

Raid version 1.00

January 1, 1990

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RAID is a companion utility for Barry Geller's TICK program. It offers facilities for command-line and NetMail driven maintenance of the Tick operating environment.

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"Tick without Raid is like watchmaking

without a sledgehammer"

-- Unclaimed

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What Is Raid, Anyway?

Raid is a utility intended to complement Barry Geller's Tick program. It offers both manual and automated maintenance capabilities for the Tick control file (typically TIC.CFG). Raid accepts commands from the command line (manual mode) and from remotely entered NetMail (response mode).

Manual mode operations consist of...

- FIND - search the Tick control file for connections matching a requested network address.

- ADD - insert a network address in an existing AREA block

- DELETE - remove a network address from an AREA block

- NOTIFY - generate NetMail connection notification messages to all or selected network addresses.

Response mode operations are...

- QUERY - locate requestor's network address in Tick control file and report connections

- ADD - insert or update a connection for requestor's network address

- DELETE - remove a connection for requestor's network address

Use of Raid is closely linked to Tick. Familiarity with Tick operation and its control file is necessary for successful operation of Raid.

Manual Mode

The Raid command line offers access to the Tick control file maintenance functions most frequently required by System Operators. These functions are performed in Raid's manual mode. Day to day changes can all be made directly from the command line.

'Switches' in the following command descriptions, though shown as '-switch', can be entered as '/switch'. Switches can be upper or lower case.

Command Line Switches

These command line switches are recognized for all manual mode Raid executions...

-Cd:\directory\file.ext

This optional switch forces Raid to point to the Raid configuration file identified. This switch overrides the default search sequence. If the file identified by the switch cannot be located the program will not continue.

-Ld:\directory\file.ext or

-L

This optional dual action switch changes the default log file destination. -L by itself turns off all log file activity. -L followed by any filespec overrides the log file destination from that identified by the "Log" configuration file directive to d:\directory\file.ext. If the log file defined by this switch cannot be accessed the program will continue without a log file.

-Mx

This optional switch causes NetMail responses to be sent to network address z:\net/node as provided on the Raid command line. The optional modifier 'x' can be C (crash), D (direct), H (hold) and K (kill/sent) to override NetMail behavior defined in the configuration file.

-Td:\directory\file.ext

This optional switch forces Raid to point to the Tick control file identified. This switch overrides the filename defined by the "Tick" configuration directive in Raid.Cfg (see page). If the file identified by the switch cannot be located the program will not continue.

FIND

This function does a 'sliding' search for the network address string provided on the command line. Raid searches all entries in all AREA blocks in the Tick control file for the network address (or partial network address) provided on the command line. 'Finds' are listed to the screen. When no network address is provided on the command line, all entries in all AREA blocks are reported. If the -M command line switch is present z:net/node must be an exact match. Whenever -M is present a NetMail message will be generated to z:net/node.

RAID FIND <-switch ...> z:net/node

switch: -C, -L, -M, and -T (see page)

z:net/node This parameter defines the search argument for the find. In local mode (-M not present) any area block entry containing the address field string represented by the z:net/node (or a partial address) is displayed. If omitted, all entries in all area blocks will be displayed.

Examples: RAID FIND 1:999/999 -m

locates all occurrences of network address 1:999/999 in the Tick control file and sends the resulting list to address 1:999/999.

RAID FIND 1:999/

locates all zone 1, net 999 addresses in the Tick control file. NetMail is not generated.

RAID FIND

lists all connections for all AREA blocks in the Tick configuration file. NetMail is not generated.

ADD

This function updates the Tick control file by adding one or more areas for distribution to a network address. An ADD request for an existing connection is treated as an UPDATE request, allowing password and flag changes to existing connections.

RAID ADD <-switch ...> z:net/node area-1 ... area-n

RAID ADD <-switch ...> z:net/node ALL

switch: -C, -L, -M, and -T (see page)

-Fflags

This optional switch overrides flags field definitions in the Raid configuration file. "flags" will be added to any area block additions made. No editing is done on the field. If -F is not provided, the flags for all connections added will be determined by "access" or "def_password" configuration file directives.

-Ppassword

This optional switch forces <password> to be used for all area block additions made. This overrides the any password definitions in the Raid configuration file. If -P is not provided, the password for all connections added will be determined by "access" or "def_password" configuration file directives.

z:net/node This parameter defines the network address for the add operation. All areas added by this Raid execution will match this address exactly.

area This is the (required) list of one or several area blocks. z:net/node is added to each of the area names. If an area name does not exist that area is omitted and the remaining area names are processed.

ALL This is the 'wild card' area name. If included as one of or the only area name z:net/node will be added to all area blocks defined in the Tick control file. The "wildcard" configuration file directive can be used to redefine the wildcard.

Examples: RAID ADD 1:999/999 SOFTDIST SDSRBBS SDSBINK
adds network address 1:999/999 to area blocks SOFTDIST, SDSRBBS,
and SDSBINK in the Tick control file.

RAID ADD 1:999/999 ALL -M

adds network address 1:999/999 to all area blocks defined in the Tick control file. The results are sent to network address 1:999/999.

DELETE

This function updates the Tick control file by deleting one or several areas from distribution to a network address.

RAID DELETE <-switch ...> z:net/node area-1 ... area-n

RAID DELETE <-switch ...> z:net/node ALL

switch: -C, -L, -M, and -T (see page)

-O

This optional switch forces an override of strict z:net/node matching for delete requests. In this case all network addresses in the Tick control file containing the partial z:net/node address will be deleted. -O and -M cannot be used in combination.

z:net/node This parameter defines the network address for the delete operation. All areas deleted by this Raid execution will match this address.

area This is the (required) list of one or several area blocks. z:net/node is deleted from each of the area names. If an area name does not exist that area is omitted and the remaining area names are processed.

ALL This is the 'wild card' area name. If included as one of or the only area name z:net/node will be deleted from all area blocks defined in the Tick control file. The "wildcard" configuration file directive can be used to redefine the wildcard.

Examples: RAID DELETE 1:999/999 SOFTDIST SDSRBBS SDSBINK

deletes network address 1:999/999 from area blocks SOFTDIST, SDSRBBS, and SDSBINK in the Tick control file.

RAID DELETE 1:999/999 ALL -M

deletes network address 1:999/999 from all area blocks defined in the Tick control file. The results are sent to network address 1:999/999.

RAID DELETE 1:999/ ALL -O

deletes all connections for all zone 1, net 999 network addresses from the Tick control file.

NOTIFY

This function triggers an automatic "FIND" operation for all (global) network address with connections in effect in the Tick control file or for a list of network addresses (directed). Network addresses can be excluded from the global notify operation by using the "NotifyExclude" configuration directive.

RAID NOTIFY <-switch ...> <z:net/node ... z:net/node>

switch: -C, -L, and -T (see page)

-Mx

This optional switch can be used to override the configured behavior of connection status notification NetMail messages. Modifier 'x' can be C (crash), D (direct), or H (hold) and K (kill/sent). This value overrides the default message behavior defined in the configuration file for all addresses.

The notify process searches for a text file defined by the "notifyprefix" configuration directive before generating messages. That file, if found, is copied into the body of each notification message as introductory text. The file is transferred directly with no attempt to format, translate or validate its contents other than to delete the trailing control Z (^Z) if present. File size and content must conform to NetMail processing software restrictions and limitations. If "notifyprefix" is not defined or the file cannot be opened a default introduction will be used.

The -M directive can be used to control the outbound behavior of notification NetMail messages. Absence of the -M switch results in use of the flags (C, D, H or N) defined on "access" or "def_flags" configuration directives. If an "access" directive exists for a network address the value in the "mail" field will be used to determine outbound behavior for that address. If that field is missing the C or H (or their absence) from the directive's "flags" field will determine the behavior. If no "access" directive exists for the network address, the C, D, or H (or no flag) defined by the "def_flags" configuration directive will determine the behavior of the message.

If a list of network addresses is provided Raid will generate connection notification messages for each address provided. All configuration file checks for excluding ("NotifyExclude" and skipping ("NotifyThreshold", "NotifyMinimum", and "NotifyMaximum") will be bypassed. Up to 100 addresses can be provided for the directed mode notify..

Response Mode

Response mode offers remote users the convenience of making inquiries and connection updates to the Tick control file without directly involving the distribution site System Operator. Remote operations can be disabled or engaged to whatever extent necessary for secure operation of the distribution site. Password access and multiple security privilege levels are supported.

Response mode is activated by the program call:

RAID -Rx <-switch ...>

This call will typically be used in a batch file on the distribution system following the mail import operation. The -R switch triggers Raid to scan the NetMail message area for messages addressed to "Raid" or an alias defined by the "alias" configuration directive. The optional modifier 'x' can be C (crash), D (direct), H (hold) and K (kill/sent). This will unconditionally override behavior flags defined in the Raid configuration file for response messages generated by Raid. Additional switch values recognized in response mode are...

switch: -Cd:\directory\file.ext

This optional switch forces Raid to point to the Raid configuration file identified.

-Fflags

This optional switch overrides flags field definitions in the Raid configuration file. "flags" will be added to any area block additions requested. No editing is done on the field. If -F is not provided, the flags for all connections added will be determined by "access" configuration file directives.

-Ppassword

This optional switch forces <password> to be used for all area block additions made. This overrides any password definitions in the Raid configuration file. In this case the "access" directive password will be used only for initial security validation. If -P is not provided, the password for all connections added will be determined by "access" configuration file directives.

-Ld:\directory\file.ext or

-L

This optional dual action switch changes the default log file destination. -L by itself turns off all log file activity. -L followed by any filespec overrides the log file destination from that identified by the "log" configuration file directive to d:\directory\file.ext.

-Td:\directory\file.ext

This optional switch forces Raid to point to the Tick control file identified. This switch overrides the filename defined by the "Tick" configuration directive. If the file identified by the switch cannot be

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located the program will not continue.

NetMail Processing in Response Mode

In order for Raid to process a NetMail message on the distribution system several conditions must be satisfied:

- The Raid configuration file "netmail" directive must be present and must point to the distribution system NetMail message directory.
- The message must be addressed to the zone:net/node of the distribution system as determined by the "address" configuration directives.
- The message must be addressed To: RAID (exactly 4 characters, case-insensitive) or any alias defined by "alias" configuration directives.
- The LOCAL and RECEIVED message attributes must both be clear (not set) to prevent Raid from processing its own outbound messages (local attribute set) or processing inbound messages more than once. Raid sets the received attribute when it processes an inbound message.

Once these conditions are met Raid continues processing the netmail message. Security will be validated and a response generated according to the processing level in effect for the requesting address. If security requirements are satisfied, each line in the message body is interpreted and processed as an individual add/delete request. Once all lines in the message body have been processed Raid will list area connections for the requesting network address and display all area names available on the distribution system.

NetMail Message Format

NetMail messages addressed to Raid can be created by any FidoNet compatible message editor. A typical Response mode request might be:

To: Raid (1:270/101)

From: Sysop (1:987/654)

Subj: Mypasswd -I -Q

Attr: privileged

DAZZLE

-SWIZZLE

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Raid uses several message components to validate and process the request.

To: Raid processes NetMail messages addressed To: Raid or to any one-word alias defined by the "alias" configuration directive. In addition, the To: network address must match the zone:net/node defined by one of the "address" configuration directives. If no INTL kludge line exists in the message body Raid assumes the To: zone is the same as the primary "address" zone. If an INTL kludge line is located the destination address from that line is used as the To: zone:net/node.

From: Raid checks the net/node portion of the from field for access validation. If an "access" configuration directive does not exist for the address the request is rejected. The name portion of the from field is not used for validation. That field is used only to create the response. Kludge lines (INTL and MSGID) in the message body always override the From: network address.

Subj: This field defines the security validation password as well as request flags from the requestor. The first "word", which must be eight characters or less, must match the password field on the "access" configuration directive corresponding to the From: network address. Case is ignored. The request flags are:

- I (information) requests Raid to file-attach an information file to the NetMail response if the request passes security validation. The file is defined by the "raidinfo" configuration directive.

- Q (query) requests Raid to add descriptions to the list of file echo areas available on the distribution system. The descriptions are provided on "area" configuration directives. See the section titled "Controlling the Available Area Display" for additional information.

Attr: If either the "local" and "received" flag is set Raid will ignore the request. The "local" flag is always set on NetMail generated locally and so could not be a valid Raid remote request. The "received" flag is set by Raid when after it completes security validation but before it processes the message body.

Body: The message body defines the list of file echo areas to be added, deleted, and updated in the Tick control file. Each area request must begin a new line.

The message body scan ends when it finds a blank line or a "tear line" (a line beginning with three dashes)

If the message body contains an ^AINTL or ^AMSGID: line the originating network address from that line will replace the From: network address for validation and processing. In addition, the ^AINTL destination address will replace the To: network address.

Processing Security Levels

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Response mode is activated at one of three processing levels for each network address connected to the distribution site:

Response mode off

Inquiry only

Updates enabled

Response mode access privileges are determined by the existence and content of "access" and "area" directives in the Raid configuration file.

This file and the directives are described in another section.

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Response mode off

This is the "default" mode for Raid. Only manual requests (command line operation) are executed. All remote NetMail requests are declined with an appropriate response to the requestor. This mode is determined by a lack of network address "access" definitions in the Raid configuration file. This mode is intended to allow the distribution system SysOp to decline all remote requests or to screen remote requests before applying them manually.

Inquiry only

Inquiry only mode is triggered when the security levels defined on all "access" configuration directives are lower than the levels defined on all "area" directives. This results from the fact that the "area" security level must be equal to or lower than "access" security level for updates to be accepted. In this case NetMail messages addressed to RAID will be processed as inquiries since add/delete access will be denied. If security requirements are met Raid will respond with a list of area connections and optionally -- see the "available" configuration directive -- list of areas available on the distribution system.

Updates enabled

Update mode is determined on a node by node basis according to the "access" directive security level. Once security requirements are met Raid will process the NetMail message body. Each line is processed as a separate request to add an area connection to or delete one from the Tick control file on the distribution system. Each "area" security level is compared to the network address's "access" security level. If the "access" level is equal to or higher than the "area level the request is processed.

The Configuration File

The Raid configuration file (RAID.CFG) provides the distribution system operator the flexibility and power to direct Raid operation according to individual processing requirements:

- Location of all files and directories necessary for Raid operation on the distribution system
- Inquiry and update capabilities for individual network addresses
- Access levels for file areas
- Default Tic.Cfg password and flag fields for additions
- Control of NetMail message behavior (Crash / Direct / Hold / KillSent)
- Definition of text to accompany connection status notification messages
- Definition of the wildcard "all areas" operator
- Options to control information provided in Raid NetMail responses
- Zone and point and support

Access to RAID.CFG

Raid offers flexibility in Raid.Cfg location and access. Raid will search several locations in sequence in order to locate the configuration file.

- The file and directory defined by the RAID environment variable: (SET RAID=d:\direct\file.ext)
- The current directory
- RAID.CFG in the directory defined by the BBS environment variable
- RAID.CFG in the directory defined by the MAIL environment variable
- RAID.CFG anywhere in the program search PATH
- If the configuration file search is not successful Raid execution will not continue.

The configuration file location can be overridden with the command line -C switch. See page for -C definition.

Configuration Directives

The following paragraphs describe configuration directives available in RAID.CFG. Additional information and examples of configuration directive use are available in the sample RAID.CFG provided in the Raid distribution package. All directives are described in four parts -- Directive name; description and usage notes; Default value if the directive is not provided; and At least one example. The only REQUIRED directive is ADDRESS. All others are optional according to features and parameters you need to customize Raid to your unique requirements.

Unused and optional commands can be "commented out" in Raid.Cfg.

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Comment lines (beginning with ; or * or %) can be removed for a slight performance improvement.

Address

Defines the network addresses of the distribution system. At least one address directive must be provided. Additional addresses (akas) can be defined by providing multiple "address" directives. Full zone:net/node syntax is required.

The first address directive MUST be the primary net address. That address will be used on all NetMail generated in manual mode (except as noted elsewhere). That address will also be used in response mode replies in multiple zone situations requiring different zones for NetMail routing.

Response mode operation in multiple zones is defined through this directive. Response mode NetMail requests can be addressed to any of the addresses defined. Though not required for successful operation in a multiple zone environment, best results will be achieved if INTL or MSGID kludge lines are included in NetMail addressed to Raid.

An additional optional field is available for assignment of an "aka" to response mode ADD requests. A single hexadecimal digit added to an address definition will force Raid to append A<hexdigit> to the flags field of area distribution lines ADDED in response mode. If an aka is already defined by "access" or "def_flags" directives the field is ignored. Please see the Tick documentation for use and implications of akas.

Default: no default available -- REQUIRED

Example: ADDRESS 1:270/101

ADDRESS 2:123/456

ADDRESS 1:2/1

ADDRESS 1:1/2

Sysop

Defines your name for NetMail messages generated by Raid in manual mode. This directive simply "personalizes" NetMail you direct Raid to generate rather than using the default Raid id. Response mode NetMail replies always use the Raid id rather than the System Operator name.

Default: Raid v#.##

Example: SYSOP George Peace

Tick

Defines the path and filename for the Tick control file. If this directive is not provided Raid looks for TIC.CFG in the current directory. The -T command line switch overrides this directive. See page for -T definition.

Default: TIC.CFG in the default directory or as identified by the -T command line switch.

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Example: TICK C:\BBS\TIC.CFG

Log

Defines the path and filename for the Raid log file. If This directive is not provided Raid updates RAID.LOG in the current directory. The command line -L switch overrides this directive. If Raid cannot read or update the log file (whether defined in Raid.Cfg or -L) execution proceeds without a log file. See page for -L definition.

Default: RAID.LOG in the default directory

Example: LOG C:\BBS\RAID.LOG

LOG NUL

NetMail

Defines the path for the NetMail message area. This directive must be provided if Raid will be operated in response mode or if NetMail is generated in manual mode (NOTIFY and -M command line switch). The path can terminate with or without backslash (\).

Default: no default available

Example: NETMAIL C:\MSG\NETMAIL

NotifyPrefix

Defines the file to be transferred to the body of each status notification (notify) NetMail message. This descriptive text message is displayed as the introductory text in all connection status notification messages. This message might describe your file distribution setup and provide instructions for remote access to Raid's response mode. An example RAIDNOTE.TXT is provided with the Raid release.

Default: RAIDNOTE.TXT in the default directory

Example: NOTIFYPREFIX C:\BBS\RAIDNOTE.TXT

InfoFile

This file will be file-attached to a response mode NetMail reply message if the remote requestor included the -I (information request) modifier after the access password on the message subject line. If the filename contains wildcard characters (* ?) the first filename matching the specification will be attached. If the INFOFILE directive is not provided or no matching filename is found -I requests will be ignored.

Default: none -- -I on remote requests is disabled

Example: INFOFILE C:\BBS\INFOFILE.TXT

INFOFILE C:\BBS\RAIDINFO.???

Alias

Defines names Raid will recognize in addition to "Raid" in the To: field of incoming NetMail messages. Each "alias" must be a single word up to 32 characters in length with no embedded punctuation, blanks, or tabs. Case is ignored. Up to 100 "alias" directives can be defined.

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Default: none
Example ALIAS TICKFIX
ALIAS TICK
ALIAS FIXTICK

Def_Password

Defines the default password to be used for manual add requests (add) when no "access" definition exists for the target network address. The password value can be any password string accepted by Tick. The -P command line switch overrides this directive (and the access password). The password length is limited to a maximum of eight characters.

Default: PASSWORD
Example: DEF_PASSWORD PassWord

Def_Flags

Defines the default flags to be used for manual add requests when no "access" definition exists for the target network address. The flags value can be any string accepted by Tick. This will also determine the routing behavior of NetMail generated as a result of manual find/add/delete requests when no "access" definition exists for the target network address. "C" forces crash or express priority, "D" forces direct delivery (where supported via packer software) and "H" forces the message to be held for pickup. If neither is present in the default flags field generated messages will be flagged for "normal" routing. "NetMailBehavior" and "NotifyBehavior" directives as well as the command line -M switch override the "Def_Flags" C and H settings.

Default: none
Example: DEF_FLAGS *H

Access

Defines all security access and control parameters for a network address. Access directives must be present for any network addresses accessing Raid remotely. The directives are optional for other network addresses but will enable increased control and ensure consistent manual operations if provided. Up to 500 network addresses can be defined.

All "access" fields are "positional". As a result, all fields to the left of any field specified are necessary for proper use. For example, if you want to use the sysop entry the mail and flags fields are also required. The required net address field specifies the full network address. It must be in zone:net/node format.

The required password entry is the password a remote requestor must use as the NetMail subject for security validation. It is also the default password for manual and remote ADD requests unless overridden by a

remote request or the command line -P switch.

The required security level entry is used to define update capabilities for the network address. A value of 0 disables remote updates but allows inquiries if other security requirements are satisfied. The field is also used by the manual mode NOTIFY function in order to list accessible area names.

The optional flags entry is used to build connection entries generated by manual and remote ADD requests unless overridden by the command line -F switch. If the field is blank, the value defined by the DEF_FLAGS directive will be used. If a blank flags field is required you can use a single period (.) as in the third example below. Raid will interpret the period as a blank field. The period also satisfies the "positional" field requirement in cases where the mail and/or sysop fields are provided and the flags field must be blank.

The optional mail entry defines the outbound behavior of any NetMail Raid generates to a network address. Allowable values are C (Crash or Express delivery), D (Direct routing), H (Hold for pickup) and N (Normal routing as defined by the packer and mailer). The mail value can be overridden by the -Mx and -Rx command line switches. If the mail value is omitted, the flags field contents (or "def_flags") determines outbound NetMail behavior.

The optional system operator field allows Raid to "personalize" netmail generated to a network address by Raid. NetMail message format limitations require that only first 36 characters be used.

Default: none

Example:

```

net address password level flags mail sysop
-----
Access 1:13/0 Password 4095 *C N George Peace
Access 1:270/102 Password 10 H H
Access 99:999/999 PassWord 1 . C Who Are You?

```

Area

Defines the response mode access security level for a Tick area block. Up to 500 areas can be defined.

The required security level field identifies the lowest network address "Access" security level able to add itself for distribution of this file area. A value of 0 defines the area for "unrestricted" access. The area security level is not used for response mode delete requests. All file areas not explicitly defined with "Area" directives are assigned the security level provided on the "AreaDefault" directive.

The optional description field describes the contents or purpose of the

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file area. Remote callers who include the -Q modifier after the password on the message subject line will receive a specially formatted "available areas" display that includes this description. Only the first 60 characters are used. See the section titled "Controlling the Available Area Display" for additional information.

Default: none

Example:

```
areaname level Description
-----1-----2-----3-----4-
Area DAZZLE    200 Distribution of DAZZLE software
Area SWIZZLE   100 Software to stir a crowd
```

AreaDefault

Defines the default area access security level for Tick area blocks not explicitly defined by "Area" directives. A value of 0 defines an area for "unrestricted" access.

Default: 0

Example: AREADEFAULT 20

HideArea

Defines the lowest file "area" security level to hide from remote requestors. Any area defined with a security level equal to or higher than "hidearea" will not be displayed in the list of available areas in NetMail response messages. This offers protection for "private" areas that are accessible only by special arrangement but would otherwise be visible to all requestors.

Default: none

Example: HIDEAREA 1000

Wildcard

Defines the "process all file areas" literal for manual mode add and delete requests. The wildcard literal is not accepted in response mode NetMail update requests.

Default: ALL

Example: WILDCARD WORLD

NotifyExclude

Defines individual network addresses (z:net/node format) to exclude from connection status notification mass mailings (RAID NOTIFY). Each occurrence of the directive excludes one address. Up to 500 addresses can be excluded.

Default: none

Example: NOTIFYEXCLUDE 1:13/0
NOTIFYEXCLUDE 2:123/456

NotifyThreshold

Network addresses must have at least this number of active area connections in TIC.CFG to be included in a normal notify operation (RAID NOTIFY). The default value of one excludes all network addresses with no active connections listed.

Default: 1

Example: NOTIFYTHRESHOLD 0

NotifyMinimum

Specifies the lowest "access" security level that will be processed by notify requests. Any network address with a lower "access" security level will be bypassed. The default value of zero implies that all addresses listed in TIC.CFG that pass other tests will receive notification messages. Any other value causes notification messages to be generated only for network addresses with "access" directives because the default security level without "access" is zero.

Default: 0

Example: NOTIFYMINIMUM 10

NotifyMaximum

Specifies the highest "access" security level that will be processed by "notify" requests. Any network address with a higher "access" security level will be bypassed.

Default: 4095

Example: NOTIFYMAXIMUM 999

PointNet

Defines the private point network number assigned to the distribution system. If PointNet is configured (and not zero) and response mode requests are received from one of the distribution system's points the "pointnet" network will be used for access validation and add/delete requests. Traffic from a point is defined as netmail both from and to the distribution system network address with "^AFMPT #" in the message body. As a result, "yourzone:pointnet/pointnumber" will be used for remote update requests from your points.

Default: none

Example: POINTNET 30000

NotifyBehavior

Sets the default behavior of NetMail generated by the Notify command. Values accepted are C (crash priority), D (direct routing), or H (hold for pickup) and K (kill message when sent).

The "K" value can be used in combination with "C" or "D" or "H" to cause all Notify NetMail messages to be deleted after being sent. It has the same function and meaning as the -MK command line switch (RAID

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-MK NOTIFY).

The "C", "D", and "H" values take precedence over C, D, and H mail values assigned by "Access" configuration directives (only for NetMail generation). Both "Access" flags and "NotifyBehavior" flags will be overridden by command line switch -MC, -MD, or -MH.

Be careful! Unless you are local to all your connections, "NOTIFYBEHAVIOR C" can be expensive.

Default: none

Example: NOTIFYBEHAVIOR K

NetMailBehavior

Sets the default behavior of NetMail generated in "response mode" and in "manual mode" with the -M command line switch. Values accepted are C (crash priority), D (direct routing), or H (hold for pickup) and K (kill message when sent).

The "K" value can be used in combination with "C" or "D" or "H" to cause all non-Notify NetMail messages to be deleted after being sent. It has the same function and meaning as the -MK command line switch (RAID -MK <request...>).

The "C", "D", and "H" values take precedence over C, D, and H flag values assigned by "Access" configuration directives (only for NetMail generation). Both "Access" flags and "NetMailBehavior" flags will be overridden by command line switch -MC, -MD, or -MH.

Be careful! Unless you are local to all your connections, "NETMAILBEHAVIOR C" can be expensive.

Default: none

Example: NETMAILBEHAVIOR KH

KillReceived

Causes all Response mode NetMail requests to be deleted from the NetMail message area after being processed by Raid.

Default: NO

Example: KILLRECEIVED YES

Changing the Tick control file appearance

The appearance of the Tick control file can be adjusted with this directive. The directive will direct Raid to write the control file in different formats following update operations.

TidyNodes

Activates a "tidying up" of the Tick control file when it is written back to disk following update operations. All active address lines in all AREA blocks in the Tick control file will be aligned vertically on 16 character boundaries.

An area block like this:

AREA C:\FILES FILEAREA

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```
1:123/456 PassWord *H
```

```
2:123/654 PASSWORD HA2
```

will look like this after tidying:

```
    AREA C:\FILES FILEAREA
```

```
    1:123/456    PassWord    *H
```

```
    2:123/654    PASSWORD    HA2
```

Default: none

Example: TIDYNODES

Controlling the Available Area List

Several directives are available to control the available area list Raid appends to NetMail response messages. The display width, amount of information, and special notation characters can all be defined. The available area list can be displayed in either short or long format. "Short" format simply lists area names with active and protection indicators. Multiple area names are displayed on one line. "Long" format is always exactly one area per line. The first 60 characters of "area" directive description data is displayed following the area name.

AreasPerLine

Defines the number of area names to display per line when reporting available areas in short format. Each area name requires 12 character positions so the maximum practical value for an 80 column line width is 6 ($12 \times 6 = 72$). Higher values (up to 4095) can be defined for a "wrap" effect.

Default: 5

Example: AREASPERLINE 4

Available

Provides control of the available area display format in NetMail response messages (except NOTIFY function messages). Six variations are available ranging from no display to unconditionally providing long format displays.

- NEVER Unconditionally disable the available area display. The -Q request modifier is ignored.

- NORMAL Display a short format available area list unless the remote requestor used the -Q request modifier. Display the long format list if -Q was used.

- REQUEST SHORT Disable the available area display unless the remote requestor used the -Q request modifier. Display the short format area list if -Q was used.

- REQUEST LONG Disable the available area display unless the remote requestor used the -Q request modifier. Display the long format area list if -Q was used.

- ALWAYS SHORT Ignore the -Q request modifier and always display

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the short format area list.

- ALWAYS LONG Ignore the -Q request modifier and always display the long format area list.

Default: NORMAL

Example: AVAILABLE ALWAYS LONG
AVAILABLE NEVER

NotifyAvailable

Provides control of the available area display format in NetMail messages generated by the NOTIFY function. Three variations are available.

- NEVER Unconditionally disable the available area display. The -Q request modifier is ignored.

- ALWAYS SHORT Always display the short format area list.

- ALWAYS LONG Always display the long format area list.

Default: ALWAYS SHORT

Example: NOTIFYAVAILABLE ALWAYS LONG
NOTIFYAVAILABLE NEVER

Active_Marker

Defines the character used to mark "active" file echo area names in the available areas summary displayed in NetMail messages.

Default: *

Example: ACTIVE_MARKER \$

Priv_Marker_Left

Defines the character used to offset the left end of restricted or private file echo area names displayed in the available areas list appended to all Raid NetMail messages.

Default: <

Example: PRIV_MARKER_LEFT {

Priv_Marker_Right

Defines the character used to offset the right end of restricted or private file echo area names displayed in the available areas list appended to all Raid NetMail messages.

Default: >

Example: PRIV_MARKER_RIGHT }

The Log File

Raid maintains an audit trail of every significant operation performed and error encountered. Redundant and trivial log entries are avoided in order to keep the log file size to a minimum. This speeds up log file data reduction and reduces disk storage overhead.

The log file defaults to a name of RAID.LOG in the default directory (where you were when you executed Raid). The command line -L switch can be used to change the log destination or to eliminate it entirely...

-Ld:\directory\file.ext

This format overrides the log file destination defined in the "log" configuration directive to d:\directory\file.ext.

-L

This format disables all log file activity. The same effect (with slightly higher execution time overhead) can be achieved by defining NUL as the logfile destination on the "log" configuration directive.

If Raid cannot write to the log file for any reason the program will disable all log file activity as if -L was present on the command line. Raid appends new entries to the log file and terminates the file with a control Z (^Z) after each session.

Log entries are formatted similarly to those generated by Opus, BinkleyTerm, and Tick as:

20 Oct 23:42:49 RAID <data to be logged>

Errors will be logged with an exclamation point in column one and a text explaining the error in the data area.

Normal Raid operation log entries will consist of a unique six character keyword followed by additional information as required. Keywords and data fields include:

ADDREQ zone:net/node area password flags

Zone:net/node was added to area with password and flags.

ADDNOF zone:net/node area password

Zone:net/node was not added because area was not located.

DELREQ zone:net/node area password flags

Zone:net/node was deleted from area.

DELNOF zone:net/node area

Zone:net/node was not active in area.

NETRPL zone:net/node behavior

A NetMail reply was generated to zone:net/node with the indicated NetMail behavior.

NETREQ zone:net/node password

A response mode NetMail message was received from zone:net/node using the indicated access password.

NETREP zone:net/node password

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A response mode NetMail message was received from zone:net/node (point) using the indicated access password.

NETNOF zone:net/node password

Zone:net/node was not found in the "access" table.

NETSEC zone:net/node password security

Zone:net/node was found in the "access" table and was not authorized to use response mode.

NETPAS zone:net/node password

The access password used by zone:net/node was not valid.

NOTIFY zone:net/node behavior

A connection notification NetMail message was generated for zone:net/node with the indicated NetMail behavior.

MS-DOS Errorlevels Returned

In addition to information provided in its log file, Raid sets the MS-DOS errorlevel to one of several values.

0 No updates to the TICK control file and no NetMail messages generated with -M switch set.

1 NetMail was generated in RESPONSE mode or in command line mode with the -M switch set.

5 An error was encountered reading the TICK control file. Processing is terminated without applying updates.

6 An error was encountered writing the updated TICK control file. Processing is terminated without applying updates.

7 A critical error occurred renaming the temporary (updated) TICK control file to overlay the actual file. Though this error should be extremely rare, it will require immediate attention if it occurs since the original Tick control file has been renamed to TIC.OLD (or d:\filename.OLD as provided by the command line -C switch).

8 An error has occurred accessing the NetMail directory for read or write. This includes failure to locate the directory as defined in TIC.CFG (MAIL directive) and errors reading and writing NetMail messages in that directory.

9 At least one fatal error was encountered while processing the Raid configuration file.

10 Raid ran out of available memory to store data from its own configuration file or data from the Tick control file. Either reduce the amount of optional configuration data or obtain a "large capacity" version of Raid. RAIDBIG is available via file request from 1:270/101.

99 Miscellaneous errors causing Raid to terminate prematurely. As with the other error conditions, Raid will not apply updates.

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Other Topics

Release Information

Public releases of Raid will always be "whole" numbers such as 1.00, 2.00, etc. Intermediate test and special function releases will always be "fractional" such as 1.02, 2.20, etc.

The latest public release of Raid will always be requestable at 1:270/101 as RAID.

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This is the initial public release. Happy New Year!

A Few Words About Raid and Zones

Zone support within Raid doesn't pretend to be all-knowing or entirely without fault. Raid does attempt to be zone-smart rather than merely zone-aware. But there are a few things that technical standards and some current message packers will just not let us do.

If you select a non-(N)ormal outbound behavior value -- (C)rash or (D)irect or (H)old -- your packer might not transfer mail for another zone to that zone's outbound area. That may be because the packer / router acts only on Normal mail (.OUT files).

NetMail response messages generated by Raid must contain a ^AINTL "kludge" line when origin and destination zones differ. That is because there are no standard fields in .MSG headers to support zone information. Be careful though. Your packer / router might not recognize the kludge line and so might not route the message to the correct zone as it converts the .MSG to a .?UT.

All this contributes to problems with inter-zonal Raid response message routing and delivery. Some folks necessarily want Raid response NetMail to take different paths than EchoMail for security of password data. Simply setting a non-(N)ormal response behavior might not be the solution. Instead, a special routing "schedule" might be required for the packer / router to adjust response message behavior and flow. The Raid exit errorlevels can help with that process. Raid will always exit with errorlevel 1 if NetMail was generated. As a result, something like this might work...

RAID -R

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 2 GOTO FINISH
IF ERRORLEVEL 1 GOTO REPACK
IF ERRORLEVEL 0 GOTO FINISH
```

REPACK:

```
COMMAND /C MASH REPROCESS_RAID_MAIL
```

FINISH:

The "reprocess_raid_mail" schedule might include packer / router

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directives to change the mail behavior to Normal and to route it directly to its intended destination.

Trouble Reports and Support

Assistance with use of public releases of Raid will be provided as time and phone bill permit. If you take time to document and report a bug by netmail (1:270/101 717-657-2223) I'll take time to research the trouble and offer a workaround or a fix. I can't promise immediate turnaround or a reply to every NetMail but I can assure you I'll pay attention to your comments and reports.

No dedicated message conference exists for Raid support and information exchange. As a result, I hope you'll help me to minimize Raid help desk activities in International conferences where moderators restrict topic or volume of data. Thank you.

Testing Raid

The Raid Beta Test Team is a generous group of folks who dare to operate unstable development versions of Raid on their systems. My hat is off to each and every one of them. Raid wouldn't be what it is today without their reports and friendly advice <grin>.

If you have the qualities we're looking for (daring, BBS fanatic, and a little silly) you too can join the Team. Drop me a note at 1:270/101 (717-657-2223) if you're interested. Or search out the RAIDBETA message conference and file echo area in a region near you.

Thanks for your support.