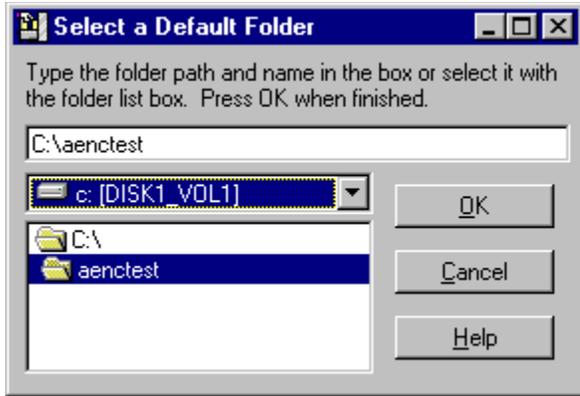
Remote Login Information

User ID: anonymous

Password: guest@anywhere.com

☑ Use File Dog's Dialer

File: LS-LR.ZIP

dirmap.htm
dirmap.txt
disclaimer.txt
ls-IR.txt
ls-IR.Z
LS-LR.ZIP

Select All

Rename

Delete

Refresh

Info

<<< Retrieve Now

Retrieve Later
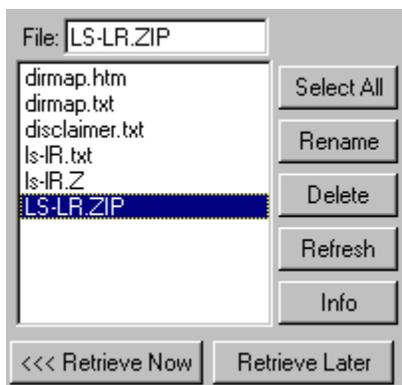
The Clipboard is a tempory storage area used by Windows to hold copied text   or other data.   Anytime you use a "copy" function in a Windows program the   clipboard is used.   The primary use of the clipboard with File Dog is to   store, and let you easily paste, file targets   to the File Address box when you setup a   fetch event.

Pastes text from Windows <u>clipboard</u> to the currently selected   destination.   This makes entering file addresses for fetch events very easy.

Open
Open in New Window
Save Target As...

Copy Shortcut

Add to Favorites...

Properties