

File Transfer between DOS & Unix

To transfer files between DOS & Unix (for example, transferring files from a customer's PC to Unix), you will need the following:

1xsend' on the source machine

1xrecvl on the destination machine

A normal (head-to-head) 6-wire (Maxpeed) cable

A special RJ12/DB25 converter (see 'IDB25F/RJ12 Pinout Chart,"

IIDOSXfr")

On the source machine, go to the directory containing the files you wish to transfer and send the files following this syntax:

```
#xsend -pcoml -f -t9 *.*
```

(Send all of the files in the current directory out the COM1 port, sending filenames in fast mode, with a 9-second timeout)

On the destination machine, go to the directory in which you wish to place the files and receive the files following this syntax:

```
#xrecv -tl -b1024 -p/dev/ttyaa
```

(Receive the files gleaned through port /dev/ttyaa in 1024-byte blocks with a 1-second timeout and put them in the current directory)

NOTE: *Any* files sent, regardless of the pathname supplied on the source machine, will be placed in the destination machine's current directory.

If you are transferring files to a Unix system, you may wish to convert the filenames to lowercase using the 'to low' script. Just put yourself in the directory containing the filename-s to be converted to lowercase and type 'to-low.' 'to-low' is found in the programs directory).

Dialup Password Maintenance:

Lines used for modems (or terminals, for that matter) that need extra security may be given a dialup password. This is a second password that is asked for when logging into that port.

To add a password to a tty line, you must know:

- The name of the tty. In this case of a modem, this is the incoming modem line, not the outgoing modem line. Hence with Modem v2 configuration, where the "capital" device is the enabled port, you would use 11ttyaA11 rather than 'lttyaall
- The name of the login shell(s) for which you want to add a dialup password. In most cases, this will be 11sh,11 the Bourne shell Note: There can be only one dialup password for each shell. Hence, if you have two incoming modem lines you wish to give dialup password protection to, they will both have the same password if you are protecting the same login shell.
- The password you want to use

Define the password:

```
# passwd -m sh (Give a dialup (modem) password for the 11sh" login shell)
```

Modem password: (Type the password you wish to use)

Re-enter password: (Re-type the password you wish to use)

Specify the tty lines you wish to have this dialup password protection:

Edit the file **/etc/dialups**. List the full pathname of the devices you wish to protect. For example, to protect the incoming line ttyaH and ttybC, you would include the lines

```
/dev/ttyaH
```

```
/dev/ttybC
```

In the file.

Now, simply test to make sure it works.

Serial/Parallel Card Installation:

Under SCO Unix 3-2 v4.0, the serial and parallel cards are not automatically found when booting as they are under Unix 3.2 v2.0. You will need to use an **lmkdev**, command to configure the card(s) under 3.2 v4.0.

```
Serial Card Installation: # mkdev serial
```

```
Parallel Card Installation: # mkdev parallel
```

Disabling System Auditing:

If System Auditing (Accounting) is turned on, it can use up the root file system in a couple days. This should, as a general rule, never be turned on, but can evidently accidentally be enabled.

To turn it off, type

```
# sysadmsh  
s)system  
a)audit  
d)isable  
F2 (Exit lsysadmsh.)  
y)es (Leave lsysadmsh')
```

Now, remove the files that auditing created:

```
# cd /tcb/audittmp  
# cd auditi  
# rm *  
# cd ../audit2
```

rm *

Remote Printing in Ifenix':

To use your "J" printer to print in Ifenix,1 realize the following limitations:

- o Since the change affects the "Combination #1 Spooler Command," you will no longer be able to answer "Y" to "Use defaults?"
- o To be able to print to what was your primary (spooler) printer, you will have to copy the "Initialize" information from fields 11-13 to 14-16 or 17-19
- o The change does not apply to the terminal, but to the user. In other words, you can't print to your "J" printer unless you have made the proper change for the log name you are using
- o The terminal must have the capability to print to a remote printer. This includes Wyse 150, but excludes ansi and ansic
- o In the Ifenix I)nititalize Defaults screen, copy fields 11-13 to 14-16 or 17-19 if desired. Then type the printer driver name in field 13 that corresponds to your J printer's emulation. This must be typed exactly (including capitalization). If you need a list of printer drivers, edit 12 & press down-arrow
- o When printing, answer the following questions after selecting the document to print:
 - Use defaults (Y/N) **N**
 - FIRST page: (Answer as needed, RETURN for default)
 - LAST page: (Answer as needed, RETURN for default)
 - Number of COPIES: (Answer as needed, RETURN for default)
 - Options Correct (Y/N) **Y**
 - Destination Printer (Press **SPACEBAR** until it says "Through local terminal"; then press **RETURN**)
 - Final Acceptance (Y/N) **Y**

CMOS Entry Keycodes:

This section gives key codes you key codes you might try to use to enter CMOS (BIOS) when powering up or rebooting the system.

Keycode: Comment:

DEL (when prompted) American Megatrends (AMI)

CTRL-ALT-ESC Phoenix

ESC

F1

CTRL-ESC DTK 386

CTRL-ALT-S Phoenix

CTRL-ALT-DEL ALR

Quick Reference Guide:

NOTE: Make sure your Caps Lock is OFF. The lowercase commands in **lvil** are quite different from the uppercase commands!

NOTE: Only use **RET** after a command if you are typing information at the bottom of the **lvil** screen. This includes 1:1 and commands.

Emergency:

To quit **lvil** w/o saving changes to file:

ESC

ESC

:q! **RET**

To undo last edit:

ESC

u

To return to command

If stuck with a 1:1 prompt: **mode (for example, if in insert mode):**

vi **RET**

ESC

Legend:

RET RETURN char Any single character

^ a CTRL-A patt A string pattern

Line number or count

File commands: (press **ESC** to return to command mode first)

:X Save file and exit

zz Save files and exit

:W Save files and continue editing

:q! Quit w/o saving changes

:n Edit next file in chain

:e file2 Edit file2

:vi file2 Edit file2

Reload current file (abort chgs since last save)

Return to last edited file (this is literal)

:r file2 Read (insert) file2 at current line

Cursor movement:

h or Back Space left [#1 G Go to line #(EOF default)
i down Goto beg of logical line
k up 0 Goto beg of phys. line
1 or Spacebar right \$ Goto end of line
b back one logical word B back one physical word
w fwd one logical word W fwd one physical word
e end of logical word E end of physical word
-u up 1/2 screen ^b up 1 screen
^d dn 1/2 screen ^f dn 1 screen
RET Go to beg of next line mchar Label line as char
it Return to last jump 'char Return to label char
H Home (Goto top line)
M Goto Middle line
L Goto Lowest line

Text insertion/deletion/modification:

ESC return to command mode after addition/insertion
a add after cursor A add after end of line
i insert at cursor I insert at beg of line
O open line below cursor O open line above cursor
x del char under cursor X del char left of cursor
dd del current line D del to end of line
dG del to end of file d/patt RET del to patt
"#p RET Pull text from delete buffer # (ex: **111p** RET)
r char repl at cursor w/ char R text RET repl at cursor
s text repl at cursor w/ text w/ text
J join next line to line Toggle case at cursor

Search:

/patt RET Search fwd for patt

?patt RET Search bkwd for patt
n Search for patt in same direction
N Search for patt in opp direction
f char Find char in current line (fwd search)
F char Find char in current line (bkwd search)
Find char in same direction
Find char in opp direction

Global substitution:

:g/patt1/s//patt2/g RET Repl patt1 w/ patt2 everywhere
:.,\$/s/patt1/patt2/ RET Repl patt1 w/ patt2 from current
line to end of file

Screen display:

- r Redraw current screen
z Redraw w/ line at top of screen
Z. Redraw w/ line in middle of screen
Redraw w/ line at bottom of screen
e Shift screen up one line
y Shift screen down one line

Special:

v char Allow char to be a CTRL char when inserting text
9 Show filename, modification status, line #
:!cmd Execute cmd as subshell
!!cmd Execute cmd, sending output to current line
(replaces current line--use lo' to open a new one first)
:cd dir RET Change vils "pwd" to dir