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XyWrite 4.0 LAN Administrator's Guide
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LAN Administrator's Guide

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XyWrite™
4.0

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LAN Administrator's Guide

**XyWrite
4.0**

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ABOUT THIS BOOK

INTRODUCTION

The *LAN Administrator's Guide* is for those who are responsible for installing and customizing software products on a local area network (LAN). This book is divided into three chapters that contain technical information and step-by-step instructions for each of the following tasks:

- Preparing for installation
- Installing XyWrite on a LAN
- Customizing XyWrite on a LAN

This book also contains an appendix that provides installation instructions for users of Novell LANs. The appendix is followed by a glossary and an index.

USING THIS BOOK

In order to use the *LAN Administrator's Guide*, you should know basic information about your computer and network, including how to:

- Insert, format, and handle diskettes
- Use input devices attached to your computer, such as a mouse or a keyboard
- Use output devices attached to your computer, such as printers
- Use your network software to establish user rights

You also should be familiar with Disk Operating System (DOS) commands and concepts, such as the role of files and directories. If you need more information about these topics, refer to your DOS book and to the books that accompany your computer.

Finally, you should refer to the *Installation and Learning Guide* for instructions on performing the following tasks in XyWrite:

- Use a mouse and keyboard to:
 - Select options from menus
 - Move around in a dialog box
 - Move around in a file
 - Select text in a file

ABOUT THIS BOOK

- Make backup diskettes
- Create a new file
- Open and close an existing file

Refer to the *Command Reference Guide* for instructions on working with commands from the command line.

This book uses the following conventions:

Bold Bold is used for menu options, for names of keys that you press in procedures, and for the names of fields, radio buttons, pushbuttons, and check boxes. Bold is also used for text that appears on the screen, such as messages and prompts.

Italics Italics emphasize important terms at the first place they are used in the book. Italics also indicate a variable that must be replaced by an actual value.

Example Example font indicates text that you type, such as command syntax or the text in a document.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

For more information on XyWrite, refer to the following publications:

Command Reference Guide
Customization Guide
Installation and Learning Guide
Quick Reference Card
Keyboard Template

CHAPTER 1 • PREPARING FOR INSTALLATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter helps you prepare for XyWrite LAN installation by describing the hardware and software needed to use XyWrite on a network, as well as the information you need to gather before beginning the installation process.

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

The following sections outline the hardware and software you must already have installed before you can install XyWrite. Also included in these sections are the assumptions this book makes about your installation.

LAN ENVIRONMENT REQUIREMENTS

Before installing XyWrite, you must have installed one of the following LAN operating systems (with the appropriate hardware configuration):

- Novell Advanced NetWare/286 Version 2
- Novell Advanced NetWare/386 Version 3.1
- IBM PC LAN Program Version 1
- IBM Operating System/2 LAN Server Version 1.2 - DOS Requester
- 3Com3+ Open LAN Manager Version 1.1
- Banyan Vines Version 4.0
- AT&T STARGROUP Version 3.3A

Storage and memory minimum requirements for the file server and each workstation:

File server	3MB of available storage minimum; 10MB recommended, depending on options selected during installation
Workstation	384KB of memory minimum; 512KB recommended

CHAPTER 1 • PREPARING FOR INSTALLATION

ASSUMPTIONS

The installation procedures described in this book assume the following:

- You are the LAN administrator.
- Your LAN has already been installed, and you are installing XyWrite on a virtual hard drive on the file server. (If you are using an IBM PC Network, you must install XyWrite on a volume that can be accessed by all workstations on the network.)
- You are familiar with the installation and support of programs on your type of LAN.
- Users have been established.

Installation for the file server and for each workstation should be done by the LAN administrator, NOT by individual users. In order to install XyWrite for a user, the LAN administrator must give the user Read, Write, and Create access rights to the logical drive on which the XyWrite code is installed. After install, the LAN administrator should change the user rights back to Read-only.

INFORMATION NEEDED FOR INSTALLATION

Before starting the installation procedure, you should think about how you want to set up XyWrite on your network. The installation goes more smoothly if you know in advance the names of the drives, paths, and printers to use.

During XyWrite installation, you need to know the following information:

- For the file server:
 - The name of the logical drive and path where the XyWrite program files will be stored

NOTE: The installation procedure provides default path names for each directory that is created. You can accept these defaults or change them.

CHAPTER 1 • PREPARING FOR INSTALLATION

- A list of the network drives on which you want file locking (see “Modifying Network Settings” for information about network drives)
- The name of the logical drive and path where the XyWrite logon files will be stored
- The type of screen fonts you plan to use and their location
- Whether or not you will use soft fonts and, if so, their location
- A list of the printers (and their LPT ports) available to all users
- For individual workstations:
 - The name of the drive and path where files are stored for the individual user
 - A list of the model names or numbers for all printers (and their ports) available to this user
 - The type of display and graphics adapter attached to the local workstation
 - The logon name and (optional) password of this user
 - The type of input devices associated with the workstation

Important: In all instances, path and drive letters must be expressed as the logical drive as seen by the users. For example, drive X must represent the actual drive X as recognized by the workstation.

Consult your DOS documentation or the documentation for your hardware (printer, display, or display adapter) for help in gathering this information.

NOTES

CHAPTER 2 • INSTALLING XYWRITE ON A LAN

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides instructions for installing XyWrite on a LAN. The appendix in this book contains procedures that apply to Novell LANs.

See Chapter 3, "Customizing XyWrite on a LAN" for more information on the files mentioned in this chapter and for tips on "fine tuning" user ID and workstation installation.

INSTALLING XYWRITE ON A FILE SERVER

Use the procedures in the following sections to install XyWrite on a file server.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Before installing XyWrite on a file server, perform the following steps:

1. Make sure you have all of the information needed for installation. See "Information Needed for Installation" in Chapter 1 for a complete list.
2. Make a backup copy of all XyWrite diskettes. Refer to the *Installation and Learning Guide* for more information on making backup diskettes.
3. Put the original XyWrite diskettes in a safe place.
4. Use the backup copy to install XyWrite on the file server.
5. Establish full access rights to all drives and paths into which XyWrite files will be installed during both the server and workstation installation for the administrator and all users. (See "Understanding the Default File Placement" for a list of default XyWrite paths. Refer to your network-specific documentation for instructions on establishing access rights.)

CHAPTER 2 • INSTALLING XYWRITE ON A LAN

PREPARING THE FILE SERVER

To prepare the file server for XyWrite installation:

1. Start the file server.

The DOS prompt appears.

2. Enter any LAN-specific commands to set up the shared directories.

NOTE: Commands in the previous steps vary depending on the LAN being used. Refer to your LAN documentation for more information about the exact commands needed to establish user rights. See Appendix A, "Installing XyWrite on a Novell Network," for information on installing XyWrite on a Novell LAN.

3. Close any application software, TSR (Terminate and Stay Resident) programs, and shells that are running.

INSTALLING XYWRITE ON THE FILE SERVER

To install XyWrite on the file server:

1. Insert XyWrite Diskette 1 into drive A.

NOTE: Drive A might be on the file server or on a workstation attached to the server, depending on the type of LAN you are using. For example, IBM PC LANs use a non-dedicated file server, which means you may install XyWrite at the server or from a workstation to the server; 3COM 3+ LANs use a dedicated server, which means you install XyWrite at a workstation attached to the server.

2. Make drive A the active drive.

Type: a:

3. Begin the installation program.

Type: install /server

The XyWrite installation program asks you a series of questions that help determine how XyWrite will look and function on the LAN.

CHAPTER 2 • INSTALLING XYWRITE ON A LAN

After you answer the last question, XyWrite performs several tasks:

- Copies files from the XyWrite program diskettes to the target directories. (You are prompted to swap diskettes as needed to do this.)
- Creates STARTUP.INT. This file is a customized program file that establishes the location of network logon files. It defines the network drives, and determines how EDITOR.EXE will be treated.
- Creates a network settings file called SERVER.DFL. This file defines the location of various files used by XyWrite, identifies network-level printers, and establishes several other settings that apply to all users.

To complete the installation, you must perform a workstation install for at least one user. Usually the network administrator's logon ID is established first. See "Installing XyWrite on a Workstation" to complete the installation.

INSTALLING XYWRITE ON A WORKSTATION

This section assumes that XyWrite installation for each user is performed by the LAN administrator. Use the procedures outlined in the following sections to create a logon file and establish personalized settings. Create the network administrator's user ID first, then install all other user IDs on the network.

Before beginning the procedures, complete the installation procedures in "Installing XyWrite on a File Server." Be sure that every user has full access rights (like the administrator) to the directories that contain XyWrite files. The USERLOGS file will be updated by each user as a result of the workstation install. Upon completion of each workstation install, the user should then be given read-only access to use XyWrite.

NOTE: If a user has a diskless workstation or a diskette drive system and will store XyWrite customization files on the file server, you can do the installation from any workstation. Be sure that the user has access to the XyWrite directory on the file server.

CHAPTER 2 • INSTALLING XYWRITE ON A LAN

USING THE WORKSTATION INSTALLATION PROGRAM

To install an individual XyWrite user ID on the network:

1. Start the user's workstation.
The DOS prompt appears.
2. Close any application software, TSR (Terminate and Stay Resident) programs, and shells that are running.
3. Insert XyWrite Diskette 1 into drive A.

4. Make drive A the active drive.

Type: a :

5. Start the workstation installation.

Type: install /node

Result: XyWrite now begins the installation program.

The XyWrite installation program asks you a series of questions that help determine how XyWrite will look and function at the workstation.

After you answer the last question, XyWrite performs several tasks:

- Copies files from the XyWrite directory to the target directories.
- Creates **SETTINGS.DFL**. This file defines user-specific default settings and printer files and is stored in the user's home directory.
- Creates *user.LOG*. This file is a customized program file that loads the menu and help files, the printer file, and other XyWrite-related files. It is stored in the location you specified for logon files.

CHAPTER 2 • INSTALLING XYWRITE ON A LAN

COMPLETING WORKSTATION INSTALLATION AND LOGGING ON

If you did not have XyWrite modify the path statement during installation, you must add the directory and drive name to the path for XyWrite before proceeding. Refer to the *Installation and Learning Guide* for more information on modifying the path statement.

To complete the installation:

1. Press **Ctrl** **Alt** **Del** to restart the computer.

This action ensures that any changes to the AUTOEXEC.BAT file take effect. AUTOEXEC.BAT contains instructions to the computer on how to configure its operation. These changes to the file include modifying the path statement.

2. To start XyWrite:

Type: editor **↵**

The XyWrite command line appears, several files are loaded, and then the main XyWrite screen appears with the LOGON command on the command line.

3. Type the logon name followed by the password. For example:

Type: logon black,white **↵**

where *black* is the logon name and *white* is the password. See "Setting a Password" for more information.

XyWrite installation, on the file server and the workstation, is now complete. Every time you start XyWrite, it runs STARTUP.INT, prompts you to log on, and configures itself as you specified for this node.

If you have any problems during installation, or difficulty starting XyWrite after installation, first try installing and running XyWrite on a different node. Next, try deleting the XyWrite files and directories and

CHAPTER 2 • INSTALLING XYWRITE ON A LAN

going through both installation procedures again. Refer to your DOS documentation for information on deleting files and directories.

If a XyWrite problem still exists after going through the installation procedure twice, contact The Technology Group for assistance.

CHAPTER 3 • CUSTOMIZING XYWRITE ON A LAN

INTRODUCTION

You can customize XyWrite to suit your particular needs. This chapter describes the settings that you can use to tailor XyWrite for use on your network. It also provides the information you need to modify the configuration and logon files created during the network installation procedure. Refer to the *Customization Guide* for additional information.

UNDERSTANDING THE DEFAULT FILE PLACEMENT

Before customizing XyWrite, you must know the default names of directories and the placement of files within those directories. XyWrite creates directories and names them using the default names described in this section. You can specify different directory names when prompted during installation.

After installation, the file server contains the following directories (the files mentioned are defined in "Understanding Customization Files").

\XY4	Contains the main program files, including EDITOR.EXE, STARTUP.INT, and SERVER.DFL. It also contains the spelling and thesaurus programs.
\BTFONTS	Contains outline screen fonts supplied with XyWrite or by you.
\XY4\PRNFonts	Contains printer soft fonts supplied by you.
\XY4\FILTERS	Contains conversion programs supplied with XyWrite.
\XY4\USERLOGS	Contains logon files for every user installed on the network.
\XY4\PICTURES	Contains sample graphic files.

After installation, the following directories reside on the workstation:

<code>\user</code>	Contains user-specific program files (such as <code>SETTINGS.DFL</code>).
<code>\DOCS</code>	Contains sample files and is the default location for the user's personal documents and files. (This directory is optional; if omitted, <code>\user</code> becomes the default location for work files.)

For the workstation directories, *user* is the logon name specified during installation. The following sections describe the four customization files created during installation.

UNDERSTANDING CUSTOMIZATION FILES

During the file server installation procedure, XyWrite creates two customization files: `STARTUP.INT` and `SERVER.DFL`. During each workstation installation, XyWrite creates two more customization files: *user*.LOG and `SETTINGS.DFL`. These four files are described below.

STARTUP.INT A XyWrite program file that automatically runs when you enter `editor` at the DOS prompt. It contains special network settings that apply to all users. Specifically, it defines the network drives, location of the network logon files, and whether or not the main program file is left open when it is run. `STARTUP.INT` is stored in the `\XY4` directory.

SERVER.DFL A customization file that defines settings that apply to all users on the network. For example, `SERVER.DFL` defines the path of several XyWrite subdirectories, establishes the standard operating mode for users (for example, hyphenation on or off), and contains a list of network-level printers. `SERVER.DFL` is stored in the `\XY4` directory and is loaded when the user logs on.

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user.LOG A XyWrite program file that runs automatically when a user logs on. This file defines the user's password and the location of the user's temporary files. This file also loads the user's customization files and performs other XyWrite commands that establish the exact operating environment you want. The *user.LOG* files are stored on the server in the same directory. By default, the directory name is \XY4\USERLOGS.

SETTINGS.DFL A customization file that is similar to SERVER.DFL, however, SETTINGS.DFL defines settings that apply to the particular workstation or user. For example, SETTINGS.DFL turns on the mouse pointer if you indicated during the installation procedure that the user's workstation has a mouse. SETTINGS.DFL is located in the user's home directory and is loaded when the user logs on.

To summarize, there are four XyWrite files that control how XyWrite works when starting a session. STARTUP.INT runs automatically every time a user starts XyWrite. When the user logs on, XyWrite runs *user.LOG*, which in turn loads the SERVER.DFL and SETTINGS.DFL files.

MODIFYING CUSTOMIZATION FILES

When you install XyWrite, you establish certain default settings (for example, which printer file to use and whether or not you have a mouse installed). After using XyWrite for a while, you may want to change one or more of those settings. Only the network administrator can modify STARTUP.INT, *user.LOG*, or SERVER.DFL. Users can modify their own versions of SETTINGS.DFL.

CUSTOMIZING PROGRAM FILES

STARTUP.INT and the *user.LOG* files are XyWrite program files and must be modified by using XyWrite. Although they might look like standard

text files, they are not and cannot be modified using any ASCII editor. Program files contain keystroke sequences that can be carried out later. The bold BC you see in both files is a function call that represents the keystroke **[F5]**; when the program is run, this function call clears the command line and moves the cursor there so the program can perform a command.

To customize program files:

1. Start XyWrite and open the program file you want to edit.
2. To delete entire lines or modify a command (for example, change XY4.KBD to JOE.KBD so you can load a special keyboard file), use normal editing procedures.
3. To add a command, enter the function call BC at the beginning of the line. There are three ways to do this:
 - Select and copy an existing line, and then edit the text that follows BC.
 - Move the cursor to the point where you want the new line, press **[Scroll Lock]** to turn on program mode, and press **[F5]**. (A bold BC, followed by a space, appears at the cursor position.) Then press **[Scroll Lock]** again to turn off program mode and enter the text of the command.
 - Press **[Ctrl] [Alt] [Shift] B**
4. Store the file.
Type: **[F5]**store**[Enter]**
5. To have the changes take effect, issue the RUN command. For example:
Type: **[F5]**run w:\xy4\startup.int **[Enter]**

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CUSTOMIZING .DFL FILES

SERVER.DFL and SETTINGS.DFL are a different type of customization file than the program files described in the previous section. They contain settings that are loaded into memory rather than commands that are performed from the command line.

Settings in SETTINGS.DFL files override settings in SERVER.DFL.


Individual users can establish their XyWrite environment exactly the way they want to without affecting other users. For example, automatic file backup is turned off at the server level; if user JOE wants the files on his local drive backed up, he can modify his SETTINGS.DFL file and override the network settings.

NOTE: Users can back up files only on a local drive.

To customize SETTINGS.DFL:

1. Start XyWrite.
2. Select Preferences from the Advanced menu (**F10**, A, P).
The Preferences menu appears.
3. Select Defaults (D).
The Defaults by Category dialog box appears, displaying a list box containing each category for which you can set default values.
4. Highlight the category you want to work with and press **↵** or activate the OK pushbutton.

Result: A dialog box appears where you can set the specified default or category of defaults. The on-line help file explains how to fill in each of the category-oriented dialog boxes.

5. Make the desired changes and press . The changes are automatically loaded into memory.

NOTE: The *Customization Guide* describes how to manually modify SETTINGS.DFL. It also describes the default settings in detail.

To customize SERVER.DFL, you must be a network administrator. Follow these steps:

1. Start XyWrite and open SERVER.DFL.
2. Edit the file as you would any other file in XyWrite.

Refer to the *Customization Guide* for information on default settings typically stored in .DFL files.

See “Modifying Network Settings” for information on settings stored specifically in SERVER.DFL.

3. Save the file.
4. Use the LOAD command to establish your changes in memory:

Type:  load w:\xy4\server.dfl 

MODIFYING NETWORK SETTINGS

The following three XyWrite settings are found in SERVER.DFL and are specific to networks:

- **Network drives (ND)** - Identifies the network drives on which you want file locking to be active.
- **Network logon (NL)** - Identifies the subdirectory that contains a user's logon files.

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- **Open editor (OE)** - Identifies whether XyWrite is to keep EDITOR.EXE open at all times.

These settings, which are established in STARTUP.INT during installation, are default settings. Because they are not relevant to non-network users, they do not appear in the Defaults dialog box. To modify them, follow the procedures in "Customizing Program Files." Each of the settings is described in the following sections.

Network Drives (ND)

The ND setting defines the drives in a network (up to a maximum of 26) that are available to all users. Do not include local drives in the ND setting.

On a network, several users have access to the same files. If more than one person decides to edit the same file at the same time, problems may result. To avoid this situation, XyWrite supports the DOS file locking and access restrictions by use of the ND network setting. Using these restrictions, you can lock out other users from editing a file when you have it open for editing. (However, other users can still read the file.) The format of the ND network setting is:

DEFAULT ND=*d1,d2,d3,d4,d5, . . . d26*

where *d1,d2,d3,d4,d5, . . . d26* are the letters of the network drives.

An example of the ND setting is:

DEFAULT ND=F,M,X

By default, the ND setting is inserted into the STARTUP.INT file during installation.

If you have the ND setting in effect, you should be aware of the following precautions:

- The Backup (BK) setting is ignored if the ND setting is in effect, and XyWrite will not make automatic backup copies of files on the network

drives. You can, however, specify a save drive. (Refer to the *Command Reference Guide* for information on setting a save drive.)

- If you define several save drives, be sure that only one of them is a network drive and that the network drive is the first one specified.

Network Logon (NL)

Every authorized XyWrite user on the network has an identifying logon name and optional password, independent of any network logon. In order to use XyWrite, the user must type this information. XyWrite verifies the information entered by comparing it to a *user.LOG* file. The NL setting tells XyWrite where the *user.LOG* files are located. The format of the NL network setting is:

DEFAULT NL=*d*: \ *path*

where *d* is the network drive and *path* is the directory where the logon files are stored.

An example of the NL setting is:

DEFAULT NL=x:\xy4\userlogs

The NL setting is in *STARTUP.INT*. Whether you are specifying a local or network drive, the same setting must apply to all users. If your *.LOG* file is located on your local drive, you cannot log on to XyWrite at another user's workstation.

Open Editor (OE)

In order to perform a number of functions, XyWrite reads code from the original *EDITOR.EXE* file.

The OE network setting determines whether XyWrite closes the file after reading it or leaves it open. Leaving *EDITOR.EXE* open provides faster performance. However, this means that several network users have access to *EDITOR.EXE* at the same time and, on some networks, this creates sharing violations. By default, XyWrite closes *EDITOR.EXE* after it references it.

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The format of the OE network setting is:

DEFAULT OE=*n*

where *n* is either 0 (close the file after using it) or 1 (leave the file open at all times).

An example of the OE setting is:

DEFAULT OE=0

You can enhance XyWrite performance by setting OE to 1. If you experience sharing violations, try one of the following:

- Copy EDITOR.EXE onto each workstation, so that each user has a personal copy of XyWrite to load.
- In DOS, set the attribute of EDITOR.EXE to read-only. This solution may not work on all networks. Refer to your DOS documentation for more information.
- Change the OE setting back to 0 (the initial default).

SETTING DEFAULTS

The **DEFAULT** command is used to establish customization settings. It has two forms:

- Use **DF** if you are modifying a printer file, **SETTINGS.DFL**, or **SERVER.DFL**.
- Use **DEFAULT** if you are modifying **STARTUP.INT**, *user.LOG* or another program file.

Refer to the *Customization Guide* for more information on these commands.

SETTING A PASSWORD

To set passwords, place them in a label (**LB**) command at the beginning of the logon file.

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The label command is used to hold the phrase assigned as the password. A password can be up to 14 characters long.

For example:

«LBswordfish»

NOTE: Be careful not to enter a carriage return after the LB command. If you do, the carriage return becomes the new password.

BYPASSING THE LOGON PROCEDURE

If a user wants to bypass logging on to XyWrite after it is running, use the following procedure.

To create a bypass for logging on to XyWrite:

1. Start XyWrite on the file server.
2. Log on as the network administrator.
3. Modify the user's AUTOEXEC.BAT so it establishes a DOS variable.

The variable will specify the user's logon name and, optionally, a password. For example, if the ID is *gary* and the password is *friday*, the line in AUTOEXEC.BAT has this format:

```
set editorname=gary,friday
```

4. Construct a batch file in the \XY4 directory on the server.

Any user who wants to bypass the logon requirement must start XyWrite by using this batch file instead of typing *editor*. The batch file itself will start XyWrite and pass to XyWrite the user's logon name (and password, if any) found in the DOS variable.

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For example, the batch file might contain:

```
echo off
cls
X:
cd\XY4
editor, startup.int, %editorname%
```

5. Modify the STARTUP.INT file so it checks for any received parameters. Change to expanded view and add the following statement to the *last line* of the file, directly after the space following the word *logon*.

```
BC LOGON «IF«VA|00»=>1»«pv00»XC«EI»
```

To enter

Press

BC



XC



Start command character

 <

End command character

 >

NOTES:

1. To enter the function calls BC and XC, the Scroll Lock key must be on.
2. The «EI» command must be the last thing in STARTUP.INT. Do not add a carriage return or another command.

ESTABLISHING USER SETTINGS ON MULTIPLE WORKSTATIONS

A user who works at different workstations on a network needs user settings that are in effect regardless of the workstation used. In these cases, you should have the hardware settings stored in one file, while user preferences remain in SETTINGS.DFL.

To create a new customization file to establish hardware settings for a particular workstation:

1. Start XyWrite on the file server.

2. Go to the workstation needing hardware settings established.

3. Log on as the network administrator.

4. Create a new file for the hardware settings. For example:

Type: **[F5]** new c:\worksta.dfl **[↵]**

5. At the beginning of the file, type the file identifier.

Type: ;PR; **[↵]**

This identifier, which must be in uppercase, tells XyWrite what type of customization file you are creating.

6. Call the file C:\user\SETTINGS.DFL.

7. Select and move hardware-specific settings from SETTINGS.DFL to WORKSTA.DFL.

The hardware-specific settings include the graphics adapter type, mouse settings, and printers attached to this workstation. Refer to the *Command Reference Guide* for more information on selecting and moving information and to the *Customization Guide* for information on changing settings.

8. Store both files.

9. Call the file d:\XY4\USERLOGS\user.LOG

where *d*: is the server drive that contains the XY4 directory and *user* is the user ID.

10. Add the following command between the lines that load SERVER.DFL and SETTINGS.DFL:

BC load C:\worksta.dfl←

NOTE: BC is a function call. Enter it according to the instructions in "Customizing Program Files."

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11. Store the file.

The next time you start XyWrite, the workstation-specific settings are loaded. You should create WORKSTA.DFL on every workstation that the user may want to log on to.

ENHANCING XYWRITE NETWORK PERFORMANCE

XyWrite's memory management system involves swapping parts of program files in and out of memory as they are read from a disk. This action is transparent to the user. When XyWrite is installed on a file server, the process of going from the local workstation's memory to the server's drive and back again can significantly affect network performance.

As network administrator, you can improve response time by having users copy one or more files to their workstations. Files you can copy to the workstation include:

- EDITOR.EXE
- DICT.SPL
- WORD.OVR
- WFBG.SYN
- XY4.DLG

The amount of memory required by each program will be about the same, but XyWrite will not have to go to the file server when it needs to access EDITOR.EXE to load an overlay or access the menu and help files on the fixed disk. Only part of the EDITOR.EXE file, dialog box, and help files are in memory at one time. Fixed disk access for the non-memory resident part is faster when files are local.

You must also update any path statements in the AUTOEXEC.BAT and .LOG files so that XyWrite can now locate any files you copy to a local workstation. The path for the local directory and drive must be placed before that of the server in the PATH command in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file.

NOTE: By placing EDITOR.EXE on the local workstation, you can set the value for the OE network setting to 1 because each user now has a personal copy of the file (see "Open Editor (OE)").

PROGRAM FILES FOR PRINTER USE

Whenever you select a printer destination from the Select Printer File dialog box (**F10**, F, R, S), XyWrite loads the printer file associated with your selection and then tries to run the program file associated with it. The program files are not required, but if you want to use this feature, you must name the files NETWORK n , where n is a number from 1 to 9 that corresponds to the print destination's position in the Select Printer File dialog box. (Do not confuse the value of n with the printer's port number!)

XyWrite looks for the program files in the current directory and then in the directories defined in your path statement.

Typical uses of these program files include setting up your network software to redirect printers or download specific fonts to the printer.

To set up a NETWORK n .PRG file:

1. Start XyWrite on the file server.
2. Log on to XyWrite with the network administrator ID.
3. Create a new file named $d:\XY4\NETWORKn.PRG$ where d is the server drive that contains the XyWrite directory and n is the position of the printer in the Select Printer File dialog box. For example:

Type: **F5** new w:\xy4\network1.prg **↵**

4. Switch to expanded view.

Press: **Ctrl** **F8**

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5. Press **[Scroll Lock]** to turn on program mode.

6. Type the appropriate command and press **[↵]**.

For example, on a Novell Advanced NetWare 2.0A network, the command to redirect the printer to network printer 0 is:

[F5] do z:\net\spool /l2/p0/ti=15 **[F9]**

Because record mode is on, the command appears in this format:

BCdo z:\net\spool /l2/p0/ti=15 XC

7. Press **[Scroll Lock]** to turn off program mode.

8. Store the file.

The next time you select the first destination from the list in the Select Printer File dialog box (**[F10]**, F, R, S), XyWrite automatically runs the program NETWORK1.PRG, which, in this example, redirects the printer from the port listed in the dialog box to network printer 0.

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APPENDIX A • INSTALLING XYWRITE ON A NOVELL NETWORK

INTRODUCTION

This appendix is a supplement to Chapter 2, "Installing XyWrite on a LAN." These steps partially replace those under "Installing XyWrite on a File Server."

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Before installing XyWrite on a file server running Novell Advanced NetWare:

- Make sure you have all the information needed for installation. See "Information Needed for Installation" for the complete list.
- Make a backup copy of all XyWrite diskettes. Refer to the *Installation and Learning Guide* for more information on making backup diskettes.
- Put the original XyWrite diskettes in a safe place.
- Use the backup copy to install XyWrite on the file server.


PREPARING THE FILE SERVER

To prepare the file server for the installation of XyWrite, complete the following steps:


1. Start the file server.
The DOS prompt appears.
2. Log on as Supervisor.
3. Set up a map to the drive on which you want to install XyWrite. For example, to set up a map to drive X:
Type: `map x: = sys:`
4. Insert XyWrite Diskette 1 into drive A.

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5. Make drive A the active drive.

Type: a: 


6. Start the XyWrite installation program.

Type: install/server 


XyWrite now begins to install.

To set up shared directories and grant users access to those directories, complete the following steps after the XyWrite installation is complete:

1. Make the server drive that contains the XyWrite files the active drive.

Type: x: 

2. Display a drive map.

Type: map 

NetWare shows which virtual drives are already mapped to which directories. This list includes both straight maps and search maps. Make a note of the next available search drive number.


3. Display the NetWare SYSCON main menu.

Type: syscon 


4. Select Supervisor Options.

5. Select System Login Script.

6. Add a map statement that is consistent with the map statement issued in Step 3 of the previous procedure. For example, if you mapped to drive X:

Type: map x: = sys: 


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7. Type: `map ins sn:=sys:xy4` 


where *n* is the next available search drive number, which you noted in Step 2.

NOTE: You can use another directory name if you want. The name must be eight characters or shorter. This book assumes you used XY4 as the directory name when you installed XyWrite on the server.

8. Exit from System Login Script, saving any changes.
9. Type `SYSCON` to return to the SYSCON main menu, and select **User Information**.
10. Give all XyWrite users Trustee Assignments to the XY4 and USERLOGS directories.
11. Return to DOS.
12. Once installation is complete, type the following command at the DOS prompt. (You must be in the XY4 directory.)

Type: `flag *.* s` 

This NetWare command identifies all files in the directory as shared among users.

13. Type: `map` 

NetWare shows which virtual drives are already mapped to which directories. See which search drives NetWare has assigned to the search map commands given in steps 6 and 7 above and make a note of them. You will need this information when you do the workstation installations.

14. Log on as a user at a workstation and follow the steps in "Installing XyWrite on a Workstation" to complete the installation.

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SEARCH DRIVES ON NOVELL ADVANCED NETWARE

Novell Advanced NetWare has a search drive capability that uses a path-like statement to find a file. If you open a file that is not in the default directory, NetWare looks for the file in the directories on the search drives. If NetWare finds the requested file in a different directory, it displays the file, but does not pass to XyWrite the information that the file was found on a search drive.

When you store the displayed file, XyWrite stores it in the current directory. Therefore, be cautious in using search drives. It is recommended that you change to the drive that contains the file you want to open, or include the drive letter as part of the file name specification.

PRINTING WITH NOVELL ADVANCED NETWARE VERSION 2.0A

This version of Novell NetWare has special printing requirements. You must start the spooler on the network and redirect files to network printers.

The NETWORK n .PRG files described in "Program Files for Printer Use" are designed for this type of network-specific requirement. See that section for information on setting up the program files. Refer to your Novell documentation for information on redirecting printers.

PRINTING WITH OTHER NOVELL ADVANCED NETWARE VERSIONS

Other Novell Advanced NetWare versions also have special printing considerations. These versions include:

- Novell Advanced NetWare/286 version 2.15
- Novell Advanced NetWare/386 through version 3.1.

To start the spooler on one of these Novell networks, add the following command to the workstation AUTOEXEC.BAT file, system login script, or user login script:

```
d:\path\CAPTURE /n1,/n2...
```

where *d:\path* identifies the drive and path that contain the NetWare software, and *n1* and *n2* are switches that pass information to NetWare (for

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example, omit the banner or identification page; ignore tab stops; omit the trailing form feed; cancel timeout, ...).

For example, you might insert a command similar to this:

```
z:\public\capture /l3/nb/nt/nff/q=laser
```

In this example, LPT3 (l3) is assigned to the laser queue. (The physical LPT3 port does not have to be present in the user's workstation.) If the Select Printer File dialog box lists LPT3 as a print destination, the network software redirects the files to the network printer. For more information on the CAPTURE command, refer to the NetWare documentation.

FULL PATH NAME

During the installation procedure, XyWrite asks you to specify several file locations. Be sure you use the full path name, including all sub-directories for these file locations. For example, if drive X is mapped to MAIN\SYS:APPS, you must use X:\XY4 to refer to the XyWrite directory, not simply X:\XY4.

NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This glossary defines important terms and abbreviations used with LANs. Refer to the glossary in the *Installation and Learning Guide* for general program terms, editorial and word processing terms, and data processing terms.

A

American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)

The standard code used for information interchange among data processing systems, data communication systems, and associated equipment. ASCII is one of the information formats XyWrite can import or export.

Argument A modifier used to provide additional information with a command.

ASCII See *American National Standard Code for Information Interchange*.

C

Customization The process of modifying an application or network to meet the requirements of particular users.

D

Device An input/output unit such as a computer, display, or printer.

F

File locking A technique used with networks that prevents one user from gaining access to a file that another user is updating.

File server A computer that each workstation on a network can use to share data or information.

GLOSSARY

K

Keyboard file A file that contains the assigned ASCII equivalent of each key on the keyboard. See also *ASCII*.

L

LAN See *local area network*.

Link (1) The joining of a text file with a spreadsheet file, a database, or another text file of the same or different formats. When one file is updated, the other is also. (2) The combination of hardware and software that joins nodes in a network.

Local area network (LAN) A network that exists within a limited physical area, such as a building or office complex. See also *network*.

Local drive A diskette or fixed disk drive that is a physical part of a workstation and is available only to one user.

Local file A file that defines the settings for a specific user on the network and that applies only to a local workstation.

Local printer A printer that is connected to a single workstation and is not available to other workstations. Contrast with *network printer*.

Local setting Setting that is loaded when a user logs on and affects a specific user or workstation. Local settings override network settings because they are activated last. Contrast with *network setting*.

Log off To end a session.

Log on To begin a session.

Logon file A file used to gain access to a network. Contains information that is specific to a particular user. See also *local file*.

M

Memory-resident program A program that remains available for use even when other programs are running.

N

Network A series of computers or workstations linked by communication lines.

Network administrator The person responsible for installing and maintaining the network. Often, the network administrator is responsible for customizing programs to suit a specific user's needs.

Network configuration file A customization file that is loaded into memory on a workstation each time a user logs on. See also *local file*.

Network drive A diskette or fixed disk drive that is available to multiple users on a network. Contrast with *local drive*.

Network printer A printer that is shared by multiple users on a network. Contrast with *local printer*.

Network setting A setting that is loaded when the network starts and affects all users or workstations on the network. Contrast with *local setting*.

P

Path The directions to a diskette or fixed disk, directory, and file. Used to locate a specific file.

Port An access point for data entry or exit.

GLOSSARY

R

Read-only file A file that can be opened and viewed but not changed or deleted. Contrast with *read/write file*.

Read/write file A file that can be opened, changed, and deleted. Contrast with *read-only file*.

S

Server See *file server*.

Shared Pertaining to the availability of a resource to more than one user at the same time.

U

User configuration file See *network configuration file*.

User logon file See *logon file*.

User network configuration file See *network configuration file*

V

Volume Any drive or directory that is recognized by a network and has a letter of the alphabet assigned to it.

W

Workstation A computer on a network where users can perform applications.

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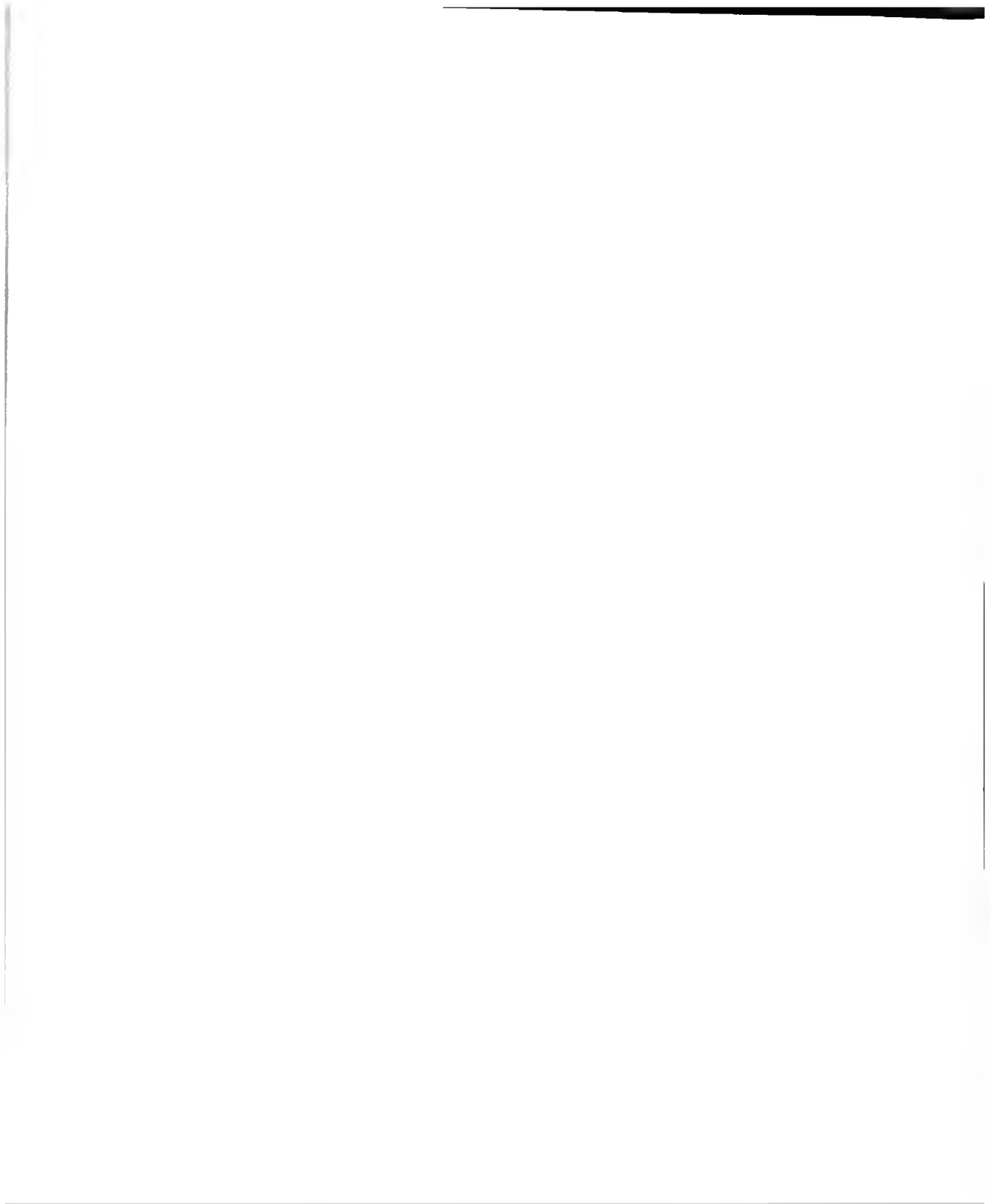
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