DOS LAN Services Help Index

This index contains a list of all help topics available for <u>DOS LAN Services</u>.   Use the **scroll bar** to see entries that are not currently visible in the Help window.
For additional information about how to use DOS LAN Services, refer to the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide.*
For information about how to use Help, press **F1** or select **Using Help** from the **Help** menu.
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Logging On

Logging on identifies you on the local area network and establishes you as the user on the workstation.   When logging on, you type your user ID and logon password, which are assigned by an administrator.   Your user ID is a unique name that identifies you on the network.   Your logon password identifies you on the domain. You can optionally log on to a domain that is different from the default domain.

To log on through the Logon window:
1.   Select **User** from the menu and then select   **Log on** from the **User** pull-down menu**.**
2.   Depending on whether or not you have passwordcaching turned on in your NETWORK.INI file, do the following:

   If passwordcaching=yes, then the workstation Log On window is displayed.
   1.   In the **User ID** field, the user ID that is listed in the username parameter of the NETWORK.INI file is displayed.   To log on with another user ID, type the new user ID in this field.
   2.   In the **Workstation Password** field, type your password for this workstation.   If this is the first time you are logging on at this workstation, choose the password you want to use and then type it in this field.   The password is not displayed as you type it.   If you leave the field blank, the system assumes you do not have a password.

      This is the password to your password list file (the file that contains all of the passwords you use to connect to domains and specific resources on the network that require passwords).   By using your workstation password, you do not have to specify the passwords for the domain or resources you have used if you stored those passwords in your password list file.

   3.   In the **Domain** field, the domains listed in the [Domain List] section of the NETWORK.INI file are displayed.   To log on to a different domain, do one of the following:

      Select the down arrow to display a list of domains to which you have previously
       logged on, and select one of these domains.
      Type the name of the domain to which you want to log on.

      If your user ID and domain password from your password list file cannot be validated on the domain, you are prompted to type in your domain password.

   4.   Select the **Local logon** check box to force a local   (nonvalidated)   logon.   If this check box is selected, you are logged on to your workstation but your user ID and password are not validated by a server.   If you are logged on locally you can still access resources on servers or domains.
   5.   Select **OK** to log on to the domain and close this window.   If this is the first time you are logging on, the **Confirm Workstation Password** window is displayed. Type your workstation password in this window.   When you do this, the system creates a password list file.
   6.   Select **OK** to confirm your workstation password.

   If passwordcaching=no, then the domain Log On window is displayed.
   1.   In the **User ID** field, the user ID that is listed in the username parameter of the NETWORK.INI file is displayed.   To log on with another user ID, type the new user ID

in this field.
2. In the **Domain Password** field, type the <u>password</u> for the <u>domain</u> to which you want to log on.   The password is not displayed as you type it.   If you leave the field blank, the system assumes you do not have a password.
3. In the **Domain** field, the <u>domain</u> listed in the [Domain List] section of the NETWORK.INI file is displayed.   To log on to a different domain, do one of the following:

    Select the down arrow to display a list of domains to which you have previously logged on, and select one of these domains.
    Type the name of the <u>domain</u> to which you want to log on.

    If your <u>user ID</u> and <u>domain</u> <u>password</u> from your password list file cannot be validated on the domain, you are prompted to type in your domain password.

4. Select the **Local logon** check box to force a local   (nonvalidated)   logon.   If this check box is selected, you are logged on to your workstation but your user ID and password are not validated by a server.   If you are logged on locally you can still access resources on servers or domains.
5. Select **OK** to log on to the domain and close this window.
6. Select **Cancel** to close this window and return to the main window without logging on.

Note: The default user ID and default domain name can be changed in the NETWORK.INI file located in the directory where DOS LAN Services is installed.   See the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide,* for details on changing the NETWORK.INI file.

Depending on how the network is configured, you may need to supply a different password when connecting to <u>shared resources</u>. This would be true if you attempt to connect to a shared resource on a server on another domain, where your user ID has a password that is different from the password you logged on with or if you attempt to connect to a server or peer with share-level security.   See the administrator of the network for more information about connecting to shared resources on servers located on other domains and peer workstations.

Related Topics
   <u>Logging Off</u>
   <u>Changing Your Workstation Password</u>
   <u>Changing Your Domain Password</u>

Logging Off

Logging off removes your user ID and password from the workstation and breaks any existing connections to shared resources.

To log off the domain:
From the **User** menu select **Log off**.

If you have connections to network resources, you receive a message alerting you that logging off will break these connections.   If you have open files or programs on the network, logging off forces these files closed and ends all programs.   Be sure to close files and end programs before logging off, or your data could be lost.

Related Topics
Logging On

Aliases and Network Paths

DOS LAN Services lets you use shared directories and shared printers on the local area network.   These directories and printers are called resources or shared resources. Aliases and network paths are the names that identify these resources on the network.
Note: Only LAN Server domains support aliases.

Aliases and Network Paths

An alias is a nickname for a resource.   For example, an alias of APPSDIR can be created to refer to a directory named C:\NETWORK\APPS on a server named APPSERV.   After the network administrator creates this alias, you can refer to that directory as APPSDIR when you want to use it.   When an alias is assigned to a resource, you do not need to specify the server where the resource is located or the path to the resource.   An alias remains defined on the domain after the domain controller is stopped and restarted.

As an alternative, the administrator can give a netname to a resource to define the resource. When combined with the name of the server on which the resource is located, the netname identifies a shared resource on the server.

For example, the directory C:\ACCOUNT\RECEIPT has the netname of RECEIPTS on a server named ACCOUNTING.   When you want to use this directory, refer to it as \\ACCOUNTING\RECEIPTS.   (Notice the two backslashes (\\) before the server name followed by another backslash (\) and the netname.)

As another example, a printer with a netname of HPLASER exists on a server named PRN_SERVER. When you want to use this printer, refer to it as \\PRN_SERVER\HPLASER. (Notice the format: 2 backslashes   (\\)   server name, another backslash   (\)   and the netname.) (Notice the two backslashes (\\) before the server name followed by another backslash (\) and the netname.)

This combination of a server name and a netname is called a network path.   Unlike an alias, a netname does not remain defined if the server is stopped and restarted.   Connection to netnames always requires that the server name be specified; however, an alias requires no server name.

Related Topics

Connecting to a Shared Directory

Connecting to a Shared Printer

Configuring Browse for Either Aliases or Netnames

Shared Directories and Shared Printers

Shared Directories and Shared Printers

Shared directories are used the same way as disk drives and directories on your <u>workstation</u>, but they are actually stored on another workstation.   After you connect to a shared directory and give it a drive letter, you can use files and application programs on the shared directory at your workstation as though they were stored on your hard disk.   When you use a shared directory, you establish a <u>session</u>, or <u>connection</u>, to that resource.   Shared directories are identified by either an <u>alias</u> or a <u>network path</u>.

Shared printers can be used the same way as printers physically connected to your <u>workstation</u>. You can send print jobs from applications at your workstation to the <u>printer queue</u> on the server.   Jobs sent to a printer queue are printed one by one, usually in the order that the queue receives them.   Shared printers, like shared directories, are identified by either an <u>alias</u> or a <u>network path</u>.

Note: Only LAN Server domains support aliases.

Related Topics
<u>Connecting to a Shared Directory</u>
<u>Connecting to a Shared Printer</u>
<u>Aliases and Network Paths</u>
<u>Sharing Directories</u>
<u>Editing a Shared Directory</u>
<u>Deleting a Shared Directory</u>
<u>Sharing Printers</u>
<u>Editing a Shared Printer</u>
<u>Deleting a Shared Printer</u>

Connecting to a Shared Directory

To connect to a shared directory:
1. Select **Drives** from the menu bar.
2. Select **Connections** from the **Drives** pull-down. (This is selectable only if you have logged on.)

The Drive Connections window is displayed.
3. In the **Drive** field, select a drive to which to   connect .   The next available logical drive is displayed in the **Drive** field.   If you   do not want to connect to this drive, select the arrow to the right of the field to display a   list   of available drives.
4. In the **Network path** field, type the alias or network path   of the directory to which you want to connect.   If you do not know the alias or network path of the directory, follow steps 7 through 9.   If you know the alias or network path, skip to step 10.
5. Select the **Find** button.   This displays the Shared Directory window.
6. In the Shared Directories window (a Shared Directories window is displayed listing the available server and shared directory).

   Select the shared directory you want from the **Available resources** list (for aliases) or **Resources at** list (for netnames).

7. Select   **OK** to return to the Drive Connection window.   The alias or network name you selected in the **Network path** field.
8. If the password is required to connect to this directory, type the password in the   **password** field.   If a password is required and you do not provide it, an error message is displayed, telling you that a password is required to connect to this directory.
9. If you want to make this connection persistent (reconnect to it every time you log on), select the **Yes** button to the right of the **Reconnect at** logon.   If you do not want this connection to be persistent select the **No** button.

Note:
To delete persistent connections, follow the instructions in
Disconnecting from a Shared Directory.

10. Select   **Connect** to connect the directory and add it to the **Drive connections for your user ID** list.
    You can connect to more than one directory at a time .   If you want to start multiple connections, do not perform the next step until all the desired connections have been made.
11. Select **Close** to close the Drive Connections window and return to the main window.

    You can also connect to shared directories by using the NET USE   command at the DOS command prompt.   For more information type `NET HELP USE` at the command prompt.

Note: If you cannot connect to a shared directory, see your administrator for assistance.

Related Topics
  Disconnecting from a Shared Directory
  Connecting to a Shared Printer
  Disconnecting from a Shared Printer
  Configuring Browse for Either Aliases or Netnames
  Selecting Netnames and Aliases Using Browse
  Shared Directories and Shared Printers
  Aliases and Network Paths
  Sharing Directories

Configuring Browse for Either Aliases or Netnames

The **Browse** function enables the users logged on to a network to view and select network resources, such as shared directories and shared printers.   Browse can be configured to display either aliases or netnames, depending on the value for ***browsealias*** in the [network] section of the NETWORK.INI file located in the DOS LAN Services program directory.

To configure Browse for viewing netnames:
1.   Edit the NETWORK.INI file and add **browsealias=no** to the [network] section.
2.   Save the NETWORK.INI file.   The next time you run the **Browse** function for shared directories or shared printers, netnames and servers on the domain will be displayed.

To configure Browse for viewing aliases:
1.   Edit the NETWORK.INI file and add **browsealias=yes** to the [network] section**.**
2.   Save the NETWORK.INI file.   The next time you run the **Browse** function for shared directories or shared printers, aliases on the domain will be displayed.

Note: If **browsealias=yes** is in the NETWORK.INI file or is not specified, then aliases are browsed.   If **browsealias=yes**, resources shared by netname only are not be displayed.   However, if no aliases are found on the logon domain, then the Browse function attempts to browse for netnames.   See the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide,* for details on changing the NETWORK.INI file.

Related Topics
Connecting to a Shared Directory
Connecting to a Shared Printer
Aliases and Network Paths
Selecting Netnames and Aliases Using Browse
Sharing Directories
Editing a Shared Directory
Deleting a Shared Directory

Selecting Netnames and Aliases Using Browse

To select netnames using Browse:
1. If **browsealias=no** is in the [network] section of the NETWORK.INI file, or no <u>aliases</u> were found on the <u>domain</u>, the Browse window (either the Shared Directories or the Shared Printers window) displays a list of OS/2 servers and OS/2 peer workstations and the netnames available.   The first server or peer in the **Network Servers** list is highlighted.   The first netname available on the highlighted server or peer is highlighted in the **Resources at** list.
2. Select a different server or peer (if more than one is listed) from the **Network Servers** list and the **Resources at** list is updated with the netnames of directories or printers available at the selected server or peer.
3. Select the netname you want to connect to.
4. Select **OK**.   The **Network Path** field is updated with the selected network path.

Note: DOS peer workstations do not announce themselves on the network and are not listed in the **Network Servers** list.

To select aliases using Browse:
1. If **browsealias=yes** is in the [network] section of the NETWORK.INI file or if no value is specified, the Browse window (either the Shared Directories or the Shared Printers window) displays a list of <u>aliases</u> on the domain.   The first alias displayed in the **Available Resources** list is highlighted.
2. Select the alias you want to connect to.
3. Select **OK**.   The **Network Path** field is updated with the selected alias.

Note: See the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide.* for details on changing the NETWORK.INI file.

Related Topics
  <u>Connecting to a Shared Printer</u>
  <u>Connecting to a Shared Directory</u>
  <u>Configuring Browse for Either Aliases or Netnames</u>
  <u>Aliases and Network Paths</u>

Disconnecting from a Shared Directory

To disconnect from a shared directory:

1. Select **Drives** from the menu bar.

2. Select **Connections** from the **Drives** pull-down menu.   The Drive Connections window is displayed.   (This is selectable only if you have logged on.)   The Drives Connections window is displayed.

3. In the **Drive connections or your user ID**: list , select the drive connection to be disconnected and then select   **Disconnect**.

Refer to the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide* and the *Microsoft Windows User's Guide* for more information.

Related Topics

[Connecting to a Shared Directory](#)
[Connecting to a Shared Printer](#)
[Disconnecting from a Shared Printer](#)
[Shared Directories and Shared Printers](#)
[Aliases and Network Paths](#)
[Sharing Directories](#)
[Editing a Shared Directory](#)
[Deleting a Shared Directory](#)

Connecting to a Shared Printer

To connect to a shared printer:

1. Select **Printers** from the menu bar.
2. Select **Connections** from the Printers pull-down window.   The Printer Connections window is displayed.
3.   In the **devices** field, select the <u>port</u> to which you want to connect the shared printer.   If you do not make a selection, the program defaults to the next available port.   If you do not want to connect to this port, select the arrow to the right of the field to display a list of available ports.
4. Use one of the following three methods to specify the shared you want to connect to:

    Method 1: Using the Find Option
    a Select **Find** from the Printers Connections window.   A shared Printers window is displayed listing the available servers and shared printer aliases.
     Note:
     1) You can reconfigure the Find option to display aliases instead of   <u>Netnames</u>.
     2) If the printer is shared from a workstation running DOS LAN Services, you must   connect to it using a network path as described in Method 3.
    b If applicable, select the server you want   from the **Network servers** list.
    c Select   the shared printer you want from the **Available Resources** list   (for aliases) or **Resources at** list (for netnames).
    d Select **OK**.   The *servername\netname* or *alias* selected is placed in the **Network path** field.
    e Continue with step 7.

    Method 2: Using an Alias
    In the **Network path** field, type the alias for the shared printer.   Continue with step 7.

    Method 3: Using a Network Path
    In the **Network path** field, type the network path   (*servername\netname*) for the printer.   The netname   is assigned by the administrator of the shared printer. Continue with step 7
.
5. Type the   <u>password</u>   to access the printer (if required).   The password is not displayed as you type it; asterisks (*) are displayed instead.
6. If you want to automatically reconnect to this printer each time you log on at this workstation, select **Yes** to reconnect at logon.
7. Select **Connect** from the Printer Connections window.
8. Select **Close** from the printer Connections window.

Refer to the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide* and the *Microsoft Windows User's Guide* for more information.

Note: If you cannot connect to a printer, see your <u>administrator</u> for assistance.

Related Topics
  <u>Viewing Shared Printer Queues</u>
  <u>Disconnecting from a Shared Printer</u>
  <u>Connecting and Disconnecting Shared Printers Using Print Manager</u>
  <u>Connecting to a Shared Directory</u>
  Disconnecting from a Shared Directory
  <u>Configuring Browse for Either Aliases or Netnames</u>
  <u>Selecting Netnames and Aliases Using Browse</u>

Connecting and Disconnecting Shared Printers Using Print Manager

In addition to being accessible from the Printers window selected from the Control Panel**,** the Printers - Network Connections window can also be accessed through Print Manager.   You can connect to and disconnect from shared printers through this window.

To display the Printers - Network Connections window:

1.   From the Print Manager menu bar, select **Options**.
2.   Select **Network Connections** from the **Options** pull-down and the Printers - Network Connections window is displayed.

Refer to the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide* and the *Microsoft Windows User's Guide* for more information.

Related Topics

Connecting to a Shared Printer
Viewing Shared Printer Queues
Sharing Printers
Editing a Shared Printer
Deleting a Shared Printer

Viewing Shared Printer Queues

A printer queue is a list of files, both yours and those of other users, that are waiting to print on a particular printer.   A <u>shared printer queue</u> is a printer queue associated with a shared printer available on the network.   By viewing the printer queues that your <u>workstation</u> is connected to, you can determine which printers are not being used or view a list of <u>print jobs</u> in a particular queue.

Besides just viewing the print jobs on the shared printer queues you are connected to, you can also pause and resume jobs you have submitted and delete from the queue your jobs that you do not want to be printed.

To view shared printer queues:
1.   Select the **Main** program group from the Program Manager window.
2.   Select **Print Manager** from the **Main** program group.
3.   The queues for the print devices (LPT1 through LPT9) are displayed showing the print jobs you have submitted.   These queues represent either shared printers or local printers, depending on your current connections.

Note: In order for Print Manager to display the queues associated with <u>printer ports</u> LPT1 through LPT9, you must first install a printer driver for each port. If a printer port has been connected to a shared printer, but Print Manager does not display its queue, it usually means that a printer driver has not been installed for the port. To determine if a printer driver has been installed for a particular port, select **Printer Setup** from the **Options** pull-down and check the **Installed Printers** list for the locally installed printer drivers.

Refer to the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide* and the *Microsoft Windows User's Guide* for more information.

Related Topics
   Connecting to a Shared Printer
   <u>Disconnecting from a Shared Printer</u>
   <u>Viewing All Print Jobs in a Shared Printer Queue</u>
   <u>Viewing Other Shared Printer Queues</u>
   <u>Changing the Queue Refresh Frequency for Print Manager</u>
   <u>Sharing Printers</u>
   <u>Editing a Shared Printer</u>
   <u>Deleting a Shared Printer</u>

Viewing All Print Jobs in a Shared Printer Queue

If the currently selected printer queue is a shared printer queue, you can display all the print jobs in the queue, including the jobs submitted by other users on the network, by doing the following:

To view all jobs in a shared printer queue:

1. From the Print Manager menu bar, select **View**.
2. Select **Selected Net Queue** from the **View** pull-down.

A scrollable window listing all the print jobs in the selected printer queue is displayed.   You are not able to pause, resume, or delete jobs from this window.

Refer to the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide* and the *Microsoft Windows User's Guide* for more information.

Related Topics

Connecting to a Shared Printer
Viewing Shared Printer Queues
Viewing Other Shared Printer Queues
Sharing Printers
Editing a Shared Printer
Deleting a Shared Printer

Viewing Other Shared Printer Queues

To view other shared printer queues (those to which you are not connected):

1. From the Print Manager menu bar, select **View**.
2. Select **Other Net Queue** from the **View** pull-down.
3. When the Other Net Queue window is displayed, type the network path of the queue in the **Network Queue** field.
4. Select **View**.

A scrollable window listing of all the print jobs in the specified queue is displayed, including the jobs you and other users have submitted to its associated shared printer.   You are not able to pause, resume, or delete jobs from this window.

Refer to the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide* and the *Microsoft Windows User's Guide* for more information.

Related Topics

Connecting to a Shared Printer
Viewing Shared Printer Queues
Viewing All Print Jobs in a Shared Printer Queue
Sharing Printers
Editing a Shared Printer
Deleting a Shared Printer

Changing the Queue Refresh Frequency for Print Manager

Print Manager updates the displayed queue information for shared printer queues every 30 seconds. When print jobs are paused, resumed, deleted, or printed, the displayed queue information is not updated until the end of the time interval.

To change the queue refresh frequency used by Print Manager:
1.   With an editor, such as Windows Write, edit the WIN.INI file.
2.   In the [spooler] section, add:

   UpdateInterval=xx

   where *xx*   is a number between 5 and 60 (from 5 seconds to 1 minute).
3.   Save the changes to the WIN.INI file.
4.   The new update interval takes effect the next time Print Manager is run.

Refer to the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide* and the *Microsoft Windows User's Guide* for more information.

Related Topics
   Connecting to a Shared Printer
   Viewing Shared Printer Queues
   Sharing Printers
   Editing a Shared Printer
   Deleting a Shared Printer

Disconnecting from a Shared Printer

You do not usually need to disconnect from a printer after sending a print job.   However, disconnecting does not cancel any of your jobs still waiting in the printer queue.

To disconnect from a shared printer:

1. Select **Printers** from the menu bar.
2. Select **Connect** from the Printers pull-down window.   The Printer Connections window is displayed.
3. Select the printer you want to disconnect from the **Printer connections for your ID:** list.
4. Select **Disconnect.** The printer is removed from the list.
5. Select **Close**.

Refer to the *DOS LAN Services and Windows User's Guide* and the *Microsoft Windows User's Guide* for more information.

Related Topics

Connecting to a Shared Printer
Connecting and Disconnecting Shared Printers from Print Manager
Connecting to a Shared Directory
Disconnecting from a Shared Directory
Viewing Shared Printer Queues
Aliases and Network Paths
Sharing Printers
Editing a Shared Printer
Deleting a Shared Printer

Finding Out Who Is Logged On

You can find out who is logged on to the network.   One reason for doing this is to find out if a user is logged on before you try to send a message to that user.

To find out who is logged on:

1. Select **User** from the menu bar.
2. Select **List logged-on users** from the **User** pull-down menu.
3. When you have finished viewing the list of logged-on users, select **Close** to close the List Logged-On Users window.

Changing Your User Comment

Your user comment is a description associated with your <u>user ID</u> on the domain.   The user description for a user ID is displayed in some network functions.

To change your user description:
1. Select **User** from the menu bar.
2. Select **Change user comment** from the **User** pull-down menu.
3. When the Change User Comment window is displayed, type your new user description in the **User Comment** field.
5. Select **OK**.

Changing Your Workstation Password

Follow these steps to change your workstation password.   This is the password to your password list file (the file that contains all of the passwords you use to connect to domains and specific resources on the network that require passwords).   You must be logged on to change your workstation password.

To change your workstation password:

1. Select **User** from the menu bar.
2. From the **User** pull-down menu, select **Change password.**
3. From the **Change password** pull-down, select **Workstation.**   The Change Workstation Password window is displayed.   The user ID that currently is logged on is displayed.
4. In the **Current password** field, type your current password.   If you currently do not have a password, leave this field blank.
5. In the **New password** field, type your new password.   If you do not want a password, leave this field blank.
6. In the **Type the new password again for confirmation** field, type your new password again.   If you do not want a password and you left the **New password** field blank, leave this field blank.
7. Select **OK** to change your password to the password you typed in the **New password** field and return to the main window.
8. Select **Cancel** to close the window and return to the main window without changing your current   workstation password.

Related Topics
   Logging On
   Connecting to a Shared Directory
   Connecting to a Shared Printer

Changing Your Domain Password

Follow these steps to change your password on a domain.   To maintain network security, logon passwords may have expiration dates set up by an administrator.   Therefore, it may be necessary to change your logon password from time to time.   You must be logged on to change your domain password.

To change your Domain password:

1. Select **User** from the menu bar.
2. From the **User** pull-down menu, select **Change password.**
3. From the **Change password** pull-down, select **Domain.**   The **Change Domain Password** window is displayed.   The user ID that currently is logged on is displayed.
4. The **For Domain** field displays the domain to which you currently are logged on.   If you want to change your password on another domain, type the domain name in this field. You can type the name of the domain where you want your password changed or the name of the domain controller.
5. In the **Current password** field, type your current password.   If you currently do not have a password, leave this field blank.
6. In the **New password** field, type your new password.   If you do not want a password, leave this field blank.
7. In the **Type the new password again for confirmation** field, type your new password again.   If you do not want a password and you left the **New password** field blank, leave this field blank.
8. Select **OK** to change your password to the password you typed in the **New password** field and   return to the main window.
9. Select **Cancel** to close the window and return to the main window without changing your current   domain password.

Related Topics
  Logging On
  Connecting to a Shared Directory
  Connecting to a Shared Printer

Adding Shared Applications to Windows Program Groups

If you have successfully logged on to a LAN Server domain, the Shared Applications menu item is selectable.   This selection allows you to add shared applications to Windows program groups on your workstation.

To add LAN Server applications to a Windows program group on your workstation:

1   From the **Applications** pull-down, select Shared Applications.
2.   When the LAN Server Application Installation window is displayed, if applications have been already defined on the domain to which you are logged on, a list of LAN applications will be displayed in the **LAN Applications** list.   Select the applications you want to add from the **LAN Applications** list.   You can press the Shift+F8 keys to switch from single-selection mode to multiple-selection mode when selecting applications.
3.   When you have finished selecting applications, select the program group to which you want to add the applications.   If the group to which you want to add applications does not exist, select Create to create a new program group before selecting Add.

Note: When shared applications are added, an application icon is created for each application and added to the program group selected.   You can run a shared application by selecting the application icon.

Depending on your user access permissions to the directory that the application uses, the application might not run or install properly.   Ask your network administrator for assistance if you have problems running a shared application.

Related Topics
  Running a Shared Application
  Creating a new Program Group
  Making Multiple Selections Using the Keyboard

Running a Shared Application

The DOS LAN Services network interface for Windows provides two ways to run shared applications defined on a LAN Server domain:

To run a shared application from the LAN Server Application Installation window:

1.   From the **Applications** pull-down, select **Shared Applications.   (This option is selectable only if you are currently logged on).**
2.   When the LAN Server Application Installation window is displayed, select the application you want to run, and then select **Run**.   (As a shortcut, you can double-click with the mouse on the application you want to run.)

To run a shared application from a Windows program group:

1.   If you have not already done so, you can create program groups and add LAN applications to the program groups with the procedures documented in Adding Shared Applications to Windows Program Groups.
2.   From the Program Manager window, select the program group icon containing the shared application you want to run.   All the applications in the program group are displayed in icon form.
3.   Select (double-click) the icon for the application you want to run.   If you are not logged on or the application you selected is defined on another domain, you are prompted to log on before the application is run.

Related Topics
  Adding Shared Applications to Windows Program Groups
  Creating a New Program Group
  Making Multiple Selections Using the Keyboard

Sharing Directories

You can define your workstation as a peer so you can share your directories with other workstations on the network.   A directory shared from a DOS LAN Services Peer can have only one client connecting to it at a time.   Before you can share a directory, the Peer Service must be started.
Note: You must be logged on with ADMIN authority on the DOS Peer machine to share directories, change a share, or delete a share.
To share a directory on your workstation using the Windows interface:

1.   Select **Drives** from the menu bar.
2.   From the **Drives** pull-down, select **Shares**.
3.   In the **Network name** field of the **Share Directories** window, type the <u>network name</u> you want to use for the directory.
4.   In the **Directory** field, type the drive, path, and directory name.   After you do this go to step 7.

If you do not know the complete path name, select the **Find** button to the right of the **Directory** field to display the Find Directory window.

5.   The Find Directory window displays all of your local drives.   Select one of these drives. All of the directories on that drive are displayed in the **Directories** field.   To find the directory that you want to share:

   a.   From the **Drives** list, select the drive on which you think the directory is located.
   b.   In the **Directories** list, look through the directories listed.   If the directory you want to share is listed, select that directory. The entire path to the directory is displayed in the **Selected Path** field. Go to step 6d.
   c.   If the directory you want to share is not listed, go back to step 6a.
   d.   Select **OK** to return to the Share Directories window. The path to the directory you selected (currently displayed in the **Selected path** field) is placed in the **Directory** field on the Share Directories window.

6.   If you want, type a short description of the directory in the **Description**. field. (This is an optional step).

   Note: Access controls cannot be set from the DOS LAN Services Graphical user interface. Use the *NET ACCESS* command to set the access controls.

   If you share a directory through the DOS LAN Services graphical user interface, users have access only to that directory and not to subdirectories under it.   Furthermore, if they have create permission they may create a directory and then not have access to it. For more information see the "*Using DOS LAN Services in Windows*" section in the "*DOS LAN Services and Window User's Guide*".

7.   Select **Add** to share the directory.   The directory is displayed in the **Shared directories on your workstation** list.

   You can share more than one directory when you are in this window. If you want to share another directory, go back to step 4.

8.   Select **Close** to close the Share Directories window and return to the main window.

Related Topics

Connecting to a Shared Directory

Shared Directories and Shared Printers

Disconnecting from a Shared Directory

Aliases and Network Paths

Editing a Shared Directory

Deleting a Shared Directory

Editing a Shared Directory

You might need to edit or change information about a directory you have shared.   You can change all the information about a directory except the network name.   If you want to change the network name of a <u>shared directory</u>, you must delete the current share of the directory (see "Deleting a Shared Directory" and then share the directory again (see Sharing a Directory).

To edit shared directory details on your workstation using the Windows interface:

1. Select **Drives** from the menu bar.
2. From the Drives pull-down, select **Shares**. The Share Directories window is displayed.
3. In the **Shared directories on your workstation** list, find the directory with which you want to work, and select it, then select the **Edit** push button.
4. Select the **Edit** push button to display the Edit Shared Directory Details window.
5. The Edit Shared Directory Details window is displayed and the information about this directory is listed in the fields of the **Share Details** box.

Choose from the following steps according to what information about the shared directory you want to change:

   To change the directory, drive, path, or name, type the new drive, path, or directory name in the **Directory** field.

   If you do not know the complete path name, select the **Find** button to the right of the **Directory** field to display the Find **Directory** window. To find the directory that want to share:

   a.   From the **Drives** list, select the drive on which you think the directory is located.
   b.   Look through the list of directories listed in the **Directories** list.   If the directory you want to share is listed, select that directory. The entire path to the directory is displayed in the **Selected path** field. Go to step 5d..
   c.   If the directory you want to share is not listed, go back to step 4a.
   d.   Select **OK** to return to the Edit Shared **Directory** Details window.   The path to the directory you selected (currently displayed in the **Selected path** field) is placed in the Directory field on the Edit Shared Directory Details window.

      To change the description of the directory, type a new description in the **Description** field.

      Note: Access controls cannot be set from the DOS LAN Services graphical user interface. Use the NET ACCESS command.
6. After you have made all desired changes, select **OK** to save the changes and return to the Shared directories window.
7. To edit information about another <u>shared directory</u> while you are in this window go back to step 3.
8. Select **Close** to close the Share directories window and return to the main window.

Related Topics

   <u>Connecting to a Shared Directory</u>
   <u>Shared Directories and Shared Printers</u>

Deleting a Shared Directory

If you decide you no longer want to share a directory with other users on the network, you can delete that share.

Note:
1. Make sure no one is connected to a resource before deleting a share.
2. Deleting a share does not remove the shared access controls previously created for that shared directory.   To remove access controls use the NET ACCESS command on the DOS Peer machine with administrator authority.

To delete a directory share using the Windows interface:

1. Select **Drives** from the menu bar.
2. From the Drives pull-down, select **Shares**. The Share Directories window is displayed.
3. In the **Shared directories on your workstation** list, find the directory for which you want to delete the share and select it.
4. Select the **Delete** button to delete the directory share.

To delete another shared directory while you are in this window, go back to step 3.

5. Select **Close** to close the Share Directories window and return to the main window.

Related Topics
Connecting to a Shared Directory

Shared Directories and Shared Printers

Disconnecting from a Shared Directory

Aliases and Network Paths

Sharing Directories

Editing a Shared Directory

Sharing Printers

You can define your workstation as a print <u>server</u> so you can share your printer with other workstations on the network.   A printer shared from a DOS LAN Services print server can have only one client print to it at a time. Before you can share a printer, the Peer service must be started.

Note: To share a printer, edit a current share for a printer, or delete a printer share, you must be logged on the DOS Peer machine with administrator authority and the Peer service must be started before   the Windows is started.

To share a printer that is connected to your workstation using the Windows interface:

1.   Select **Printers** from the menu bar.
2...From the Printers pull-down, select **Shares**. The Share Printers window is displayed.
3.   In the **Network name** field, type the <u>network name</u> you want to use for the printer .

Select the down arrow to the right of the **Device** field to display a list of available printer <u>ports</u>. All local printer ports not currently redirected or shared are displayed.   Select the name of the device you want to share. Make sure that a printer is attached to the device name you select.

4.   If you want to type a short description of the printer in the **Description** field. This is an optional step.
5.   Select **Add** to share the printer. The printer is displayed in the **Shared printers on your workstation** field.

To share another printer while you are in this window, go back to step 3.

6.   Select **Close** to close the Share Printers window and return to the main window.

Note: After sharing a printer, you must still create access control to the print queue. Use the NET ACCESS command to set access controls.

Related Topics
<u>Disconnecting from a Shared Directory</u>

<u>Connecting to a Shared Printer</u>

<u>Viewing Shared Printer Queues</u>

<u>Aliases and Network Paths</u>

<u>Shared Directories and Shared Printers</u>

<u>Editing a Shared Printer</u>

<u>Deleting a Shared Printer</u>

Editing a Shared Printer

You might need to edit or change information about a printer you have shared.   You can change all the information about a printer except the network name.   To change the network name of a shared printer, you must delete the current share of the printer (see "Deleting a Shared Printer") and then share the printer again (see "Sharing a Printer").

To edit shared printer details on your workstation using the Windows interface:

1. Select **Printers** from the menu bar.
2. From the Printers pull-down, select **Shares.** The Share Printers window is displayed.
3. In the **Shared printers on your workstation** list, find the printer with which you want to work and select it.
4. Select the **Edit** button to display the Edit Shared Printer Details window.
5. The information about this printer is listed in the fields of the **Share Details** box.

Choose from the following steps according to what information you want to change:

>   To change the device, select the new device in the **Device** field.

>   **Note:** You should change this information for the shared printer only if you have changed the actual device on your workstation to which the printer is attached.

>   If you do not know which other devices are available, select the down arrow to the right of the **Device** field to display a list of available devices.

>   To change the description of the printer, type a short description of the printer in the **Description** field.

>   **Note:**
>   You cannot change the access permissions from the DOS LAN Services graphical user interface.   Use the *NET ACCESS* command.

6. After you have made all desired changes, select **OK** to save the changes and return to the Shared Printers window.

To edit information about another shared printer while you are in this window, go back to step 2.

7. Select **Close** to close the Share Printers window and return to the main window.

Related Topics
Disconnecting from a Shared Directory
Connecting to a Shared Printer
Viewing Shared Printer Queues
Aliases and Network Paths
Shared Directories and Shared Printers
Sharing Printers
Deleting a Shared Printer

Deleting a Shared Printer

If you decide you no longer want to share a printer with other users on the network, you can delete that share.   Make sure no one is connected to a resource before deleting a share.

Note: Deleting a share does not delete the access controls.   To delete the access controls use the NET ACCESS command.

To delete a printer share using the Windows interface:

1. Display the Share Printers window by doing one of the following:
2. From the menu bar, select Printers.

    From the Printers pull-down, select **Shares**. The Share Printers window is displayed.
    In the **Shared printers on your workstation** list, find the printer for which you want
     to delete the share and select it.

3. Select the **Delete** button to delete the printer share.

To delete another <u>shared printer</u> while you are in this window, go back to step 3.

4. Select **Close** to close the Share Printers window and return to the main window.

Related Topics
  <u>Disconnecting from a Shared Directory</u>
  <u>Connecting to a Shared Printer</u>
  <u>Viewing Shared Printer Queues</u>
  <u>Aliases and Network Paths</u>
  <u>Shared Directories and Shared Printers</u>
  <u>Sharing Printers</u>
  <u>Editing a Shared Directory</u>

Creating a New Program Group

Use the **Create** push button to create a new Windows program group.   This is useful when you want to add shared applications to a program group that does not exist.

To create a new program group:
1.   Select **Applications**.
2.   Select **Shared Applications** from the applications pull-down menu.
3.   Select the **Create** push button.
4.   When the Program Group Properties window is displayed, type a description of the group you want to create in the **Description** field.   This description is used as the title of the new program group.
5.   If you want, type the name of the program group file in the **Group File** field.   If nothing is entered, the file is created based on the description.

Related Topics
Adding Shared Applications to Windows Program Groups

Making Multiple Selections Using the Keyboard

You can use the keyboard to make multiple selections in the LAN Applications list.

To use the keyboard for multiple selections:

1. Press **Shift+F8**.
2. For each application you want to select, use the **Up** or **Down Arrow** key to position the cursor on the application, and then press the **Spacebar** to make the selection.   In this way, you can add multiple applications to a program group at the same time.

Note: When adding LAN applications, only one program group can be selected at a time. Selection of Multiple program groups is not allowed. LAN applications can be added to more than one program group, but they must be added to each program group separately.

Related Topics

Adding Shared Applications to Windows Program Groups

Receiving a Message

The WinPopup utility enables you to receive popup messages from other network users. Each time you receive a message, the WinPopup utility stores it in a queue and beeps.   If the WinPopup utility is minimized, the program icon will indicate when messages are received.

After you read a message, select the **Clear message** push button to discard the message. When you discard a message, the next message in the queue is displayed.

If you don't want to receive popup messages, you can close the WinPopup utility.   If you close WinPopup, your messages are still stored in the MESSAGES.LOG file in the \NET\LOGS directory.   The WinPopup utility can be started again by selecting the WinPopup icon from the DOS LAN Services program group.

To close the WinPopup utility:
1.   Select the **WinPopup utility**.
2.   Select **Close**.

Related Topics
  Sending a Message
  Viewing the Message Log File
  Changing Your   Message Logging

Sending a Message

With DOS LAN Services Windows, you can send messages to other network users by specifying their user ID, machine ID, or message alias. You can also send a message to a user you select from the Logged-On Users list.

To send a message to a name you specify:

1. Select **Messages** from the menu bar, and then select **Send message** from the **Messages** pull-down.
2. In the **Destination** field, select the radio button for the message destination you want. Select one of the following destination types:

   User ID
   > If you want to send a message to a specific user or workstation, select the **User ID** radio button. Type the user ID or machine ID in the User ID field.
   >
   > If you do not know if the user is logged on, or if you are not sure of the user ID or machine ID, select the **Find** button to the right of the User ID field. This displays the List Logged-On User's window. From the List Logged-On User's window:
   >
   > 1. Select the user ID of the person to whom you want to send a message.
   > 2. Select the **Send message** push button or double-click on the selected user ID to exit the List Logged-On User's window and return to the Send Message window. The user ID you selected is displayed in the user ID field.

   Domain
   > If you want to send a message to all workstations on the domain, select the **Domain** radio button. All the domains that you have previously logged on to in the past are displayed in the list. Select a domain from the list or type the name of the domain to which you want to send a message.

   Network broadcast
   > If you want to send a message to all workstations on the network, select the **Network broadcast** radio button.

3. Type the message in the **Message** field.
4. Select **Send** to send a message.
5. Select **Cancel** to close the Send Message window and return to the main window.

Note: Domain and network broadcast messages are limited to 128 bytes of text.

Related Topics
  Receiving a Message
  Finding Out Who Is Logged On
  Viewing the Message Log File
  Changing Your   Message Logging

Add
The push button used to add selected LAN Applications to a selected group from the LAN Server Application Installation window.

Administrator
A person responsible for maintaining all or a portion of the local area network.   This person typically helps set up the network, helps maintain the network's shared resources and security system, creates user accounts, and helps users with network problems.   See also **Network administrator**.

Alias
A nickname set up by the network administrator for a directory, printer, or serial device. Only LAN Server domains support aliases.

Connection
The software link between a requester and a shared resource.   You make connections by assigning a local device name on a requester to a shared resource on a server.   For example, if you want to use files in a directory on a server, assign a drive, such as N:, to that directory so you can use it.   This is a directory, or drives, connection.   If you want to use a printer that is located on a server, assign a printer port to it, such as LPT5.   See also Session and **Device name**.

Create
The push button used to create a new group name from the LAN Server Application Installation window.

Device name
A local drive letter (such as K:) or a local printer port (such as LPT2).   For example, you can assign local drive K: to a shared directory, or you can assign LPT2 to a shared printer (to access a shared printer queue).   If you assign K: and LPT2 to shared resources, those device names are redirected devices.   See also **Printer port**.

Directory Resource
A directory or subdirectory on a server or peer workstation that contains programs or data files that can be made available to users.

Domain
Servers on a local area network that an administrator groups together for administrative and security purposes.   Users on requesters can log on to any domain to which they have access.

Domain controller
A server within the domain that is designated to manage the domain, that is, to coordinate communication between servers and requesters and maintain network resources, such as user IDs and aliases.   The domain controller must be running before users can log on to the domain and use its resources.

IBM DOS LAN Services
The software component that allows DOS and Windows users to access shared network resources on a network, and share their resources with other users on a network.

LAN
Acronym for local area network.

Logon assignment
A resource assignment that is made automatically each time a user logs on to the network. Logon assignment information is stored at the domain controller for each user on the domain.   For example, if you know that you need to use a printer everyday, you can make your connection to a network printer a logon assignment so that you do not have to connect manually whenever you log on.

Logon password
The password specified when logging on at a requester or server. The logon password must contain the minimum number of characters set by the administrator, and it can be up to 14 characters long.   See also **Password**.

Machine ID
The name of a workstation on a local area network.   Machine IDs must be unique on the network and can be up to 15 characters long.

Netname
The name used together with the server name to identify a shared resource on the network. Netnames can be up to 12 characters long.   The netname is often part of the network path of a resource.   For example, the printer LASER exists on a server named SPELCE, and the netname of this printer is LASER. To use this printer, you specify \\SPELCE\LASER to connect to it.

Network administrator
The person responsible for designing, planning, installing, configuring, controlling, managing, and maintaining a network.

Network path

The combination of a server name and a netname that specifically identifies a resource, such as \\ADVSERVER\APPLICATIONS or \\SPELCE\LASER.   In these examples, the servers are ADVSERVER and SPELCE.   When you specify a network path, you must put a double backslash before the server name.   The netnames in these examples are APPLICATIONS and LASER.   When you specify a network path, you must put a single backslash before the netname.

OS/2 LAN Requester
The component of OS/2 LAN Server that allows OS/2 users to access shared network resources on a network.

OS/2 LAN Server
A program that contains the OS/2 LAN Server, OS/2 LAN Requester, DOS Requester, and Windows Requester components.   It allows resources to be shared with other computers on the network.

Password
A string of characters a user supplies when connecting to a shared resource or when logging on at a workstation (the logon password).   When used to connect to a shared resource, the password can be up to 8 characters long.   When used for logging on, the password can be up to 14 characters long. See also **Logon Password**.

Print job

The result of sending a file to be printed.   Print jobs are placed on printer queues where they can be paused, resumed, or deleted before printing.   See **Printer queue**.

Printer port
A print device, such as LPT1, to which a printer can be attached.   Printer ports can be connected to shared printers on the network.   See also **Device name**.

Printer queue
An ordered list of submitted print jobs on a workstation. A spooler routes these print jobs to one or more output devices connected to the workstation, such as a printer or a plotter. Printer queues can be created for shared printers by an administrator or the owner of a printer attached to a peer workstation to manage print jobs sent by users on the network.

Requester
A computer that accesses shared network resources made available by other computers running as servers on the network.   See also **Workstation**.

Resource
Any directory, file, printer, or serial device that an administrator can share on a local area network.   See also Shared Resource.

Server name
The unique machine ID used to identify the server on the network.   The server name usually is preceded by two backslashes such as \\APPSSERVER. when used in network functions. Server names can be up to 15 characters long.   See also **Server**.

Server
A workstation on a local area network that makes available its directories, printers, and serial devices.   Users can access these shared resources from requesters on the LAN. Servers are usually identified with their names preceded by two backslashes, such as \\ ADVSERVER.   See also **Server name**.

Session
A software link between a requester and a server.   A session consists of one or more connections to a shared resource.   See also **Connection**.

Shared applications
Any applications defined on the domain to be shared or available to network users logged on to this domain who have the necessary access permission.   Shared applications available on the domain are listed in the LAN Applications list.

Shared directory
A directory that has been made available by an administrator or the owner of a peer workstation on a local area network for use by other users.

Shared printer
A printer that has been made available by an administrator or the owner of a peer workstation on a local area network for use by other users.

Shared printer queue
A printer queue that has been made available by an administrator or the owner of a peer workstation on a local area network for use by other users.

Shared resource
A directory, printer, or serial device available on a local area network.   The person who shares a resource gives it a name, either in the form of a netname or an alias.   Users refer to the shared resource by its netname or alias when they want to use the resource.   See also **Resource**.

User ID
The name that identifies a user when logging on to a domain on a local area network.   It uniquely identifies a user on the domain.   A user ID can be up to 20 characters long. However, on a LAN Server domain, the user ID can be no longer than 8 characters.

Workstation
A computer on the local area network from which a user can communicate with other users through software, such as DOS LAN Services and OS/2 LAN Requester.   See also **Requester**.

Workstation ID
The name of a workstation on a local area network.   Workstation IDs must be unique on the network and can be up to 15 characters long.

Checking Directory Limits

To check your directory limits:

1. Select **Drives** from the menu bar.
2. Select **Directory limits** from the **Drives** pull-down. (This is selectable only if you have logged on.)

The Check Directory Limits window is displayed.

3. In the **Network directory path** field, type in the network directory path or select   a network drive and directory.

    Note:

    You can only view the directory limits of a directory that you are connected to.

    To connect to a shared directory complete the following:

    a.   Select **Connect** which displays the Drive Connections window.

    b.   In the **Drive** field, select a drive to which to   connect .   The next available logical drive is displayed in the **Drive** field.   If you   do not want to connect to this drive, select the arrow to the right of the field to display a   list   of available drives.

    c.   In the **Network path** field, type the <u>alias</u> or <u>network path</u>   of the directory to which you want to connect.

    d.   Select the **Find** button.   This displays the Shared Directories window.

    e.   In the Shared Directories window, specify the following:

    Note:

    By default, the Browse option displays the aliases that exist on the domain.   You can reconfigure the <u> Browse</u> option to display netnames instead of aliases.

    1)   If applicable, select the server you want from the **Network servers** list.

    2)   Select the shared directory you want from the **Available resources** list (for aliases) or **Resources at** list (for netnames).

    f.   Select   **OK** to return to the Drive Connection window.   The alias or network name you selected in the **Network path** field is displayed.

    g.   If the password is required to connect to this directory, type the password in the **password** field.   If a password is required and you do not provide it, an error message is displayed, telling you that a password is required to connect to this directory.

4. Select **Check limit**.   The Directory Limit Information window is displayed.
5. After you have viewed the information, select **OK** to close the window.

Related Topics
  <u>Connecting to a Shared Directory</u>
  <u>Connecting to a Shared Printer</u>
  <u>Aliases and Network Paths</u>

Changing a Logon Printer Assignment

To add a logon printer assignment:
1. Select **Printers** from the menu bar**.**   Then select **Logon assignments** from the Printers pull-down window**.**
2. Select a device from the **Device** list.   All device (printer ports) available for logon assignments are listed.   If a device is currently being used it is not listed.
3. Select an alias from the list.   All printer aliases available to you on the domain are listed. If an alias is not listed:
   You may not have access to it.
   It may not be available at this time.
   It may be on another domain.
   It may be a DOS Peer resource.

You can check with the owner of the printer to find out why it is not available.
4. Select **Add** to add the logon printer assignment to your list of current logon printer assignments.
5. Select one of the following:
   Select **OK** to save the changes and exit the Change Logon Printer Assignment window.
   Cancel to close the window without saving the changes.

To delete a logon printer assignment:
1. Select **Printers** from the menu bar and then select **Logon Assignments** from the Printers pull-down menu.
2. Select the logon printer assignment you want to remove from the **Logon printer assignments for your User ID** list.
3. Select **Delete** to remove the logon printer assignment.
4. Select one of the following:
   Select **OK** to save the changes and exit the Change Logon Printer Assignment window.
   Cancel to close the window without saving the changes.

Related Topics
  Connecting to a Shared Directory
  Connecting to a Shared Printer
  Aliases and Network Paths

Changing a Logon Drive Assignment

To add logon drive assignments:
1. Select **Drives** from the menu bar.   Then select **Logon assignments** from the Drives pull-down window**.**
2. Select a device from the **Drive** list.   All drives available for logon assignments are listed. If a drive is currently being used it is not listed.   If you want the next available drive to be assigned, select   the asterisk (*).
3. Select an alias from the list.   All directory aliases available to you on the domain are listed.   If an alias is not listed:
    You may not have access to it.
    It may not be available at this time.
    It may be on another domain.
    It may be a DOS Peer resource.

You can check with the owner of the directory to find out why it is not available.
4. Select **Add** to add the logon drive assignment to your list of current logon printer assignments.
5. Select one of the following:
    Select **OK** to save the changes and exit the window.
    Cancel to close the window without saving the changes.

To delete a logon drive assignment:
1. Select **Drives** from the menu bar and then select **Logon Assignments** from the Drives pull-down menu.
2. Select the logon drive assignment you want to remove from the **Logon drive assignments your user ID** list.
3. Select **Delete** to remove the logon drive assignment.
4. Select one of the following:
    Select **OK** to save the changes and exit the window.
    Cancel to close the window without saving the changes.

Related Topics
   Connecting to a Shared Directory
   Connecting to a Shared Printer
   Aliases and Network Paths

Viewing the Message Log File

To view your message log:
1. Select **Messages** from the menu bar.   Then select **View message log** from the Messages pull-down window**.**
2. The message log is displayed. the name of your message log file is displayed in the **Message log** field.   you can read your logged messages from this window, but you cannot edit the file.
3. If you want to delete the messages in your message log after you have read them, select **Clear log**.
4. Select **Close** to return to the main window.

Related Topics
  Sending a Message
  Receiving a Message
  Finding Out Who Is Logged On
  Changing Your Message Logging

Changing Your Message Logging

You can change the way DOS LAN Services handles your messages.
To change the message logging details:
1. Select **Messages** from the menu bar.   Then select   **Change log file or device** from the Messages pull-down window**.**
2. Specify where you want your messages to be logged.   You can select from the following:

Log file
   Select this radio button if you want to save your messages in a message log file.   Type the path and name you want for your message log file.   The default path name is C:\ NET\LOGS\MESSAGES.LOG.   If you specified a different drive or directory in the **lanroot** parameter in your NETWORK.INI file, the path is the one you specified.   If you change the path and the name of your message log file, keep in mind that the new path and name can be no longer than 89 bytes.
Log device
   Select this radio button if you want your message to be sent to a printer when you receive them.   Select the down arrow to the right of the **log device** field to display a list of available print devices (printer ports).

3. Select **OK** to save the changes you.   This closes the Change Message Log File or Device window and returns you to the main window.
4. Select **Cancel** to close the Change Message Log File or Device window and return to the main window without making any of the changes you specified.

Related Topics
   Sending a Message
   Receiving a Message
   Finding Out Who Is Logged On
   Viewing the Message Log File