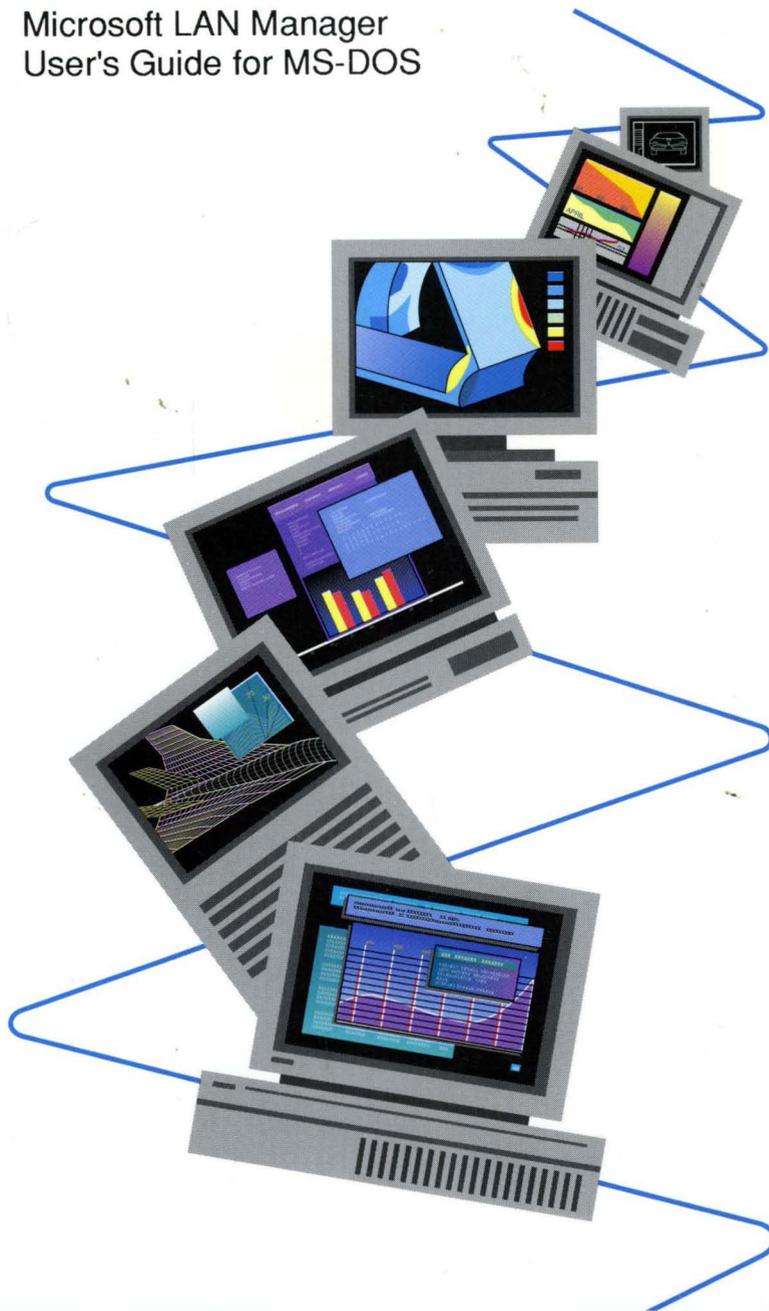


PATHWORKS for DOS

digital

Microsoft LAN Manager
User's Guide for MS-DOS



Microsoft[®] LAN Manager

User's Guide for MS-DOS[®]

VERSION 2.0

Microsoft Corporation

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Before You Begin

The *Microsoft® LAN Manager User's Guide for MS-DOS®* is for new and experienced users of Microsoft LAN Manager for the MS-DOS operating system. It describes how to use LAN Manager commands for the Enhanced and Basic versions and the LAN Manager Screen for the Enhanced version.

This manual assumes that you know how to use a personal computer and that you are familiar with MS-DOS. If you are not familiar with MS-DOS, see your MS-DOS manual(s).

Before using this manual, you should read *Getting To Know Microsoft LAN Manager* to learn terms and concepts specific to a local-area network and to LAN Manager.

How To Use This Manual

This manual is divided into three parts:

Part 1, "Overview"

Part 1 explains how a local-area network works and the differences between the two versions of LAN Manager for MS-DOS—Enhanced and Basic. You should read this part if you are not familiar with LAN Manager.

Part 2, "LAN Manager Enhanced"

Part 2 describes how to use LAN Manager Enhanced to perform network tasks from the LAN Manager Screen and from the command line. It explains how to use shared directories and shared printers, send messages to other network users, and customize your workstation. It also provides reference information for each LAN Manager Enhanced command typed at the MS-DOS prompt. You should read this part to learn how to use LAN Manager Enhanced.

Part 3, "LAN Manager Basic"

Part 3 describes how to use LAN Manager Basic to perform network tasks from the command line. It explains how to use shared directories and shared printers and provides reference information for each LAN Manager Basic command. You should read this part to learn how to use LAN Manager Basic.

Notational Conventions

This manual uses different type styles and special characters for different purposes:

Convention	Use
Bold	Represents commands, command options, and file entries. Type the words exactly as they appear, for example, net use .
<i>Italic</i>	Introduces new terms and represents variables. For example, the variable <i>computername</i> indicates that you supply the name of a workstation or server.
Monospace	Represents examples, screen displays, program code, and error messages.
FULL CAPS	Represent filenames and pathnames in text. You can, however, type entries in uppercase or lowercase letters.
SMALL CAPS	Represent key names (such as CTRL or F2).
KEY+KEY	Indicates that you must press two keys at the same time. For example, "Press CTRL+Z" means to hold down CTRL and press Z.
{braces}	Enclose required items in syntax statements. For example, { yes no } indicates that you must specify yes or no when using the command. Type only the information within the braces, not the braces themselves.
[brackets]	Enclose optional items in syntax statements. For example, [<i>password</i>] indicates a password may be needed with the command. Type only the information within the brackets, not the brackets themselves.
(vertical bar)	Separates items within braces or brackets. For example, {/ hold release delete } indicates that only one of the three options can be used.
... (ellipsis)	In syntax statements, indicates that you can repeat the previous item(s). For example, <i>/route:devicename</i> [,...] indicates that you can specify more than one device, putting a comma between the devicenames.
<Command>	Indicates a command button to be chosen within a dialog box.

(continued)

Convention	Use
▶	Indicates the procedure for performing a task using the LAN Manager Screen.
<i>Command Line</i> ▶	Indicates the procedure for performing a task using LAN Manager commands at the MS-DOS prompt.

Finding Further Information

This manual is written for LAN Manager for MS-DOS users. In addition to this manual, the LAN Manager manual set includes the following:

Getting To Know Microsoft LAN Manager

Gives first-time network users an introduction to local-area networks and to LAN Manager.

Microsoft LAN Manager User's Guide for MS OS/2

Provides guide and reference information about using LAN Manager on Microsoft Operating System/2 (MS® OS/2) workstations.

Microsoft LAN Manager Installation Guide

Provides information about installing LAN Manager software and using the Setup program to configure workstations and servers.

Microsoft LAN Manager Administrator's Guide

Provides detailed information about administering a LAN Manager network.

Microsoft LAN Manager Administrator's Reference

Provides reference information about LAN Manager commands and utilities for MS OS/2 computers, and about the LAN Manager program directory and initialization file.

Microsoft LAN Manager Network Device Driver Guide

Provides information about network device drivers that can be used with LAN Manager.

Microsoft LAN Manager Programmer's Reference

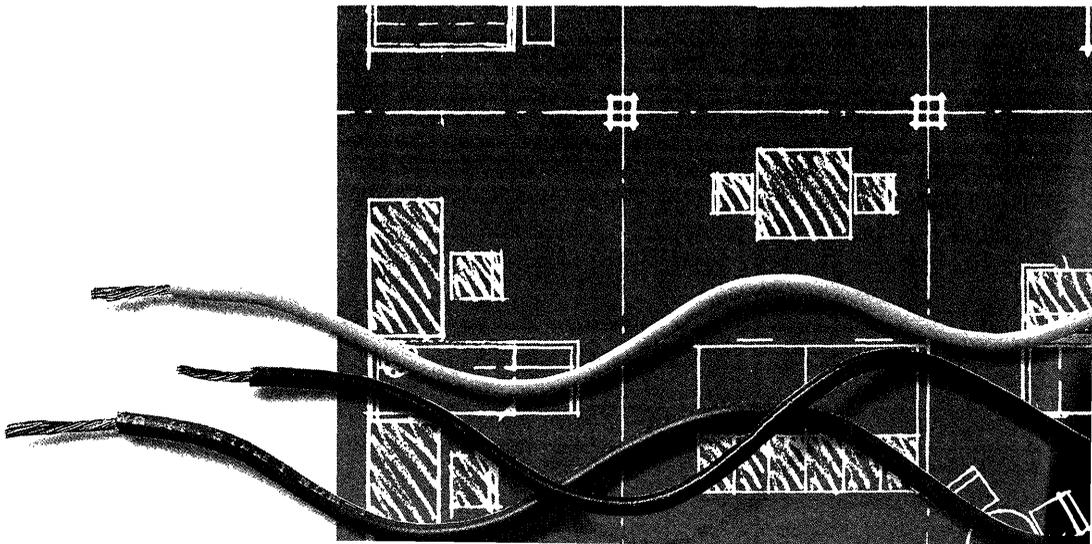
Provides information about LAN Manager application program interfaces (APIs). (This manual is optionally available.)

Quick references are also available for users and administrators.

Part 1

Overview

Part 1 introduces LAN Manager for MS-DOS. It describes how a local-area network works and explains the differences between the two versions of LAN Manager for MS-DOS—Enhanced and Basic.



Overview

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Chapter 1

Using LAN Manager with MS-DOS

This chapter describes LAN Manager for MS-DOS and explains the differences between LAN Manager Enhanced and LAN Manager Basic. Read this chapter to gain a general understanding of LAN Manager for MS-DOS. To learn specifics about each version of LAN Manager for MS-DOS, see Part 2, “LAN Manager Enhanced,” or Part 3, “LAN Manager Basic.”

How LAN Manager Works

LAN Manager expands the features of MS-DOS to let your computer join a *local-area network*. A local-area network is a group of personal computers that can communicate with each other and share resources.

A LAN Manager network is comprised of *workstations* and *servers*. Workstations are computers that can use information and equipment on the network. Your workstation runs MS-DOS; others on the network can run MS-DOS or MS OS/2. Servers are computers that control information and equipment that workstations use. A server can also be used as a workstation. A server runs MS OS/2.

Information and equipment are made available to you and other network users through a process called *sharing*. The servers on a network share *resources*—directories and printers—with network users at workstations.

You can use a shared resource by *connecting* your workstation to the server sharing the resource. The resource is then used as though it were attached to your computer, even if it is actually located down the hall or in another part of the building.

The person who maintains the network is called an *administrator*. A network can have one or more administrators. Administrators share resources at servers and handle network security. If you need a password to connect to a shared resource or if you have trouble using your workstation, ask your administrator for help.

Different Versions of LAN Manager for MS-DOS

Two versions of LAN Manager for MS-DOS—Enhanced and Basic—are available for a workstation. If you are not sure which version your computer is running, ask your administrator.

The Enhanced Version

LAN Manager Enhanced features the LAN Manager Screen, a full-screen interface that lets you use shared resources and perform other network tasks. With LAN Manager Enhanced, you can

- Use LAN Manager Screen menus and dialog boxes, or type LAN Manager Enhanced commands from the MS-DOS command line, to perform network tasks
- Get online help with the LAN Manager Screen and command-line commands
- Display the contents of printer queues and control print jobs in a queue
- Move and copy files between any two directories on the network
- Send messages to and receive messages from other users
- Create a customized set of network connections— called a *profile*—which lets you connect to several resources with one command

To learn how to use LAN Manager Enhanced, see Part 2, “LAN Manager Enhanced.”

The Basic Version

LAN Manager Basic is used by typing commands at the MS-DOS prompt. With LAN Manager Basic, you can

- Add your computer to a network
- Use shared disk drives, directories, files, and printers
- Get online help
- Display the contents of printer queues
- Pause and continue connections to network resources

To learn how to use LAN Manager Basic, see Part 3, “LAN Manager Basic.”

Working with Other Network Products

LAN Manager software works with products outside the LAN Manager family. For example, computers running MS-Net or XENIX® network software can share resources with LAN Manager workstations. Figure 1.1 shows a network with mixed products.

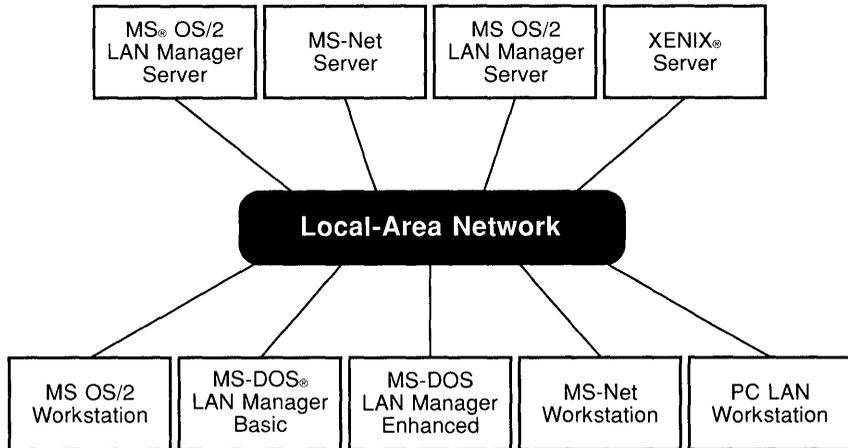
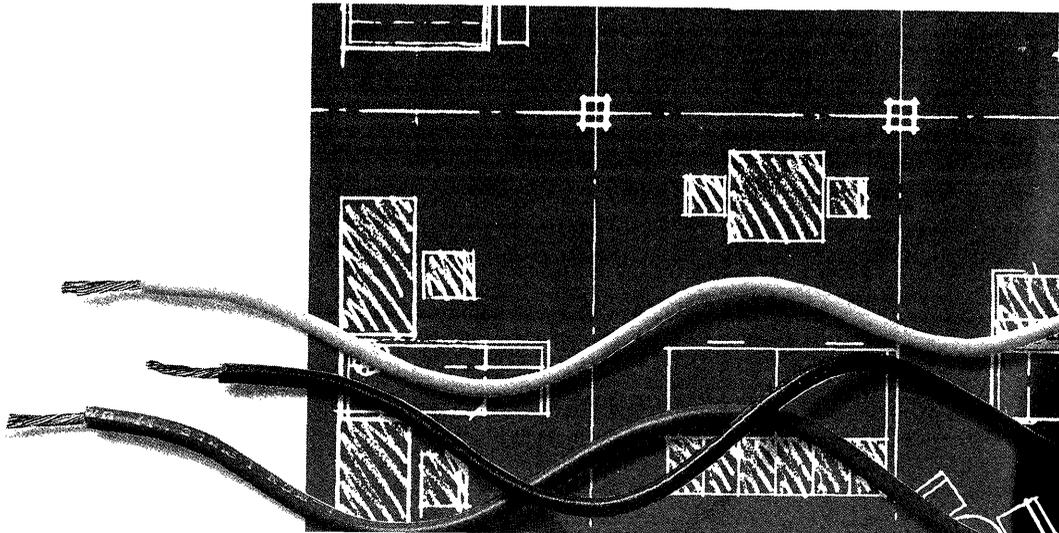


Figure 1.1 Local-area network with mixed products

Part 2

LAN Manager Enhanced

Part 2 explains how to use a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation to perform network tasks. It describes how to start and stop the workstation, log on to and log off from the local-area network, get help, and use the LAN Manager Screen. It also describes procedures for using shared resources, sending and receiving messages, and customizing your workstation. Additionally, LAN Manager Enhanced commands typed at the MS-DOS prompt are explained in detail.



LAN Manager Enhanced

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Chapter 2

Getting Started

This chapter introduces LAN Manager Enhanced, and explains how to start your workstation and log on to the network.

The LAN Manager Screen is described, with instructions for moving around the screen using the keyboard and the mouse. Information is provided about getting help with commands and error messages, viewing network resources, and understanding user accounts. This chapter ends with an explanation of how to exit the LAN Manager Screen and quit LAN Manager Enhanced.

If LAN Manager Enhanced hasn't been installed on your computer, contact your administrator.

The procedures in this chapter are described using the LAN Manager Screen, followed by the equivalent command you type at the MS-DOS prompt. Each LAN Manager Enhanced command is discussed in detail in Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Features of LAN Manager

This section introduces some of the features of LAN Manager Enhanced, including the LAN Manager Screen, commands, online help, profiles, and services.

The LAN Manager Screen

The LAN Manager Screen is a menu-oriented, full-screen interface that allows you to use LAN Manager without memorizing command syntax. Most network tasks can be performed with the LAN Manager Screen. The LAN Manager Screen is displayed in Figure 2.1.

Command-Line Commands

In addition to using the LAN Manager Screen to perform network tasks, you can also type LAN Manager commands at the MS-DOS prompt. (This can be done by exiting the LAN Manager Screen.)

Chapters 3–6 describe procedures for performing network tasks with the LAN Manager Screen, followed by the equivalent command-line command. For tasks that cannot be performed using the LAN Manager Screen, the command-line command is discussed in more detail. For detailed information about all typed LAN Manager Enhanced commands, see Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Online Help

Help is available both from the LAN Manager Screen and from the MS-DOS command line. The LAN Manager Screen provides context-sensitive help on most topics. From any dialog box, you can get help with the dialog box as well as many associated functions and terms.

Profiles

LAN Manager allows you to make connections to shared resources, then save a record of these connections in a file called a *profile*. You can use this profile to automatically reestablish the connections.

Connections specified in a profile can replace existing connections or be added to them. For information about creating and using profiles, see Chapter 6, “Customizing Your Workstation.”

Services

A *service* is a program that performs one of the major functions of LAN Manager. Major services are the following:

Workstation

The Workstation service is the primary service for a workstation. If the Workstation service isn't running, no other service can run. Once you start the Workstation service and log on, you can use the network and gain access to shared resources.

Messenger

The Messenger service lets you receive messages from other network users or from LAN Manager Enhanced (for example, when your print job has been printed). You can use message logging to save these messages in a file. For more information about the Messenger service, see Chapter 5, “Sending and Receiving Messages.”

Netpopup

The Netpopup service displays messages on your screen as they arrive from other users or from LAN Manager Enhanced. For more information about the Netpopup service, see Chapter 5, “Sending and Receiving Messages.”

Starting LAN Manager Enhanced

Starting LAN Manager Enhanced involves two separate tasks:

- Starting the Workstation service
- Logging on to the network

When you start the Workstation service, software that lets you use shared resources and send and receive messages is loaded into your computer’s memory.

Logging on identifies you on the network and establishes you as the user of the workstation. When you log on, you supply your *username* and *password*, which identify you as a member of a *domain*. A domain is a group of computers and users on the network.

Domains keep the network organized and simplify administration. They have names, just like workstations and servers. When you log on, you automatically log on in the *workstation domain*. You don’t need to specify the workstation domain name; it is specified in the LAN Manager Enhanced software. You can override the workstation domain by supplying the name of a different domain in which to log on. This domain is called the *logon domain*.

A server called the *primary domain controller* or a *logon server* verifies that you are allowed to log on in a domain. On this server, the administrator maintains a record of *user accounts*, which define the hours that each user can log on and the access that he or she has to resources in the domain.

Starting the Workstation Service and Logging On

You must start the Workstation service before you can log on to the network or use the LAN Manager Screen.

To start the Workstation service, at the MS-DOS prompt, type

net start workstation

Once the Workstation service is started, you must log on. The procedure for logging on using the LAN Manager Screen is given first, followed by the equivalent command typed from the command line.

► **To log on:**

1. Start the LAN Manager Screen from the command line by typing

net

NOTE Typing **net /mono** improves the LAN Manager Screen display for some computer screens. Try the command with and without **/mono** to determine which display you prefer.

The following message box appears:

Log Onto Network

Username [PETERP]
Password [.....]
Domain [.....]

< OK > <Cancel>

Your username should appear in the “Username” text box. If it is not displayed, see your administrator. You can specify a different username by typing over the username that is displayed.

2. To move the cursor to the “Password” text box, press TAB, then type your password. The password is not displayed as you type it.
3. To move the cursor to the “Domain” text box, press TAB. Leave this text box blank to log on in the workstation domain.
4. Type a domain name to specify a logon domain.
5. To move to the <OK> command button, press TAB. Press ENTER.

Message boxes are displayed telling you that the logon was successful and what *privilege level* you have at your workstation. The privilege level defines the range of action you have at your workstation or on a server. To remove message boxes from the LAN Manager Screen, press ESC.

Along with the Workstation service, LAN Manager Enhanced, by default, starts these other services:

- The Messenger service, which lets you send, receive, and log messages to a file.
- The Netpopup service, which displays messages on your computer’s screen when they are received from another user or a server on the network. These messages are not part of the LAN Manager Screen; they appear regardless of which application you are using. The Netpopup service requires that the Messenger service be running.

These services are described in more detail in Chapter 5, “Sending and Receiving Messages.”

Command
Line

► To start the Workstation service and log on:

1. Start the Workstation service by typing
net start workstation

2. Log on to the network by typing
net logon [username [password | *]] [/domain:name]

See Net Start Workstation and Net Logon, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

The LAN Manager Screen

The LAN Manager Screen lets you browse around the network, locate shared resources, and connect to those resources without having to memorize commands or syntax.

Figure 2.1 shows the LAN Manager Screen, noting the elements of the screen.

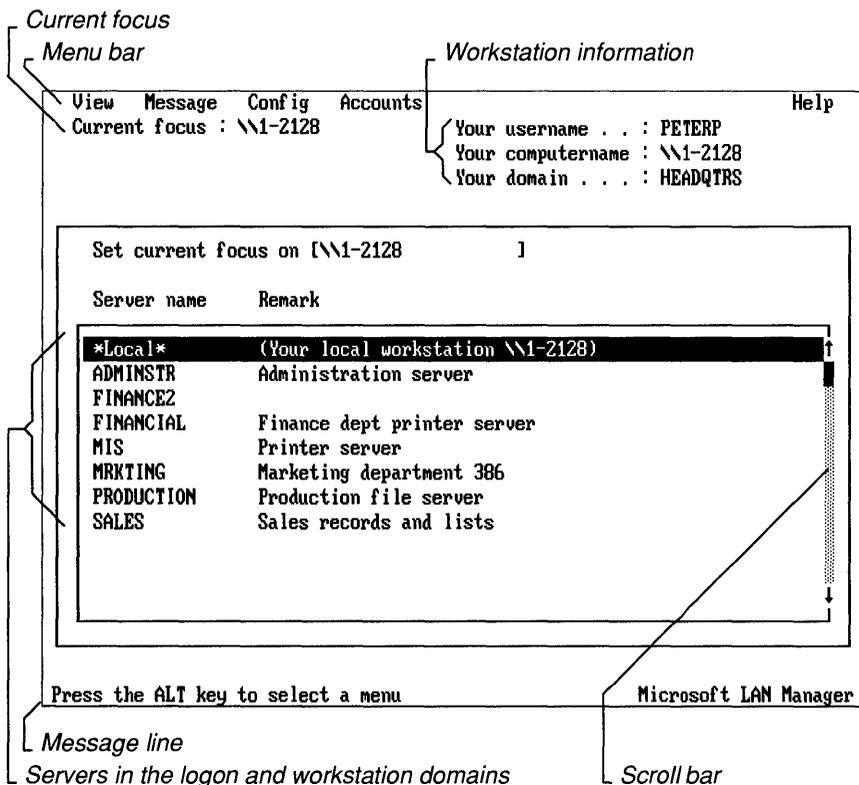


Figure 2.1 The LAN Manager Screen

The fields of the LAN Manager Screen provide the following information:

Menu bar

Displays the names of menus from which you can choose commands.

Current focus

Shows the computername of your workstation or the server that is the focus of activity when using LAN Manager Screen commands.

Workstation information

Provides the following information about your workstation:

Your username

The username specified when you logged on to the network.

Your computername

The computername specified when the workstation was started.

Your domain

The name of your logon domain. This is the domain name specified when you logged on to the network. If you didn't specify a domain name, you automatically logged on in the workstation domain. Note that the workstation domain and the logon domain are the same if you are logged on in the workstation domain.

Servers in the logon and workstation domains

Lists the servers in your logon and workstation domains.

Scroll bar

Lets you scroll through the servers in the list box with the mouse.

Message line

Provides a brief statement about the menu, command, or current task.

To use the LAN Manager Screen, you select a menu, which displays a list of commands. When you choose a command, a dialog box appears, in which you type information to perform a task.

The following sections explain menus and dialog boxes and tell you how to use the keyboard and the mouse to move through them and perform tasks.

Using Menus and Menu Commands

Menus are the starting point for any LAN Manager Screen operation. The names of all five menus appear in the menu bar across the top of the LAN Manager Screen. When you select a menu, a list of commands appears. Except for **Exit** on the View menu, each command leads to a dialog box. If a menu command does not contain a highlighted letter, the command is not available.

From menus on the LAN Manager Screen, you can perform the following tasks:

View menu

View and connect to resources shared on servers, view your workstation's connections, and view information about users on the network. You can also exit the LAN Manager Screen.

Message menu

Send, log, and read messages, and specify an *alias* (a name used to receive messages).

Config menu

Log on, log off, use profiles, and view your workstation configuration.

Accounts menu

Change the options for your account and change your password at a server.

Help menu

Get different types of help with LAN Manager Enhanced.

When viewing or selecting menus and menu commands, use these keys:

Key	Action
ALT	Activates menu names on the menu bar.
Highlighted letter	Once menu names are activated with ALT or menu commands are displayed, selects the menu or chooses the menu command containing the highlighted letter.
← →	Once a menu is displayed, moves from one menu to another.
↑ ↓	Once a menu is displayed, moves from one command to another.
ENTER	Selects the highlighted menu or menu command.
ESC	Removes a menu from the screen.

To select a menu with the mouse, click the menu name (use the mouse to position the pointer on the menu name and press the left mouse button). The menu appears, and you can choose a menu command by clicking it.

Using Dialog Boxes

Dialog boxes supply information to perform a task. They contain as many as five types of areas, or fields. Each dialog box has a title, which is displayed at the top.

Dialog Box Fields

Dialog boxes contain one or more of the following types of fields:

- Text boxes, which receive typed information
- List boxes, which present a list of items to select from
- Check boxes, which let you mark or unmark an option
- Option buttons, which let you select one of several options
- Command buttons, which perform an action

Figure 2.2 shows a dialog box with four types of fields.

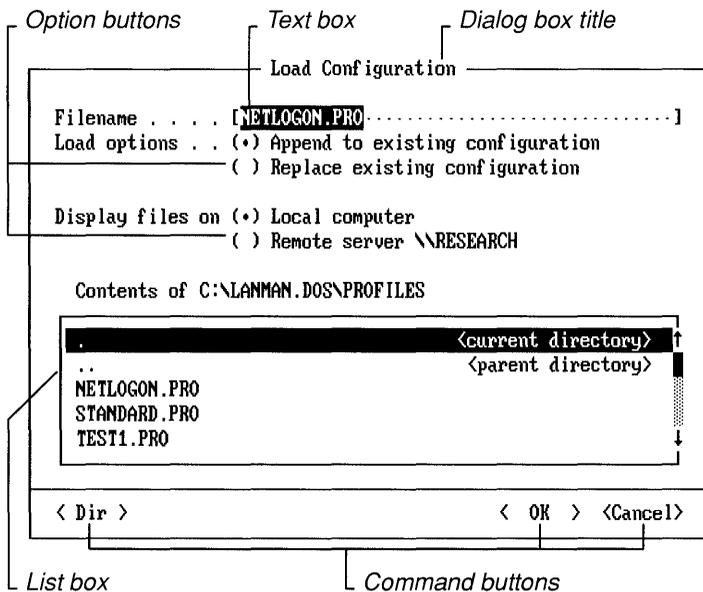


Figure 2.2 Dialog box fields

Use the following keys to move around in dialog boxes:

Key	Action
Highlighted letter	Moves the cursor to the field containing the highlighted letter. If the cursor is in a list box or a text box, hold down ALT while pressing the highlighted letter. If moving to a command button, pressing the highlighted letter activates the command button.
TAB	Moves the cursor to the next field.
SHIFT+TAB	Moves the cursor to the previous field.
ENTER	Carries out the actions you specified.
ESC	Cancels any actions and closes the dialog box.

The following sections describe each type of dialog box field.

Text Boxes

In a text box, you type information. A text box is surrounded by brackets and contains a series of dots that are replaced with characters as you type. It sometimes holds more characters than appear between the brackets. You can view these characters by using the RIGHT direction key to scroll to the left. Sometimes a text box may appear with information provided, such as your username.

When in a text box, use the following keys:

Key	Action
←	Moves the cursor one space to the left.
→	Moves the cursor one space to the right.
HOME	Moves the cursor to the first character in the text box.
END	Moves the cursor to the last character in the text box.
DEL	Deletes the character that the cursor is on.
BACKSPACE	Deletes the character to the left of the cursor.

If you are using the mouse, you can scroll the characters in the text box by clicking the left or right bracket.

List Boxes

A list box lets you view items by scrolling through a list, or select an item from the list. For example, you can view lists of resources available on a server or lists of print jobs waiting to be printed.

Use the following keys to move around in a list box:

Key	Action
↑	Moves the cursor up one line.
↓	Moves the cursor down one line.
PG UP	Moves the cursor up one page. (A <i>page</i> is the portion of the list that appears on the screen.)
PG DN	Moves the cursor down one page.
HOME	Moves the cursor to the top of the list.
END	Moves the cursor to the bottom of the list.
F5	Updates a list.

Pressing a letter while the cursor is in a list box (including the list box of server names on the LAN Manager Screen) moves the cursor to the next item that begins with that letter.

A scroll bar and a scroll box are displayed at the right of the list box. The scroll bar lets you use the mouse to move through a list with more than one screen of information. Click the up or down arrow to move the view up or down one line.

The position of the scroll box reflects the position of the information in the window relative to the total contents of the list. You can move through the list with the mouse by dragging the scroll box (positioning the pointer on the scroll box, holding the left mouse button down, then moving the mouse up or down).

To select an item in a list box with the mouse, click the item. If the dialog box has a **<Zoom>** command button, double-clicking an item (positioning the pointer on the item and quickly pressing and releasing the mouse button twice) zooms in on it. Otherwise, double-clicking performs the action corresponding to the first command button listed.

If a dialog box has a pair of list boxes, double-clicking an item in one list box often moves it to the other list box.

Check Boxes

With a check box, you turn an option on or off. When a check box is marked with an X, the option is on. Use the SPACEBAR as a toggle switch to mark or unmark a check box.

To mark or unmark a check box with the mouse, click it.

Option Buttons

With an option button, you select one option from a group of options. One option button is always selected, and only one option button can be selected at a time.

To select an option button, use the following keys:

Key	Action
↑	Changes the selection to the previous option.
↓	Changes the selection to the next option.

To select an option button with the mouse, click it.

Command Buttons

A command button performs a specific action. If a command button does not contain a highlighted letter, the command button is unavailable.

To choose a command button, press TAB to move to the button and press ENTER. You can also press the highlighted letter in the command button (if the cursor is in a list box or text field, you must hold down ALT while pressing the highlighted letter).

To choose a command button with the mouse, click it.

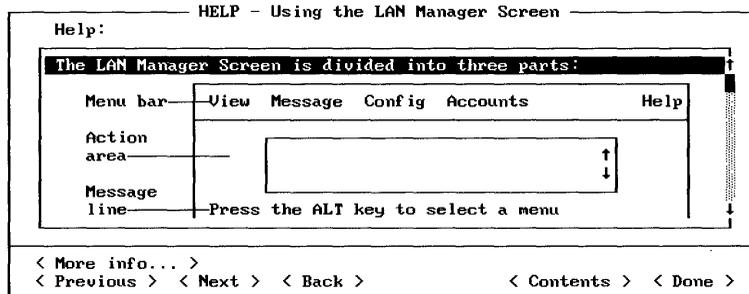
Getting Online Help

Online help is available for the LAN Manager Screen and for LAN Manager Enhanced commands typed at the MS-DOS prompt.

Getting Help with the LAN Manager Screen

There are two ways to get help while using the LAN Manager Screen: by selecting the Help menu or by pressing F1. The Help menu provides access to help topics.

To get information about a menu, command, or dialog box, press F1 while that item is displayed. If you press F1 with no dialog box or menu displayed, the following appears:



To remove a help box from the screen, choose <Done> or press ESC.

Getting Help from the Command Line

Several types of help are available from the command line.

*Command
Line*

- To get a list of commands and topics for which help is available, type
-

net help

To display detailed information about a command, type

net help *command*

To display a command's options, type

net help *command /options*

To display a command's syntax, type

net *command /?*

See Net Help, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Getting Help with Error Messages

To get help with an error that occurs while you are using the LAN Manager Screen, press F1 while the message box is displayed.

*Command
Line*

- To get help with an error message, type
-

net helpmsg *message#*

See Net Helpmsg, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Viewing Network Resources

With the View menu, you can view servers and shared resources on the network, and view users on a server or in a domain.

After you log on, a list of visible servers in your workstation domain (and your logon domain, if a domain other than the workstation domain was specified at logon) is displayed on the LAN Manager Screen. You may not have access to all servers listed, and all servers you have access to may not be visible. Your administrator determines whether a server is visible on the network. Check with your administrator to find out which servers are available to you.

Setting the Current Focus

When you start the LAN Manager Screen, the “Current focus” line and the “Set current focus on” text box display your workstation’s computername. This means the workstation is the focus of activity when you use menus and dialog boxes.

Using the LAN Manager Screen, you can connect to shared resources and perform other tasks at servers. The first step in performing a task is to set the *current focus* on the server that is showing the resources you want to view or use. This makes the server the focus of activity.

► To set the current focus on a server:

1. Select the computername of a server by scrolling through the list box or pressing the first letter of the server’s computername until the name appears in the “Set current focus on” text box. Or you can type the server’s computername in the “Set current focus on” text box.
2. Press ENTER, or double-click the server name.

The server’s computername is then displayed on the “Current focus” line, and a message box is displayed that shows your privileges on that server.

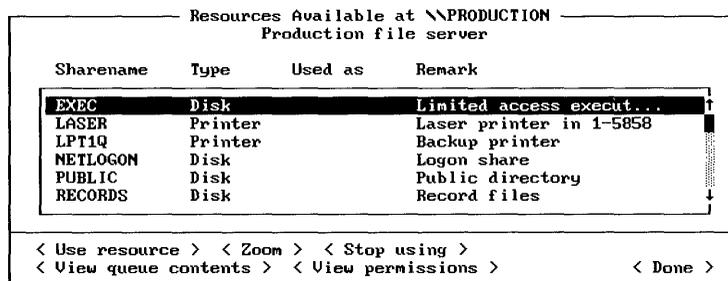
Viewing Shared Resources

After setting the current focus on a server, you can view that server’s *shared resources*. Shared resources are directories and printers.

► To view shared resources on a server:

1. Set the current focus on the server that you want to view.
2. From the View menu, choose **Available resources**.

The following dialog box appears:



The dialog box shows the different types of resources available on that server. Available resources include shared directories (Disk) and printers (Printer).

3. Choose <Done>.

For more information about connecting to and using shared resources, see Chapter 3, "Using Shared Directories," and Chapter 4, "Using Shared Printers."

*Command
Line*

► **To view shared resources on a server, type**

net view *\\computersname*

See Net View, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Network Paths

Every shared resource on the network is identified by a *network path*. This is the computersname of the server sharing the resource followed by the resource's *sharename*—the name an administrator assigns to it. The computersname is preceded by two backslashes (\\), and the sharename is preceded by one backslash (\).

For example, \\SALES\REPORTS specifies the network path for the REPORTS shared directory on the \\SALES server.

Network paths are used in dialog boxes and in commands typed at the MS-DOS prompt.

Viewing Users on the Network

You can view a list of users whose workstations are connected to a particular server or who are logged on in a particular domain.

► **To view information about users connected to a server:**

1. Set the current focus on the server that you want to view.
2. From the View menu, choose **Users on a server**.

The dialog box shown in Figure 2.3 appears.

Current Users on Server \\PRODUCTION

Username	Workstation	Duration	Full name
ALEXSM	SALES2	00:03:04	Alex Smythe
ANNAXN	EXECUTIVE	00:30:59	Anna Knight
CAROLRA	PRODUCTION	00:08:17	Carol Raymond
CHRISD	MIS	00:31:07	Chris Davis

< Zoom > < Done >

Figure 2.3 “Current Users on Server *computername*” dialog box

For each user with a connection to the server, this dialog box lists the username, the computername of the workstation where the user is logged on, the length of time since the connection was established, and the user’s full name.

- To view more information about a user, in the list box, select the username and choose <Zoom>.

The dialog box shown in Figure 2.4 appears.

Information on user CAROLRA

Full name	: Carol Raymond
Comment . . .	: Production manager
User comment:	Building two, 184

< Done >

Figure 2.4 “Information on user *username*” dialog box

- Choose <Done>.
- Choose <Done>.

*Command
Line*

► **To view information about users connected to a server, type**

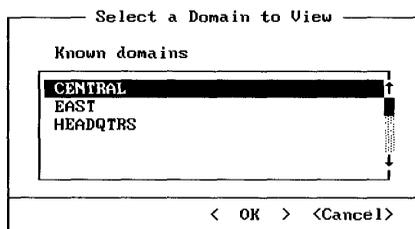
net who *computername*

See Net Who, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

► To view users logged on in a domain:

1. From the View menu, choose **Users on a domain**.

The following dialog box appears:



2. In the “Known domains” list box, select a domain and choose **<OK>**.

A dialog box appears that lists the users logged on in that domain. The fields contain the same types of information as those shown in the “Current Users on Server \computername” dialog box (Figure 2.3).

3. To view information about a user, in the list box, select the username and choose **<Zoom>**.

More information about the user appears in the “Information on user *username*” dialog box (Figure 2.4).

4. Choose **<Done>**.
5. Choose **<Done>**.

*Command
Line*

► To view users logged on in a domain, type

net who /domain:name

See Net Who, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Understanding LAN Manager Accounts

LAN Manager uses *user accounts* to control access to domains and shared resources. These accounts contain information about users. In a domain, accounts specify which users can log on. On a server, accounts specify which users can use shared resources.

In a domain, your account includes the username and password that you must supply to log on, your full name, a comment about you, and a record of the hours during which you can log on. When you log on in a domain, the domain controller or a logon server verifies that the username and password you supply match those in an existing user account.

An account on a server includes your username and the password you must supply to gain access to the server's resources. If the password you supplied when you logged on matches the password in a server's account, you can use the server's resources. Otherwise, you must supply a password when connecting to a resource to gain access. Note that having an account on a server does not guarantee access to all of its resources. Your administrator can set up permissions for each user to control access to each of the server's resources.

Viewing Information About User Accounts

You can view information about your account, such as your username, account privileges, date of last logon, and logon times.

► To view information about your user account:

1. To view information about your account in the logon domain, set the current focus on your workstation, or to view information about your account at a server, set the current focus on that server.
2. From the Accounts menu, choose **Your account**.

The following dialog box appears:

```

View Your Account at \\EXECUTIVE
-----
Username . . . . . : PETERP
Full name . . . . . : Peter Price
Privilege level . . : User
Operator privileges : None
Last logon . . . . . : 01-15-90 08:33pm
User comment . . . . : [New office--1-2128.....]

Country code . . . . : [0.....] (System default)

Password last changed: 01-10-90 08:33pm
Next change available: 01-17-90 08:33pm
Password expires . . : 04-10-90 08:33pm

Home directory . . . : \\EXECUTIVE\USERS\PETERP

< Logon times >                                < OK > <Cancel>

```

If the current focus is set on your workstation, the computername displayed in the dialog box title is that of the primary domain controller.

Except for the “User comment” and “Country code” fields, the information in this dialog box cannot be changed.

The “User comment” text box lets you enter a comment about yourself that others can read, such as your office location or phone extension. This comment is displayed after your name in the “Information on user *username*” dialog box (Figure 2.4) under the **Users on a server** or **Users on a domain** command in the View menu. It is also

displayed when you type **net who *username*** from the command line. The "User comment" field can have as many as 48 characters.

The "Country code" number specifies the language in which servers send messages to you. For more information about country codes, see Appendix B, "Country Codes."

3. Choose <Logon times>.

The following dialog box appears:

Hours You May Log Onto Server \\PRODUCTION																										
(A.M.)												(P.M.)														
	M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	M	
Sunday	←	S
Monday	←	M
Tuesday	←	T
Wednesday	←	W
Thursday	←	T
Friday	←	F
Saturday	←	S
																								< Done >		

This dialog box displays the times during which you can use the server's resources. Your administrator determines these times. You cannot edit any of the fields.

4. Choose <Done>.

5. Choose <OK>.

Changing Your Password

You may need to change your password for an account if, for example, it is nearing expiration. LAN Manager alerts you when your password is expired.

See your administrator if you forget a password.

► To change your password:

1. To change your password in your logon domain account, set the current focus on your workstation, or to change your password on a server, set the current focus on that server.
2. From the Accounts menu, choose **Change your password**.

The following dialog box appears:

Change Password at \\PRODUCTION	
Username	[PETERP.....]
Old password . . .	[.....]
New password . . .	[.....]
< OK > <Cancel>	

3. In the “Old password” text box, type your current password.
4. In the “New password” text box, type your new password.
5. Choose <OK>.

Command Line ► **To change your password, type**

```
net password [[\computername | /domain:name] username oldpassword newpassword]
```

See Net Password, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Exiting the LAN Manager Screen

Exiting the LAN Manager Screen returns you to the MS-DOS prompt but does not log you off from the network or stop LAN Manager Enhanced services. You can still use the connections you made from the LAN Manager Screen.

► **To exit the LAN Manager Screen:**

1. Press ESC to close each open dialog box.
2. Press F3, or from the View menu, choose **Exit**.

The LAN Manager Screen disappears, and the MS-DOS prompt appears on your computer’s screen.

To restart the LAN Manager Screen, type **net** at the MS-DOS prompt.

Quitting LAN Manager Enhanced

Quitting LAN Manager Enhanced involves two steps:

- Logging off from the network
- Stopping the Workstation service

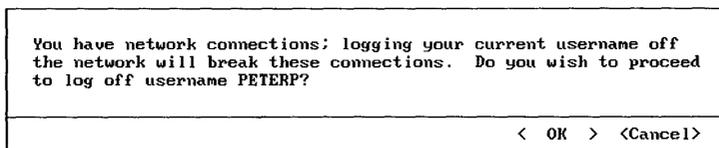
Logging Off from the Network

Logging off removes your username and password from the workstation and cancels any existing connections to shared resources, but it does not stop LAN Manager Enhanced services. Log off when you won't be using the workstation for a while. That way, no one can use your network identity to use resources to which you have access.

► To log off from the network:

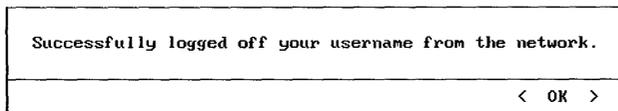
1. From the Config menu, choose **Log off from LAN**.

If you have any connections, the following message box appears:



2. To continue logging off, choose <OK>.

The following message box appears:



3. Choose <OK>.

Once logged off, you can't use any shared resources. However, the Workstation service is still running.

Command Line ► To log off from the network, type

net logoff

See Net Logoff, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Stopping the Workstation Service

When you stop the Workstation service, all network services are stopped and connections to the network are ended. You must restart the Workstation service and log on if you want to use the network again.

Alternatively, the workstation can be paused, which is similar to stopping the workstation but doesn’t cancel connections. Pausing puts the workstation on hold but keeps your username and password active. It also pauses any other services, such as Messenger or Netpopup, that are running. See Chapter 6, “Customizing Your Workstation,” for more information about pausing services.

Stopping the Workstation service stops all other services and removes software from your computer’s memory. LAN Manager Enhanced is a “Terminate and Stay Resident” program, which means that when it stops, some of the software stays in your computer’s memory. If other TSR programs are loaded into your computer’s memory, the **net stop** command may not work.

Command Line ► To stop the Workstation service, type

net stop workstation

See Net Stop, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Starting LAN Manager Enhanced Automatically

LAN Manager Enhanced commands that can be typed at the MS-DOS prompt can be put in batch files so that they run automatically.

For example, to start the Workstation service when you start your computer, put the following command in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file:

net start workstation

NOTE To maintain network security, do not put your passwords in a batch program.

To learn more about batch programs, see your MS-DOS manual(s).

For more information about LAN Manager Enhanced commands, see Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

The LANMAN.INI File

As you work with LAN Manager Enhanced, you'll see that many aspects of your workstation's performance are predefined. For example, when you start the LAN Manager Screen, your username probably appears in the "Log Onto Network" dialog box. Likewise, your workstation is set up to include a computername, workstation domain, and so on.

These features or settings are defined in a file called LANMAN.INI, which resides in the LANMAN.DOS directory. LANMAN.INI is an initialization file that contains an entry with a default value for each setting (such as the computername). You can change settings temporarily by using the **net start** command. To change them permanently, edit the LANMAN.INI file.

You normally won't need to adjust LANMAN.INI entries. For information about adjusting entries, see your administrator.

The LANMAN.INI file is discussed in Chapter 6, "Customizing Your Workstation." Settings and values are defined in the *Microsoft LAN Manager Administrator's Reference*.

Chapter 3

Using Shared Directories

A *shared directory* is a disk directory on a server to which users of the network have access. A shared directory contains files that are available to network users. Using a shared directory, one person can write a report, another person can review it, and a third person can format and print it, all without passing a floppy disk around the office.

This chapter explains how to use shared directories. It includes procedures for viewing, connecting to, and disconnecting from a shared directory, and seeing which shared directories your workstation is connected to. In addition, the command-line syntax for moving and copying files over the network is provided.

Viewing Shared Directories

To see which shared resources are available to you, the Workstation service must be running and you must be logged on to the network. For information about starting the Workstation service and logging on, see Chapter 2, “Getting Started.”

The LAN Manager Screen displays a list of visible servers. This includes servers in the workstation domain, logon domain, and other domains (if any) specified in the LANMAN.INI file.

► **To view shared directories:**

1. Set the current focus on the server whose shared directories you want to view.
2. From the View menu, choose **Available resources**.

The dialog box shown in Figure 3.1 appears.

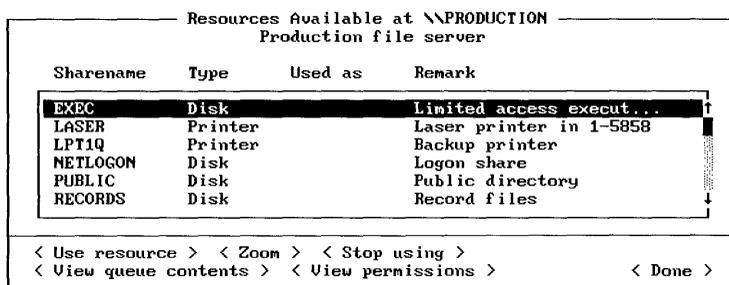


Figure 3.1 “Resources Available at *computername*” dialog box

Shared directories are listed as “Disk” in the “Type” column.

3. Choose <Done>.

Command Line ► **To view shared directories, type**

net view *computername*

See Net View, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Connecting to a Shared Directory

Connecting to a shared directory allows you to use the directory as if it were another disk drive on your workstation. When you connect to a shared directory, you can use files or programs in that directory. You can also copy a file or a program to the directory for use by others. You usually assign a *devicename* to the directory. A devicename is a name by which your computer identifies a device. A disk drive devicename is a letter followed by a colon.

NOTE If you assign a devicename of a disk drive on your computer (for example, A:), your workstation recognizes the network connection—not the local drive—unless the network connection is paused or disconnected. Avoid assigning the C: devicename.

► **To connect your workstation to a shared directory:**

1. Set the current focus on the server with the shared directory you want to use.
2. From the View menu, choose **Available resources**.

The “Resources Available at *computername*” dialog box (Figure 3.1) appears. The list box displays available resources on the server. Directories are listed as “Disk” in the “Type” column.

3. In the list box, select the directory to which you want to connect.

4. Choose <Use resource>.

The following dialog box appears:

Use the resource <code>\\PRODUCTION\RECORDS</code>	
Record files for production dept.	
Local device	[E: ...]
Password . . .	[.....]
< OK > <Cancel>	

LAN Manager Enhanced provides the next available devicename in the “Local device” text box, but you can type a different one.

5. In the “Password” text box, type a password if needed.
6. Choose <OK>.
7. Choose <Done>.

The workstation is now connected to the directory you selected. You can use it the same way you use your workstation’s disk drives, as shown in Figure 3.2.

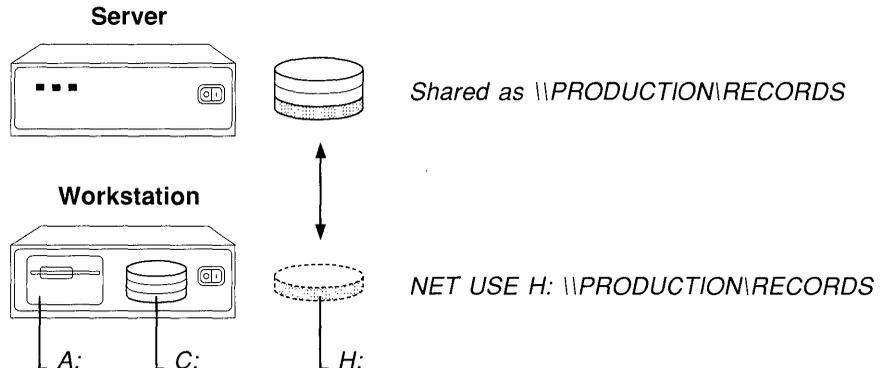


Figure 3.2 Making a connection

Connecting to a Shared Directory Without Setting the Focus

The LAN Manager Screen allows you to connect your workstation to shared directories on servers other than the server of current focus. This includes servers that are not visible on the LAN Manager Screen and servers in other domains.

LAN Manager Enhanced also lets you connect your workstation to servers on the network that are not running LAN Manager (for example, XENIX servers). Because these servers have different interfaces, their computernames do not appear on the LAN Manager Screen.

► To connect to a directory on a server other than the server of current focus:

1. From the View menu, choose **Used resources**.

The dialog box shown in Figure 3.3 appears.

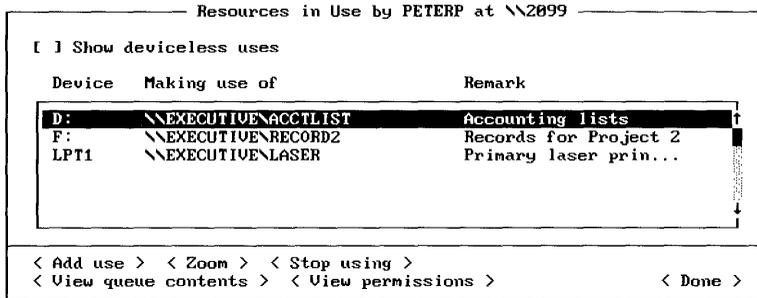
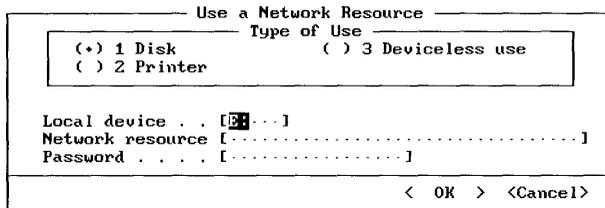


Figure 3.3 “Resources in Use by *username* at *computername*” dialog box

2. Choose **<Add use>**.

The following dialog box appears:



LAN Manager Enhanced has preselected “Disk” in the “Type of Use” box.

LAN Manager Enhanced provides the next available devicename in the “Local device” text box, but you can type a different one.

3. In the “Network resource” text box, type the network path of the shared directory.
4. In the “Password” text box, type a password if needed.
5. Choose **<OK>**.
6. Choose **<Done>**.

Command Line ► **To connect to a directory on a server other than the server of current focus, type**

```
net use devicename \\computername\sharename [password]
```

See Net Use, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Making a Onetime Connection to a Shared Directory

You can use a shared directory without assigning a devicename to the connection. Do this from the command line by using the network path as part of a pathname with some commands or application programs.

For example, to use Microsoft Word to edit the LIST.DOC file in the shared directory with the network path \\SALES\FARWEST, start Word and load the file by typing

```
word \\sales\farwest\list.doc
```

The Word program loads the shared file even though you haven’t made a previous connection to \\SALES\FARWEST. Note that this procedure will not work if a password is needed to gain access to \\SALES\FARWEST. If so, you must first establish access to the directory.

Viewing Your Connections

At any time, you can view directories connected to your workstation.

► **To view directories connected to your workstation:**

1. From the View menu, choose **Used resources**.

The “Resources in Use by *username* at *computername*” dialog box (Figure 3.3) appears. Devicenames D: through Z: in the “Device” column identify connections to shared directories.

2. Choose <Done>.

Command Line ► **To view directories connected to your workstation, type**

```
net use
```

See Net Use, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Copying Files over the Network

Use the **net copy** command to copy a file over the network, to or from your workstation, or between servers. The MS-DOS **copy** command can be used in place of **net copy**, but **net copy** is faster when both the source and destination are on the same server. Files can be copied from the command line only.

Command Line ► To copy a file, type

net copy *source [destination]*

For example:

```
net copy \\production\lists\sales.doc \\production\reports
```

See Net Copy, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Moving Files over the Network

Use the **net move** command to move a file over the network, to or from your workstation, or between servers. Files can be moved from the command line only.

The **net move** command differs from the **net copy** command in that it deletes the file at its source location when it moves the file.

Command Line ► To move a file, type

net move *source [destination]*

If no destination is specified, the file moves to the current directory.

See Net Move, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Disconnecting from a Shared Directory

You can disconnect your workstation from a shared directory when you are finished using a resource or when you want to use the devicename for a different connection.

► To disconnect your workstation from a shared directory:

1. From the View menu, choose **Used resources**.

The “Resources in Use by *username* at *\computername*” dialog box (Figure 3.3) appears.

2. In the list box, select the shared directory that you want to disconnect your workstation from.
3. Choose <Stop using>.
4. When prompted for confirmation, choose <OK>.
5. Choose <Done>.

*Command
Line*

► **To disconnect your workstation from a shared directory, type**

net use *devicename* /delete

See Net Use, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Using Home Directories

Your administrator may have set aside a directory on a server for your own personal use. This is your *home directory*.

You can use this directory to create and copy files, create and remove subdirectories, and do anything else that you ordinarily do with a directory on your own computer. You can also set LAN Manager permissions for files and subdirectories, allowing other people to use the contents of your home directory. Your administrator can override the permissions you set since your home directory is part of the server’s disk drive. Your administrator also sets a limit on how much disk space you can use for your home directory.

For information about permissions, see Net Access in Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Chapter 4

Using Shared Printers

With LAN Manager you can print files by sending them from your workstation to shared printers. This chapter explains shared printer queues and how to view, connect to, control, and disconnect from a printer queue. Procedures are provided for using a printer queue and for finding out which printer queues your workstation is using.

Printer Queues

A shared printer is one that is available to network users on a server. LAN Manager Enhanced uses *printer queues* to hold *print jobs*. Jobs sent to a printer queue are printed one by one, usually in the order that the queue receives them (see Figure 4.1).

Workstations

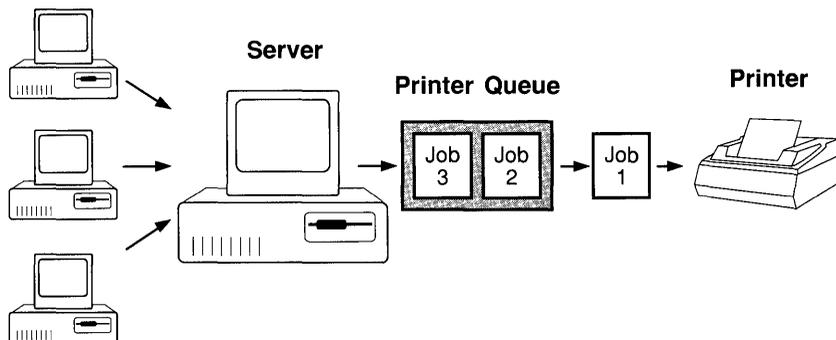


Figure 4.1 How a printer queue works

Printer queues can be set up in different ways: one printer can handle jobs from several queues, or one queue can send jobs to several similar printers.

If a single printer receives jobs from several queues, the queues can have different priorities for printing. The printer might receive requests from a low-priority queue that

accepts jobs from all network users and also from a high-priority queue that accepts jobs only from users who need files printed quickly.

If several printers receive jobs from a single queue, the server controlling the queue informs users which printer printed their jobs.

If the Messenger and Netpopup services are running on your workstation, a message is displayed when the print job is printed. For information about the Messenger and Netpopup services, see Chapter 5, "Sending and Receiving Messages."

Viewing Printer Queues and Print Jobs

You may want to view a list of available printer queues to determine where to send a print job or to monitor jobs that you have sent to a particular queue.

► To view printer queues and their print jobs:

1. Set the current focus on the server sharing the printer queue that you want to view.
2. From the View menu, choose **Printer queues**.

The dialog box shown in Figure 4.2 appears.

Print Queues on \\PRODUCTION			
Name	Job #	Size	Status
LASER	QUEUE (0 Jobs)		* Queue Active *
LPT1Q	QUEUE (1 Jobs)		* Queue Active *
USER	1	0	Spooling
NEWSLETR	QUEUE (2 Jobs)		* Queue Active *
PETERP	6	1024	Waiting
PETERP	7	4316	Waiting

<Hold> <Release> <Restart> <Zoom> <Delete> <Purge> <Done>

Figure 4.2 "Print Queues on \\computername" dialog box

For each queue, the name, number of print jobs waiting, and status of the queue are displayed.

Each print job is identified with a line containing the username, job number (assigned by the server), size of the job (in bytes), and status of the job.

Scroll through the list if necessary.

3. Choose <Done>.

Command Line ► **To view printer queues and their print jobs, type**

net print *computername*

See Net Print, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

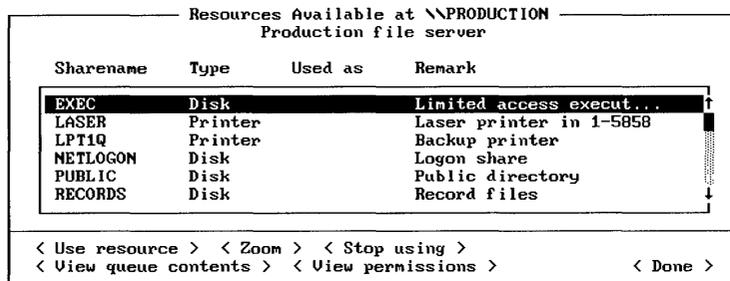
Connecting to a Printer Queue

Connecting to a printer queue allows you to use the queue as if it were a printer attached to your computer. You connect your workstation to a printer queue by assigning a devicename to the queue. Devicenames LPT1: through LPT3: are available for printer queues.

► **To connect your workstation to a printer queue:**

1. Set the current focus on the server sharing the printer queue that you want to use.
2. From the View menu, choose **Available resources**.

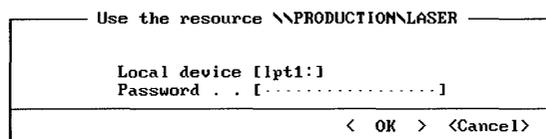
The following dialog box appears:



The list box displays available resources at that server. Printer queues are listed as “Printer” in the “Type” column.

3. Select the printer queue that you want to use.
4. Choose <Use resource>.

The following dialog box appears:



LAN Manager Enhanced provides the next available devicename in the "Local device" text box, but you can type a different one.

5. In the "Password" text box, type a password if needed.
6. Choose <OK>.
7. Choose <Done>.

*Command
Line*

► **To connect your workstation to a printer queue, type**

```
net use devicename\computername\sharename [password]
```

See Net Use, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Connecting to Printer Queues Without Setting the Focus

The LAN Manager Screen allows you to connect your workstation to printer queues on servers other than the server of current focus. This includes servers that are not visible on the LAN Manager Screen and servers in other domains.

LAN Manager Enhanced also lets you connect your workstation to servers on the network that are not running LAN Manager. Because these servers have different interfaces, they do not appear on the LAN Manager Screen.

► **To connect to a printer queue on a server other than the server of current focus:**

1. From the View menu, choose **Used resources**.

The dialog box shown in Figure 4.3 appears.

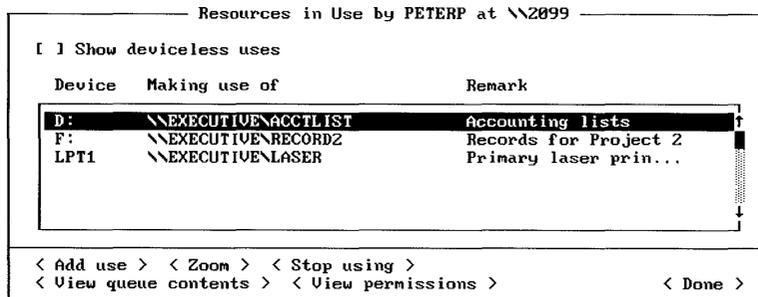


Figure 4.3 "Resources in Use by *username* at *computername*" dialog box

- Choose <Add use>.

The following dialog box appears:

- In the “Type of Use” list box, select the “Printer” option button.
LAN Manager Enhanced provides the next available devicename in the “Local device” text box, but you can type a different one.
- In the “Network resource” text box, type the network path of the printer queue.
- In the “Password” text box, type a password if needed.
- Choose <OK>.
- Choose <Done>.

Command
Line

► **To connect to a shared printer queue, type**

```
net use devicename \\computername\sharename [password]
```

See Net Use, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Making a Onetime Connection to a Printer Queue

It is not necessary to assign a devicename to a printer queue if you only need to print one file. You can copy the file directly to a printer queue by specifying the network path as the destination of the **net copy** command.

For example, if your current directory contains the PHONE.LST file and you want to send the file to the HOLES printer queue on the \\ADMIN server, type

```
net copy phone.lst \\admin\holes
```

LAN Manager Enhanced connects your workstation to the printer queue and copies the file to the queue for printing. After copying, the connection is canceled. Note that this procedure will not work if a password is needed to gain access to \\ADMIN\HOLES. If so, you must first make a connection to the queue by assigning it a devicename.

Viewing Your Connections

► To view your workstation's connections to printer queues:

1. From the View menu, choose **Used resources**.

The "Resources in Use by *username* at *computername*" dialog box (Figure 4.3) appears. If you have a connection to a printer queue, you will see an LPT devicename under the "Device" column.

2. Choose <Done>.

*Command
Line*

► To view your workstation's connections to printer queues, type

net use

See Net Use, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Printing over the Network

Once a connection is made, you can use a printer queue as if a printer were attached to your computer. You simply direct the print output to the devicename that you assigned to the queue. Many application programs send their output to LPT1: by default.

In addition, you can send a file to be printed with MS-DOS commands by using the devicename assigned to the queue in the syntax for the command, for example:

```
copy report.doc lpt2:
```

or

```
print /d:lpt2 report.doc
```

For more information about using the MS-DOS **copy** and **print** commands, see your MS-DOS manual(s).

Holding, Releasing, and Deleting a Print Job

Holding a print job causes the server to suspend the job until you release it. Deleting a print job removes it from the queue.

Your administrator can also hold, delete, or restart a print job if necessary. This can be done if a problem with the printer, such as a paper jam, caused printing to stop.

► To hold a print job:

1. Set the current focus on the server sharing the queue in which you have a print job.
2. From the View menu, choose **Printer queues**.
The “Print Queues on *\computername*” dialog box (Figure 4.2) appears.
3. In the list box, select the print job that you want to hold. Then choose **<Hold>**.

The job remains held until you release it.

► To release a print job:

1. Set the current focus on the server sharing the queue in which you are holding a print job.
2. From the View menu, choose **Printer queues**.
The “Print Queues on *\computername*” dialog box (Figure 4.2) appears.
3. In the list box, select the print job you want to release. Then choose **<Release>**.
4. Choose **<Done>**.

► To delete a print job:

1. Set the current focus on the server sharing the queue in which you have a print job.
2. From the View menu, choose **Printer queues**.
The “Print Queues on *\computername*” dialog box (Figure 4.2) appears.
3. In the list box, select the print job you want to delete. Then choose **<Delete>**.
4. When prompted for confirmation, choose **<OK>**.
5. Choose **<Done>**.

*Command
Line*

► To hold, release, or delete a print job:

1. Get the job number by typing
net print {\computername[sharename] | devicename}
2. Take the desired action by typing
net print {\computername | devicename} job# {/hold | /release | /delete}

See Net Print, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Disconnecting from a Shared Printer Queue

You can disconnect your workstation from a printer queue when you are finished using the resource or when you want to use the devicename for a different connection.

► **To disconnect your workstation from a printer queue:**

1. From the View menu, choose **Used resources**.
The “Resources in Use by *username* at *computername*” dialog box (Figure 4.3) appears.
2. In the list box, select the printer queue that you want to disconnect your workstation from.
3. Choose **<Stop using>**.
4. When prompted for confirmation, choose **<OK>**.
5. Choose **<Done>**.

*Command
Line*

► **To disconnect your workstation from a printer queue, type**

net use *devicename* /delete

See Net Use, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Chapter 5

Sending and Receiving Messages

With LAN Manager Enhanced, you can exchange messages with other network users. In addition, servers can send messages that inform you of conditions that require your attention or of print jobs that are finished.

The Messenger service must be started to receive messages from other users and from servers on the network. Messages are stored in a *message log*.

The Netpopup service displays messages as they are received. It displays a message box for one minute on your computer's screen. If the Netpopup service is paused, you can read your messages in the message log. If you are not running the Netpopup service or the Messenger service, you will not be able to read messages that your workstation receives. However, the workstation will emit a beep when a message arrives.

This chapter discusses how to use the LAN Manager Enhanced message exchange features. The procedures for sending a message or file, reading and managing your message log, and adding or deleting an alias are provided.

Sending Messages

The Messenger service does not need to be running for you to send a message. However, it must be running for your workstation to receive messages.

You can send a message to an *alias* on the network or to a domain. An alias is a unique name to which messages can be sent. A workstation can have three kinds of aliases:

- A computername, which is an alias when the workstation is added
- An alias added with the Message menu's **Alias** command or the **net name** command
- A username

A username is not necessarily included as an alias at a workstation. This is because an alias must be unique on the network, but a user can be logged on at more than one workstation at a time. If a user logs on at several workstations, the username will only be added as an alias to the first workstation at which the user logs on.

A domain name is used like an alias for sending messages. Messages sent to a domain name are received by all workstations and servers that specify the domain as the workstation domain.

► **To send a message:**

1. From the Message menu, choose **Send a typed message**.

The following dialog box appears:

Send a Message	
To . . .	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Name [.....] <input type="radio"/> Domain [.....]
Message [.....]	
< OK > <Cancel>	

The “Name” option button is selected.

2. To send a message to a user, in the “Name” text box, specify who is to receive the message.

If you are sending to more than one user, separate the names with a space. If you want a copy of the message, you can specify your own alias.

3. To send a message to all users in a domain, select the “Domain” option button, and type the domain name.
4. In the “Message” text box, type your message.
Messages sent to all users in a domain cannot exceed 128 characters.
5. Choose <OK>.

*Command
Line*

► **To send a message:**

- Send a message with one line by typing
net send *alias message*
- Send a message with multiple lines by typing
net send *alias*
message (line 1)
message (line 2)
[...]

When you finish, press ENTER, then F6 (or CTRL+Z), then ENTER again.

- Send a file as a message by typing

net send *alias* <filename>

NOTE Limit your file to 256 bytes, which is approximately one-quarter of a screen of text. If the file is larger, the message may not be received.

See Net Send, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Reading Messages

There are two ways to read messages: through the Netpopup service or through the message log.

To receive messages, you must have the Messenger service running. If you want to see messages as they arrive, the Netpopup service must also be running. These services, by default, are started when the Workstation service is started.

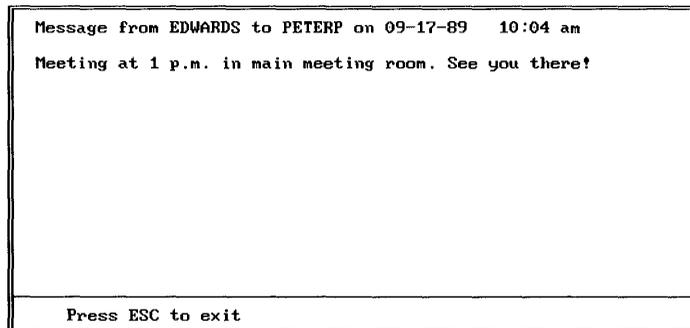
A *message log* is a file that stores messages when they’re received. The default message log file resides in the LANMAN.DOSLOGS directory.

Using the Netpopup Service

When the Netpopup service is running, each new message is displayed in a message box on your screen.

The Messenger service must be running for the Netpopup service to display messages.

The following is a typical message box:



To remove the message box from the screen, press ESC. (Otherwise, the message box is displayed for one minute, then disappears.)

NOTE The Netpopup service requires that the Winpopup service be running if you are using Microsoft Windows™ with LAN Manager Enhanced. The Winpopup service is installed with the Setup program. If you are using Microsoft Windows and the Winpopup service is not installed, see your administrator.

Command Line ► **To pause or continue the Netpopup service, type**

net pause netpopup

net continue netpopup

See Net Pause and Net Continue, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Reading Your Message Log

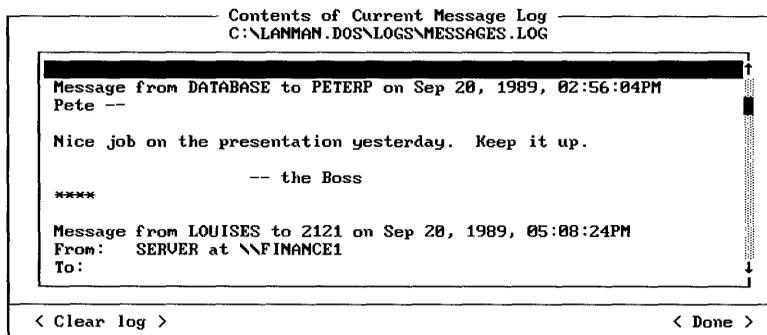
A message log is a file that stores the workstation's messages. By default, LAN Manager Enhanced uses MESSAGES.LOG in the LANMAN.DOS\LOGS directory for the message log.

If the workstation receives messages for more than one user or alias, all messages are stored in the same message log. New messages are appended to the log.

► **To read your message log:**

1. From the Message menu, choose **Read message log file**.

The following dialog box appears:



You can scroll through the list box to read your messages.

2. To delete the contents of the current message log, choose **<Clear log>**

3. When prompted for confirmation, choose **<OK>**.
4. Choose **<Done>**.

*Command
Line*

► **To read the message log, you can use a text editor or type**

type [*drive:path*] *filename* | **more**

The *filename* is the name of your message log. For more information about the MS-DOS **type** and **more** commands, see your MS-DOS manual(s).

Specifying a Different Message Log

You can change the name of your message log.

► **To change the name of the message log:**

1. From the Message menu, choose **Log messages to file**.

The dialog box shown in Figure 5.1 appears.

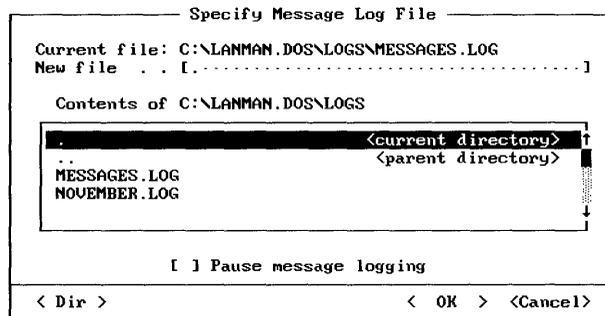


Figure 5.1 “Specify Message Log File” dialog box

2. In the “New file” text box, type the pathname of the new file, or use the “Contents of *path*” list box and the **<Dir>** command button to select an existing filename.

If you do not specify a path, the new message log is stored in the LANMAN.DOSLOGS directory. If you type a filename without an extension, LAN Manager Enhanced attaches the .LOG extension.

3. Choose **<OK>**.

*Command
Line*

► To change the message log file that stores your messages, type

```
net log [drive:path] filename
```

See Net Log, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Stopping and Starting Message Logging

You can stop and restart message logging.

► To stop or start message logging:

1. From the Message menu, choose **Log messages to file**.
The "Specify Message Log File" dialog box (Figure 5.1) appears.
2. Mark or unmark "Pause message logging."
(An X in the check box means message logging is paused.)
3. Choose <OK>.

*Command
Line*

► To stop or start message logging, type

```
net log /off
```

```
net log /on
```

See Net Log, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Printing Messages

Instead of storing your messages in a message log, you can print messages as soon as they arrive.

► To print messages as they arrive, type

```
net log devicename
```

To resume storing messages in a message log, type

```
net log [drive:path] filename
```

See Net Log, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Using Aliases

More than one person can receive messages at a workstation. Since only one user can log on at a workstation at any given time, you need to add an alias for each person using the workstation. However, you can't add an alias that is in use at another workstation.

Aliases are deleted when the Messenger service is stopped. Therefore, each time that you restart the Messenger service, you'll need to add any aliases that you want on the workstation.

Adding an Alias

An alias can have as many as 15 characters.

► **To add an alias to the workstation:**

1. From the Message menu, choose **Aliases**.

The dialog box shown in Figure 5.2 appears.

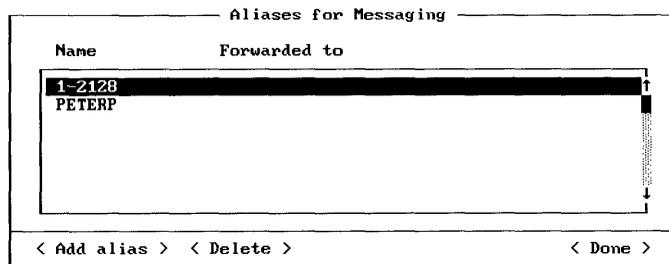
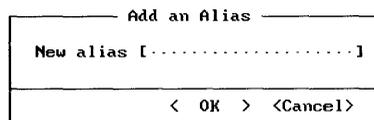


Figure 5.2 “Aliases for Messaging” dialog box

2. Choose **<Add alias>**.

The following dialog box appears:



3. In the "New alias" text box, type the new alias.
4. Choose <OK>.
5. Choose <Done>.

Command Line ► **To add an alias to the workstation, type**

net name *alias* /add

See Net Name, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Deleting an Alias

You can delete an alias on your workstation or an alias that is forwarded to your workstation.

► **To delete an alias from the workstation:**

1. From the Message menu, choose **Aliases**.
The "Aliases for Messaging" dialog box (Figure 5.2) appears.
2. In the list box, select the alias that you want to delete.
3. Choose <Delete>.
4. Choose <Done>.

NOTE You cannot delete the workstation's computername from the alias list.

Command Line ► **To delete an alias from the workstation, type**

net name *alias* /delete

See Net Name, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Chapter 6

Customizing Your Workstation

LAN Manager Enhanced provides several ways to manage workstation resources. This chapter describes how to automatically connect the workstation to a set of shared resources (using a profile). It also describes how to control and adjust services, and how to view your workstation's configuration.

Using Profiles

A *profile* is a file that automatically connects your workstation to a group of shared resources. (The group of connections is defined when you save the profile). The connections are made when you load the profile.

When you save a profile, LAN Manager Enhanced records your workstation's current network connections under the profile filename that you assign. Later, you can load the profile and regain the connections.

For example, you may have a task that requires you to use a particular group of shared resources. You can connect your workstation to the resources and save the connections in a profile. Any time you need to perform the task, you can load the profile rather than make the connections individually.

A profile is created using either the Config menu's **Save profile** command or the **net save** command. A profile is loaded with the Config menu's **Load profile** command or the **net load** command. Profiles are stored in the LANMAN.DOS\PROFILES directory unless you specify otherwise.

One profile—NETLOGON.PRO—has a special purpose. If NETLOGON.PRO exists, it is loaded by default whenever a user logs on at a workstation. It is useful to save the connections you most often make in NETLOGON.PRO.

NETLOGON.PRO is created if you don't specify a filename with the Config menu's **Save profile** command or the **net save** command. NETLOGON.PRO is loaded if you don't specify a filename with the Config menu's **Load profile** command or the **net load** command.

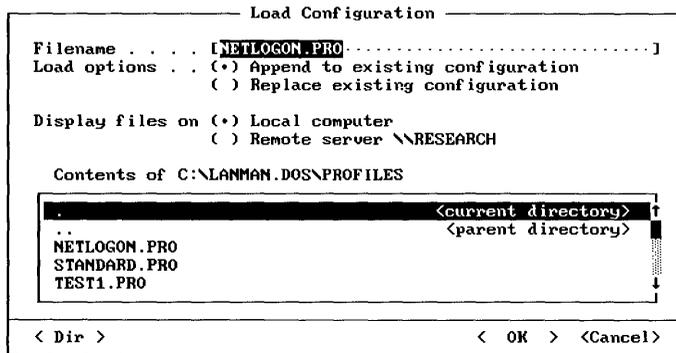
Loading a Profile

You can load a profile to automatically connect your workstation to a group of shared resources.

► To load a profile:

1. From the Config menu, choose **Load profile**.

The following dialog box appears:



2. In the “Filename” text box, type the filename of the profile you want to load, or use the “Display files on” option and the “Contents of *path*” list box.

If the profile is not in the workstation’s LANMAN.DOS\PROFILES directory or in a directory on your computer’s path, you must specify its full pathname. If you do not type a filename extension, LAN Manager Enhanced assumes the .PRO extension.

3. Select one of the “Load options:”
 - “Append to existing configuration” adds the profile’s connections to your workstation’s current connections
 - “Replace existing configuration” replaces your workstation’s connections with the profile’s connections
4. Choose **<OK>**.

To view the new connections, from the View menu, choose **Used resources**.

*Command
Line*

► To load a profile and view your new connections:

1. Load a profile by typing
net load *[[drive:path] filename]*

2. View your new connections by typing
net use

See Net Load and Net Use, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Controlling Services

LAN Manager Enhanced services are

- The Workstation service, which lets you use network resources
- The Messenger service, which lets you receive messages at your workstation
- The Netpopup service, which displays messages on your screen

The Workstation service must be running before the Messenger and Netpopup services can start.

Pausing a Service

Pausing a service puts it on hold. Unlike stopping, pausing does not cancel connections or change settings.

When you pause the Workstation service, you can use your computer's devicenames for local resources instead of shared resources. For example, the LPT1: devicename might be assigned to a shared printer queue. By pausing the Workstation service, you can use the devicename for a printer attached to the LPT1 port on your computer.

Pausing the Workstation service also pauses the Messenger and Netpopup services.

*Command
Line*

- **To pause a service, type**

net pause *service*

See Net Pause, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Continuing a Service

When a service is continued, it resumes running as it was before it was paused.

*Command
Line*

- **To continue a service, type**

net continue *service*

See Net Continue, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Pausing and Continuing Connections to Resources

In addition to pausing a service, you can pause your workstation’s connections to shared directories or shared printer queues.

When you pause connections, your workstation does not recognize the devicenames assigned to the connections. If you’ve assigned a local devicename to a network connection (for example, LPT1:), pausing the connection lets you use the devicename for a local resource.

The **drdr** option is used with the **net pause** and **net continue** commands to pause and continue connections to shared directories. The **prdr** option is used to pause and continue connections to shared printer queues.

Command Line ► **To pause and continue directory or printer queue connections:**

- Pause directory or printer queue connections by typing
net pause {drdr | prdr}
- Continue connections by typing
net continue {drdr | prdr}

See Net Pause and Net Continue, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference”

Stopping the Workstation Service

Stopping the Workstation service logs you off from the network. It also stops the Messenger and Netpopup services, deletes message aliases, and cancels network connections, .

Command Line ► **To stop the Workstation service, type**

net stop workstation

See Net Stop, Chapter 7, “Enhanced Command Reference.”

Adjusting Services

LAN Manager Enhanced services are controlled by *options*, which have values that determine how the service will perform. When you start a service, you can adjust the values of these options for as long as the service is running. When you stop and restart the service, LAN Manager Enhanced restores default settings for the options.

Default settings are determined by an initialization file called LANMAN.INI, which is stored in the LANMAN.DOS directory. This file lists each option and its default value.

Always consult your administrator before you adjust the value of an option.

Service options are listed in each service's **net start** reference page in Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Command Line ► **To adjust a service's performance when you start it, type**

```
net start service [options]
```

See Net Start Messenger, Net Start Netpopup, and Net Start Workstation, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Viewing the Workstation Configuration

Your workstation configuration includes information such as your username and the domains that you participate in.

► **To view your workstation's configuration:**

1. From the Config menu, choose **Workstation options**.

The following dialog box appears:

```

View Configuration for Workstation \\1-212B
-----
Current username . . . . : PETERP
Primary domain . . . . : HEADQTRS
Logon domain . . . . : HEADQTRS
Other domains . . . . : CENTRAL EAST

Software version number : 2.00

Start workstation services: [X] Messenger [X] Netpopup

< Done >

```

An X in the "Messenger" and "Netpopup" fields means the services are running. These fields cannot be changed in this dialog box.

2. Choose <Done>.

Command Line ► **To view your workstation's configuration, type**

```
net config workstation
```

See Net Config Workstation, Chapter 7, "Enhanced Command Reference."

Chapter 7

Enhanced Command Reference

This chapter provides a reference page for each LAN Manager Enhanced command. The purpose and syntax of the command, as well as comments, examples, and cross-references, are provided on each reference page. Reference pages are arranged in alphabetical order.

Abbreviating Commands

The reference pages spell out all command and service names. If a command has an abbreviation, it is listed on the command reference pages. You can abbreviate any command option by typing enough letters to distinguish it from the command's other options.

Using /yes and /no Options

Many LAN Manager Enhanced commands require confirmation to complete a task. To expedite the task, you can append the /yes or /no option to the command. These options can be abbreviated /y and /n.

For example, the **net logon** command logs you on to the network. If a user is already logged on at a workstation, that user must be logged off before you can log on. If you want to log on at a workstation at which another user is logged on (your username is *chrisj* and your password is *daffodil*), type

```
net logon chrisj daffodil
```

LAN Manager Enhanced will return a series of prompts asking you to confirm logging off the current user and canceling the workstation's existing connections. You must type **Y** or press ENTER to proceed with the logon. To log on without getting any prompts, use the /y option. Type

```
net logon chrisj daffodil /y
```

Using Passwords with Commands

Some commands require that you supply a password to connect to a shared resource. There are two ways to provide one:

- Type the password with the command. For example, to provide the password *petunia* while assigning LPT1: to the LISTS shared directory on the \\ADMIN server, type
- Type an asterisk (*) instead of the password. LAN Manager Enhanced prompts you for the password. For example, type

```
net use lpt1: \\admin\lists petunia
```

```
net use lpt1: \\admin\lists *
```

LAN Manager Enhanced then displays this prompt:

```
Type the password for \\ADMIN\LISTS:
```

When you type the password at this prompt, the letters are not displayed. This keeps the password confidential.

Controlling a Screen Display

Some commands (for example, **net help start workstation /options**) produce more than one screenful of text.

To stop the display from scrolling, press PAUSE or CTRL+S. To resume scrolling, press any key.

You can also use the MS-DOS **more** command to scroll through one screenful at a time, for example:

```
net help start workstation | more
```

This displays one screenful of text. To display another screenful, press any key.

Using Commands in Batch Files

LAN Manager Enhanced commands can be used in batch programs (.BAT files), such as AUTOEXEC.BAT. For example, you can use commands to start the Workstation service, log on at the network, or make network connections. Command options can also be included in batch programs. To avoid confusion, do not abbreviate command options.

Command Summary

The following list tells what each LAN Manager Enhanced command does.

net

Starts the LAN Manager Screen.

net access

Displays or changes a user's permissions for a shared directory or file on a server.

net config workstation

Displays the current settings for the Workstation service.

net continue

Reactivates services or network connections suspended with the **net pause** command.

net copy

Copies files from a source to a destination.

net help

Displays a list of commands and topics for which you can get help, or provides help with a specific command or topic.

net helpmsg

Provides help with a LAN Manager Enhanced error message.

net load

Loads a profile.

net log

Controls or displays information about message logging.

net logoff

Logs a user off from the network.

net logon

Logs a user on to the network and sets the username, password, and domain at a workstation.

net move

Moves files from a source to a destination.

net name

Adds or deletes a message alias, or displays a workstation's list of aliases.

net password

Changes the password for a user account on a server or in a domain.

net pause

Pauses a service or network connections.

net print

Displays information about a shared printer queue or controls a user's print jobs.

net save

Creates a profile containing the workstation's connections to shared resources.

net send

Sends a message or short file to one or more users on the network.

net start

Starts a LAN Manager Enhanced service or displays services that are running. (Individual reference pages are provided for **net start messenger**, **net start netpopup**, and **net start workstation**.)

net stop

Stops the Workstation service.

net time

Synchronizes the workstation's clock with a server, or displays the time and date for a server or domain.

net use

Connects a workstation to or disconnects a workstation from a shared resource, or displays information about workstation connections.

net view

Displays a list of servers or displays resources that a server is sharing.

net who

Lists users logged on in a domain, at a server, or at a workstation. It also lists information about a user.

Net

Purpose The **net** command starts the LAN Manager Screen.

Syntax **net** [/mono]

where

/mono

Improves the LAN Manager Screen on a computer with a monochrome screen display. Use this option if you have difficulty viewing the LAN Manager Screen on your computer.

Comments After you type **net**, the LAN Manager Screen appears:

```

View  Message  Config  Accounts  Help
Current focus : \\1-2128          Your username . . : PETERP
                                   Your computername : \\1-2128
                                   Your domain . . . : \\PRODUCTION

Set current focus on [\\1-2128]

Server name      Remark
-----
*Local*         (Your local workstation \\1-2128)
ADMINSTR        Administration server
FINANCE2        Finance dept printer server
FINANCIAL       Finance dept printer server
MIS             Printer server
MRKTING         Marketing department 386
PRODUCTION      Production file server
SALES           Sales records and lists

Press the ALT key to select a menu                                Microsoft LAN Manager

```

From this screen, you can use menus and dialog boxes to perform network tasks rather than typing LAN Manager Enhanced commands at the MS-DOS prompt.

See Also

For information about

See

The LAN Manager Screen

Chapter 2, "Getting Started"

Net Access

Purpose The **net access** command displays or changes a user's permissions for a shared directory or file on a server.

Syntax **net access** *drive:pathname* [/add *name:permission*[...]]
net access *drive:pathname* [/change *name:permission*[...]]
net access *drive:pathname* [/grant *name:permission*[...]]
net access *drive:pathname* [/revoke *name:permission*[...]]

where

drive

Is the devicename assigned to the shared directory containing the resource with permissions you want to change. This devicename must be assigned to a shared directory.

pathname

Is the resource with permissions you want to change.

name

Is one or more usernames or groupnames that are to gain or lose permissions.

permission

Is one to seven letters (RWCXDAP) specifying the types of permissions to be given to *name* for the resource.

/add

Creates a new set of permissions for a resource that has none assigned. You can type several *name:permission* strings separated by spaces. You must create a set of permissions for the resource before you can grant or revoke permissions. To keep control over the resource, give yourself P permission.

/change

Changes one or more users' permissions for a resource. You can type several *name:permission* strings separated by spaces.

/grant

Assigns additional permissions to a resource's existing set. You can type several *name:permission* strings separated by spaces.

/revoke

Cancels one or more users' permissions for a resource. You can type several *name:permission* strings separated by spaces.

Comments

Your administrator may have assigned you a home directory, which is a directory for your own personal use, on a server. After you connect to the server, this directory and the files on it can be controlled so that only certain users can have access to them. Permissions control a user's access to a file or directory.

Permissions and what they allow the user to do are as follows:

R (Read)

Read and copy files, and view subdirectories.

W (Write)

Make changes to files.

C (Create)

Create files and subdirectories.

X (Execute)

Run a command or program.

D (Delete)

Remove files and subdirectories.

A (Attributes)

Change MS-DOS file attributes. For information about file attributes, see your MS-DOS manual(s).

P (Permissions)

Assign or alter permissions for a resource. Your administrator initially must give you this permission for a resource. Once you have it, you can use **net access** to assign permissions, including P, to other users or groups. If you create a new file or directory, be sure to assign yourself P permission. Otherwise, you will be denied further access to the resource.

You must specify the devicename assigned to the shared directory and the pathname of the resource. When you specify a *drive* (or *pathname*) with **net access**, you get information about a resource's current set of permissions. The display looks similar to the following:

Resource	Permissions	Permissions
D:\MASTERDIR	BILLRA:RWCXDAP	*USERS:RWCDA
	*CORPOP:RWCDA	

This display lists the resource you specified and a two-column list of usernames and groupnames who can use the resource. Groupnames are designated by an asterisk (*). Following each username and groupname is a list of permissions assigned to it.

You must have P permission for the resource to get information about it with **net access**.

If you create a new file or directory and want to assign permissions to it, first use the **/add** option to specify which users and groups will have access. Be sure to add yourself (with P permission), or you'll be denied subsequent access.

Use the **/grant** and **/revoke** options to add and cancel permissions for users and groups. Use the **/change** option to change existing permissions for a resource.

If you create a file in a directory with permissions, the new file inherits the directory's permissions. Only if you want to change the file's permissions should you use the **net access** command.

A. To view the permissions for the shared directory connected to the G: devicename, type

```
net access g:
```

B. To add the user *jamesro* with read and write permissions to the users on the shared directory connected to the G: devicename, type

```
net access g: /grant jamesro:rw
```

See Also

For information about	See
Connecting to shared resources	Net Use
Shared resources, permissions, and user accounts	<i>Microsoft LAN Manager Administrator's Guide</i>

Net Config Workstation

Purpose The **net config workstation** command displays the current settings for the Workstation service.

Syntax **net config workstation**

Comments The **net config workstation** command provides a way to check settings for the workstation, such as the logon domain and the username.

Example To display the current settings for the workstation service, type

```
net config workstation
```

See Also	For information about	See
	Controlling and adjusting services	Chapter 6, "Customizing Your Workstation"
	Changing settings when starting the Workstation service	Net Start Workstation

Net Continue

Purpose The **net continue** command reactivates services or network connections suspended with the **net pause** command.

Syntax **net continue** { **workstation** | **messenger** | **netpopup** | **drdr** | **prdr** }

where

workstation

Continues all workstation connections, and the Messenger and Netpopup services.

messenger

Continues the Messenger service.

netpopup

Continues the Netpopup service.

drdr

Continues all workstation connections to shared directories.

prdr

Continues all workstation connections to shared printer queues.

Comments The **net continue** command can be abbreviated as **net cont**.

See Also

For information about

See

Pausing and continuing a service or connections using the LAN Manager Screen

Chapter 6, "Customizing Your Workstation"

Pausing a service or network connections

Net Pause

Net Copy

Purpose The **net copy** command copies files from a source to a destination.

Syntax **net copy** *source*[+*source*[+...]] [/a | /b] [*destination* [/a | /b] [/v]]

where

source

Specifies one or more files, directories, or devicenames to be copied. You can specify multiple files by separating filenames with a plus sign (+) or by using MS-DOS wildcard characters.

destination

Specifies which file, directory, or devicename *source* will be copied to. You can use MS-DOS wildcard characters to specify multiple files.

/a

Treats the *source* or *destination* as ASCII text.

/b

Treats the *source* or *destination* as a binary file.

/v

Verifies that information was properly recorded on the *destination* disk.

Comments

The **net copy** command is similar to the MS-DOS **copy** command, but it is much faster for copying between directories on a server. You don't need to connect to shared directories to use the **net copy** command. LAN Manager Enhanced makes the connections for you during the copy.

The **net copy** command is usually used to copy files, but *source* can also be a directory (to copy all files in the directory), a devicename (such as A: to copy all files in the current directory of drive A), or the MS-DOS **con** command (to copy what is typed at the keyboard). Also, *destination* can be a devicename (such as LPT1: to copy to the device connected to LPT1) or it can be a network path.

If *source* is a filename, the file is assumed to be in the current directory on the current drive.

If *destination* is an existing file, the file is overwritten. If *destination* is a file that does not already exist, a new file is created. The new file is given the same name, creation date, and creation time as the *source* file.

If only a drive is specified as the *destination*, LAN Manager Enhanced copies to the current directory on that drive. If no drive is specified, the source is copied to the current drive.

Using the /a or /b Option

The /a and /b options perform differently depending on whether they follow *source* or *destination*. The /a option is in effect in both cases until the /b option is specified.

The /a option causes the file to be treated as ASCII text:

- Placed after the *source*, /a causes the copying to stop before the first end-of-file character
- Placed after the *destination*, /a causes an end-of-file character to be added as the last character of the new file

The /b option copies the file in binary format:

- Placed after the *source*, /b copies all end-of-file characters
- Placed after the *destination*, /b copies all but the last end-of-file character

Using the /v Option

The /v option verifies that each sector written on the destination disk is recorded properly. This slows down the **net copy** command.

Example

To copy the MAIL.DOC file from the LISTS directory on the \\SALES server to the ADDRESS directory of the \\SALES server, type

```
net copy \\sales\lists\mail.doc \\sales\address
```

See Also

For information about	See
Moving files	Net Move
MS-DOS copy command	<i>Microsoft MS-DOS User's Guide and User's Reference</i>

Net Help

Purpose The **net help** command displays a list of commands and topics for which you can get help, or provides help with a specific command or topic.

Syntax **net help** [*command* [/options] | *topic*]

net *command* {/help | /?}

where

command

Is the command you need help with (don't type **net** as part of *command*).

topic

Is the topic you need help with.

/options

Describes the available options of the command.

/help

Provides an alternative way to display the help text for a command.

/?

Displays the syntax for the command.

To view a list of commands and topics for which help is available, type **net help** without options.

Examples

A. To view a list of commands and topics for which help is available, type

```
net help
```

B. To view information about the **net load** command, type

```
net help load
```

or

```
net load /help
```

C. To view the syntax for the **net load** command, type

```
net load /?
```

D. To view the options available for the **net continue** command, type

```
net help continue /options
```

See Also

For information about**See**

Getting help while using the LAN
Manager Screen

Chapter 2, "Getting Started"

Net Helpmsg

Purpose The **net helpmsg** command provides help with a LAN Manager Enhanced error message.

Syntax **net helpmsg** *message#*

where

message#

Is the four-digit number of the LAN Manager Enhanced message that you need help with.

Comments When a network operation fails, you will see a message similar to the following:

NET2182: The requested service has already been started.

LAN Manager Enhanced error messages are preceded by “net,” but you don’t need to type **net** with *message#*.

The **net helpmsg** command provides an explanation of why an error occurred and tells you what action to take to solve the problem.

Example To get help with LAN Manager Enhanced error message NET2182, type

```
net helpmsg 2182
```

See Also

For information about	See
Getting help while using the LAN Manager Screen	Chapter 2, “Getting Started”
Getting help with LAN Manager Enhanced commands	Net Help

Net Load

Purpose The **net load** command loads a profile.

Syntax **net load** *[[drive:path] filename]*

where

drive:path

Tells where the profile is stored. Without a drive letter and path, LAN Manager Enhanced assumes the profile is stored in the LANMAN.DOSPROFILES directory.

filename

Is the name of the profile. If it has a .PRO extension, type only the name (without .PRO). If *filename* is omitted, the default profile, NETLOGON.PRO, is loaded.

To restore connections made with the default profile, NETLOGON.PRO, type **net load** without options.

Comments The **net load** command gives you an easy way to make connections to a set of shared resources by loading a profile.

Loading a profile connects your workstation to the resources specified in the profile and cancels all existing connections. To see a list of your workstation's connections, use the **net use** command.

A profile is created with the **net save** command, which records the workstation's current connections in a profile file.

If NETLOGON.PRO exists, LAN Manager Enhanced automatically loads it each time that you log on to the network.

Examples A. To load a profile called BUDGET.PRO, type

```
net load budget
```

B. To restore connections made with NETLOGON.PRO, type

```
net load
```

LAN Manager Enhanced reminds you of the existing connections and asks whether you want to cancel them. Type **Y** to load NETLOGON.PRO.

See Also

For information about	See
Using profiles	Chapter 6, "Customizing Your Workstation"
Creating profiles	Net Save

Net Log

Purpose The **net log** command controls or displays information about message logging.

Syntax **net log** [*drive:path*] *filename* | *devicename*] [/on | /off]

where

drive:path

Tells where the message log file is stored. Without a drive letter and path, LAN Manager Enhanced assumes the file is to be stored in the LANMAN.DOSLOGS directory.

filename

Is the name of the message log file. If it has a .LOG extension, type only the name (without .LOG). By default, messages are saved in the MESSAGES.LOG file.

devicename

Is the name of a device at your computer connected to a printer queue. This name can be an LPT: *devicename*. Messages are printed as they're received.

/on

Starts message logging.

/off

Stops message logging.

To display information about message logging, type **net log** without options.

Comments

Message logging is on by default when the Messenger service is started.

The **net log** command controls the way messages are saved. You can stop and start message logging, change the name of the file that stores the messages, or have messages printed as they're received.

You can read the message log file with the MS-DOS **type** command.

You can stop message logging with the **/off** option and still view messages if the Netpopup service is running. But if the Netpopup service is stopped and message logging is off, your workstation emits a beep when a message is received but neither displays nor logs the message.

Examples

A. To see whether message logging is on and the message log filename, type

```
net log
```

B. To change the name of the message log file from MESSAGES.LOG to NOVEMBER.LOG, type

```
net log november
```

C. To print messages directly to the printer attached to LPT1, type

```
net log lpt1:
```

See Also

For information about	See
Logging messages	Chapter 5, "Sending and Receiving Messages"
Starting the Messenger service	Net Start Messenger

Net Logoff

Purpose The **net logoff** command logs a user off from the network.

Syntax **net logoff**

Comments The **net logoff** command removes a username and password at a workstation. Logging off does not stop the Workstation service. It simply ensures that no unauthorized person can use your username and password to gain access to shared resources. Logging off cancels all of a workstation's connections.

You cannot log off if you are using a shared directory. Before using **net logoff**, you must change to a local drive on your computer.

See Also

For information about	See
Starting LAN Manager Enhanced	Chapter 2, "Getting Started"
Logging on	Net Logon

Net Logon

Purpose The **net logon** command logs a user on to the network and sets the username, password, and domain at a workstation.

Syntax **net logon** [*username* [*password* | *]] [/domain:*name*]

where

username

Is the name by which you identify yourself on the network (*username* can have as many as 20 characters).

password

Is the password for your account.

*

Produces a password prompt. The password is not displayed when you type it.

/domain:*name*

Logs you on in a domain other than your workstation domain. This domain is called the logon domain.

To be prompted for a username and a password, type **net logon** without options.

Comments

The **net logon** command establishes your username and password at a workstation. These are used to log you on in a domain and grant you access to shared resources. Logging on also loads the default profile, NETLOGON.PRO, if it exists.

Only one user can be logged on at a workstation at a time.

You can use **net logon** to log on with another username or to log on in another domain, but you must first log off.

About Usernames

If you don't specify a username with **net logon**, a username is suggested. This username comes from the **username** entry of the LANMAN.INI file. If this entry is blank, the computername is suggested.

About Passwords

A password is a confidential word which, together with your username, establishes your identity and gives you access to resources. When you log on to the network or connect to a shared resource, your workstation sends your username and password specified with **net logon** to a server for verification. The server checks to see if it has an account for you and if the logon password you specified matches the password in your account.

LAN Manager Enhanced uses accounts in two ways. In a domain, a server maintains an account for each user. Once you log on, you can use all the resources in the domain to which your account is granted access. Accounts are also used by individual servers to limit access to their resources.

What Is a Domain?

A domain is a group of computers on the network. Domains are set up by an administrator. If you don't specify a **/domain:name**, LAN Manager Enhanced logs you on in your workstation domain, which is designated by the **domain** entry in the LANMAN.INI file.

Your workstation domain probably includes the workstations and servers you most often work with. When you specify a **/domain:name**, you are logged on in a domain other than the workstation domain. This domain is called the logon domain.

Servers visible in the workstation domain, the logon domain, and the domains listed in the **othdomains** entry of the LANMAN.INI file are displayed with the **net view** command. Your workstation will also receive messages sent to all of these domains.

When you log on in a domain, you get access to most of the shared resources in the domain. Being logged on in one domain doesn't limit access to resources in other domains.

Examples

- A. To log on in your workstation domain, type

```
net logon
```

LAN Manager Enhanced asks you for a username, then asks for a password.

- B. To log on with the username *felix* and be prompted for a password, type

```
net logon felix *
```

You see the following display:

```
Type your password:
```

Your password is not displayed as you type it.

- C. To log on in the *accounting* domain with the username *felix* and the password *freddy*, type

```
net logon felix freddy /domain:accounting
```

See Also

For information about	See
Logging on to and off from the network	Chapter 2, "Getting Started"
Logging off	Net Logoff
Changing your password	Net Password

Net Move

Purpose The **net move** command moves files from a source to a destination.

Syntax **net move** *source* [*destination*]

where

source

Is the pathname of one or more files to be moved. Specify multiple filenames by using MS-DOS wildcard characters.

destination

Is the pathname to which *source* is moved. If more than one file is moved, *destination* must be a directory. If *destination* is omitted, files are moved to the current directory. LAN Manager Enhanced won't overwrite an existing file during a move. If *destination* is an existing file, the move is canceled.

Comments Use this command to move files between any two directories you have access to on the network.

Moving a file is different from copying a file. Moving relocates the file; copying makes a duplicate. The moved file is given the date and time that the move occurred.

You can move files between two remote computers. For instance, while working at workstation A, you can move files between servers B and C. You don't need to connect to shared directories to use **net move**. LAN Manager Enhanced makes the connections for you.

Example To move all files in drive C's TEXT directory to the BUDGET directory on the \\ADMIN server's REPORTS shared directory, type

```
net move c:\text\*. * \\admin\reports\budget
```

See Also

For information about	See
Copying files	Net Copy

Net Name

Purpose The **net name** command adds or deletes a message alias, or displays a workstation's list of aliases.

Syntax **net name** [*alias* [/add | /delete]]

where

alias

Is the alias that you want to add or delete. An alias is a name to which a message can be sent.

/add

Adds an alias to the workstation. Typing **/add** is optional; typing **net name alias** performs the same task.

/delete

Removes an alias from the workstation.

To display a list of aliases in use at the workstation, type **net name** without options.

Comments

A workstation can have three kinds of aliases, each receiving messages:

- The workstation's computername, which is added when the Workstation service is started
- Your username, which is added when you log on, provided you are not logged on elsewhere on the network
- Aliases for messaging, which are added with **net name**

Receiving Messages

Messages can only be received by a workstation if the Messenger service is running. If the Netpopup service is also running, a message box displays the message on your screen. If message logging is on, the message is sent to the message log. If the Netpopup service and message logging are both off, you will only hear a beep when your workstation receives a message. The message is neither saved nor logged in the message log.

A workstation receives messages sent to any of its aliases. A user does not have to be logged on at the workstation for the aliases at the workstation to receive messages.

Adding and Deleting an Alias

You can't add an alias to your workstation if it is already in use on the network. Similarly, you can't start the Workstation service with a computername that is being used as an alias at another workstation.

You can log on with a username that is being used elsewhere as an alias, but the username isn't added as an alias to your workstation. Therefore, you will not receive messages for that username at your workstation.

The **/delete** option is used to remove an alias. You can delete any alias in use at your workstation except the computername.

Logging off deletes your username alias. Other aliases at the workstation, including the computername, still receive messages as long as the Workstation service is running.

Examples

A. To view the list of aliases at your workstation, type

```
net name
```

B. To add the alias *juliewo* to your workstation, type

```
net name juliewo
```

C. To remove the alias *juliewo* from your workstation, type

```
net name juliewo /delete
```

See Also

For information about	See
Messages	Chapter 5, "Sending and Receiving Messages"
Saving your messages in a file	Net Log
Sending messages	Net Send

Net Password

Purpose The **net password** command changes the password for a user account on a server or in a domain.

Syntax **net password** [[\computername | /domain:name] username oldpassword newpassword]
where

computername

Is the server at which the password will be changed.

username

Is your username.

oldpassword

Is your current password.

newpassword

Is the new password, which can have as many as 14 characters.

/domain:name

Specifies a domain other than the workstation domain in which the password will be changed.

To be prompted for the name of the domain or server, your username, old password, and new password, type **net password** without options.

Comments

User accounts are set up to control a user's access to shared resources on a server or in a domain. An account includes the username and password for a user. Accounts perform similar functions on servers and in domains. The difference is that an account in a domain controls access to most of the resources shared on the servers in the domain, rather than just one server's resources.

If you don't supply a *computername* or a */domain:name*, LAN Manager Enhanced assumes you are changing the password for your account in the workstation domain.

Keeping Passwords Confidential

To keep your password confidential, you can type an asterisk (*) instead of typing a password. You are then prompted for your password, which is not displayed as you type it. LAN Manager Enhanced asks for the new password twice to ensure that it is correct.

If you forget your password, see your administrator for a new one. You can then use **net password** to change the new password to one that you want.

Examples

- A. To change your password for the \\PRODUCTION server from *petunia* to *daffodil* (your username is *robertch*), type

```
net password \\production robertch petunia daffodil
```

To make the same change, but have LAN Manager Enhanced prompt you for a new password that won't be displayed when you type it, type

```
net password \\production robertch petunia *
```

- B. To change your password in your workstation domain from *carnation* to *orchid*, type

```
net password robertch carnation orchid
```

- C. To change your password in the *accounting* domain from *magnolia* to *orchid*, type

```
net password /domain:accounting robertch magnolia orchid
```

See Also

For information about	See
Passwords	Chapter 2, "Getting Started"
Logging on with a password	Net Logon

Net Pause

Purpose The **net pause** command pauses a service or network connections.

Syntax **net pause** { **workstation** | **messenger** | **netpopup** | **drdr** | **prdr** }

where

workstation

Pauses all workstation connections.

messenger

Pauses the Messenger service.

netpopup

Pauses the Netpopup service.

drdr

Pauses all workstation connections to shared directories.

prdr

Pauses all workstation connections to shared printer queues.

Comments Pausing the workstation puts it on hold and keeps your username and password active. The workstation is reactivated with the **net continue** command.

Pausing connections allows you to use a devicename for a device at your computer instead of a shared resource. For example, the LPT1: devicename can be connected to a shared printer queue with a laser printer. If LPT1: is also used for a dot-matrix printer at your computer, you can pause the network connection and print a quick draft at your computer. To send print jobs back to the shared printer queue, reactivate the connection with the **net continue** command.

See Also

For information about	See
Continuing a paused service or connection	Net Continue
Stopping the Workstation service	Net Stop

Net Print

Purpose The **net print** command displays information about a shared printer queue or controls a user's print jobs.

Syntax **net print** {\computername[sharename] | devicename}
net print {\computername | devicename} [job# [/hold | /release | /delete]]

where

\\computername

Is the name of the server sharing the printer queue(s).

sharename

Is the name of the printer queue.

devicename

Is the name of the device at your computer assigned to the queue.

job#

Is the identification number assigned to a queued print job. Job numbers are unique on the server.

/hold

Suspends a print job. A suspended print job is not printed until the **/release** option reactivates it.

/release

Reactivates a print job that is on hold.

/delete

Cancels a print job.

Comments The **net print** command shows you where in a printer queue a print job is, and it lets you hold, release, or delete a job.

Sending a job to a printer queue usually requires connecting to the queue with the **net use** command and then submitting the print job through an application program. But you can also send a job to a queue with the **net copy** or MS-DOS **copy** command.

When you specify a computername (for example, \\SALES) with **net print**, you get information about the printer queues being shared on that server. You don't need to make a connection to a queue to get information about it. The display is similar to the following:

Printer Queues at \\SALES

Name	Job #	Size	Status
LASER Queue	3 jobs		*Queue Active*
JACKST	1	2509	Printing on LPT1
JENNYT	3	75	Waiting
JENNYT	4	75	Waiting
PRT Queue	2 jobs		*Queue Active*
BENST	5	180	Printing on LPT2
JOHNOC	6	512	Waiting

The columns of this display give the following information:

Name

The sharename of each printer queue. Listed beneath the sharename are the usernames of people who sent print jobs.

Job #

The number of print jobs in each printer queue. Listed beneath the number of jobs is the unique identification number of each job in the queue.

Size

The size of each print job, in bytes.

Status

The status of either the printer queue or a print job.

The status of a printer queue is controlled by an administrator. It can be

- Active—Available to receive print jobs
- Held—Suspended
- Held until—Suspended until the time displayed
- Pending delete—Being shut down
- Error—Unavailable due to malfunction

The status of a print job can be

- Printing on *devicename*—Printing on the printer attached to the server's *devicename*
- Spooling—Transferring into the printer queue
- Waiting—Waiting for a printer to become available
- Held—Held by the user with the **/hold** option
- Held on *devicename*—Held because an administrator held the queue

- Paused—Paused by the user or an administrator
- Out of paper on *devicename*—Stopped because paper ran out
- Error on *devicename*—Stopped because of a malfunction
- Offline on *devicename*—Stopped because the printer is offline

Examples

- A. To see the printer queues shared on the \\PRODUCTION server, type
- ```
net print \\production
```
- B. To learn about the DOTM queue on the \\PRODUCTION server, type
- ```
net print \\production\dotm
```
- C. If your computer's LPT1: *devicename* is connected to the \\PRODUCTION server's LASER queue, display the contents of the queue by typing
- ```
net print lpt1:
```
- or
- ```
net print \\production\laser
```
- D. To cancel a print job with the job identification number 7 on the \\PRODUCTION server connected to your computer's LPT1: *devicename*, type
- ```
net print \\production 7 /delete
```
- or
- ```
net print lpt1: 7 /delete
```

See Also

For information about	See
Shared printers	Chapter 4, "Using Shared Printers"
Copying a print job to a printer queue	Net Copy
Connecting to a printer queue	Net Use
Viewing servers and queues	Net View

Net Save

Purpose The **net save** command creates a profile containing the workstation's connections to shared resources.

Syntax **net save** *[[drive:path] filename]*

where

drive:path

Tells where the profile is stored. Without a drive letter and path, LAN Manager Enhanced creates the profile in the LANMAN.DOS\PROFILES directory.

filename

Is the name of the profile. If *filename* is typed without an extension, a .PRO extension is added.

To save your workstation's connections in the default profile, NETLOGON.PRO, type **net save** without options.

Comments When you save a profile, LAN Manager Enhanced creates a file that contains a record of your workstation's current connections. When the profile is loaded, LAN Manager Enhanced makes the connections listed in the file.

If you specify a profile that already exists, you see this warning message:

```
This file already exists. Do you want to overwrite it? (Y/N) [N]:
```

By saving separate profiles, you can conveniently make quick connections to sets of shared resources that you use only at certain times. Or, if others use your workstation, each user can have a personal profile.

Another use of **net save** is to save connections temporarily if for some reason you must stop the Workstation service.

Examples

A. To save your workstation's current connections in NETLOGON.PRO, type

```
net save
```

B. A coworker uses your workstation regularly, and she uses shared directories that you don't use. She saves her profile under the name *jane* by typing

```
net save jane
```

See Also

For information about	See
Profiles	Chapter 6, "Customizing Your Workstation"
Loading profiles	Net Load

Net Send

Purpose The **net send** command sends a message or short file to one or more users on the network.

Syntax **net send** {*alias* | * | /**domain**[:*name*] | /**broadcast**} *message*

where

alias

Is the username, computername, or other name to send the message to.

message

Is the text of the message or the complete pathname of a text file (preceded by <) to be sent.

*

Sends the message to all aliases in your workstation domain.

/**domain**[:*name*]

Sends the message to all aliases in your workstation domain. If *name* is specified, the message is sent to all aliases in the specified domain.

/**broadcast**

Sends the message to all aliases on the network.

Comments

Use the **net send** command to send a message to a user, users in a domain, or all users on the network.

An alias must be active on the network to receive a message, and the Messenger service must be running on the receiving workstation.

The size of a message that a workstation can receive is limited. This limit is set with the **sizemessbuf** entry in the LANMAN.INI file. By default, LAN Manager Enhanced workstations can receive messages of up to 256 bytes. Limit your messages to 256 bytes to ensure that the entire message will be received.

The simplest way to send a message is to type it from the command line. A longer message can be typed over several lines by pressing ENTER after **net send** *alias* and after each line of text, then pressing CTRL+Z or F6 and ENTER to send the message.

LAN Manager Enhanced provides several ways to *broadcast* a message (send it to many users). You can broadcast messages to all aliases in your workstation domain (use * or /**domain**), a different domain (/domain:*name*), or the entire network (/broadcas**t**). Broadcast messages must be 128 characters or fewer. Use this feature with discretion.

Examples

- A. To send the message “Meeting changed to 3 p.m. Same place.” to the alias *jackst*, type
- ```
net send jackst Meeting changed to 3 p.m. Same place.
```

Another way to type this message is

```
net send jackst
Meeting changed to 3 p.m.
Same place.
```

To send this message, press CTRL+Z or F6, then ENTER.

- B. To send the small text file INVITE.DOC to all aliases in the *legal* domain, type
- ```
net send /domain:legal <invite.doc
```
- C. To inform everyone in your workstation domain that a party is being held in the cafeteria, type
- ```
net send * There's a party in the cafeteria!
```

**See Also**

---

| <b>For information about</b> | <b>See</b>                                  |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Messages                     | Chapter 5, “Sending and Receiving Messages” |
| Saving or printing messages  | Net Log                                     |
| Adding aliases               | Net Name                                    |
| Using the Messenger service  | Net Start Messenger                         |

## Net Start Messenger

**Purpose** The **net start messenger** command starts the Messenger service.

**Syntax** **net start [messenger [options]]**

where

*options* are as follows:

**/logfile:pathname**

Assigns a pathname for the message log file. The default message log file pathname is LANMAN.DOS\LOGS\MESSAGES.LOG.

**/nummsgnames:number**

Sets the allowable number of message aliases for a workstation. The range is 1–10; the default is 2 aliases.

**/sizemessbuf:bytes**

Sets the size (in bytes) of the message buffer, limiting the size of messages the workstation can receive. The range is 128–62000; the default is 256 bytes.

To display a list of services that are running at the workstation, type **net start** without options.

### Comments

The Messenger service must be started in order for the workstation to receive messages.

A message is sent to a workstation's alias with the **net send** command. LAN Manager Enhanced uses three types of aliases—a computername, a username, and an alias added with the **net name** command.

There are two ways a workstation can receive messages sent to its aliases:

- If the Netpopup and Messenger services are running, a message box displays each message on the workstation's screen.
- If message logging is on, the incoming message is sent to a message log file or a printer. The **net log** command controls message logging.

Changes made with the **net start messenger** command remain in effect only as long as the Messenger service is running.

### Example

To start the Messenger service with a message buffer of 5120 bytes, type

```
net start messenger /sizemessbuf:5120
```

**See Also**

---

| <b>For information about</b>     | <b>See</b>                                  |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Messages                         | Chapter 5, “Sending and Receiving Messages” |
| Logging messages                 | Net Log                                     |
| Adding aliases                   | Net Name                                    |
| Sending messages                 | Net Send                                    |
| Starting the Netpopup service    | Net Start Netpopup                          |
| Starting the Workstation service | Net Start Workstation                       |

## Net Start Netpopup

**Purpose** The `net start netpopup` command starts the Netpopup service.

**Syntax** `net start [netpopup]`

To display a list of services that are running at the workstation, type `net start` without options.

**Comments** The Netpopup service lets you see messages as they arrive at your workstation. The Messenger service must be running for the workstation to receive messages.

The message display is similar to the following:

```

Message from EDWARDS to PETERP on 09-17-89 10:04 am
Meeting at 1 p.m. in main meeting room. See you there!

Press ESC to exit

```

The message box disappears after one minute or when you press the ESC key.

If message logging is on, the message is saved in the message log file. If message logging is off, messages are discarded after they're displayed.

### See Also

| For information about          | See                                         |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Messages                       | Chapter 5, "Sending and Receiving Messages" |
| Controlling network services   | Net Continue, Net Pause, Net Stop           |
| Logging messages               | Net Log                                     |
| Starting the Messenger service | Net Start Messenger                         |

## Net Start Workstation

**Purpose** The **net start workstation** command starts the Workstation service, optionally adjusting settings that affect the workstation's performance.

**Syntax** **net start [workstation [options]]**

Command *options* are grouped in the following five categories:

### Names

Assign a name to your computer or specify parts of the network you'll work with.

### Times

Specify how long the workstation waits for events to happen.

### Sizes

Allocate memory or disk space for the workstation's use.

### Services

Specify which services start with the Workstation service.

### Heuristics

Adjust settings that determine how the workstation operates on the network.

Each option corresponds to an entry in the [workstation] section of the LANMAN.INI file. When you specify a **net start workstation** option, you override the corresponding LANMAN.INI entry—but only until the next time that you start the workstation.

### Names

#### **/computername:***name*

Is a unique name that identifies the workstation on the network. If the computername matches any of the following on the network, the workstation will not start:

- a computername on anyone else's computer
- a username on anyone else's computer
- a domain name on the network
- an alias on your computer or anyone else's

Computernames can have 1–15 characters, including letters, numbers, and the following symbols:

! # \$ % & ' ( ) - . @ ^ \_ { } ~

#### **/domain:***name*

Is the name of the workstation domain. The range is 1–15 characters.

**/lanroot:***name*

Is the name of the root directory in which LAN Manager Enhanced software is stored. The default is LANMAN.DOS.

**/othdomains:***name[,...]*

Specifies one or more domains that the workstation belongs to (as many as four, separated by commas).

**/wrknets:***number*

Specifies one or more networks in which the workstation participates. Networks are represented by LANA numbers 0-254 and are separated by commas.

**Times****/chartime:***msec*

Specifies the number of milliseconds that LAN Manager Enhanced collects data before sending it to a named pipe. If **/charcount:***bytes* is satisfied first, LAN Manager Enhanced acts on that entry. The range is -1 (never) to 65535000; the default is 250 milliseconds.

**/charwait:***sec*

Specifies the number of seconds that LAN Manager Enhanced waits for a named pipe to become available. The range is 0–65535; the default is 128 seconds.

**/keepconn:***sec*

Specifies the number of seconds that LAN Manager Enhanced maintains a connection you're not using before breaking it. The range is 1–65535; the default is 600 seconds.

**/keepsearch:***sec*

Specifies the number of seconds that LAN Manager Enhanced maintains a directory search request before discarding it. The range is 1–65535; the default is 600 seconds.

**Sizes****/charcount:***bytes*

Specifies the amount of data that LAN Manager Enhanced collects before sending it to a named pipe. If **/chartime:***msec* is satisfied first, LAN Manager Enhanced acts on that entry. The range is 1–65535; the default is 16 bytes.

**/himem:**{ **yes** | **no** | **optional** }

Specifies whether high memory allocation is used by the workstation. If **optional** is selected, the workstation determines when to use high memory allocation based on the **hmamin** entry of HIMEM.SYS (see the *Microsoft LAN Manager Installation Guide*). The workstation must have an expanded memory board and the appropriate device driver installed to use **yes** or **optional**. The default is **no**.

**/keepapis:**{ **yes** | **no** }

Specifies whether LAN Manager Enhanced application program interfaces (APIs) are available to application programs. If **no** is selected, only named pipe APIs are

available; the LAN Manager Screen and some LAN Manager commands will not work. Note that if APIs are not desired, the Setup program should be used to reinstall LAN Manager Enhanced without APIs, or to install LAN Manager Basic. The default is **yes**.

**/lim:{yes | no}**

Specifies whether LIM expanded memory is used by the workstation. The workstation must have LIM version 4.0 installed to use **yes**. The default is **yes**.

**/mailslots:{yes | no}**

Determines whether the workstation can receive second-class mailslots and server announcements. The default is **yes**.

**/maxcmds:n**

Specifies the number of NetBIOS commands LAN Manager Enhanced workstation software can run simultaneously. The range is 5–255; the default is 11 NetBIOS commands.

**/maxthreads:n**

Specifies the number of processes that can use LAN Manager simultaneously. The range is 10–254; the default is 20.

**/numbigbuf :n**

Specifies the number of big buffers the workstation uses to receive large files or amounts of data from servers. Buffer size is set with the **/sizbigbuf** entry. The range is 0–255; the default is 0 buffers.

**/numcharbuf:n**

Specifies the number of character and pipe buffers the workstation uses. The range is 0–15; the default is 2 buffers.

**/numdgrambuf:n**

Specifies the number of buffers available for receiving information (datagrams) from a server. The range is 3–112; the default is 3 buffers.

**/nummailslots:n**

Specifies the number of mailslots available on the workstation. The range is 0–255; the default is 2 mailslots.

**/numresources:n**

Specifies the maximum number of connections to shared resources allowed on the workstation at a time. The range is 1–255; the default is 9 connections.

**/numservers:n**

Specifies the maximum number of servers to which the workstation can have active connections at a time. The range is 1–255; the default is 9 servers.

**/numservices:*n***

Sets the size of the internal service table. This number should be greater than or equal to the number of entries in the [services] section of the LANMAN.INI file. The range is 1–255; the default is 5 services.

**/numviewedserver:*n***

Specifies the maximum number of servers that can be viewed with the **net view** command. The range is 0–255; the default is 50 servers.

**/numworkbuf:*n***

Specifies the number of buffers the workstation uses. The range is 3–50; the default is 5 buffers.

**/sizbigbuf:*bytes***

Specifies the size of big buffers used to receive large files or amounts of data. The **/numbigbuf** entry sets the number of buffers. The range is 0–65535; the default is 4096 bytes.

**/sizcharbuf:*bytes***

Specifies the size in bytes of each character and pipe buffer. The range is 64–4096; the default is 128 bytes.

**/sizworkbuf:*bytes***

Specifies the size in bytes of each workstation buffer. The range is 64–4096; the default is 1024 bytes.

## Services

**/wrkservices:*service*[,...]**

Lists LAN Manager Enhanced services that start automatically when the Workstation service starts. Names are separated by commas. Service names cannot be abbreviated.

## Heuristics

**/wrkheuristics:*string***

Are settings for fine-tuning the workstation's performance. For a description of each heuristic, see the *Microsoft LAN Manager Administrator's Reference*.

If you're accustomed to using Microsoft Networks for MS-DOS version 1.0 or IBM® PC-LAN version 1.2, you can still use the following **net start workstation** options:

**/b:*n* or /nbc:*n***

Sets the number of workstation buffers (same as **/numworkbuf:*n***).

**/z:*n* or /nbs:*n***

Sets the size of the workstation's buffers (same as **/sizworkbuf:*bytes***).

**Comments**      **Workstation** can be abbreviated as **wksta**, **work**, **redirector**, **redir**, or **rdr**. You must start the Workstation service to use LAN Manager Enhanced.

To display a list of services that are running at the workstation, type **net start** without options.

When assigning a computername while starting the Workstation service, typing */computername:name* is optional; typing **net start workstation computername** performs the same task.

**Example**      To start a workstation with the computername `\\FINANCIAL` and the logon domain *legal*, type

```
net start workstation finance /domain:legal
```

### See Also

| For information about            | See                                                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Starting LAN Manager             | Chapter 2, "Getting Started"                           |
| Pausing the Workstation service  | Net Pause                                              |
| Stopping the Workstation service | Net Stop                                               |
| The LANMAN.INI file              | <i>Microsoft LAN Manager Administrator's Reference</i> |

## Net Stop

- Purpose** The **net stop** command stops the Workstation service.
- Syntax** **net stop workstation**
- Comments** Stopping the Workstation service cancels any network connections the service is using and logs you off from the network. It also stops any other services that are running.
- Stopping the Workstation service differs from pausing it. Pausing it puts the service on hold and suspends any network connections. Before stopping the Workstation service, you may want to consider saving your current connections in a profile using **net save**. That way, you can easily restore the connections by using **net load**.
- Stopping the Workstation service does not remove software from your computer's memory. LAN Manager Enhanced is a "Terminate and Stay Resident" (TSR) program, which means that when it stops, it stays in your computer's memory. If other TSR programs are loaded into your computer's memory, the **net stop** command may not work.

### See Also

| For information about         | See                                                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| LAN Manager Enhanced services | Chapter 2, "Getting Started"                                   |
| Loading profiles              | Net Load                                                       |
| Saving profiles               | Net Save                                                       |
| Starting services             | Net Start Messenger, Net Start Netpopup, Net Start Workstation |

## Net Time

**Purpose** The **net time** command synchronizes the workstation's clock with a server, or displays the time and date for a server or domain.

**Syntax** **net time** [*\computername* | **/domain[:name]**] [**/set**]

where

*\computername*

Is the name of the server you want to check or synchronize with.

**/domain[:name]**

Displays the time and date at your workstation domain controller or synchronizes with that server. Use *name* to specify a different domain.

**/set**

Synchronizes the workstation's clock with that of the specified server or domain.

To display the current date and time for the server designated as the network's official time source, type **net time** without options.

**Comments** This command provides a way to check whether your workstation's clock is properly synchronized with the clocks at servers.

**Examples** A. To see the time and date for the domain controller of the *accounting* domain, type

```
net time /domain:accounting
```

B. To set your workstation's clock to the time and date on the network's designated time server, type

```
net time /set
```

## Net Use

**Purpose** The **net use** command connects a workstation to or disconnects a workstation from a shared resource, or displays information about workstation connections.

**Syntax** **net use** [*devicename*] [\computername\sharename [*password*]]  
**net use** {*devicename* | \computername\sharename} /**delete**

where

*devicename*

Assigns a name to connect to the resource or specifies the *devicename* to be disconnected. LAN Manager Enhanced uses two kinds of *devicenames*: disk drives (D: through Z:) and printers (LPT1: through LPT3:).

*\computername*

Is the name of the server sharing the resource.

*\sharename*

Is the name of the resource.

*password*

Is the password needed to use the resource. To be prompted for the password, type an asterisk (\*) instead of the password. The password will not be displayed when you type it.

**/delete**

Cancels a network connection.

To list the workstation's connections, type **net use** without options.

## Comments

Connecting your workstation to a shared resource lets you use the resource as if it were attached to your computer.

For example, **net use** can connect your workstation to a shared printer queue that uses a high-quality printer. When you use an application program, such as Microsoft Excel, you can print files on the printer by directing print jobs to the *devicename* assigned to the queue.

**NOTE** You can use shared resources without making a connection with **net use**. The connection is made automatically by MS-DOS or by some network programs when you specify the network path of the resource with a command. But, if the resource is protected by a password, you must establish access with **net use**. You don't need to assign a *devicename* to establish access. Just type **net use**, the network path of the resource, and the password.

You cannot delete a connection to a shared directory if it's your current drive. You must first change to another drive.

## Viewing Your Workstation's Connections

When you type **net use** without options, you get information about the workstation's connections. You see a display similar to the following:

| Status       | Local name | Remote name         |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| OK           | M:         | \\FINANCIAL\SCRATCH |
| DISCONNECTED | G:         | \\PRODUCTION\C      |
| ERROR        | LPT1:      | \\PRINT1\LASER      |

The "Status" of a connection can be

- **OK**—The connection is active.
- **Disconnected**—The connection is suspended by the server but will be reestablished when you use it.
- **Paused**—The connection is paused by the workstation.
- **Error**—The connection has ended and must be deleted.

"Local name" is the devicename assigned to the resource. "Remote name" is its network path.

There are two ways to get information about a connection:

- Type **net use** *devicename*.
- Type **net use** and the network path of the resource. You must type this command twice: first to establish a connection to the resource, then to get information about it.

Either method produces a display similar to the following:

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Local name    | LPT1:          |
| Remote name   | \\PRINT1\LASER |
| Resource type | Print          |
| Status        | OK             |
| #Opens        | 0              |
| #Connections  | 1              |

"Resource type" is the type of resource being used (Disk or Printer). "#Opens" is the number of files currently open on this connection. "#Connections" is the number of connections the workstation has to the resource.

**Examples**

- A. To assign the devicename E: to the LETTERS directory on the \\FINANCIAL server, type  
`net use e: \\financial\letters`
- B. To assign the devicename LPT1: to the LASER2 printer queue on the \\ACCOUNTING server, type  
`net use lpt1: \\accounting\laser2`
- C. To cancel your connection to the \\ACCOUNTING\\LASER2 printer queue connected to LPT1:, type  
`net use lpt1: /delete`
- D. To establish access to the \\FINANCIAL server's SCRATCH shared directory, which requires the password *meteor*, type  
`net use \\financial\scratch meteor`
- E. To cancel your connection to the \\FINANCIAL\\SCRATCH shared directory, type  
`net use \\financial\scratch /delete`

**See Also**

| <b>For information about</b>       | <b>See</b>                   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Making connections                 | Chapter 2, "Getting Started" |
| Restoring a set of connections     | Net Load                     |
| Pausing and continuing connections | Net Pause, Net Continue      |
| Saving connections                 | Net Save                     |

## Net View

**Purpose** The **net view** command displays a list of servers or displays resources that a server is sharing.

**Syntax** **net view** [*\computername*]  
where

*\computername*  
Specifies the server whose shared resources you want to view.

To display a list of servers in your workstation domain, logon domain, and other domains, type **net view** without options.

**Comments** When you type **net view** without options, you see a list of servers similar to the following:

| Server Name  | Remark                    |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| \\PRODUCTION | Production file server    |
| \\PRINT1     | Printer room, first floor |
| \\SALES      | Sales records and lists   |

When you specify a server with **net view**, you see a list of resources the server is sharing. The display looks similar to the following:

Shared Resources at \\PRINT1  
Printer room, first floor

| Sharename | Type  | Used as | Comment               |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------------------|
| PRT       | Print | LPT2:   | Printer pool          |
| FAST_PRT  | Print | LPT1:   | High priority printer |
| D         | Disk  | R:      | Drive D Root          |

The columns give the following information:

**Sharename**  
The name of the resource.

**Type**  
The type of resource being shared.

**Used as**  
The local devicename (if any) assigned to the resource.

**Comment**  
An optional comment about the resource, supplied by an administrator.

**Examples**

A. To see a list of servers in your domain, type

```
net view
```

B. To see a list of the resources shared on the \\PRODUCTION server, type

```
net view \\production
```

**See Also**

---

| <b>For information about</b>        | <b>See</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Shared resources                    | Chapter 2, “Getting Started” |
| Using a resource shared on a server | Net Use                      |

---

## Net Who

**Purpose** The **net who** command lists users logged on in a domain, at a server, or at a workstation. It also lists information about a user.

**Syntax** **net who** [/domain:*name* | \computername | *username*]

where

*\computername*

Is the name of the server whose users you want information about.

*username*

Is the name of the user you want information about.

**/domain:***name*

Lists users on a domain other than the domain in which you're logged on.

To display information about users in the logon domain, type **net who** without options.

### Comments

When you type **net who** without options, you see a list of users logged on in your logon domain. The display looks similar to the following:

Users on Domain HEADQTRS

| Username | Workstation | Time since<br>Logon | Full Name      |
|----------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ABIGAIL  | PRODUCTION  | 10:11:45            | Abigail Martin |
| ARNIEG   | FINANCIAL   | 06:19:00            | Arnold Gates   |
| PHILB    | SALES       | 11:23:13            | Phil Bates     |

The “Workstation” column lists the computername of the user’s workstation.

**NOTE** The **net who** command provides information about servers using LAN Manager version 2.0. Servers using previous versions of LAN Manager provide information about users connected to it only to users with administrative privileges on the server.

### Example

To see a list of users currently logged on in the *marketing* domain, type

```
net who /domain:marketing
```

### See Also

---

**For information about**

**See**

Displaying a list of servers

Net View



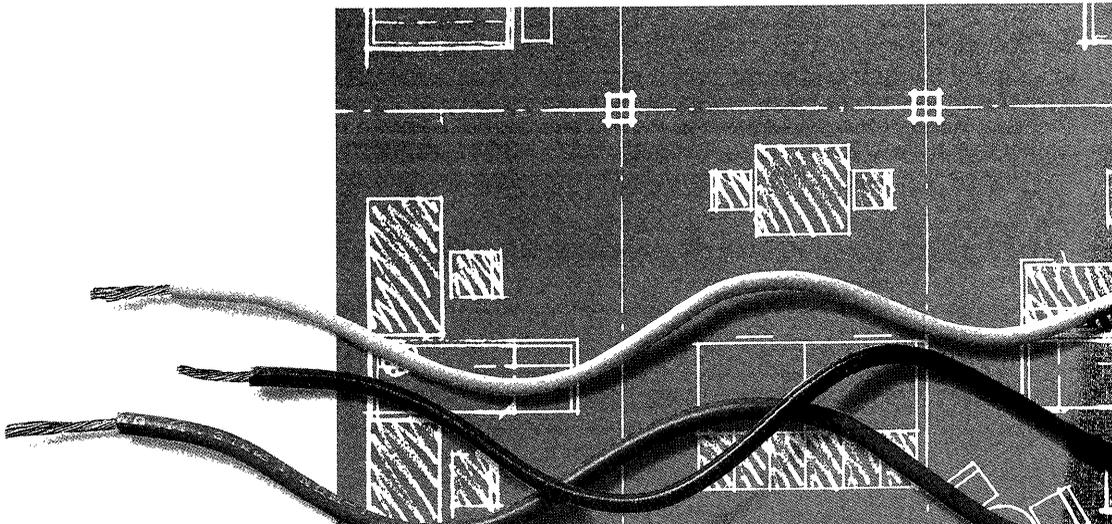
---

# Part 3

# LAN Manager Basic

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Part 3 explains how to use a LAN Manager Basic workstation to perform network tasks. It includes procedures for starting the workstation, getting help, and using shared resources. Additionally, LAN Manager Basic commands are explained in detail.





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# LAN Manager Basic

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## Chapters

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|          |                               |     |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----|
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| <b>9</b> | Basic Command Reference ..... | 133 |



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## Chapter 8

# Using LAN Manager Basic

---

This chapter explains how to start and use LAN Manager Basic, get online help, connect to local-area network directories and printers, and print jobs over the network. Instructions for viewing, pausing, and continuing your workstation's network connections are included. For information about LAN Manager Enhanced, see Part 2, "LAN Manager Enhanced."

## Starting LAN Manager Basic

To use LAN Manager Basic, you must start the Workstation service, which loads software into your computer's memory that lets you connect to and use network resources. When you start the workstation, you supply a unique *computername*. This computername identifies your workstation to servers.

■ To start the workstation:

1. Get your computername from your administrator.
2. Type **net start workstation** followed by your computername.

For example, if your computername is *johnw*, start the workstation by typing

```
net start workstation johnw
```

(Note that **workstation** can be abbreviated as **wksta**, **redirector**, or **rdr**.)

Several messages appear as the workstation starts. When the workstation is started, you'll see this message:

```
Command completed successfully.
```

Once the workstation is started, it remains running until you turn off the computer.

If you specify a computername that is already being used on the network, the following error message is displayed:

```
System error.
```

If you receive this message, the workstation is started, but it does not have a computername and you cannot use the workstation. See your administrator to get a valid computername. Then use the **net name** command to assign the computername.

- To assign a computername when the workstation has been started but no computername has been assigned, type **net name** followed by a valid computername.

For example, to assign the computername *johnwa*, type

```
net name johnwa
```

You can verify a workstation's computername after the workstation is started by typing **net name**. A display similar to the following appears:

| Name   | Type          |
|--------|---------------|
| JOHNWA | COMPUTER NAME |

Once a valid computername is assigned, it cannot be changed. You must turn off the computer and restart the workstation to assign a different computername.

## Getting Help

LAN Manager Basic gives you two kinds of help: a listing of all the commands for which help is available or information about a specific command.

To see a list of LAN Manager Basic commands and an explanation of syntax, type **net help**.

There are two ways to get help with a specific command:

- By typing **net help** followed by the command name (without typing **net** as part of the command name)
- By typing the full command name followed by **help**

For example, you can type

```
net help print
```

or

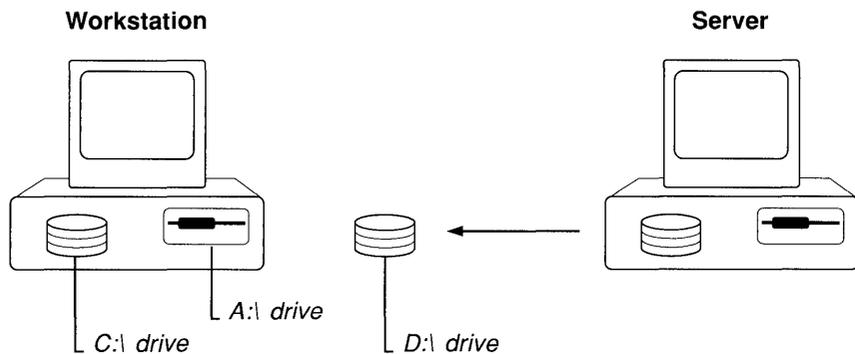
```
net print help
```

Both commands display the same information.

# Using Shared Directories

LAN Manager Basic lets you use a shared directory in much the same way you would use a directory or disk drive on your computer. The files and application programs on a shared directory can be used as though they were stored on your computer.

LAN Manager Basic lets you gain access to shared directories in two ways. You can connect your workstation to a shared directory by assigning a devicename to it. This concept is illustrated in Figure 8.1. You can also specify the shared directory as part of a pathname in some MS-DOS commands. These procedures are explained in the following two sections.



**Figure 8.1** Using a shared directory

In both cases, the shared directory is identified by a *network path*. A network path is a server's computername followed by a *sharename*. A sharename is a name that identifies a shared resource (directory or printer queue). Two backslashes (\) precede the computername, and another backslash precedes the sharename.

For instance, `\\PRODUCTION\REPORTS` specifies a network path for the REPORTS shared directory on the \\PRODUCTION server.

## Connecting to a Shared Directory

You can connect your workstation to a shared directory by assigning a disk drive *devicename* to it.

A disk drive devicename is a drive letter followed by a colon (for example, D:). You use the devicename to gain access to the shared directory just as you use A: to gain access to a floppy disk drive on your computer. Devicenames A: through Z: are available.

**NOTE** If you assign a devicename of a disk drive on your computer (for example, A:), your workstation recognizes the network connection—not the local drive—unless the network connection is paused or disconnected. Avoid assigning the C: devicename.

- To connect to a shared directory, type **net use** followed by a disk drive devicename, a space, and the network path of the directory.

For example, to assign the S: devicename to the MIDWEST shared directory on the \\SALES server, type

```
net use s: \\sales\midwest
```

If you make a mistake in typing a command or you specify an incorrect network path when connecting to a shared directory, the following error messages may appear:

```
Connection refused or syntax error
```

```
Network name not found
```

Some resources require you to supply a password to make a connection. If you don't supply a password when one is required, the following error message appears:

```
Access denied
```

To learn how to supply passwords, see the “Using Passwords” section.

Once a connection is established, you no longer need to specify the network path to gain access to the shared directory. Instead, specify the devicename you assigned to the directory.

For instance, if S: is assigned to the \\SALES\MIDWEST directory, S: represents the network connection in the same way C: represents your computer's hard disk drive. You can change the current drive to S: and use the shared directory as though it were one of your computer's disk drives.

## Using Passwords

You may need to type a password with **net use** to gain access to a shared directory. Your administrator can give you the correct password.

Once you know the correct password, there are two ways to supply it:

- By typing the password at the end of the **net use** command.

For example, to supply the password *region* while assigning S: to the MIDWEST shared directory on the \\SALES server, type

```
net use s: \\sales\midwest region
```

- By typing an asterisk (\*) instead of the password at the end of the command line. LAN Manager Basic then prompts you for a password.

To use this method with the preceding example, type

```
net use s: \\sales\midwest *
```

The following prompt appears:

```
Password:
```

Type the password at the prompt. The letters don't appear on the screen as you type, keeping the password confidential.

## Using MS-DOS Commands with Shared Directories

The network path of a shared resource can be used as part of a pathname in some MS-DOS commands. In this case, LAN Manager Basic connects to the server sharing the directory when the command is performed, provided the directory doesn't require a password.

You don't need to assign a devicename to a shared directory when the network path is used as part of an MS-DOS command. But if a devicename is assigned, you can specify the devicename rather than the network path in the command.

You can also use a file in a shared directory with any application program that runs under MS-DOS. For example, to edit the LIST.DOC file in the \\SALES\MIDWEST directory with Microsoft Word, type

```
word \\sales\midwest\list.doc
```

**NOTE** If you want to use a shared directory in an MS-DOS command but the directory requires a password, you must type **net use**, the network path, and the password. You don't need to specify a devicename.

You cannot use network paths with the following MS-DOS commands:

- **dir**
- **copy**

The following commands, which read from and write to the disk, cannot be used with shared directories and their files:

- **chkdsk**
- **diskcopy**
- **format**
- **join**
- **recover**
- **subst**
- **sys**

If you try to use a command that reads to or writes from the disk with a shared directory, the following message appears:

```
Cannot [command] a Network drive
```

where [command] is the name of the command you typed.

## Disconnecting from a Shared Directory

You can disconnect your workstation from a shared directory when you are finished using it or when you want to assign the devicename to another resource.

- To disconnect your workstation from a shared directory, type **net use** followed by the devicename and **/delete**. (The **/delete** option can be abbreviated as **/d**.)

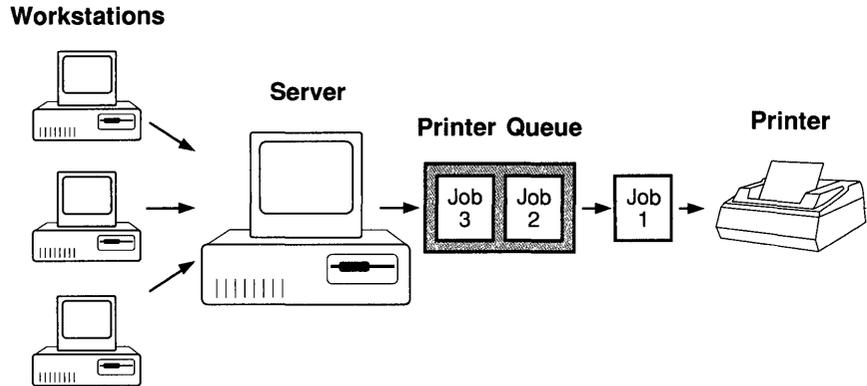
For example, to disconnect D: from a shared directory, type

```
net use d: /delete
```

## Using Shared Printers

With LAN Manager Basic, you can use shared printers by connecting your workstation to a shared *printer queue*.

A printer queue manages print jobs. It collects print jobs and sends them to a printer in the order they're received. Incoming jobs are held in the queue until the printer is ready to print them (see Figure 8.2).



**Figure 8.2** Using a shared printer queue

When you connect your workstation to a shared printer queue, you send print jobs to the queue just as you would send print jobs to a printer attached to your computer.

## Connecting to a Shared Printer Queue

Connect your workstation to a printer queue by assigning a devicename. Devicenames LPT1: through LPT3: are available.

- To connect your workstation to a printer queue, type **net use** followed by the devicename and the network path of the printer queue.

For example, to assign LPT1: to the PRINT1 printer queue on the \\FINANCIAL server, type

```
net use lpt1: \\financial\print1
```

If you use a devicename that is also attached to a printer at your workstation, your workstation will recognize only the network connection when you use the devicename. To get your workstation to recognize the printer that is attached to your computer, you must disconnect or pause the connection to the shared printer queue.

**NOTE** You may need to supply a password with **net use** to gain access to a shared printer queue. See the “Using Passwords” section, earlier in this chapter.

## Printing over the Network

Once you have assigned a devicename to a shared printer queue, there are two ways to print a file over the network. You can print a file from an application program or send a file directly to the devicename.

- To print a file from a software application, set up the application to print to the devicename you assigned to the shared printer queue. Then print as you normally would.
- To send a file to a devicename assigned to a printer queue, type **net print** followed by the filename and then the devicename.

For example, to send the STATUS.DOC file to the printer queue connected to LPT1:, type

```
net print status.doc lpt1:
```

## Viewing the Status of a Print Job

You can view the contents of a shared printer queue connected to a devicename, or you can view the contents of all queues on a server.

- To view the contents of a shared printer queue connected to a devicename, type **net print** followed by the devicename.

For example, to view the printer queue connected to LPT1:, type

```
net print lpt1:
```

- To view the contents of a server's printer queues, type **net print** followed by the computername of the server.

For example, to view the contents of printer queues on the \\FINANCIAL server, type

```
net print \\financial
```

You don't need a connection to a server to view the contents of its queues. When you specify either a devicename or a computername, a display similar to the following appears:

| Pos | ID  | Size   | Date     | Time  | Name    | Status   |
|-----|-----|--------|----------|-------|---------|----------|
| 001 | 268 | 115074 | 05-10-90 | 16:20 | ANDREWS | Printing |
| 002 | 269 | 65174  | 05-10-90 | 16:22 | KATIEMC | Waiting  |
| 003 | 270 | 34594  | 05-10-90 | 16:25 | SETHJ   | Waiting  |
| 004 | 271 | 103465 | 05-10-90 | 16:28 | CAROLR  | Waiting  |

For each print job, the position in the queue, identification number, size (in bytes), date, time, owner, and status are displayed.

## Disconnecting from a Shared Printer Queue

You can disconnect your workstation from a shared printer queue when you are done using the resource or when you want to use the connection for another resource.

- To disconnect from a shared printer queue, type **net use** followed by the devicename and **/delete**. (The **/delete** option can be abbreviated as **/d**.) For example:

```
net use lpt1: /d
```

## Listing Connections to Network Resources

At any time, you can view your connections to directories and printer queues.

- To view the status of your workstation's connections or the names of devicenames and resources you're using, type **net use**.

A display similar to the following appears:

| Status | Local Device | Network Name         |
|--------|--------------|----------------------|
|        | D:           | \\FINANCIAL\SYS      |
|        | E:           | \\SALES\SUSANKO      |
|        | F:           | \\FINANCIAL\APPS     |
| ERROR  | LPT1:        | \\FINANCIAL\LASERJET |

The listing shows all of the network resources connected to your workstation.

If "ERROR" appears in the "Status" column, the connection is no longer active or has been suspended by the server. You may need to delete the connection and connect to the resource again.

## Pausing and Continuing Connections

Occasionally, you may want to pause network connections to use devicenames for your workstation's own disk drives or printers.

- To pause connections to all shared directories, type **net pause drdr**. To pause connections to all shared printer queues, type **net pause prdr**.
- To continue connections to all shared directories, type **net continue drdr**. To continue connections to all shared printer queues, type **net continue prdr**.

For example, if you've assigned your workstation's LPT1: devicename to a shared printer, you can't use LPT1: for a local printer. To pause this connection, type

```
net pause prdr
```

You can now use LPT1: for the printer attached to your computer. Note that pausing one printer connection pauses all printer connections.

When you want to use the shared printer again, type

```
net continue prdr
```

Your connections to shared printer queues are reactivated.

---

## Chapter 9

# Basic Command Reference

---

This chapter provides a reference page for each LAN Manager Basic command. The purpose and syntax for each command, as well as comments, examples, and cross-references, are provided on the command reference page. The command reference pages are arranged in alphabetical order.

## Command Summary

The following LAN Manager Basic commands are described in this chapter:

**net continue**

Reactivates network connections suspended with the **net pause** command.

**net help**

Provides help with a specific command or lists commands for which help is available.

**net name**

Displays the computername assigned to a workstation or assigns a computername to a workstation.

**net pause**

Pauses connections to shared resources.

**net print**

Displays the contents of shared printer queues or prints a file.

**net start workstation**

Starts the workstation and sets the computername.

**net use**

Connects the workstation to or disconnects the workstation from shared resources, or displays a list of the workstation's network connections.

## Net Continue

**Purpose** The **net continue** command reactivates network connections suspended with the **net pause** command.

**Syntax** **net continue { drdr | prdr }**

where

**drdr**

Continues the workstation's connections to all shared directories.

**prdr**

Continues the workstation's connections to all shared printer queues.

**Comments** The **net continue** command can be abbreviated as **net cont**.

When you continue network connections, any local connections, such as a printer attached to port LPT1 on your workstation, are suspended.

| <b>See Also</b> | <b>For information about</b>               | <b>See</b>                           |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                 | Pausing and continuing network connections | Chapter 8, "Using LAN Manager Basic" |
|                 | Suspending connections to shared resources | Net Pause                            |
|                 | Connecting to a shared resource            | Net Use                              |

## Net Help

**Purpose** The **net help** command provides help with a specific command or lists commands for which help is available.

**Syntax** **net help** [*command*]  
**net** [*command*] **help**

where

*command*

Is the command you need help with. Command names are **continue**, **name**, **pause**, **print**, **start**, and **use**.

To display information about how to get help, type **net help**.

**Comments** For help with a specific command, type **net**, the command name, and **help**, or type **net help** followed by the command name (do not repeat the word **net** as part of the command name).

**Examples** A. To view a list of LAN Manager Basic commands that you can get help with, type

```
net help
```

B. To get information about the **net use** command, type

```
net help use
```

or

```
net use help
```

---

**See Also**

---

**For information about****See**

Getting help

Chapter 8, "Using LAN Manager Basic"

## Net Name

**Purpose** The **net name** command displays the computername assigned to a workstation or assigns a computername to a workstation.

**Syntax** **net name** [*computername*]

where

*computername*

Is the name assigned to the workstation.

To display the workstation's computername, type **net name**.

**Comments** The computername identifies your workstation on the network. When you connect your workstation to a shared resource, the server sharing the resource checks the computername to verify that you are allowed access. A computername must be unique on the network.

The computername is assigned with the **net start workstation** command unless you try to assign a name that is already being used on the network. In this case, the workstation will be started, but no computername will be assigned. If this occurs, use **net name** to assign a valid computername.

If no computername is displayed when you type **net name** without options, the workstation was started without a valid computername.

---

### See Also

---

| For information about | See |
|-----------------------|-----|
|-----------------------|-----|

---

|                       |                                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Computernames         | Chapter 8, "Using LAN Manager Basic" |
| Setting computernames | Net Start Workstation                |

## Net Pause

**Purpose** The **net pause** command pauses connections to shared resources.

**Syntax** **net pause { drdr | prdr }**

where

**drdr**

Pauses the workstation's connections to all shared directories.

**prdr**

Pauses the workstation's connections to all shared printer queues.

**Comments** Pausing a connection allows you to use a devicename for a device at your workstation instead of a shared resource.

For example, the LPT1: devicename can be connected to a shared printer queue. If LPT1: is also used for a printer attached to your computer, you can pause the network connection and print a file at your computer's printer. To send print jobs back to the shared printer queue, reactivate the connection with the **net continue** command.

### See Also

| For information about                      | See                                  |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pausing and continuing network connections | Chapter 8, "Using LAN Manager Basic" |
| Continuing connections to shared resources | Net Continue                         |

## Net Print

**Purpose** The **net print** command displays the contents of shared printer queues or prints a file.

**Syntax** **net print** {\computername [sharename] | devicename }

**net print** [filename] devicename

where

*\computername*

Is the server sharing the printer queue(s).

*sharename*

Is the name of a printer queue.

*devicename*

Is the device at your workstation assigned to the printer queue. LPT1: through LPT3: are available.

*filename*

Is the name of the file to be printed.

## Comments

Specifying the computername of a server displays the contents of its printer queues. You don't need to be connected to a server to view the contents of its printer queues.

Specifying the devicename assigned to a printer queue displays the contents of that printer queue, allowing you to check the status of a print job after it's sent.

Specifying either a computername or a devicename produces a display similar to the following:

| Pos | ID  | Size   | Date     | Time  | Name   | Status   |
|-----|-----|--------|----------|-------|--------|----------|
| 001 | 268 | 115074 | 05-10-90 | 16:20 | DANC   | Printing |
| 002 | 269 | 65174  | 05-10-90 | 16:22 | JOHNSW | Waiting  |

This display shows the position, identification number, size (in bytes), date, time, owner, and status of each print job.

The "Name" column lists the owner of the print job. If the job was sent from a LAN Manager Basic workstation, the computername is displayed. If the job was sent from a LAN Manager Enhanced or an MS OS/2 workstation, the user's username is displayed.

**Examples**

- A. To examine the contents of printer queues at the \\FINANCIAL server, type
- ```
net print \\financial
```
- B. To send the REPORTS.DOC file to the printer queue connected to your workstation's LPT1: devicename, type

```
net print reports.doc lpt1:
```

C. To check the status of a print job that has been sent to the printer queue connected to LPT1:, type

```
net print lpt1:
```

See Also

For information about	See
Printing over the network	Chapter 8, "Using LAN Manager Basic"
Connecting to shared printer queues	Net Use

Net Start Workstation

Purpose The **net start workstation** command starts the workstation and sets the computername.

Syntax **net start workstation** *computername*

where

computername

Is the name assigned to the workstation.

Comments You can abbreviate **workstation** as **wksta**, **redirector**, or **rdr**.

When you type **net start workstation** *computername*, LAN Manager Basic software is loaded into your computer's memory and the workstation is started.

For convenience, the **net start workstation** command can be added to an AUTOEXEC.BAT file to start LAN Manager Basic automatically.

Once started, the workstation remains running until the computer is turned off or restarted.

See Also

For information about	See
-----------------------	-----

Computernames	Chapter 8, "Using LAN Manager Basic"
---------------	--------------------------------------

Checking the computername	Net Name
---------------------------	----------

Net Use

Purpose The **net use** command connects the workstation to or disconnects the workstation from shared resources, or displays a list of the workstation's network connections.

Syntax

net use

net use [*devicename*] [\computername\sharename [*password* | *]]

net use {*devicename* | \computername\sharename} /delete

where

devicename

Assigns a name to a shared resource. There are two kinds of devicenames: disk drive devicenames (A: through Z:) and printer devicenames (LPT1: through LPT3:).

\computername

Is the name of the server sharing the resource.

sharename

Is the name of the shared resource.

password

Is the password needed to use the shared resource.

*

Results in a prompt for the password.

/delete

Ends a network connection (/delete can be abbreviated as /d).

To display a list of the workstation's connections, type **net use**.

Comments

Connecting to a shared resource lets you use the resource as if it were attached to your computer. If you assign a devicename of a disk drive on your computer (for example, A:), your workstation recognizes the network connection—not the local drive—unless the network connection is paused or disconnected.

For example, **net use** can connect your workstation to a shared printer queue with a high-quality printer. When you use an application such as Microsoft Excel, you can print files on the printer by directing print jobs to the devicename assigned to the queue.

If a password is required to gain access to a shared resource, LAN Manager Basic sends an error message if the password is not supplied. If this occurs, obtain the password from your administrator and retype the command. You can type an asterisk (*) instead of the password to get a password prompt. As you type the password, the letters are not displayed, keeping the password confidential.

The **net use** command can be added to the AUTOEXEC.BAT file to connect to shared resources automatically.

You cannot delete a connection to a shared directory if it's used as your current drive. You must first change to another drive.

When typed without options, **net use** lists all of your workstation's network connections. The display looks similar to the following:

Status	Local Device	Network Name
	M:	\\FINANCIAL\SCRATCH
ERROR	LPT1:	\\SALES\LASER

This display lists the status, local devicename, and network path of each connection.

If "ERROR" appears in the "Status" column, the connection is no longer active or has been suspended by the server. You may need to delete the connection and connect to the resource again.

Examples

- A. To assign the E: devicename to the LETTERS shared directory on the \\SALES server, type

```
net use e: \\sales\letters
```

- B. To assign the LPT1: devicename to the LASER shared printer queue on the \\SALES server, type

```
net use lpt1: \\sales\laser
```

- C. To disconnect the LPT1: devicename, type

```
net use lpt1: /delete
```

- D. To establish access to the \\FINANCIAL server's SCRATCH shared directory, which requires the password *deposits*, type

```
net use \\financial\scratch deposits
```

See Also

For information about

See

Shared directories

Chapter 8, "Using LAN Manager Basic"

Appendixes

A	Menu Commands	145
B	Country Codes	151

Appendix A

Menu Commands

This appendix gives a brief tour of the LAN Manager Screen. It describes information displayed on the screen and explains what you can do with each menu command.

The LAN Manager Screen

After you start the Workstation service, you can use the LAN Manager Screen. The screen is shown in Figure A.1.

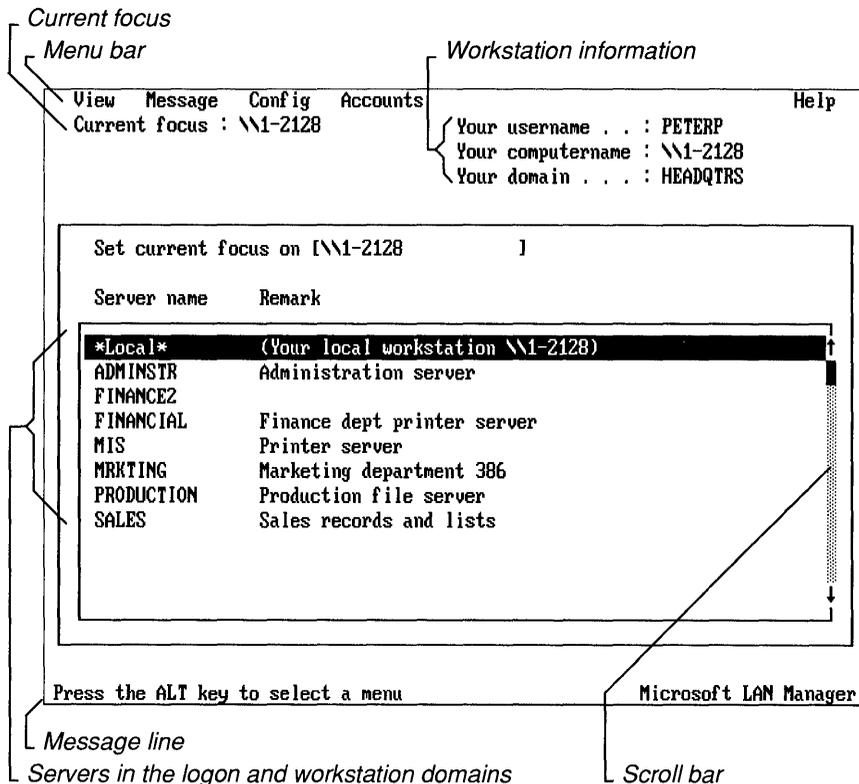


Figure A.1 The LAN Manager Screen

The fields of the LAN Manager Screen provide the following information:

Menu bar

Displays the names of menus from which you can select menu commands.

Current focus

Shows the computername of your workstation or the server that is the focus of activity when using LAN Manager Screen commands.

Workstation information

Provides the following information about your workstation:

Your username

The username specified when you logged on to the network.

Your computername

The computername specified when the workstation was started.

Your domain

The name of your logon domain. This is the domain name specified when you logged on to the network. If you didn't specify a domain name, you automatically logged on in the workstation domain, which is specified in the LANMAN.INI file. Note that the workstation domain and the logon domain are the same.

Servers in the logon and workstation domains

Lists the servers in your logon and workstation domains.

Scroll bar

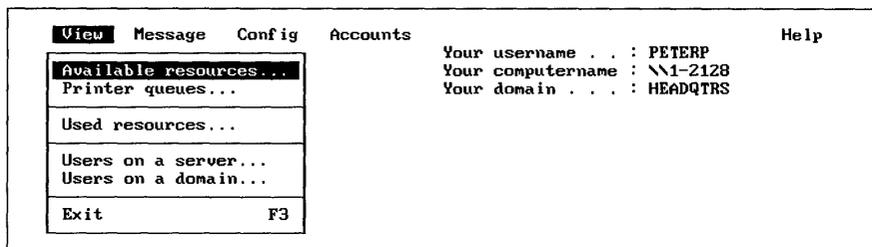
Lets you scroll through the servers in the list box with the mouse.

Message line

Provides a brief statement about the current menu, command, or task.

View Menu

The View menu commands let you view shared resources on the server of current focus, make connections to shared resources, view your workstation's connections, view information about users on the network, and exit the LAN Manager Screen.



The following list describes the View menu commands:

Available resources

Displays the different types of resources available on the server of current focus. These resources include shared directories (disks) and printers.

Printer queues

Displays the printer queues on the server of current focus and the print jobs in each queue.

Used resources

Displays the resources that your workstation is connected to on the server of current focus. You can connect your workstation to resources shared by servers other than the server of current focus and by non-LAN Manager servers.

Users on a server

Displays the users that are logged on at the server of current focus.

Users on a domain

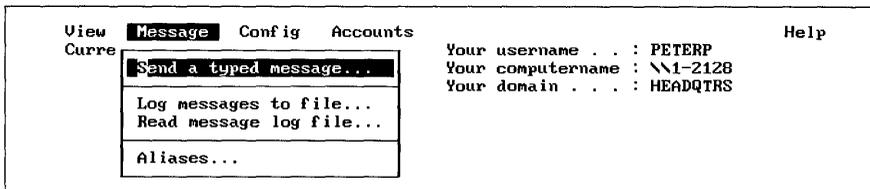
Displays the users that are logged on in a domain.

Exit

Removes the LAN Manager Screen.

Message Menu

The Message menu commands let you send, log, and read messages, and add and delete aliases.



The following list describes the Message menu commands:

Send a typed message

Lets you send a message to one or more users on the network.

Log messages to file

Lets you select the log file that stores your messages, and pause and continue message logging.

Read message log file

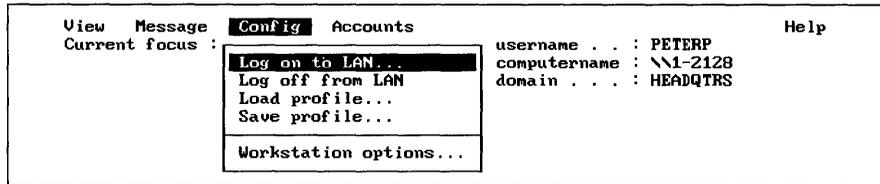
Displays the messages in your message log file.

Aliases

Displays the message aliases on your workstation. You can add message aliases to and delete message aliases from your workstation.

Config Menu

The Config menu commands let you log on, log off, use profiles, and view your workstation configuration.



The following list describes the Config menu commands:

Log on to LAN

Lets you log on to the network.

Log off from LAN

Lets you log off from the network.

Load profile

Displays the profiles that you can load to make automatic connections to shared resources.

Save profile

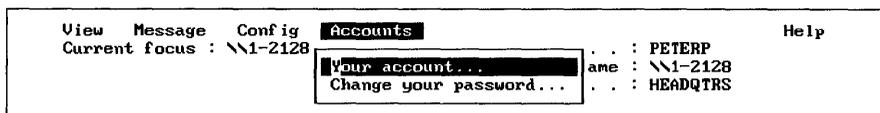
Lets you save a record of the workstation's current connections as a profile.

Workstation options

Displays information about your workstation's configuration.

Accounts Menu

The Accounts menu commands let you view information about your account and change your password.



The following list describes the Accounts menu commands:

Your account

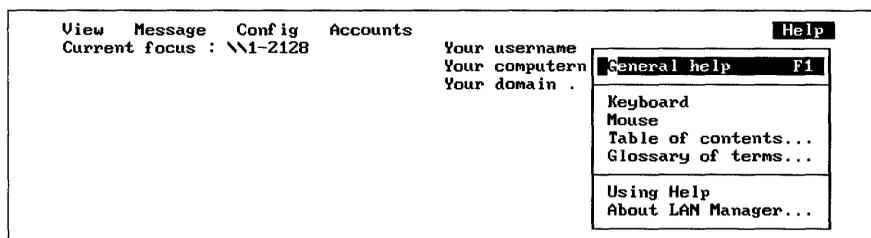
Displays information about your account.

Change your password

Lets you change your password at a server.

Help Menu

The Help menu commands let you access different types of online help.



The following list describes the Help menu commands:

General help F1

Describes the LAN Manager Screen and how to use it.

Keyboard

Tells how to use the LAN Manager Screen with the keyboard.

Mouse

Tells how to use the LAN Manager Screen with the mouse.

Table of contents

Displays a list of tasks you can perform with the LAN Manager Screen.

Glossary of terms

Displays an alphabetical list of terms and definitions used with LAN Manager Enhanced.

Using Help

Explains how to use help.

About LAN Manager

Provides a brief description of LAN Manager.

Appendix B

Country Codes

A country code in a user account defines the language in which messages are sent from a server to a user. Messages such as print notifications and alerts are sent from a server to a user's workstation. The country code does not affect the language of error messages and explanation messages generated by the workstation itself.

The following table lists available country codes. The default value for the country code is 0. If the default value is specified, messages are sent in the language used in the LANMANNETPROG\NET.MSG file.

Country	Code	Country	Code
Asia	099	Latin America	003
Australia	061	Netherlands	031
Belgium	032	Norway	047
Canada	002	Portugal	351
Denmark	045	Spain	034
Finland	358	Sweden	046
France	033	Switzerland	041
Germany	049	United Kingdom	044
Italy	039	United States	001
Japan	081		

Glossary

Account See *User account*

Administrator The individual responsible for the local-area network. This person typically configures the network, maintains the network's shared resources and security system, creates user accounts, assigns permissions, and helps users.

Alert message A message sent by a server to a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation informing the user of conditions that require attention.

Alias A name used to receive messages at a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation. A workstation can have up to 15 aliases, including the computername and username. An alias must be unique on the local-area network.

Application program A program used for a particular kind of work, such as word processing or database management.

ASCII text A standard text file. See also *Binary format*.

Basic See *LAN Manager Basic*.

Batch file See *Batch program*.

Batch program An executable program containing a group of commands that are performed whenever the batch program is run. MS-DOS batch programs always have the filename extension .BAT. A batch program called AUTOEXEC.BAT runs when you start MS-DOS.

Binary format A series of binary digits (ones and zeros). See also *ASCII text*.

Broadcast message A message sent to all users in a domain or on the local-area network. See also *Messenger service*.

Buffer An area in a computer's memory that is used to store data.

Check box An area in a LAN Manager Screen dialog box that has options you can set.

Click To position the mouse pointer on a character, and press and release the left mouse button.

Command An instruction that provides the necessary information for a computer or a program to perform a specific task. You type LAN Manager Basic commands at the operating system prompt. You type LAN Manager Enhanced commands at the operating system prompt or choose them from a menu on the LAN Manager Screen.

Command button A word or phrase enclosed in angle brackets at the bottom of the LAN Manager Screen or a dialog box (for example, **<Zoom>**). Choosing a command button carries out a task or leads to another dialog box.

Command line The MS-DOS prompt. See also *Command* and *Prompt*.

Command option See *Option*.

Computername The name of a workstation or a server on a local-area network. In a network path, a server's computername is preceded by two backslashes (for example, \\SALES). Computernames must be unique on the local-area network. For LAN Manager Basic, the computername is used to identify your workstation to servers.

Configuration The way the workstation, server, or local-area network is set up, including both hardware and software.

Connect To assign a name of a local device to a shared resource or to gain access to a shared resource with a LAN Manager command. See also *Devicename* and *Shared resource*.

Connection The software link between a workstation and a shared resource. You make connections by assigning a local devicename on a workstation to a shared resource on a server. See also *Session*.

Continue To restart a LAN Manager service that was paused. See also *Pause*.

Country code A code that is included in a user's account and specifies the user's language. This code determines the language in which messages are sent from the server.

Current focus The server or workstation that is the focus of activity when using the LAN Manager Screen.

Cursor The lighted shape on the computer screen showing where the next character you type will appear. See also *Pointer*.

Device A piece of hardware that is attached to a computer and performs a specific function. There are two types of devices—disks and printers. See *Device driver*.

Device driver Software that enables a computer to recognize and use a device.

Devicename The name of a device on your computer or the name of a device assigned to connect to a shared resource. The devicename is the name by which LAN Manager and your computer identify a disk device and a printer device. Two types of devicenames are used for local-area network connections: disk devicenames (for example, E:), and printer devicenames (for example, LPT1:). See also *Disk device* and *Printer device*.

Dialog box A box that appears on the LAN Manager Screen when a menu command is chosen. Dialog boxes typically present a number of options from which you can choose. Sometimes choosing an option from one dialog box causes another dialog box to appear.

Directory A table of contents for a disk. The directory listing includes filenames, file sizes, and the date when the file was created or last modified.

Disk device A device that stores information. Disk devices are identified by their devicenames. See also *Devicename*.

Disk directory See *Directory*.

Disk drive devicename See *Devicename* and *Disk device*.

Domain A group of devices, servers, and workstations grouped together to simplify network administration and security. Domains have names and every computer on the local-area network belongs to at least one domain. Being logged on in one domain does not limit access to resources in other domains to which you have access. See also *Logon domain*, *Other domains*, and *Workstation domain*.

Domain controller The server that verifies a user is allowed to log on in a domain. This server maintains a master record of user accounts.

Double-click To position the mouse pointer on a character, and press and release the left mouse button twice with a quick motion.

Drag To position the mouse pointer on the character that will begin or end your selection; press and hold down the left mouse button while moving your pointer to the other end of the desired selection; and release the left mouse button.

Enhanced See *LAN Manager Enhanced*.

Error log A file that stores LAN Manager error messages received by a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation.

Error message A message that appears on your computer screen after LAN Manager or MS-DOS detects a problem while trying to process an operation or a command.

Field One of the five areas within a dialog box. See also *Check box*, *Command button*, *Dialog box*, *List box*, *Option button*, and *Text box*.

File attribute MS-DOS file attributes are read-only and archive. These attributes can be assigned to MS-DOS files and directories using the MS-DOS **attrib** command.

Filename A unique name for a file. It can be from one to eight characters in length and can be followed by a filename extension consisting of a period (.) and one to three characters. See also *Filename extension*.

Filename extension A period (.) and one to three characters that can be appended to a filename. For example, LAN Manager Enhanced profile files have the extension .PRO. See also *Filename*.

Forwarding messages See *Message forwarding*.

Home directory A directory on a server that an administrator sets aside for your personal use.

Initialization file The LANMAN.INI file. This file is used by the LAN Manager software to determine the default settings for the workstation. See also *LANMAN.INI*.

LAN See *Local-area network*.

LAN Manager A software program that expands the features of MS-DOS to enable your computer to join a local-area network. See also *Local-area network*.

LAN Manager Basic A version of LAN Manager that enables an MS-DOS computer to connect to local-area network directories and printers, and print jobs over the network. Using LAN Manager Basic, network tasks can be done from the command line only.

LAN Manager Enhanced A version of LAN Manager that enables an MS-DOS computer to connect to local-area network directories and printers, print jobs over the network, send and receive network messages, and use profiles to automatically connect to network resources. Using LAN Manager Enhanced, network tasks can be done from the command line and from the LAN Manager Screen.

LAN Manager Screen A menu-oriented, full-screen interface for LAN Manager Enhanced. With the LAN Manager Screen, you can use LAN Manager Enhanced without having to memorize command syntax.

LANMAN.INI An initialization file that determines default settings for computers on the local-area network.

List box An area in a LAN Manager Screen dialog box containing a list of items from which you can select. See also *Scroll*, *Scroll bar*, and *Scroll box*.

Local Refers to a resource attached to a user's computer. See also *Remote*.

Local resource See *Local*.

Local-area network A group of personal computers and other hardware, attached by cable, that lets users share information and equipment.

Log A file containing a historical list of information. See also *Error log* and *Message log*.

Log off To remove your username and password from a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation and cancel connections to resources, but not stop LAN Manager Enhanced services.

Log on To supply your username and password, which identify you as a user at a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation and as a member in a domain. See also *Domain*, *Password*, and *Username*.

Logon domain A domain (other than the workstation domain) that is specified when you log on with LAN Manager Enhanced. See also *Domain*, *Other domains*, and *Workstation domain*.

Logon password The password specified when logging on at a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation. See also *Password*.

Menu A box that appears when you select a name from the menu bar on the LAN Manager Screen. A menu lists several commands from which you can choose.

Menu bar The horizontal bar at the top of the LAN Manager Screen that lists the names of menus from which you choose commands.

Menu command A command that can be chosen from a menu on the LAN Manager Screen. See also *LAN Manager Screen*, *Menu*, and *Menu bar*.

Message alias See *Alias*.

Message box A box that displays messages received at a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation when the Messenger and Netpopup services are running. See also *Messenger service* and *Netpopup service*.

Message forwarding To use aliases to reroute messages from a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation to another workstation. See also *Alias*.

Message line A message line displayed at the bottom of the LAN Manager Screen that provides

information about the current menu, command, dialog box, or task. See also *LAN Manager Screen*.

Message log A LAN Manager Enhanced file that can be used to store a workstation's messages as they are received.

Message logging To save a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation's messages in a file. See also *Error log* and *Message log*.

Messenger service A LAN Manager Enhanced service that enables a workstation to receive messages from other network users. This service also provides the ability to store messages in a message log file. See also *Netpopup service*.

MS-DOS Microsoft Disk Operating System. This is the operating system on which LAN Manager Basic and Enhanced run.

MS-DOS prompt See *Prompt*.

Netpopup service A LAN Manager Enhanced service that displays messages on your computer screen as they arrive from other local-area network users or from LAN Manager. The Netpopup service requires that the Messenger service be running. See also *Messenger service*.

Network path The computername of a server followed by the sharename of a shared resource. A server's computername is preceded by two backslashes (\\), and a sharename is preceded by one backslash (for example, \\SALES\REPORTS). You connect your workstation to a shared resource by specifying a network path. See also *Computername*, *Resource*, and *Sharename*.

Network resource A resource that is available to local-area network users. See also *Resource* and *Shared resource*.

Option Part of a command that determines how the command or service works, but which is not required.

Option button A button in a LAN Manager Screen dialog box from which you can select one option from a group of options.

Other domains Domains other than the logon and workstation domains in which your LAN Manager Enhanced workstation is a member. See also *Domain*, *Logon domain*, and *Workstation domain*.

Password A word that a LAN Manager Enhanced user supplies when logging on at a workstation (the logon password) or connecting to a shared resource. The password, together with the username, establishes the user's identity on the local-area network. See also *Logon password*.

Path The name of one or more directories (for example, REPORTS\ACCTNORTH). See also *Pathname*.

Pathname The name of one or more directories followed by a filename. For example, the pathname of the MONTHLY.RPT file in the REPORTS\ACCTNORTH directory is REPORTS\ACCTNORTH\MONTHLY.RPT.

Pause To suspend a LAN Manager service. See also *Continue*.

Permission A setting on a shared resource that determines which users can use the resource and how.

Pointer A small graphic symbol that shows mouse users their location on the screen. The mouse pointer on the LAN Manager Screen is a small rectangular box.

Pool A group of similar devices that receive requests from the same queue.

Port A socket in the back of a hardware device (for example, a computer or printer) where a cable is plugged in.

Print job A file sent to a printer queue to be printed.

Printer device A device that prints information. Printer devices are identified by their devicenames. See also *Devicename*.

Printer queue A queue that manages and routes print jobs.

Privilege A privilege level is assigned for each user account. The privilege level defines the range of action a user can have on the local-area network.

Profile A file containing LAN Manager Enhanced commands that automatically connect a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation to a group of shared resources.

Prompt The symbol that tells you an operating system or program is ready to receive a command. You type commands at the prompt.

Remote Refers to a server, workstation, or resource that is not located where you are currently working. See also *Local*.

Resource Something that is shared over the local-area network. This includes, but is not limited to, disk drives, directories, and printers. See also *Shared resource*.

Scroll To move data or text up and down, or left and right, in a LAN Manager Screen dialog box.

Scroll bar The shaded bar that appears at the right of some LAN Manager Screen list boxes. Use the scroll bar and the mouse to scroll through a list box that contains more information than can be shown in one screen.

Scroll box The small box superimposed on the scroll bar that appears at the right of some LAN Manager Screen list boxes. The scroll box reflects the position of the information within the window in relation to the total contents of the list. See also *Scroll bar*.

Server A computer on a local-area network that controls access to resources such as files and printers. A server can also be used as a workstation.

Service A program that is one of the main components of LAN Manager.

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

Setup program A program that installs LAN Manager Enhanced or Basic software on a workstation.

Shared directory A disk directory on a server to which users of the local-area network have access. A shared directory contains files that are available to network users.

Shared printer See *Printer queue*.

Shared printer queue See *Printer queue*.

Shared resource A resource available to users of the local-area network. See also *Resource*.

Sharename A name that identifies a shared resource. See also *Computername* and *Shared resource*.

Sharing The process by which resources are made available to local-area network users.

Software The programs, routines, or instructions written in a computer language that instruct the computer to perform one or more tasks.

Text box An area in a LAN Manager Screen dialog box where you type information. The text box may or may not contain text.

Title bar The place at the top of a LAN Manager Screen dialog box where titles appear.

User Someone who uses the local-area network.

User account A user's record on a server or in a domain that defines the hours during which the user can log on and controls the access that the user can have to resources in the domain.

Username The name a LAN Manager Enhanced user types when logging on to the local-area network. This is the name by which the user is identified on the network.

Wildcard character A character, used with MS-DOS directory commands, indicating that any character can occupy the position of the wildcard character. The wildcard characters are the asterisk (*) and the question mark (?).

Workstation A computer with hardware and software that enable it to run LAN Manager.

Workstation domain The domain into which a LAN Manager Enhanced workstation is logged by default. Unless another domain is specified during logon, LAN Manager Enhanced uses the workstation domain. See also *Domain*, *Logon domain*, and *Other domains*.

Workstation service A LAN Manager service that enables a computer to use network resources and services. This service must be running for any other service to run.

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