

3+Open™ MS® OS/2 LAN Manager
Administrator Reference

3

+

Open

3Com®

3+ Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Reference

**A member of the 3+ Open family of products.
For use with OS/2, version 1.0 or higher, and DOS, version 3.1
or higher.**

Copyright © 3Com Corporation, 1988. All rights reserved.
3165 Kifer Road
Santa Clara, CA 95052-8145
Printed in the U.S.A.

Manual Part No. 4702-01
First published October, 1988
Reprinted January, 1989

Copyright Statement

No part of this manual may be reproduced in any form or by any means or used to make any derivative work (such as translation, transformation or adaptation) without permission from 3Com Corporation by the United States Copyright Act of 1976, as amended.

Changes are made periodically to the information herein; these changes will be incorporated in new editions of this publication. Contents are property of 3Com Corporation. All rights reserved.

3Com Corporation provides this guide without warranty of any kind, either implied or expressed, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. 3Com may make improvements or changes in the product(s) and/or the program(s) described in this manual at any time.

Portions of this manual are reproduced in whole or in part with permission from Microsoft Corporation.

Trademarks

3+Open™ and 3+® for Macintosh® are registered trademarks of 3Com Corporation.

Microsoft, Microsoft Word, MS, and MS-DOS are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation.

Apple, LaserWriter Plus, and MacDraw are trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh is a trademark licensed to Apple Computer.

Recognition

Thanks to Alan Kessler.

Production by Christa Schmidt, Cate Lush, Adrian Boyer, Cindy Yates, and Nancy Newlin.

Manual editing by Liz Kroha and Beth Dorrell.

This manual was produced by 3Com using 3+ for Macintosh (3Com), Microsoft Word, and MacDraw software with the Apple LaserWriter Plus on a Macintosh netstation.

Table of Contents

Preface

Contents of This Reference	xvi
System Requirements	xvi
Conventions Used in This Guide	xviii
Keys	xviii
Key Combinations	xviii
Notational Conventions	xix
Procedural Conventions	xix
How to Use This Guide	xx
Finding Further Information	xxi

Chapter 1: About LAN Manager

Installation	1-2
Starting LAN Manager	1-2
Logging on to the Local Area Network	1-3
Automatic Startup	1-4
Using LAN Manager	1-4
The LAN Manager Screen	1-5
LAN Manager Commands	1-5
Getting More Information	1-6
On-Line Help	1-6
Error Messages	1-8

Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference

Introduction	2-1
Using the LAN Manager Screen	2-2
Server Information	2-4
Selecting Menus and Menu Items	2-5
Using Help	2-6
Using Dialog Box Elements	2-8
Dialog-Box Access Paths	2-9
Menus and Dialog Boxes in This Chapter	2-10
View Menu	2-12
Network Servers	2-13
This Workstation	2-13
Print Queues	2-14
Comm Queues	2-14
This Server	2-15
Other Server	2-15
Exit	2-15
See Also	2-15
Show Print queues For	2-16
Listing a Server's Print Queues	2-18
Listing a Print Queue Connected to a Local Device	2-18
Print Queues for (Server)	2-18
Pausing and Continuing a Print Queue	2-20
Getting More Information about a Queue or Job	2-21
Printing Options for Queue	2-21
Changing Print Queue Options	2-23
Show Comm Queues For	2-24
Listing a Server's Communication-Device Queues	2-25
Listing a Communication-Device Queue	2-25
Comm Queues for (Server)	2-26
Getting More Information about a	2-27
Purging a Queue	2-28
Options for Comm Queue	2-28
Changing Communication-Device Queue Options	2-30
Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network	2-30
About Sharing Resources	2-32
ADMIN\$ and IPC\$	2-32
Pausing All Shared Queues	2-33
Getting More Information about a Shared Resource	2-33
Stop Sharing a Resource	2-33

Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network, (continued)

- What Would You Like to Share? 2-34
 - Specifying the Type of Shared Resource 2-36
- Share a Disk Resource With the Network 2-36
 - Listing the Contents of a Disk or Directory 2-39
 - Adding a Shared Directory 2-39
- Share a Print Queue With the Network 2-41
 - Adding a Shared Printer Queue 2-42
- Share a Device Resource With the Network 2-43
 - Adding a Shared Communication Queue 2-45
- Add a Reserved Administrative Share 2-46
 - Sharing ADMIN\$ or IPC\$ 2-48
- Shared Resource Information 2-49
 - Modifying Options for a Shared Resource 2-52
- Connect to a Remote Server 2-53
 - Connecting to Another Server 2-54
 - See Also 2-55
- Message Menu 2-55
 - Send 2-56
 - Read 2-56
 - Log File 2-57
 - Aliases 2-57
 - See Also 2-57
- Config Menu 2-58
 - Logon 2-59
 - Logoff 2-59
 - Load Profile 2-60
 - Save Profile 2-60
 - Server Options 2-60
 - Change Password 2-60
 - Stop Net Services 2-61
 - See Also 2-61
- Set Server Configuration 2-62
 - Changing Server Options 2-64
 - See Also 2-65
- Status Menu 2-65
 - Device Status 2-66
 - Session Status 2-67
 - Opened Files 2-67
 - Workstation Statistics 2-67

- Status Menu, (continued)
 - Server Statistics 2-67
 - Audit Trail 2-68
 - Error Log 2-68
 - See Also 2-68
- Shared Device Status 2-69
 - Pausing and Continuing a Spooled Printer 2-70
 - Restarting a Printer's Current Job 2-71
 - Deleting the Current Print Job 2-71
 - See Also 2-71
- Sessions to This Server 2-72
 - Getting More Information about a Session 2-74
 - Disconnecting a Session 2-74
- Session Information 2-75
- Opened Files on This Server 2-77
 - Getting More Information about Open Files 2-79
 - Closing an Open File 2-79
 - See Also 2-79
- Zoom on Open Handle 2-80
- Server Statistics Information 2-81
 - Resetting Statistics Logging 2-83
- Network Audit Trail 2-83
 - Clearing the Audit Trail 2-85
 - Saving Audit Trail Information to a File 2-85
 - See Also 2-85
- Accounts Menu 2-86
 - Users/Groups 2-87
 - File Permissions 2-87
 - Other Permissions 2-87
- Users/Groups 2-88
 - Getting More Information about an Account 2-89
 - Adding a User Account 2-89
 - Adding a Group Account 2-90
 - Deleting an Account 2-90
- Add User Account 2-90
 - Adding a User Account 2-93
 - See Also 2-94
- Change User Account 2-94
 - Changing an Existing User Account 2-97

- Add Group Account 2-97
 - Adding a Group Account 2-99
- Change Group Account 2-99
 - Adding Members to a Group Account 2-101
 - Deleting Members from a Group Account 2-101
- File Access Permissions For 2-101
 - Listing the Contents of a Disk or Directory 2-103
 - Getting More Information About Current Permissions 2-104
 - Assigning Inherited Permissions 2-104
 - Revoking Inherited Permissions 2-104
- Edit File Permission 2-105
 - Changing Access Permissions 2-108
- Other Access Permissions 2-109
 - Deleting Permissions 2-110
- Add Permissions 2-111
 - Defining Permissions for a New Shared Resource 2-113
- Change Permissions 2-114
 - Changing Permissions for a Shared Resource 2-116

Chapter 3: LAN Manager Command Reference

- Using LAN Manager Commands 3-2
 - Abbreviations 3-2
 - Commands That Start Services Automatically 3-3
 - Workstation Service 3-4
 - Messenger Service 3-4
 - Server Service 3-5
 - Spooler Service 3-5
 - Your Log-On 3-6
 - Using Passwords with Commands 3-6
 - Using the * Option 3-7
 - Using /Yes and /No 3-8
- Command Information 3-8
 - Command Name and Purpose 3-8
 - Syntax 3-9
 - Comments 3-11
 - Example 3-11
 - See Also 3-11
- Commands in This Manual 3-11
 - See Also 3-13

AT 3-15
 Syntax 3-15
 Comments 3-16
 Example 3-18
 See Also 3-19
COMPACT 3-20
 Syntax 3-20
 Comments 3-21
 Example 3-22
 See Also 3-22
NET ACCESS 3-23
 Syntax 3-23
 Comments 3-25
 Example 3-27
 See Also 3-27
NET ADMIN 3-28
 Syntax 3-28
 Comments 3-28
 Example 3-30
 See Also 3-31
NET AUDIT 3-32
 Syntax 3-32
 Comments 3-34
 Example 3-35
 See Also 3-35
NET COMM 3-36
 Syntax 3-36
 Comments 3-38
 Example 3-39
 See Also 3-39
NET CONFIG 3-40
 Syntax 3-40
 Comments 3-42
 Example 3-45
 See Also 3-45
NET CONSOLE 3-46
 Syntax 3-46
 Comments 3-46
 Example 3-47
 See Also 3-47

NET CONTINUE 3-48
 Syntax 3-48
 Comments 3-49
 Example 3-49
 See Also 3-49
NET DEVICE 3-50
 Syntax 3-50
 Comments 3-51
 Example 3-52
 See Also 3-52
NET FILE 3-52
 Syntax 3-52
 Comments 3-53
 Example 3-54
 See Also 3-55
NET GROUP 3-55
 Syntax 3-55
 Comments 3-56
 Example 3-56
 See Also 3-57
NET PAUSE 3-58
 Syntax 3-58
 Comments 3-59
 Example 3-59
 See Also 3-59
NET PRINT 3-60
 Syntax 3-60
 Comments 3-64
 Working with Local Print Queues 3-64
 About Print Jobs 3-67
 Example 3-69
 See Also 3-69
NET SEND 3-70
 Syntax 3-70
 Comments 3-71
 Example 3-72
 See Also 3-73

NET SEPARATOR 3-73
 Syntax 3-73
 Comments 3-74
 Example 3-74
 See Also 3-75

NET SESSION 3-75
 Syntax 3-75
 Comments 3-77
 Disconnecting and Reconnecting Sessions 3-77
 Example 3-78
 See Also 3-78

NET SHARE 3-79
 Syntax 3-79
 Comments 3-81
 Examples 3-84
 See Also 3-85

NET START 3-86
 Syntax 3-86
 Comments 3-87
 Shortcuts 3-87
 Example 3-88
 See Also 3-88

NET START ALERTER 3-89
 Syntax 3-89
 Comments 3-89
 Example 3-90
 See Also 3-90

NET START NETLOGON 3-90
 Syntax 3-90
 Comments 3-91
 Example 3-91
 See Also 3-91

NET START NETRUN 3-92
 Syntax 3-92
 Comment 3-92
 Example 3-92
 See Also 3-93

NET START SERVER 3-93

Syntax 3-93

Comments 3-97

Example 3-99

See Also 3-99

NET STATISTICS 3-100

Syntax 3-100

Comments 3-101

Example 3-102

See Also 3-102

NET STATUS 3-102

Syntax 3-102

Comments 3-103

Example 3-103

See Also 3-103

NET STOP 3-104

Syntax 3-104

Comments 3-105

Example 3-106

See Also 3-106

NET USER 3-107

Syntax 3-107

Comments 3-109

Example 3-110

See Also 3-111

Appendix A: Error Messages

Alert Service Messages A-6

NetService Messages A-6

Command Syntax Messages A-6

LAN Manager Application Error Messages A-7

Index

List of Figures

Page	Figure	Title
2-3	Figure 2-1	Initial Screen for the LAN Administrator
2-6	Figure 2-2	View Menu
2-7	Figure 2-3	Using Help
2-8	Figure 2-4	Dialog Box Name Sample
2-17	Figure 2-5	Show Print Queues For Dialog Box
2-19	Figure 2-6	Print Queues for (Server) Dialog Box
2-22	Figure 2-7	Printing Options for Queue Dialog Box
2-24	Figure 2-8	Show Comm Queues For Dialog Box
2-26	Figure 2-9	Comm Queues for (Server) Dialog Box
2-29	Figure 2-10	Options for Comm Queue Dialog Box
2-31	Figure 2-11	Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network
2-34	Figure 2-12	What Would You Like to Share? Dialog Box
2-37	Figure 2-13	Share a Disk Resource With the Network Dialog Box
2-41	Figure 2-14	Share a Print Queue With the Network Dialog Box
2-44	Figure 2-15	Share a Device Resource With the Network Dialog Box
2-47	Figure 2-16	Add a Reserved Administrative Share Dialog Box
2-49	Figure 2-17	Shared Resource Information Dialog Box (Disk Resources)
2-50	Figure 2-18	Shared Resource Information Dialog Box (Device Resources)
2-53	Figure 2-19	Connect to a Remote Server Dialog Box
2-56	Figure 2-20	Message Menu
2-59	Figure 2-21	Config Menu
2-62	Figure 2-22	Set Server Configuration Dialog Box
2-66	Figure 2-23	Status Menu
2-69	Figure 2-24	Shared Device Status Dialog Box
2-72	Figure 2-25	Sessions to This Server Dialog Box
2-73	Figure 2-26	Sessions to This Server Dialog Box (Disconnecting)
2-76	Figure 2-27	Session Information Dialog Box
2-78	Figure 2-28	Opened Files on This Server Dialog Box
2-80	Figure 2-29	Zoom on Open Handle Dialog Box
2-81	Figure 2-30	Server Statistics Information Dialog Box
2-84	Figure 2-31	Network Audit Trail Dialog Box
2-86	Figure 2-32	Accounts Menu
2-88	Figure 2-33	Users/Groups Dialog Box
2-91	Figure 2-34	Add User Account Dialog Box
2-95	Figure 2-35	Change User Account Dialog Box
2-98	Figure 2-36	Add Group Account Dialog Box

2-100	Figure 2-37	Change Group Account Dialog Box
2-102	Figure 2-38	File Access Permissions For Dialog Box
2-105	Figure 2-39	Edit File Permission Dialog Box
2-109	Figure 2-40	Other Access Permissions Dialog Box
2-111	Figure 2-41	Add Permissions Dialog Box
2-114	Figure 2-42	Change Permissions Dialog Box

List of Tables

Page	Table	Title
2-10	Table 2-1	Menus and Dialog Boxes

Preface

This reference manual is designed to supplement the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide*. Before using this reference, you should feel comfortable using the Microsoft® Operating System/2. You should be able to create and work with files and directories. (Remember that when you operate a server, you can affect files of other users if you make a mistake. Be cautious.) You should have LAN Manager installed on your computer and should be familiar with the LAN Manager product. You should be comfortable either using the LAN Manager Screen or typing LAN Manager commands at the OS/2 prompt.

You should know how to perform basic local area network user tasks such as starting a netstation and using a printer. The *MS® OS/2 LAN Manager User Guide* teaches these basic user concepts.

In addition, you should have already read the *MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* which teaches general concepts and procedures related to administering a local area network.

This reference describes only those commands and dialog boxes that are available only to the administrator. Note that commands and dialog boxes also accessible to users are described in the *MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference*.

For information about other manuals in the LAN Manager documentation set, see the section "Finding Further Information."

Contents of This Reference

The following list is a quick overview of the chapters in this reference manual.

Chapter	Contents
Chapter 1: About LAN Manager	The features of LAN Manager. This chapter provides an overview of LAN Manager.
Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference	The LAN Manager screen, its menus, and dialog boxes. The reference is arranged by the menus as they appear across the menu bar. The dialog boxes are presented in hierarchical order after their menus.
Chapter 3: LAN Manager Command Reference	LAN Manager commands you can type at the OS/2 prompt. The command names are presented in alphabetical order.
Appendix A: Error Messages	All of the LAN Manager error messages and comments that can appear at the OS/2 prompt or in LAN Manager screen message boxes.

This introductory section provides some basic information about this guide and about the LAN Manager documentation set.

System Requirements

Before you can use 3+Open OS/2 LAN Manager, you'll need the following:

- An 80286- or 80386-based personal computer with at least one hard disk and 2 megabytes of memory that is running release 1.0 or later of MS or IBM OS/2.

- A network adapter card properly configured and installed in the computer and physically connected to the local area network. (See the hardware documentation that comes with your network adapter card for installation).
- Distribution disks containing the 3+Open LAN Manager software.
- The following manuals in addition to the 3+Open MS OS/2 manuals:
tuning networks for optimum performance and memory usage

Manual	Contents
<i>3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Installation and Setup Guide</i>	Describes how to install LAN Manager software on servers and netstations, and how to set up network users and resources after installation.
<i>3+Open Network System Guide</i>	Describes how to configure your network for optimum performance and memory utilization. Also details tuning networks for optimum performance and memory usage
<i>3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Guide</i>	Describes how to use LAN Manager on a netstation. Includes tutorials and instructions on using shared resources.
<i>3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference</i>	Details the LAN Manager menu screens and syntax and options for netstation commands.
<i>3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Reference</i>	Details the LAN Manager menu screens and syntax and options for server commands.
<i>3+Open DOS LAN Manager User Guide</i>	Describes the command-oriented version of LAN Manager that runs on DOS LAN Manager netstations. Includes a complete command reference.

Conventions Used in This Guide

The following conventions are used throughout the guide.

Keys

The table below shows the symbols used to represent the keys on your keyboard.

Spelling	Key Represented
[Esc]	Escape
[Alt]	Alternate
[Ctrl]	Control
[Backspace]	Backspace
[Space bar]	Space bar
[F1]-[Fx]	Function keys F1 through Fx
↵ or [Return] or [Enter]	Return or Enter key

Key Combinations

If two or more keys are to be pressed simultaneously, the keys are linked with a + sign. For example, the following key combination resets a netstation:

[Ctrl]+[Alt]+[Backspace]

Notational Conventions

Throughout this manual, the following conventions are used to distinguish elements of text:

Text Element	Indicates
ALL CAPITAL LETTERS	Command names and filenames.
Bold	New terms.
Bold Courier typeface	Input.
Regular Courier typeface	Screen text.
[Brackets]	Nonalphabetic key names such as [Enter] or command options.
<i>Italics</i>	Variable command option names.
Plain text: /delete	Command options to be typed as is.

Procedural Conventions

Information you should enter is shown in boldface, computer-like type. Terms shown in italics should be replaced with specific information. For example:

```
makedisk  n:␣
```

means that you type the command **MAKEDISK** followed by a drive identifier and press [Return].

How to Use This Guide

This guide is divided into chapters and appendices. The following provides a quick overview of the topics covered in each part of this manual:

Chapter	Contents
Chapter 1	Introducing LAN Manager network components and concepts.
Chapter 2	Starting, stopping, pausing, and continuing LAN Manager services.
Chapter 3	Managing shared resources.
Chapter 4	Sharing and controlling disk directories.
Chapter 5	Sharing and controlling spooled printers.
Chapter 6	Sharing and controlling communication devices.
Chapter 7	Setting up and using shared programs.
Chapter 8	Managing user-level security.
Chapter 9	Managing share-level security.
Chapter 10	Managing centralized log-on security.
Chapter 11	Managing overall network server administration.
Chapter 12	Monitoring and troubleshooting on the local area network.
Appendix A:	LAN Manager utilities
Appendix B:	Setting up and using the Console version of the LAN Manager screen
Appendix C:	Understanding the LAN Manager command flow diagrams.
Glossary	Glossary of 3+Open LAN Manager terms.

Finding Further Information

The following manuals are included with 3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager:

- *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Installation and Setup Guide*, a short guide to installing 3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager.
- *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Guide*, a procedural guide to using LAN Manager on a netstation. This guide provides users with tutorials and instructions for LAN Manager tasks.
- *3+Open Network System Guide*, a reference guide for experienced (3Wizard) technical network users on tuning networks for optimum performance and memory usage.
- *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference*, a reference for users working with LAN Manager commands and the LAN Manager Screen on a netstation. This reference describes each command and dialog box available to the local area network user.
- *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide*, a procedural guide for the administrator using LAN Manager on a server. This guide describes how to perform administrative tasks on a local area network.
- *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Reference*, a reference for the administrator working with LAN Manager commands and the LAN Manager Screen on a server. It describes how to use additional commands and dialog boxes available to administrators.
- *3+Open MS-DOS® LAN Manager User Guide*, a guide to the command-oriented LAN Manager that runs on DOS netstations. This manual includes a complete reference to the commands available on MS-DOS netstations.

Chapter 1: About LAN Manager

The 3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager provides networking capability to computers running MS OS/2. While LAN Manager is compatible with other PC networking products like 3+, it offers significant new capabilities, including the following features:

- The LAN Manager screen, an easy-to-use, menu-oriented interface.
- Nondedicated servers, servers that may be used simultaneously as netstations.
- An advanced security system that has user-level access control to allow different users different access permissions.
- Full integration with MS OS/2, including support for running advanced distributed local area network applications.

Installation

Before you can use 3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager, you must install and configure the LAN Manager software to run on your computer. You do this with the LAN Manager setup program called Netsetup.

The setup program does most of the installation work for you. It creates all necessary directories, copies all needed files, and makes needed changes to files like CONFIG.SYS and LANMAN.INI.

For more information about installing the LAN Manager software on your computer, see the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Installation and Setup Guide*.

Starting LAN Manager

To use a local area network, you must first start the LAN Manager software on your computer. LAN Manager software includes a number of services that allow you to do certain functions on the local area network. To connect your computer to the local area network as a server, you must start the netstation and server services by typing the following commands:

```
net start workstation
net start server
```

The NET START WORKSTATION command identifies your computer to the local area network so that you can perform networking tasks using either LAN Manager commands or the LAN Manager screen.

The NET START SERVER command identifies your computer as a server. You can also start these other services on your server:

- Messenger
- Netpopup
- Alerter
- Netlogon
- Spooler
- Netrun

For more information about these services, see the NET START command in Chapter 3: LAN Manager Command Reference, or see the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide*.

Logging on to the Local Area Network

When you want to use the local area network, not only must you identify your computer to the local area network, but you must also identify yourself. To identify yourself to the local area network, you must log on using your user name and log-on password. For example, Mary Sullivan, whose user name is *marys* and whose log-on password is *wanderer*, uses the following command to log on to the local area network:

```
net logon marys wanderer
```

Once you start the netstation service and log on to the local area network, you can use local area network resources and perform other tasks using LAN Manager.

Automatic Startup

LAN Manager recognizes when you need to start a particular service to accomplish a certain task. If you have not started a necessary service before typing a LAN Manager command, LAN Manager starts that service for you. For example, if you want to send a message to another user but haven't started the Messenger service, LAN Manager prompts you to make sure starting the service is all right. Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, and Chapter 3: LAN Manager Command Reference, explain this in more detail.

LAN Manager also performs some log-on tasks for you automatically. LAN Manager remembers your user name and password and uses them when you need to log on to a server. When you request use of a server, LAN Manager automatically sends along your user name and password for verification. See Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, and Chapter 3: LAN Manager Command Reference, for more detail.

Using LAN Manager

Once you have started the netstation and server services, you can perform local area network tasks from your server. There are two ways to perform tasks using LAN Manager:

- By typing LAN Manager commands at the OS/2 prompt.
- By selecting options from menus and dialog boxes contained in the LAN Manager screen.

The LAN Manager Screen

The LAN Manager screen is a graphical user interface. Menus and dialog boxes provide you with various options from which you can choose without having to remember specific commands. Many people find that performing tasks using the LAN Manager screen is easier and more convenient than typing commands.

The LAN Manager screen for the administrator is very similar to the user version of the LAN Manager screen. For information about menus and dialog boxes common to both the user and administrative versions of the LAN Manager screen, see the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference*. For more information about menus and dialog boxes available only to the administrator, see Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference.

Also see the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for information about using the LAN Manager screen to perform administrative tasks.

LAN Manager Commands

If you are already familiar with 3+, you may prefer to type LAN Manager commands at the OS/2 prompt instead of using the menus and dialog boxes of the LAN Manager screen. LAN Manager commands are similar to the commands used for 3+. And, if you are well-acquainted with the commands and their options, typing LAN Manager commands could be the quicker alternative when you perform certain local area network tasks.

To automate local area network tasks, you can place LAN Manager commands in batch files, including your STARTUP.CMD file.

This reference covers the commands available only to administrators. For more information about commands available to both users and administrators, see the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference*. For more information about LAN Manager commands for the administrator, see Chapter 3: LAN Manager Command Reference.

Also see the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for more information about performing administrative tasks using LAN Manager commands.

Getting More Information

LAN Manager provides more information when you need it by displaying information or error messages and providing on-line help for both the LAN Manager screen and LAN Manager commands.

On-Line Help

Whether you are performing local area network tasks using the LAN Manager screen or LAN Manager commands, you can get additional information to help you with what you are doing. When you are working in the LAN Manager screen, you can press [F1] to get context-sensitive help. This means, for example, if you are working in the Device Status dialog box and press [F1], information about using that particular dialog box is displayed. This facility also includes an index from which you can choose topics of interest to you, including general information about how to use menus and dialog boxes.

LAN Manager also provides a special help command to assist you in using LAN Manager commands. To get information about using a particular LAN Manager command, type NET HELP followed by the command name. If the command begins with the word net, type NET HELP followed only by the second word of the command. For example, if you want more information about using the NET USE command, type the following:

```
net help use
```

LAN Manager displays the following information:

The syntax of this command is :

```
NET USE [device | \\computername\sharename]
NET USE [device] \\computername\sharename [password]
        [/PRINT | /COMM]
NET USE [device | \\computername\sharename] /DELETE
```

You can also type NET HELP by itself to get a listing of topics for which NET HELP is available:

Help is available on:

AT COMPACT NET

Help on the following NET commands is available:

ACCESS	ADMIN	AUDIT	COMM	CONFIG
CONSOLE	CONTINUE	COPY	DEVICE	ERROR
FILE	FORWARD	GROUP	HELP	LOAD
LOG	LOGOFF	LOGON	MOVE	NAME
PASSWORD	PAUSE	PRINT	RUN	SAVE
SEND	SEPARATOR	SESSION	SHARE	START
STATS	STATUS	STOP	USE	USER
VIEW				

Error Messages

If you type a LAN Manager command with an option that LAN Manager doesn't recognize, you will see an error message in this form:

```
NET####: Message text
```

is a four-digit number that uniquely identifies the LAN Manager message. Message text is a short message that describes the error.

You can use the MS OS/2 `helpmsg` command to get further information about any LAN Manager message that appears at the OS/2 prompt. To get more information, type the `HELPMSG` command followed by the message identification (`NET####`). For example, suppose you meant to type the `NET START` command but instead typed the following:

```
net start
```

This message would display:

```
NET2622: This command is unknown. Type NET HELP  
to view a list of commands.
```

To get more information about the message itself, you would type this:

```
helpmsg net2622
```

LAN Manager would then display an explanation of the message and a suggestion for the action you should take next.

For a complete listing of LAN Manager error messages that may display at the OS/2 prompt, see Appendix A: Error Messages.

When you are working in the LAN Manager screen, messages are displayed by message boxes. Some of the messages displayed are the same as those LAN Manager displays at the OS/2 prompt (see Appendix A: Error Messages for a list of these messages). Other messages displayed are specific to the LAN Manager screen. To get more information about a message displayed by the LAN Manager screen, press [F1].

Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference

With the LAN Manager screen, you use menus and dialog boxes to perform LAN Manager operations. This chapter contains information on how to use many of the menus and dialog boxes of the LAN Manager screen.

NOTE: See the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for information about dialog boxes that are accessible by both the user and administrative versions of the LAN Manager screen.

This chapter is arranged as follows:

- Information about using the LAN Manager screen, its menus, dialog boxes, and Help facility.
- Information about the View menu, followed by information about dialog boxes associated with that menu.
- Information about the Message menu.
- Information about the Config menu and related dialog boxes.
- Information about the Status menu and related dialog boxes.
- Information about the Accounts menu and related dialog boxes.

You can take full advantage of all of LAN Manager's capabilities by using the menus and dialog boxes of the LAN Manager screen or by using the commands described in Chapter 3: LAN Manager Command Reference.

For more information about how to use the 3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager screen menus and dialog boxes, see the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide*.

Using the LAN Manager Screen

To display the administrative version of the LAN Manager screen, type the following command from the MS OS/2 command line:

```
net admin
```

Your screen will look something like this:

```
View  Message  Config  Status  Accounts  F1=Help
----- Microsoft OS/2 LAN Manager 1.0 -----
Your username:          ADMIN      Administering:  \\PRINT1
Your computername:     \\PRINT1  0 remote administrators

0 network files are open.          0 shared files are open.

Server operating in user security mode.

0 users are logged on.
0 bad password attempts.
0 errors have occurred.
```

Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-1. Initial Screen for the LAN Administrator

The LAN Manager screen includes the following elements:

- Menu bar
- Action area
- Message line

The menu bar lists the names of all LAN Manager screen menus, and a special item, [F1] = Help.

The action area has two functions:

- It provides information about your server.
- It provides a place for menus, dialog boxes, help boxes, and message boxes to be displayed.

The message line provides a short description of the selected option.

Server Information

NOTE: The fields contained in the administrative version of the LAN Manager screen are different from those displayed in the user version and in the unattended console version. For more information about the other versions of the LAN Manager screen, see the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* and the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide*.

The LAN Manager screen includes display fields with specific values either preceding or following each field title. The following display fields are shown:

Your username	Shows the name you used to log on.
Your computername	Shows the name of your server. A <i>computer name</i> is always preceded with two backslashes (\\). If you are using the 3+Open LAN Manager Entry System (referred to as the Entry Level LAN Manager in the rest of this chapter), the computer name must be \\server.
Administering	Names the server you are currently administering. If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, the computer name must be \\server.
remote administrators	Shows the number of administrators currently logged on to this server.

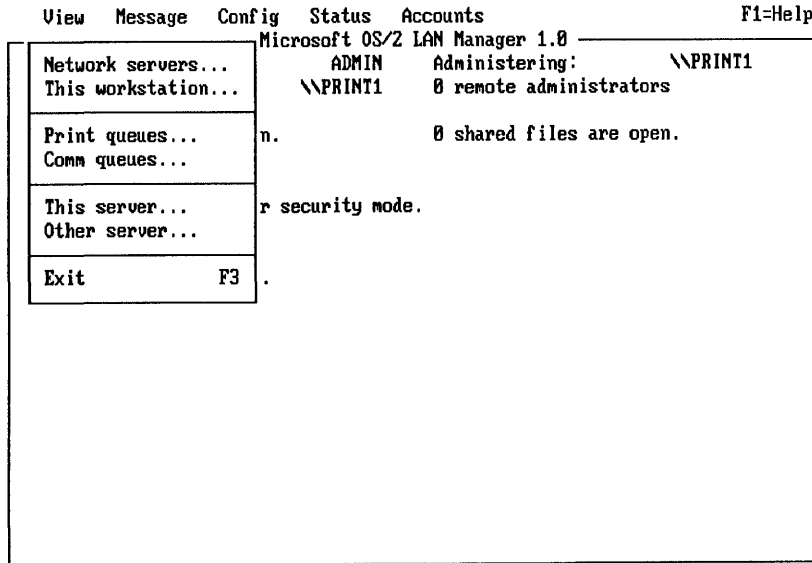
network files are open	Shows the number of local area network files you are currently using.
shared files are open	Shows the number of files on this server that are currently in use.
Server operating in (<i>user/share</i>) security mode	Tells whether this server is running with user-level or share-level security.
users are logged on	Shows the number of users logged on to this server.
bad passwords attempts	Shows the number of bad password attempts made since the server was started.
errors have occurred	Shows the number of local area network errors encountered by this server since the server was started.

Selecting Menus and Menu Items

To view a menu, press [Alt] followed by the first letter of the menu name. A menu appears below the menu name. For example, if you type:

[Alt]+V

the View menu appears.



View local-area network Servers

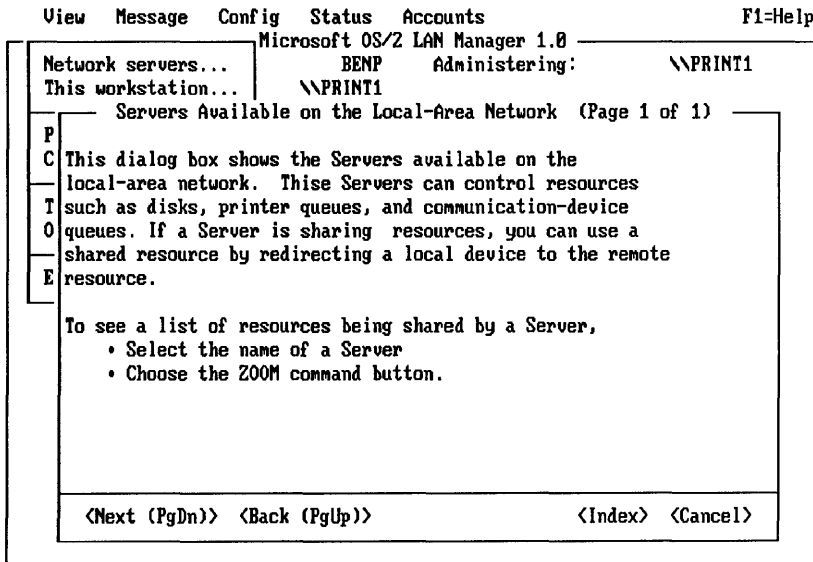
Figure 2-2. Selecting a Menu

A menu contains one or more options, called menu items. Except for the Exit menu item, any menu item you select leads to a dialog box. Use the arrow keys to highlight a menu item and press [Enter] to select a menu item.

(To exit the LAN Manager screen, select the View menu and choose the Exit menu item.)

Using Help

You can use the LAN Manager screen Help facility to get more information about an option you have selected. When you press [F1], a help box like the one shown in Figure 2-3 displays information about the task that you are performing.



View local-area network Servers

Figure 2-3. Using Help

Help is context-sensitive, which means that it provides you with information about what you are doing. For example, if you select the This workstation menu item and press [F1], a help box appears, showing information about how to use this option. If you have not selected a menu, menu item, or dialog box, Help displays general information about the LAN Manager screen.

By selecting the Index command button from any help box, you can see the Help index. From the Help index, you can choose to see information about other topics.

Using Dialog Box Elements

When you select a menu item, a corresponding dialog box appears:

Dialog Box Name

Display field	20 sessions			
Text box	[Name]			
List box				
<table border="1"><tr><td>1st list-box item</td><td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">↑ ↓</td></tr><tr><td>2nd list-box item</td></tr></table>	1st list-box item	↑ ↓	2nd list-box item	<input type="checkbox"/> Option 1
1st list-box item	↑ ↓			
2nd list-box item				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Option 2			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check box			
<Zoom>	<Delete>			
	<OK>			

Figure 2-4. Dialog Box Name Sample

Dialog boxes include one or more elements. The following lists all possible dialog-box elements and how to use them:

Element	How to Use It
List Box	Use the arrow keys to select a list-box item.
Text Box	Type in information, or select information from a list box.
Command Button	Use [Tab] to select a command button. Press [Enter] or [Space bar] to select it.
Option Button	Use the arrow keys to mark (enable) one option button in a set.
Check Box	Use the space bar to mark or unmark a check box.
Display Field	You cannot select or change it; it contains information only.

Dialog box information in this chapter identifies the dialog box by the following elements:

- The name of the dialog box.
- The series of options you must select to access the dialog box.

Dialog Box Access Paths

The access path for a dialog box is documented in this form:

Menu -> Menu Item -> Command Button

This path shows how to reach the dialog box by selecting a series of options. Options are separated by arrows. For example, a typical access line might look like this:

View -> Print queues -> Zoom

In other words, to get to this dialog box, you would perform these steps:

1. **Select the View menu.**
2. **Choose the Print queues menu item.**
3. **From the dialog box that appears, choose the Zoom command button.**

Menus and Dialog Boxes in This Chapter

The remainder of this chapter contains information about the LAN Manager menus and dialog boxes shown in the following list. Note that menus and dialog boxes are arranged in this chapter according to access path.

Table 2-1 shows the access path and name of each menu and dialog box documented in this chapter:

Table 2-1. Menus and Dialog Boxes

Select	To See
View	View menu.
Print queues	Show Print Queues For.
-> Zoom	Print Queues for (Server).
-> Zoom	Printing Options for Queue.
Comm Queues	Show Comm Queues For.
-> Zoom	Comm Queues for (Server).
-> Zoom	Options for Comm Queue.

Table 2-1. Menus and Dialog Boxes (Cont.)

Select	To See
This server	Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network.
-> Add share	What would you like to share?
-> Disk directory	Share a Disk Resource With the Network.
-> Spooled printer	Share a Print Queue With the Network.
-> Comm device	Share a Device Resource With the Network.
-> Admin share	Add a Reserved Administrative Share.
-> Zoom	Shared Resource Information.
Other server	Connect to a Remote Server.
Message	Message menu.
Config	Config menu.
Server options	Set Server Configuration.
Status	Status menu.
Device status	Shared Device Status.
Session status	Sessions to This Server.
-> Zoom	Session Information.
Open files	Opened Files on This Server.
-> Zoom	Zoom on Open Handle.
Server statistics	Server Statistics Information.
Audit trail	Network Audit Trail.

Table 2-1. Menus and Dialog Boxes (Cont.)

Select	To See
Accounts	Accounts menu.
Users/groups	Users/Groups.
-> Add (user)	Add User Account.
-> Zoom (user)	Change User Account.
-> Add (group)	Add Group Account.
-> Zoom (group)	Change Group Account.
File permissions	File Access Permissions For.
-> Zoom	Edit File Permission.
Other Permissions	Other Access Permissions.
-> Add	Add Permissions.
-> Change	Change Permissions.

View Menu

The View menu lets you access dialog boxes with information about resources on the local area network. Some of these dialog boxes show the resources being shared by servers. Others show the status of the resources you are using. Resources include print queues, communication-device queues, and disk directories that can be shared by a server to the local area network.

The following sections describe the menu items for the View menu.

Network Servers

The Network servers menu item displays the Servers Available on Network dialog box. This dialog box shows the names and comments for visible servers. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- List the shared resources of any server.
- Use a shared resource from a local area network server.
- Stop using a shared resource.

This Workstation

The This workstation menu item displays the Network Resources in Use at Your Workstation dialog box. This dialog box shows all shared resources the local netstation is using. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- Get more information about one of your netstation's current connections.
- Pause temporarily the use of shared printers and communication devices from your netstation.
- Add a connection to a shared resource.
- Delete a connection to a shared resource.

Print Queues

The Print queues menu item displays the Show Print Queues For dialog box, which lists all visible servers and the print queues each server is sharing (see Figure 2-5). It also names the local devices currently connected to shared print queues. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- List the contents of a print queue connected to a local device.
- List the print queues made available by a specific server.
- Modify the status of print queues you administrate.
- Modify the status of your print jobs or modify print jobs in the print queues you administrate.

Comm Queues

The Comm queues menu item displays the Show Comm Queues For dialog box, which lists all visible servers and the communication-device queues each is sharing (see Figure 2-8). It also names the local devices currently connected to shared communication-device queues. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- List the communication-device queues for a specified server.
- Check the status of communication-device queues currently connected to a local device.
- Modify the status of communication-device queues on a server for which you have administrative privilege.

This Server

The This server menu item displays the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box, which shows the status of the local server's shared resources. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- Add a shared resource to the list.
- Remove a resource from the list.
- Review or change the options of a shared resource.
- Temporarily pause all sharing from the local server.

Other Server

The Other server menu item displays the Connect to a Remote Server dialog box, from which you can log on to a network server to perform network administration.

Exit

The Exit menu item exits the LAN Manager screen and returns you to the OS/2 prompt. You can accomplish the same thing by pressing [F3]. The following several pages describe the administrative dialog boxes accessed through the View menu.

See Also

See the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for more information about the following View dialog boxes:

- View -> Network servers:
 - Servers Available on Network
 - Resources at (Server)
 - Use the Resource (Network Path)
 - Accessing (Network Path)

- View -> This workstation:

Network Resources in Use at Your Workstation
Use a Network Resource
Usage Information for a Network Resource
- View -> Print queues:

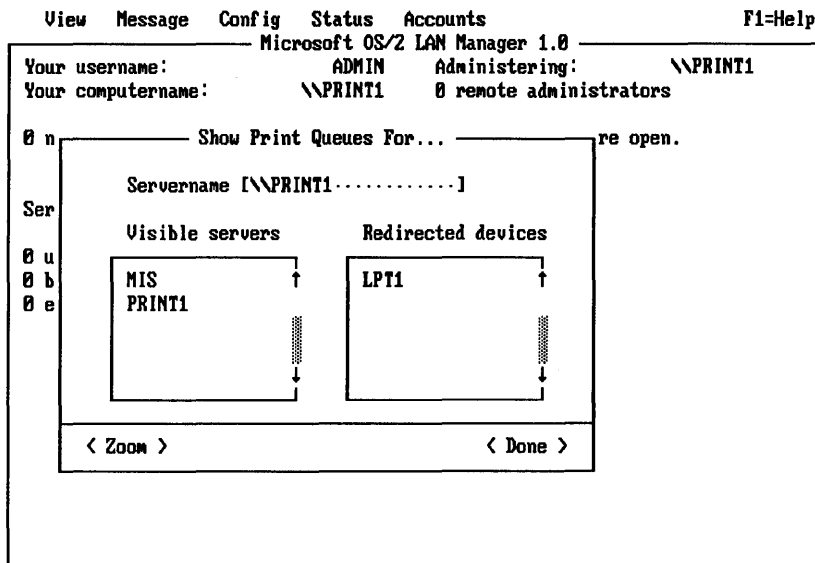
Show Print Queues For
Print Queues for (Server)
Printing Options for Job
Printing Options for Queue
- View -> Comm Queues:

Show Comm Queues For
Comm Queues for (Server)
Options for Comm Queue

Show Print Queues For

Access: -> View -> Print queues

The Show Print Queues For dialog box displays the names of servers sharing a print queue. From this dialog box you can view a list of visible servers on the local area network and a list of all local devices redirected to printers (see Figure 2-5).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-5. Show Print Queues For Dialog Box

- Servername** Specifies the name of the server you want more information about. If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, this list box should contain only one entry.
- Visible servers** Lists all visible servers on the local LAN group.
- Redirected devices** Lists the names of all local devices redirected to print queues on network servers.
- Zoom** Displays the Print Queues for (Server) dialog box (see Figure 2-6). You must have access permission for a server in order to see information about its shared print queues.)

Done Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Listing a Server's Print Queues

To list all print queues shared by a server, follow these steps:

1. **Specify the name of the server one of two ways:**
 - Select the name of the server from the Visible servers list box.
 - Type in the name of the server.
2. **Choose the Zoom command button.**

Listing a Print Queue Connected to a Local Device

To find out which print queue is connected to a local device name, follow these steps:

1. **From the redirected devices list box, select the device name.**
2. **Choose the Zoom command button.**

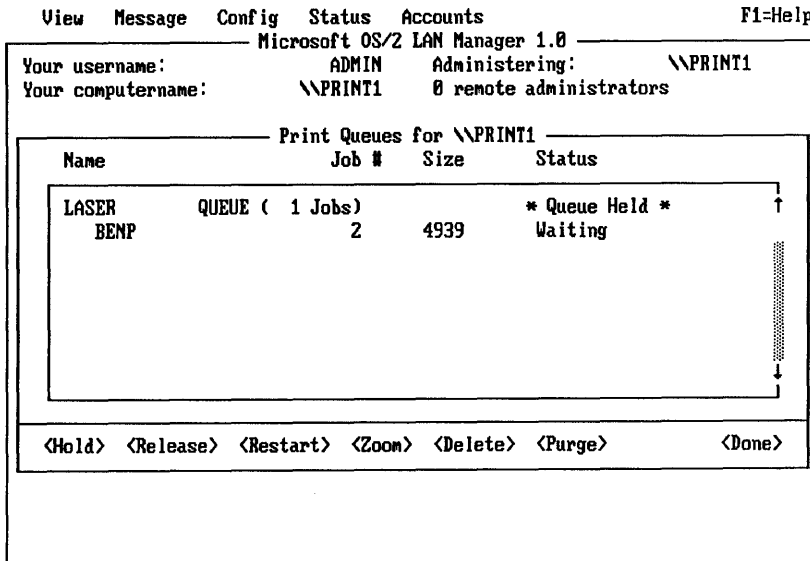
The Print Queues for (Server) dialog box appears.

Print Queues for (Server)

Access: View -> Print queues -> Zoom

The Print Queues for (Server) dialog box displays a list of print queues, showing the jobs in each and their status (see Figure 2-6). Print queues are listed in order of priority. Print queues with lower numbers have higher priority. Jobs in print queues with high priority are printed before jobs in print queues with low priority. The second column in the list box shows the status of print queues and their jobs. The status for a print queue can be OK, Held, Error, Held until, or Pending delete.

The status of a print job can be Spooling, Held, Printing on (device), Held on (device), Out of paper on (device), Offline on (device), Error on (device), or Waiting. The user name that sent each print job and the size (in bytes) of that print job are listed in columns below the relevant print queue name.



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-6. Print Queues for (Server) Dialog Box

The Print Queues for (Server) dialog box contains one list box with four columns:

Column	Contents
Name	Name of the print queue or owner of the print job.
Job #	Identification number assigned to the print job.
Size	Size (in bytes) of the print job.
Status	Status of the print queue or job.

Hold	Holds the selected print queue or job. If a document is being printed when you hold the queue, the queue allows that document to finish printing. The remaining documents in the queue will not be printed until you release the queue.
Release	Releases a held print queue or job.
Restart	Reprints the current job from the beginning.
Zoom	Displays the Printing Options for Queue or Printing Options for Job dialog box.
Delete	Removes the selected print queue or print job. If a queue is selected, all documents in the queue are printed before the queue is deleted.
Purge	Removes all print jobs from the selected print queue.
Done	Exits the dialog box and returns to the Show Print Queues For dialog box.

Pausing and Continuing a Print Queue

To pause a print queue, follow these steps:

1. **Select the print queue from the list box.**
2. **Choose the Hold command button.**

To continue printing documents from a paused print queue, follow these steps:

1. **Select the print queue from the list box.**
2. **Choose the Release command button.**

Getting More Information about a Queue or Job

To get more information about a print queue or job, follow these steps:

1. **Select the print queue or print job from the list box.**
2. **Choose the Zoom command button.**

The Printing Options for Queue dialog box appears if you selected a print queue.

The Printing Options for Job dialog box appears if you selected a print job.

3. **When you are done getting information, choose the Done command button.**

NOTE: See the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for information about changing the status of a print job.

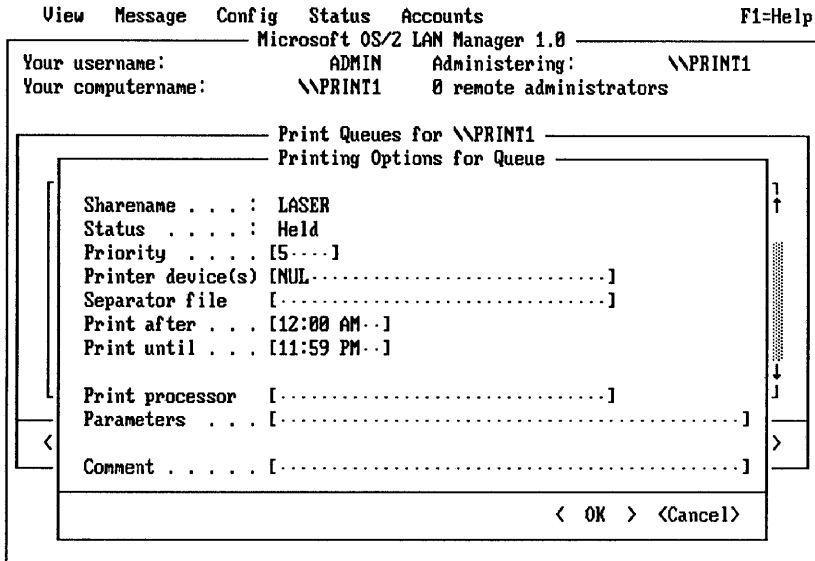
Printing Options for Queue

Access: View -> Print queues -> Zoom -> Zoom

or

View -> This server -> Add share -> Spooled printer -> OK

The Printing Options for Queue dialog box shows print queue options. From this dialog box, you can change the priority, printing times, files, and devices associated with the queue (see Figure 2-7).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-7. Printing Options for Queue Dialog Box

- Sharename** Displays the name of the spooled print queue.
- Status** Displays the status of the spooled print queue.
- Priority** Specifies the priority setting for the print queue. The highest priority is 1; the lowest is 9 (the default is 5).
- Printer device(s)** Specifies the device names of one or more printers to which the print queue can spool print jobs. Separate multiple device names with semicolons (;), commas (,), or spaces.

Separator file	Specifies the name of the file that contains the description of the separator page used by the print queue. The print queue attaches this page to the beginning of each print job.
Print after	Specifies the time of day (in <i>hh:mm</i> format) the print queue is to begin spooling print jobs to printers. (The default is 00:00.)
Print until	Specifies the time of day (in <i>hh:mm</i> format) after which the print queue no longer spools print jobs. (The default is 23:59.)
Print processor	Specifies the name of the print preprocessor (a program that prepares certain document files for the printer).
Parameters	Specifies parameters used by the print preprocessor.
Comment	Provides a place to type a description of the print queue.
OK	Saves the options in the text boxes and returns to the Print Queues for (Server) dialog box or the Add Permissions dialog box.
Cancel	Exits the dialog box without saving the options in the text boxes and returns to the Print Queues for (Server) dialog box.

Changing Print Queue Options

To change the options for a print queue, follow these steps:

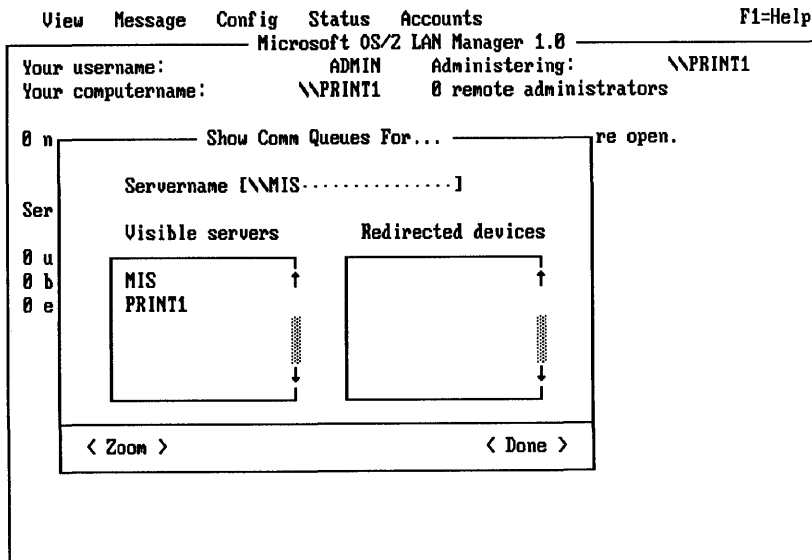
- 1. Make sure you are in the Printing Options for Queue dialog box.**
- 2. In the appropriate text box, type in the new information for that option.**

If something is already in the text box, it will disappear when you begin typing.
- 3. Choose the OK command button.**

Show Comm Queues For

Access: View -> Comm queues

The Show Comm Queues For dialog box lists the names of servers controlling communication-device queues. From this dialog box, you can examine a particular server to see which communication-device queues, if any, it is controlling. Or, by selecting a local device name, you can view information about the particular queue to which the local device is redirected (see Figure 2-8).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-8. Show Comm Queues For Dialog Box

Servername

Specifies the name of a server you want more information about. If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, this list box should contain only one entry.

Visible servers	Lists the names of all visible servers on the local LAN group.
Redirected devices	Lists the names of all local devices redirected to shared communication-device queues.
Zoom	Displays the Comm Queues for (Server) dialog box.
Done	Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Listing a Server's Communication-device Queues

To list all communication-device queues shared by a server, follow these steps:

- 1. Specify the name of the server one of two ways:**
 - Select the name of the server from the Visible servers list box.
 - Type in the name of the server in the Servername text box.
- 2. Choose the Zoom command button.**

Listing a Communication-device Queue Connected to a Local Device

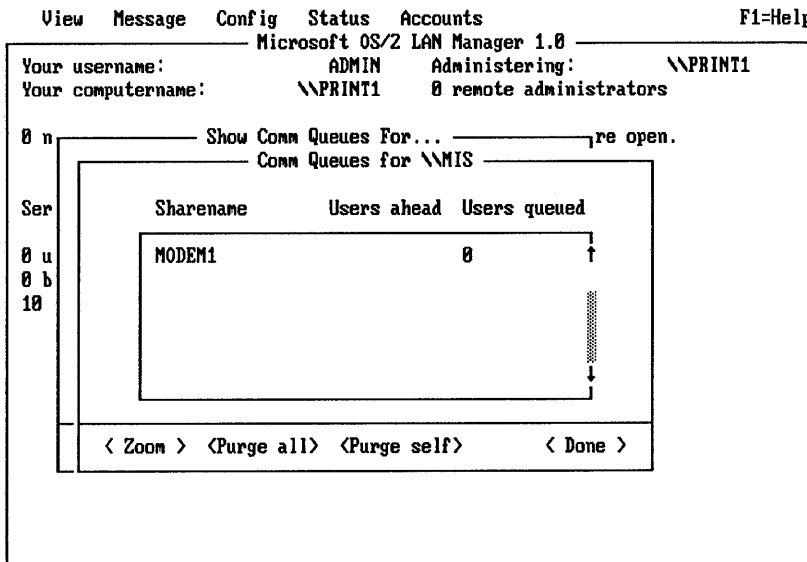
To find out which communication-device queue is connected to a local device name, follow these steps:

- 1. From the Redirected devices list box, select the device name.**
- 2. Choose the Zoom command button.**

Comm Queues for (Server)

Access: View -> Comm Queues -> Zoom

The Comm Queues for (Server) dialog box displays a list of all communication-device queues on a server and shows the jobs in each queue (see Figure 2-9). Alternately, if you specify a particular local device name, this dialog box shows information about the one queue to which the local device is redirected. From this dialog box, an administrator can delete communication-device queues.



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-9. Comm Queues for (Server) Dialog Box

The Comm Queues for (Server) dialog box displays a list box with three columns:

Column	Contents
Sharename	The name of the communication-device queue.
Users Ahead	The number of requests waiting in the communication-device queue.
Users Queued	The number of requests that precede the request from your computer in the queue.

Zoom	Displays the Options for Comm Queue dialog box.
Purge all	Deletes all jobs in the queue.
Purge self	Deletes all jobs in the queue that were submitted from your computer.
Done	Exits the dialog box and returns to the Show Comm Queues For dialog box.

Getting More Information about a Communication-Device Queue

To find out more about a particular communication-device queue, follow these steps:

- 1. Select the queue from the list box.**
- 2. Choose the Zoom command button.**

Purging a Queue

To remove jobs from a shared communication-device queue for a server, follow these steps:

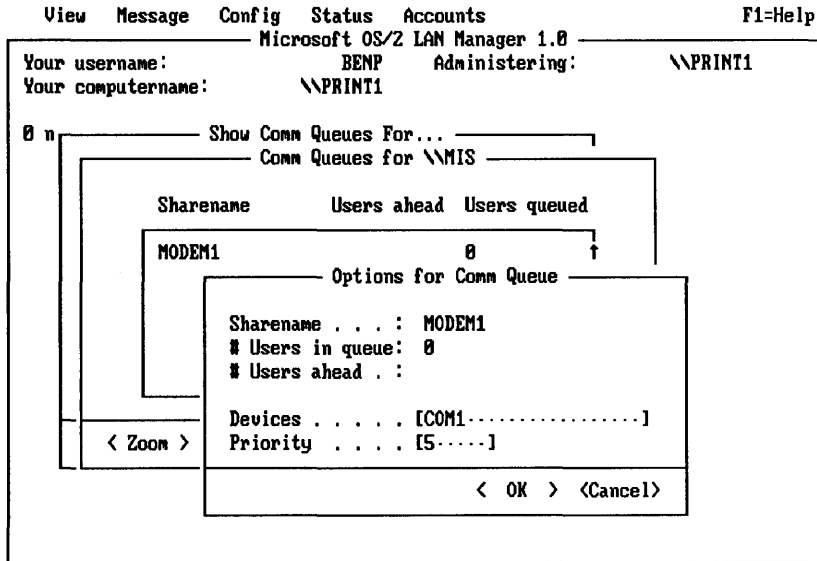
1. From the Comm Queues for (Server) list box, select the queue.
2. Choose Purge All to delete all jobs in the queue.

Or, choose Purge Self to delete all jobs in the queue that were submitted from your computer.

Options for Comm Queue

Access: View -> Comm Queues -> Zoom -> Zoom

The Options for Comm Queue dialog box displays information about the communication-device queue you selected. From this dialog box, administrators can change the queue's local device name and priority (see Figure 2-10).



View communication-device queues

Figure 2-10. Options for Comm Queue Dialog Box

- Sharename** Displays the name of the communication device.
- Number of Users in queue** Displays the number of requests in the queue.
- Number of Users ahead** Displays the number of requests that precede the request from your computer in the queue.
- Devices** Specifies one or more devices to which the communication-device queue can route requests. Separate multiple device names with semicolons (;), commas (,), or spaces.

Priority	Specifies the priority for the communication-device queue. The highest priority is 1; the lowest is 9 (the default is 5).
OK	Saves the information in the text boxes and returns to the Comm Queues for (Server) dialog box.
Cancel	Exits the dialog box without saving the information in the text boxes and returns to the Comm Queues for (Server) dialog box.

Changing Communication-Device Queue Options

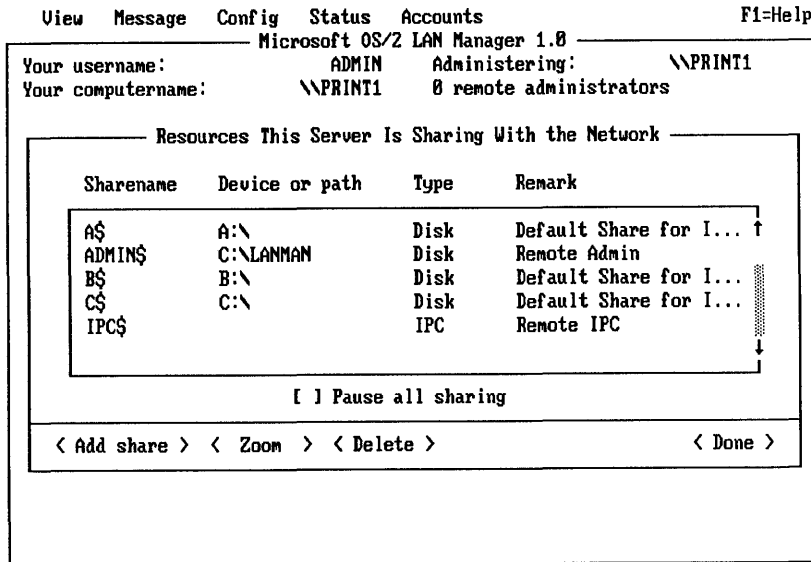
To change the options for an existing communication-device queue, follow these steps:

1. Use [Tab] to move the cursor to the appropriate text box.
2. Type in the new information for that option.
3. Choose the OK command button.

Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network

Access: View -> This server

The Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box lists the names of all resources the server is sharing with others using the local area network. A **resource** is something that can be shared by a server, such as a directory, printer, modem, or named pipe. You can add or delete a shared resource with this dialog box. You can also pause all of the server's shared printer and communication-device queues from this dialog box (see Figure 2-11).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-11. Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network Dialog Box

The Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box contains a list box with four columns:

Column	Contents
Sharename	The name of the shared resource.
Device or Path	The device name or pathname.
Type	The type of resource being shared (Spooled, Device, Disk, or IPC).
Remark	A description of the resource.

Pause all sharing	Makes all listed print queues and communication-device queues temporarily unavailable for sharing.
Add share	Displays the What would you like to share? dialog box.
Zoom	Displays the Shared Resource Information dialog box.
Delete	Removes the resource from the list of shared resources for the server.
Done	Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

About Sharing Resources

The server controlling a resource can be running with either user-level or share-level security. If the server is running with user-level security, passwords are not required at a resource level. Instead, the server automatically checks a user's account to see if that user has permission to use the resource; if the account contains the proper permissions, the user can use the resource. If the server is running with share-level security, a user must type the appropriate password (if one is assigned) to use a shared resource.

ADMIN\$ and IPC\$

Two special shared resources are created each time the server is started with user-level security: ADMIN\$ and IPC\$. These shared resources allow network administration of the server and allow pipes to be opened to the server. Additionally, special resources with names such as A\$ and B\$ are automatically shared when a server is started with either share-level or user-level security. These resources represent the server's disk drives. They are used when the administrator works on the server from a network computer and wants to look at directories available on the disk drives. All special resources (with names ending in \$) are accessible only by administrators.

For more information about running a server with user-level or share-level security, see the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide*

Pausing All Shared Queues

To stop users temporarily from using print queues and communication-device queues for a server, follow this step:

1. **Mark the Pause all sharing check box.**

To resume sharing, unmark this check box.

Getting More Information about a Shared Resource

To find out more about a particular shared resource, follow these steps:

1. **From the list box, select the resource.**
2. **Choose the Zoom command button.**

Stop Sharing a Resource

To remove a resource from the server's list of shared resources, follow these steps:

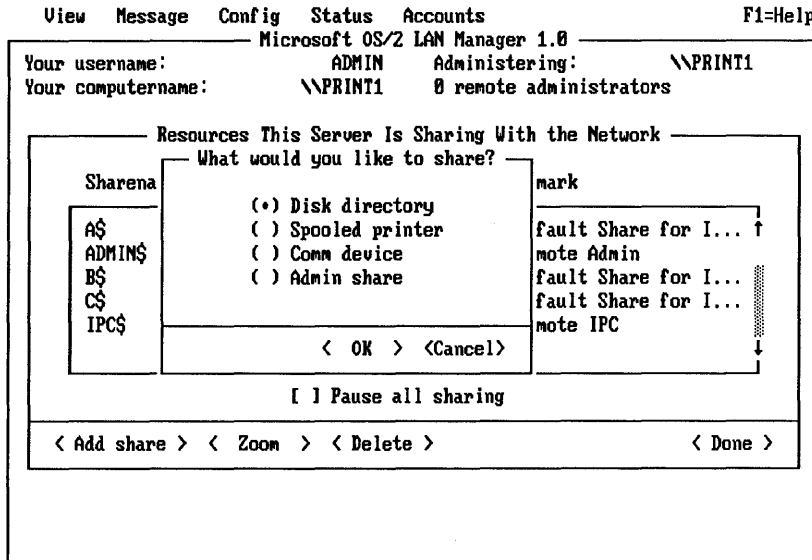
1. **From the list box, select the resource you want to stop sharing.**
2. **Choose the Delete command button.**
3. **A message box appears, prompting you to confirm your decision.**

Select the OK command button to remove the resource from the list of shared resources.

What Would You Like to Share?

Access: View -> This server -> Add share

The What would you like to share? dialog box lets you choose the type of device to share (see Figure 2-12).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-12. What Would You Like to Share? Dialog Box

The What would you like to share? dialog box includes four option buttons:

Button	Function
Disk Directory	Identifies the new shared resource as a directory.
Spooled Printer	Identifies the resource as a print queue.
Comm Device	Identifies the resource as a communication-device queue.
Admin Share	Allows you to share either the reserved IPC\$ or ADMIN\$ resource.

OK

Displays one of the following dialog boxes, depending on which option button you select:

- Share a Disk Resource With the Network.
- Share a Print Queue With the Network.
- Share a Device Resource With the Network.
- Add a Reserved Administrative Share.

Cancel

Exits the dialog box without sharing a new resource and returns to the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.

Specifying the Type of Shared Resource

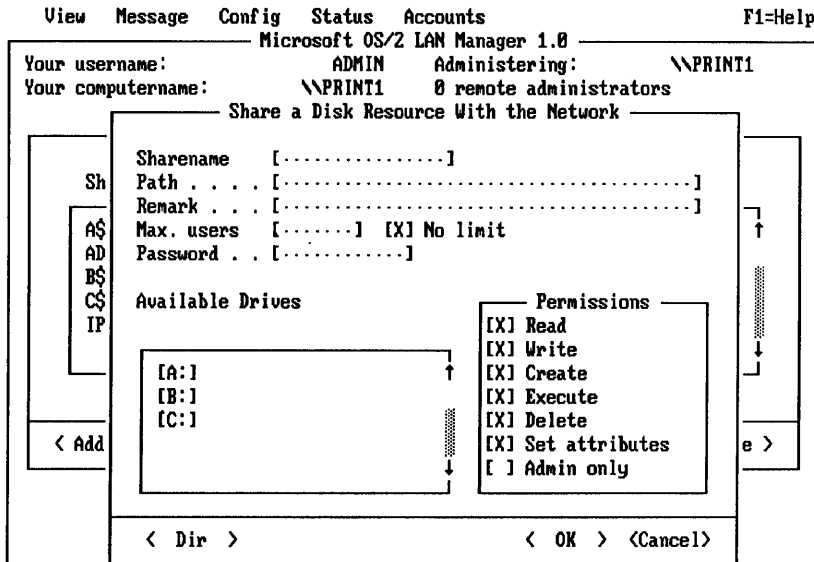
To identify the type of shared resource you are making available to the local area network, follow these steps:

- 1. Select one of the four option buttons:**
 - Disk Directory to identify a directory.
 - Spooled Printer to identify a print queue.
 - Comm Device to identify a communication-device queue.
 - Admin Share to identify a special reserved administrative resource.
- 2. Choose the OK command button.**

Share a Disk Resource With the Network

Access: View -> This server -> Add share -> Disk directory

The Share a Disk Resource With the Network dialog box specifies which directory you are sharing with the local area network. If the server runs with share-level security, you can assign permissions and a password to this new shared resource. You can also specify the maximum number of users that can access this resource at one time (see Figure 2-13).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-13. Share a Disk Resource With the Network Dialog Box

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Sharename | Specifies the name of the shared disk device. |
| Path | Identifies the location of the shared directory. |
| Remark | Describes the shared directory. |
| Max. users | Specifies the number of users who may access this shared resource simultaneously. If the maximum is unlimited, mark the No limit check box. |
| No limit | Allows an unlimited number of users to access this shared resource. |

Password Assigns a password to this resource for a server running with share-level security.

Available Drives Lists the server's disk drives and directories. Selecting a drive or directory changes the contents of the Path text box. When you select an item from this list box and choose the Dir command button, the contents of this list box change.

Permissions The Permissions dialog box contains seven check boxes that allow you to assign permissions to a shared directory for a server running with share-level security, as the following list illustrates:

Check Box	Function
Read	Allows users to read files.
Write	Allows users to write to existing files.
Create	Allows users to create new files in a directory.
Execute	Allows users to run executable files and programs.
Delete	Allows users to delete files.
Set Attributes	Allows users to assign MS OS/2 attributes to files.
Admin Only	Allows only administrators to use this resource.

Dir Displays the contents of a selected disk or directory in the Available Drives list box.

OK Creates a new shared disk device. If the server is running with user-level security, the Edit File Permission dialog box appears.

Cancel Exits the dialog box without creating a new shared resource and returns to the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.

Listing the Contents of a Disk or Directory

You can use the Available Drives list box to help you identify the disk and pathname of the directory you want to share. To do this, follow these steps:

1. Select the disk drive from the list box.

As you make a selection from the Available Drives list box, the name of your selection is displayed in the Path text box.

2. Choose the Dir command button.

The contents of the selected disk drive are displayed in the list box.

3. Continue selecting directories and the Dir command button until you locate the directory you want to share.

In each directory, there is an entry that points to the parent directory (or original list of disk drives) for that directory.

Adding a Shared Directory

To add a new directory to the server's list of shared directories, follow these steps:

1. In the Sharename text box, type a sharename for the new resource.

2. In the Path text box, type the drive letter and path of this directory.

For example, if you were sharing the \Lanman\Netprog directory on drive C, you would type:

```
c:\lanman\netprog
```

in the Path text box.

3. **In the Remark text box, type a description or any special notes about the resource.**

4. **To specify the maximum number of users, mark the No limit checkbox.**

To specify the maximum number of users that can use this resource, type a number in the Max. users text box. You may type a number from 1 to the maximum number of users for the server.

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, any number over 5 (or No limit) is the same as 5.

5. **If this server is running with share-level security, in the Password text box type a password and specify the appropriate permissions for this resource.**

If this server is running with user-level security, the Password text box and Permissions check boxes are not available.

6. **Choose the OK command button.**

7. **If the directory does not exist, a message box appears, asking if you want to create the directory.**

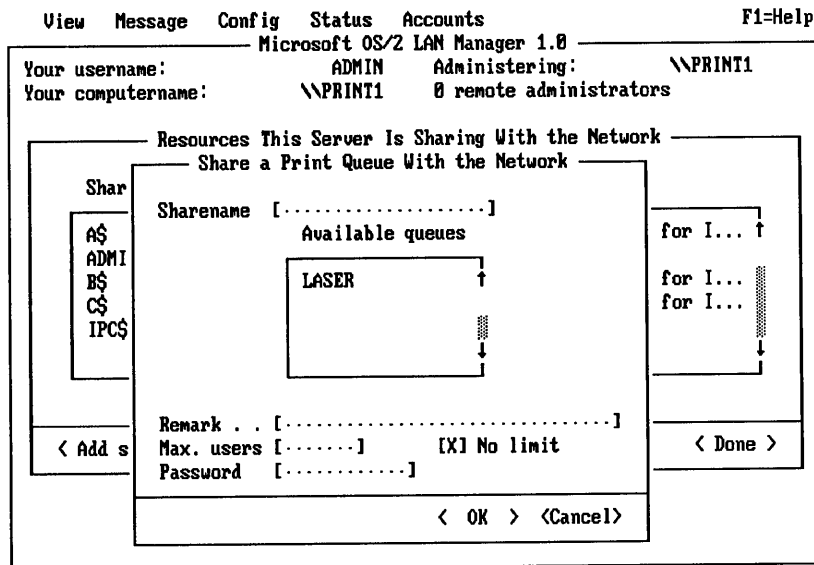
Choose the OK command button to create the directory, and add it to the server's list of shared resources.

8. **If this server is running with user-level security, the Edit File Permission dialog box appears.**

Share a Print Queue With the Network

Access: View -> This server -> Add share -> Spooled printer

The Share a Print Queue With the Network dialog box specifies a new print queue to be shared by this server. If the server runs with share-level security, you can assign a password to this print queue. You can also specify the maximum number of users that can access this queue at one time (see Figure 2-14).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-14. Share a Print Queue With the Network Dialog Box

Sharename Specifies the sharename of the spooled print queue.

Available queues Lists the existing print queues on the server that are currently unshared.

Remark	Describes the shared print queue.
Max. users	Specifies the number of users who may access this shared resource simultaneously. If the maximum is unlimited, mark the No limit check box. The No limit check box must be unmarked for you to access this text box.
No limit	Allows an unlimited number of users to access this shared resource.
Password	Assigns a password to this resource for a server running with share-level security.
OK	Creates a new shared print queue and displays the Printing Options for Queue dialog box.
Cancel	Exits the dialog box without creating a new shared resource and returns to the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.

Adding a Shared Printer Queue

To add a new shared print queue to the server's list of shared resources, follow these steps:

1. **In the Sharename text box, type a sharename for the new resource.**
2. **In the Remark text box, type a description or any special notes about the print queue.**
3. **To specify the maximum number of users that can use this resource, type a number in the Max. users text box.**

You may type a number from 1 to the maximum number of users for the server.

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, any number over 5 (or No limit) is the same as 5.

4. **If this is a server running with share-level security, in the Password text box type a password for this queue.**

If this server is running with user-level security, the Password text box is not available.

5. **Choose the OK command button.**
6. **If the print queue does not exist, a message box appears, asking if you want to create a new queue.**

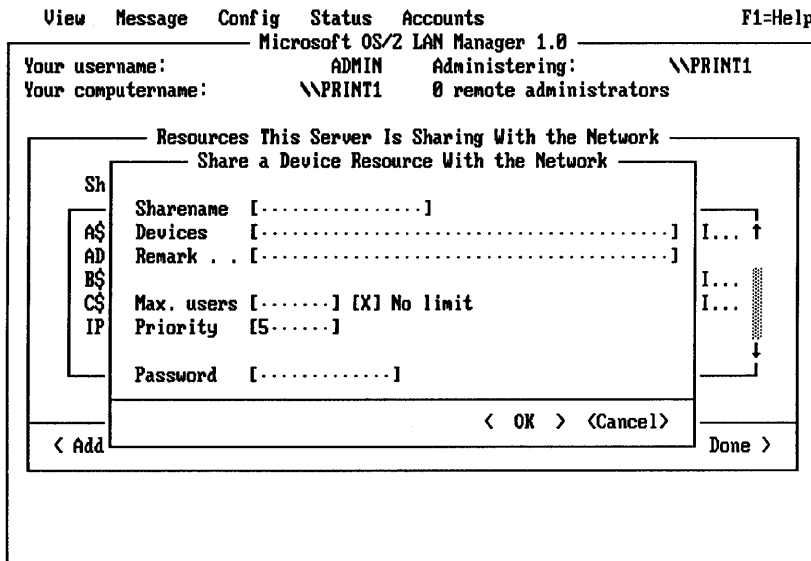
Choose the OK command button to create the new queue, and add it to the server's list of shared resources.

The Printing Options for Queue dialog box appears next.

Share a Device Resource With the Network

Access: View -> This server -> Add share -> Comm device

The Share a Device Resource With the Network dialog box specifies a new communication-device queue and the associated devices to be shared by this server (see Figure 2-15). If the server runs with share-level security, you can assign a password to this communication-device queue. You can also specify the maximum number of users that can access this queue at one time.



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-15. Share a Device Resource With the Network Dialog Box

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Sharename | Specifies the name of the shared communication-device queue. |
| Devices | Specifies the communication devices to which this queue forwards requests. |
| Remark | Describes the shared communication-device queue. |
| Max. users | Specifies the number of users who may access this shared resource simultaneously. If the maximum is unlimited, mark the No limit check box. The No limit check box must be unmarked for you to access this text box. |

No limit	Allows an unlimited number of users to access this shared resource.
Priority	Shows the priority of this communication-device queue. The highest priority is 1; the lowest is 9 (the default is 5).
Password	Assigns a password to this resource for a server running with share-level security.
OK	Creates a new shared communication-device queue. If the server is running with user-level security and the access record for this queue does not exist, the Add Permissions dialog box appears. If the access record exists and the server is running with user-level security, the Change Permissions dialog box appears.
Cancel	Exits the dialog box without creating a new shared resource and returns to the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.

Adding a Shared Communication Queue

To add a new shared communication-device queue to the server's list of shared resources, follow these steps:

- 1. In the Sharename text box, type a sharename for the new queue.**
- 2. In the Devices text box, type one or more of the server's communication devices to which the queue can forward requests.**
- 3. In the Remark text box, type a description of the queue.**
- 4. To specify the maximum number of users that can use this resource, type a number in the Max. users text box.**

You may type a number from 1 to the maximum number of users for the server.

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, any number over 5 (or No limit) is the same as 5.

5. **In the Priority text box, type a priority level to be assigned requests of this queue.**

The highest priority level is 1; the lowest is 9.

6. **If this is a server running with share-level security, in the Password text box type a password for this queue.**

If this server is running with user-level security, the Password text box is not available.

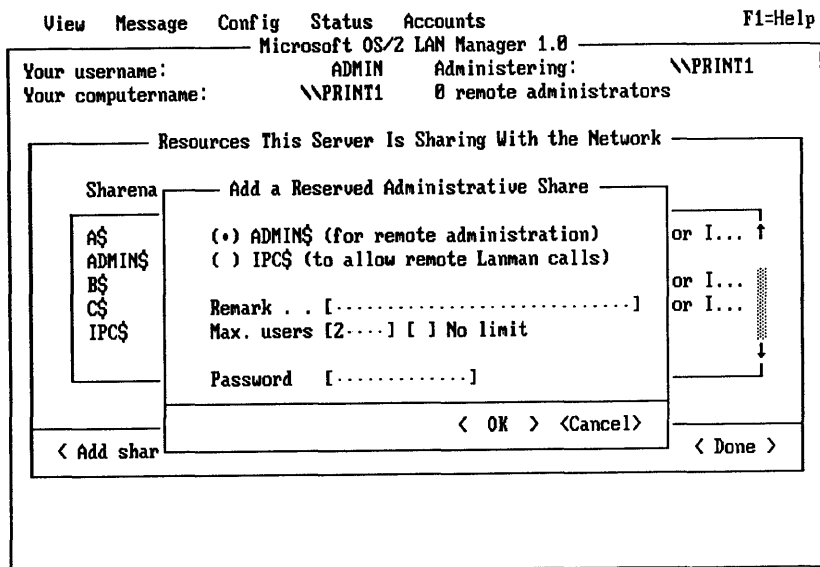
7. **Choose the OK command button.**

If the server is running with user-level security, either the Add Permissions or Change Permissions dialog box appears, depending on whether an access record for the queue already exists.

Add a Reserved Administrative Share

Access: View -> This server -> Add share -> Admin share

The Add a Reserved Administrative Share dialog box shares one of two special resources with the reserved names IPC\$ and ADMIN\$ on a server running with share-level security. From this dialog box, you can assign a password and specify the maximum number of users that can use this special resource at one time (see Figure 2-16).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-16. Add a Reserved Administrative Share Dialog Box

The Add a Reserved Administrative Share dialog box includes two option buttons:

Button	Function
ADMIN\$	Shares the ADMIN\$ resource, allowing you to administrate this server remotely.
IPC\$	Shares the IPC\$ resource, allowing authorized users to run programs on this server from their netstations.

Remark	Describes the shared resource.
Max. users	Specifies the number of users who may access this shared resource simultaneously. If the maximum is unlimited, mark the No limit check box instead.
No limit	Allows an unlimited number of users to access this shared resource.
Password	Assigns a password to this resource for servers running with share-level security.
OK	Creates a new shared resource.
Cancel	Exits the dialog box without creating the shared resource and returns you to the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.

Sharing ADMIN\$ or IPC\$

1. **Select the option button that identifies which resource you want to share:**
 - ADMIN\$
 - IPC\$
2. **In the Remark text box, type a descriptive comment about this shared resource.**
3. **To specify the maximum number of users that can use this resource, type a number in the Max. users text box.**

The number ranges from 1 to the maximum number of users.

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, any number over 5 (or No limit) is the same as 5.

If there is no limit on the number of users, mark the No limit check box instead.

4. Type a password for this shared resource in the Password text box.

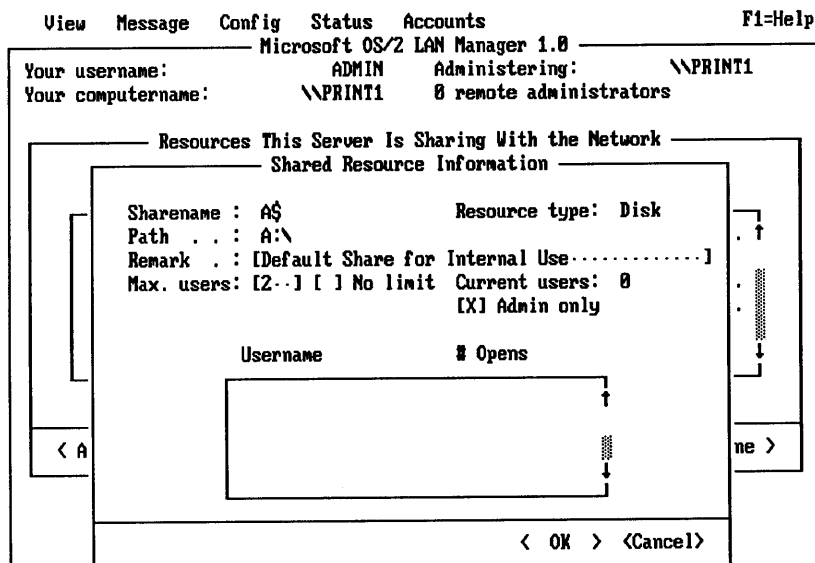
If you are sharing ADMIN\$, administrators must type this password to access this server for remote administration. If you are sharing IPC\$, users must specify this password to run programs on this server.

5. Choose the OK command button to share the resource.

Shared Resource Information

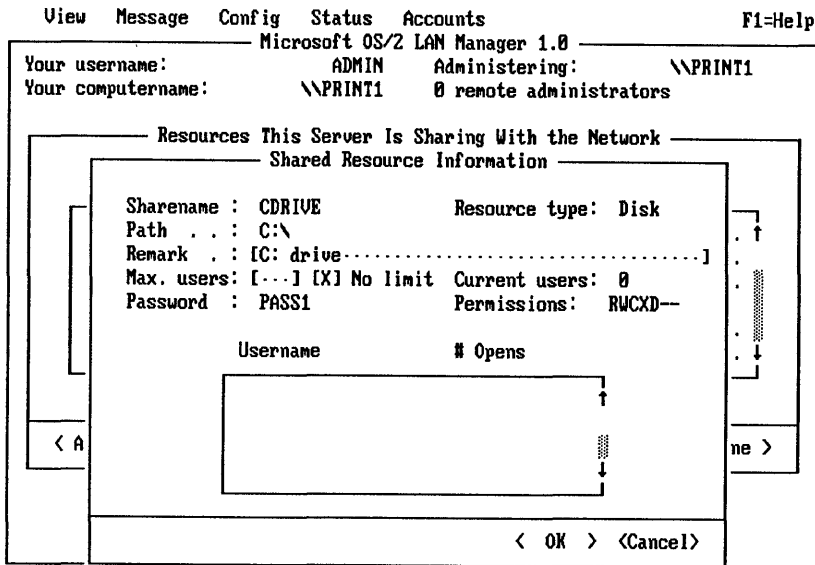
Access: View -> This server -> Zoom

The two Shared Resource Information dialog boxes display information about a shared resource. One dialog box is for disk resources, and the other is for device resources. They do not have identical fields (see Figures 2-17 and 2-18). From these dialog boxes, you can modify certain options related to this shared resource.



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-17. Shared Resource Information Dialog Box (Disk Resources)



View resources shared by this Server

Figure 2-18. Shared Resource Information Dialog Box (Device Resources)

Sharename Displays the sharename of the resource.

Resource type Displays the type of resource shared:

Resource Type	Identifies
Disk	Shared directories and ADMIN\$.
Spooled	Shared print queues.
Device	Shared communication-device queues.
IPC	Shared IPC\$.

Devices	Displays the name of a device or devices redirected to the shared resource for print queues, communication-device queues, and IPC\$.
Path	Displays the pathname the resource is sharing for disk resources only.
Remark	Provides a description of the resource.
Max. users	Specifies the number of users who may access this shared resource simultaneously. Entry-level LAN Manager servers can allow only 5 users maximum, despite whatever is shown here.
No limit	Allows an unlimited number of users to access this resource.
Current users	Displays the number of users using the resource.
Password	Specifies that the resource may have an assigned password on servers running with share-level security.
Permissions	Specifies the permissions assigned to the resource for shared directories and ADMIN\$ on a server with share-level security.
Admin only	Specifies whether Admin only permission has been assigned to the resource for shared directories and ADMIN\$.

The Shared Resources Information dialog boxes each contain one list box with two columns:

Column	Contents
Username	The user name that is connected to the resource.
Number of Opens	The number of instances that each user is accessing this resource.

- OK** Saves the information in the text boxes and returns to the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.
- Cancel** Exits the dialog box without saving the information in the text boxes and returns to the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.

Modifying Options for a Shared Resource

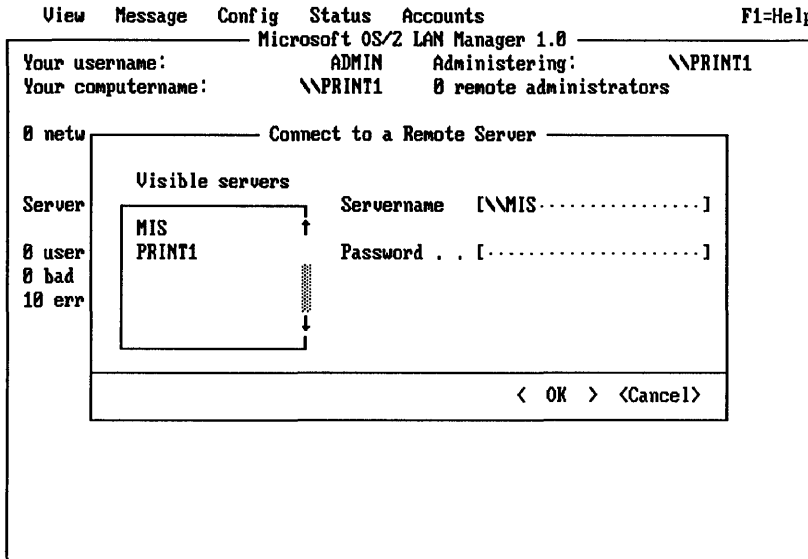
To change the options for a shared resource, or to change the description of a resource, follow these steps:

1. Make sure you are in the Shared Resource Information dialog box.
2. In the appropriate text boxes, type in the new information.
3. Choose the OK command button.

Connect to a Remote Server

Access: View -> Other server

The Connect to a Remote Server dialog box allows administrators to connect to a remote server for remote administration (see Figure 2-19).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-19. Connect to a Remote Server Dialog Box

Visible servers Lists the names of visible servers in the local LAN group. If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, this list box should contain only one entry.

Servername Specifies the network server you want to connect to.

Password	Provides a place for you to type in your log-on password for the network server.
OK	Connects to the network server using the server's computer name and password you specified.
Cancel	Exits the dialog box without connecting to a network server and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Connecting to Another Server

To connect to another server for remote administration, follow these steps:

- 1. In the Servername text box, type in the computer name of the server you want to administrate.**

If you do not specify a computer name in the Servername text box, LAN Manager assumes the name of your own local computer.

- 2. In the Password text box, type in the log-on password for that server.**
- 3. Choose the OK command button.**

NOTE: LAN Manager will not let you access a network server if one or more of the following is true:

- The network server is running with user-level security and does not have an account that gives your user name administrative privilege.
- The network server is running with share-level security and is not sharing ADMIN\$ and IPC\$.
- The password you type is incorrect.

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, this dialog box has no purpose on the server. You can, however, use this dialog box to administrate the server from one of the netstations.

See Also

For more information about network server administration, see the following sources:

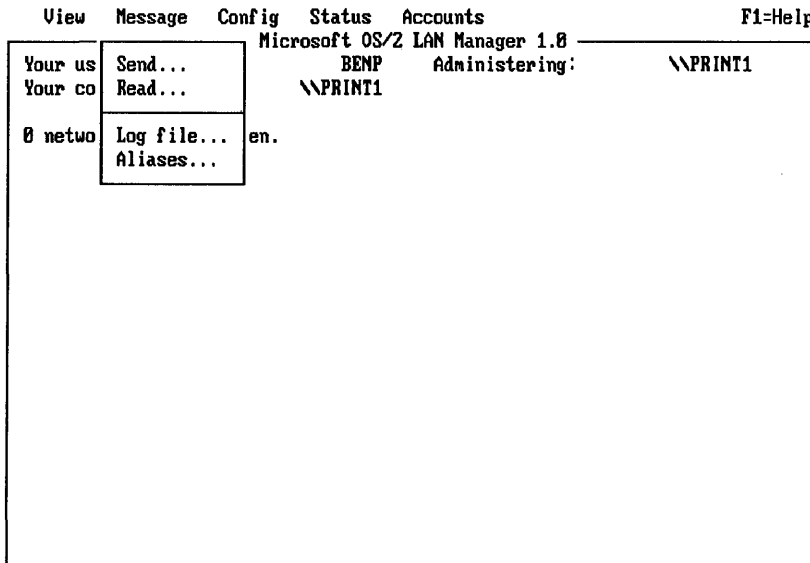
- "Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network" earlier in this chapter for more information about the different resources a server is sharing.
- The 3+*Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for detailed instructions about running LAN Manager commands at a network server.

Message Menu

The Message menu displays four menu items through which you can use the LAN Manager Messenger service (see Figure 2-20). The Messenger service allows you to send and receive messages over the local area network. It also allows you to keep a log of the messages you receive.

The following sections describe the menu items for the Message menu.

2



Send a message

Figure 2-20. Message Menu

Send

The Send menu item displays the Send a Message dialog box, which allows you to send a message or a file to one or more users on the local area network.

Read

The Read menu item displays the Contents of Current Message Log dialog box, from which you can do the following things:

- Read messages sent to you by others on the local area network.
- Clear the contents of the message log.

Log File

The Log file menu item displays the Specify Message Log File dialog box, from which you can do the following things:

- Type the filename of the message log to store incoming messages.
- Pause or continue message logging.
- Start or stop the Netpopup service.

Aliases

The Aliases menu item displays the Aliases for Messaging dialog box, from which you can do the following things:

- Add message aliases to the list for your computer.
- Forward your messages to another user's alias.
- Receive messages for another user.
- Delete an alias.
- Stop forwarding your messages.

See Also

All of the Message menu dialog boxes may also be accessed by the user version of the LAN Manager screen. See the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for more information about the following Message dialog boxes:

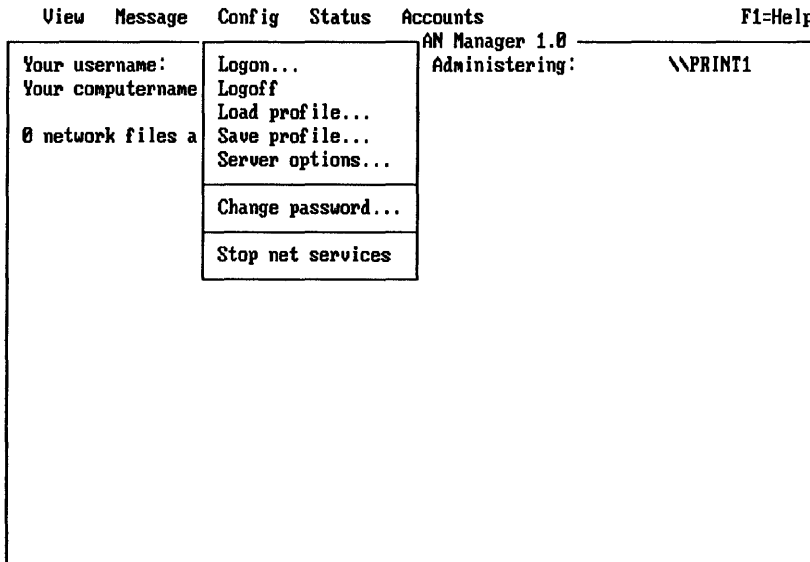
- Message -> Send
Send a Message

- Message -> Read
Contents of Current Message Log
- Message -> Log file
Specify Message Log File
- Message -> Aliases
Aliases for Messaging
Add an Alias
Forward an Existing Alias

Config Menu

The Config menu displays six menu items, each of which leads to a dialog box that lets you modify the server's **configuration** (see Figure 2-21). Configuration refers to the way your computer's hardware and software is set up.

The following sections describe the menu items for the Config menu.



Log on to the local-area network

Figure 2-21. Config Menu

Logon

This menu item displays the Log Into Network dialog box, which allows you to log on to or off of the local area network.

Logoff

The Logoff menu item logs you off of the local area network.

Load Profile

The Load profile menu item displays the Load Configuration dialog box, which allows you to load a special configuration file called a **profile** into the netstation. This file typically includes a set of NET SHARE and NET USE commands to make your server's resources available to the local area network and to access shared resources from other servers on the local area network.

Save Profile

The Save profile menu item displays the Save Configuration dialog box, which allows you to store the server's current configuration into a file (profile) for later use. Your server's configuration includes a list of its shared resources plus any local area network connections to resources elsewhere on the local area network.

Server Options

The Server options menu item displays the Set Server Configuration dialog box, which allows you to install and configure the server.

Change Password

The Change password menu item displays the Change Logon Password at a Server dialog box, allowing you to change your password on a server.

Stop Net Services

The Stop net services menu item allows you to end all LAN Manager services at your computer. When you do this, LAN Manager does the following things:

- Ends other users' sessions to your server.
- Ends your sessions to other servers.
- Logs you off of the local area network.
- Logs your computer off of the local area network.
- Frees up memory.

A series of confirmation dialog boxes prompts you for approval at each stage of stopping the local area network software. You remain in the LAN Manager screen at the end of this action.

The following pages describe the administrative dialog boxes accessed through the Config menu.

See Also

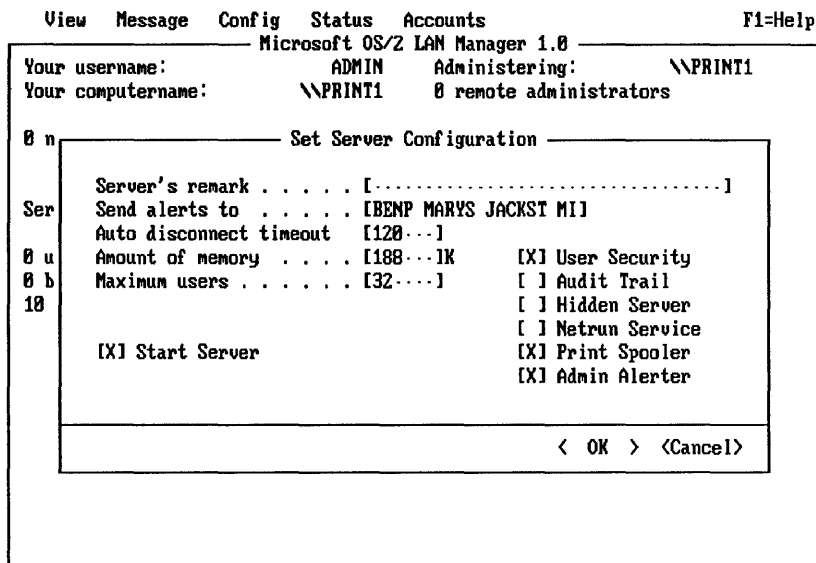
See the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for more information about the following Config dialog boxes:

- Config -> Logon
Log Into Network
- Config -> Load profile
Load Configuration
- Config -> Save profile
Save Configuration
- Config -> Change password
Change Logon Password at a Server

Set Server Configuration

Access: Config -> Server options

The Set Server Configuration dialog box allows you to install and configure a server (see Figure 2-22).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-22. Set Server Configuration Dialog Box

- Server's remark** Specifies a descriptive comment about the server.
- Send alerts to** Specifies the name(s) of any users who should receive server alert messages in addition to the administrator. To specify more than one user, separate the user names with semicolons (;), commas (,), or spaces.

The server sends alert messages when a predefined event occurs, such as when a disk is nearing its capacity or when a printer encounters a hardware problem.

Auto disconnect timeout

Specifies the amount of time in minutes before the system disconnects a user's session due to inactivity.

Amount of memory

Specifies the amount of memory for the server buffers. This amount of memory should be greater than the amount of memory specified for caching. (This can be changed only when the server is not started.)

Maximum users

Specifies the number of users who may use the server simultaneously. (This can be changed only when the server is not started.)

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, the Maximum users value is always 5.

The Set Server Configuration dialog box contains seven check boxes which, when marked, enable the following functions:

Check Box	Function
Start Server	Starts the server service. If unmarked, the server has not been started.
User Security	(This can be changed only when the server is not started.) Implements user-level security on the server when the server is started. If this check box is unmarked when the server starts, share-level security is implemented.
Audit Trail	(This can be changed only when the server is not started.) Allows account auditing when the server is started. Account auditing tracks the shared resources that each user is using and how long each user is connected to each resource.

Check Box	Function
Hidden Server	Specifies that the computer name of this server should not appear on any local area network listings of available servers. If it is unmarked, the server's computer name will be visible on such listings.
Netrun Service	Starts the Netrun service. This service allows authorized users to run programs on this server.
Print Spooler	Starts the Spooler service, which spools print jobs.
Admin Alerter	Starts the Alerter service, which sends system messages to the administrator and other people who monitor local area network activity.

- OK** Reconfigures the server as specified and returns to the LAN Manager screen.
- Cancel** Exits the dialog box without reconfiguring the server and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Changing Server Options

To change the server's current configuration, follow these steps:

- 1. In the Set Server Configuration dialog box, type new information in the desired text boxes.**

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, do not change the Auto disconnect timeout or Maximum users text boxes.
- 2. Mark or unmark check boxes to specify the services you want to run on the server.**
- 3. When you are satisfied with the options, choose the OK command button.**

Message boxes appear to let you know when LAN Manager is starting each service you specified.

See Also

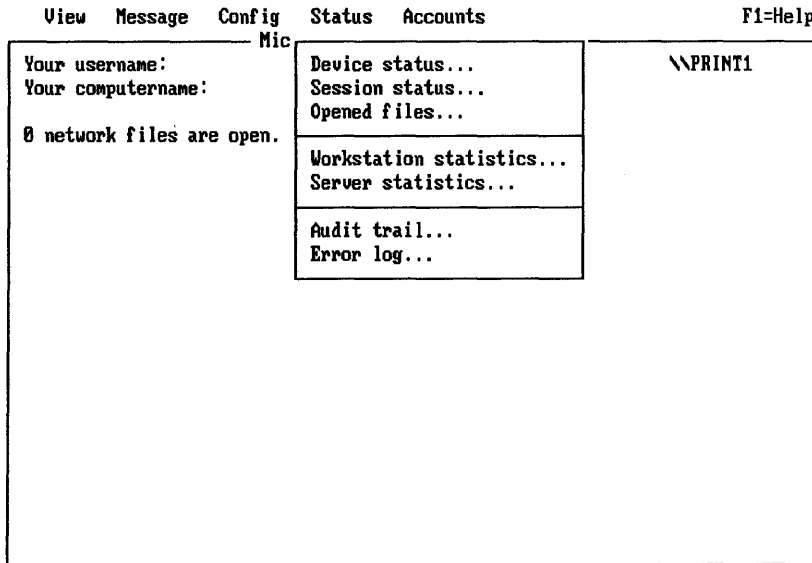
For more information about server options, see the following sources:

- The NET START SERVER command in Chapter 3: LAN Manager Command Reference for information about starting the server with various configuration options.
- The 3+*Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for detailed instructions on how to reconfigure a server and for more information about LAN Manager services.

Status Menu

The Status menu lets you access information about devices, sessions, and local area network errors. Each menu item leads to a dialog box that lets you monitor or modify different components of the local server (see Figure 2-23).

The following sections describe the Status menu items.



Check the status of shared devices

Figure 2-23. Status Menu

Device Status

The Device status menu item displays the Shared Device Status dialog box, showing the status of shared printers and communication devices. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- Pause or continue printers or communication devices.
- Restart an interrupted print job.
- Delete a print job printing on a particular printer.
- Disconnect the current request from a particular communication device.

Session Status

The Session status menu item displays the Sessions to This Server dialog box. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- See information about users connected to the local server.
- Disconnect a user's session.

Opened Files

This menu item displays the Opened Files on This Server dialog box. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- See information about the status of files opened on this server.
- Close files that were left open due to an error.

Workstation Statistics

The Workstation statistics menu item displays the Workstation Statistics Information dialog box, showing statistics about netstation activities performed using your server.

Server Statistics

The Server statistics menu item displays the Server Statistics Information dialog box, showing statistics about how your server's resources are being used.

Audit Trail

The Audit trail menu item displays the Network Audit Trail dialog box, showing information about the different resources that users access from the server. Resources that can be audited include files, named pipes, and printer and communication queues. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- Save the audit trail entries to a file.
- Clear the audit trail.

Error Log

The Error log menu item displays the Network Error Log dialog box, listing error messages you have received from LAN Manager. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- Get more information on the errors recorded.
- Save the recorded errors to a file.
- Clear the messages from the error log.

The following several pages describe the administrative dialog boxes accessed through the Status menu.

See Also

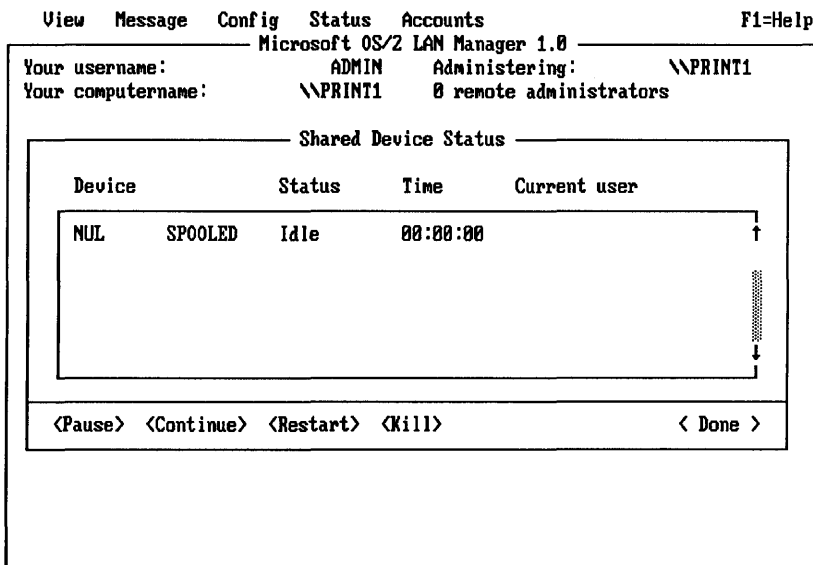
See the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for more information about the following Status dialog boxes:

- Status -> Workstation Statistics
Workstation Statistics Information
- Status -> Error log
Network Error Log
Error Log Record

Shared Device Status

Access: Status -> Device status

The Shared Device Status dialog box shows shared devices on the local server. From here, you can view or modify the status of all devices shared by a server (see Figure 2-24).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-24. Shared Device Status Dialog Box

The Shared Device Status dialog box includes five columns:

Column	Contents
Device	The name of the shared device.
(Untitled)	For printers only—indicates a spooled resource.
Status	The status of the resource (Idle, OK, Paused, Error, Out of paper, Off-line).
Time	The amount of time the current job has been accessing the device.
Current User	The user name of the person currently using the resource.

Pause	Temporarily stops a spooled printer from printing.
Continue	Allows a paused printer to resume printing.
Restart	Reprints the current print job from the beginning.
Kill	Ends the current print job or communication-device request on a specific device.
Done	Exits the current dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Pausing and Continuing a Spooled Printer

To pause a spooled printer temporarily, follow these steps:

1. From the Shared Device Status list box, select the printer.
2. Choose the Pause command button.

The printer stops printing, pausing the current job and holding all other jobs in the queue.

When you are ready to continue using the printer, follow these steps:

1. **From the Shared Device Status list box, select the printer.**
2. **Choose the Continue command button.**

Restarting a Printer's Current Job

Sometimes hardware or software errors interrupt a printer while it is printing a document. To reprint an interrupted document from the beginning, follow these steps:

1. **From the Shared Device Status list box, select the name of the printer that is printing the document.**
2. **Choose the Restart command button.**

Deleting the Current Print Job

To delete the current print job or communication-device request for a specific device, follow these steps:

1. **From the Shared Device Status list box, select the device name of the specific printer or communication device.**
2. **Choose the Kill command button.**

See Also

For more information about changing or displaying the status of resources of a server, see the following sources:

- "Sessions to This Server" later in this chapter for information about disconnecting resources.
- "Opened Files on This Server" later in this chapter for information about displaying which resources have opened files on a server.
- *The 3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for detailed instructions on sharing, connecting, and disconnecting resources.

Sessions to This Server

Access: Status -> Session status

The Sessions to This Server dialog box lists all users currently using shared server resources. From this dialog box, administrators can disconnect a particular user from one of the shared resources (see Figures 2-25 and 2-26).

```

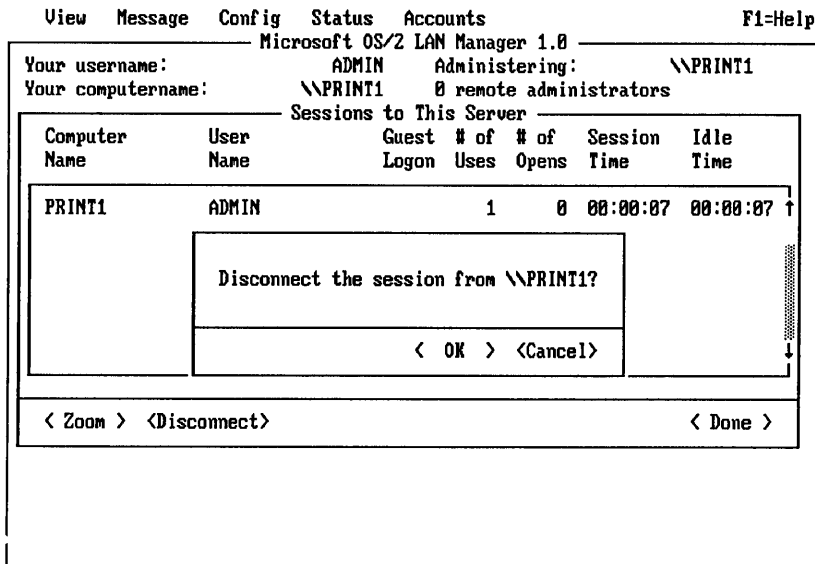
View  Message  Config  Status  Accounts  F1=Help
----- Microsoft OS/2 LAN Manager 1.0 -----
Your username:      ADMIN      Administering:    \\PRINT1
Your computername:  \\PRINT1  0 remote administrators

Sessions to This Server
-----
Computer  User      Guest # of # of Session Idle
Name      Name      Logon  Uses  Opens Time   Time
-----
MIS       MARYS      1      0    00:00:04  00:00:03 ↑
-----
< Zoom >  < Disconnect >
-----
< Done >

```

Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-25. Sessions to This Server Dialog Box



Check the status of user sessions to your Server

Figure 2-26. Sessions to This Server Dialog Box (Disconnecting)

The Sessions to This Server dialog box includes seven columns:

Column	Contents
Computer Name	The name of the netstation or server on which the user is using the shared resource.
User Name	The user name using the shared resource.
Guest Logon	An asterisk (*) appears in this column if the user's account is assigned guest privilege.
Number of Uses	The number of shared resources the user is using.
Number of Opens	The number of instances the user is currently accessing a resource shared by this server.

Column	Contents
Session Time	The amount of time in minutes the user has been using the resource.
Idle Time	The amount of time in minutes the resources have been inactive.

- Zoom** Displays the Session Information dialog box.
- Disconnect** Disconnects a user from all shared resources.
- Done** Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Getting More Information about a Session

To find out more about a session listed in this dialog box, follow these steps:

1. From the list box, select the name of the session.
2. Choose the **Zoom** command button.

The Session Information dialog box is displayed.

Disconnecting a Session

Normally, to end users' sessions with the server, you would ask the users to take the appropriate steps from their own netstations to stop using the server's resources. However, for some reason (for example, the user is gone for the day), it may be necessary for you to disconnect a user's session from the server. You can disconnect the user's session from the server with the Sessions to This Server dialog box.

To disconnect a user's netstation from the server, follow these steps:

1. From the list box, select the name of the session.

2. Choose the Disconnect command button.

A message box displays this message:

Disconnect the session from (computername)?

3. Choose the OK command button to disconnect the netstation's sessions.

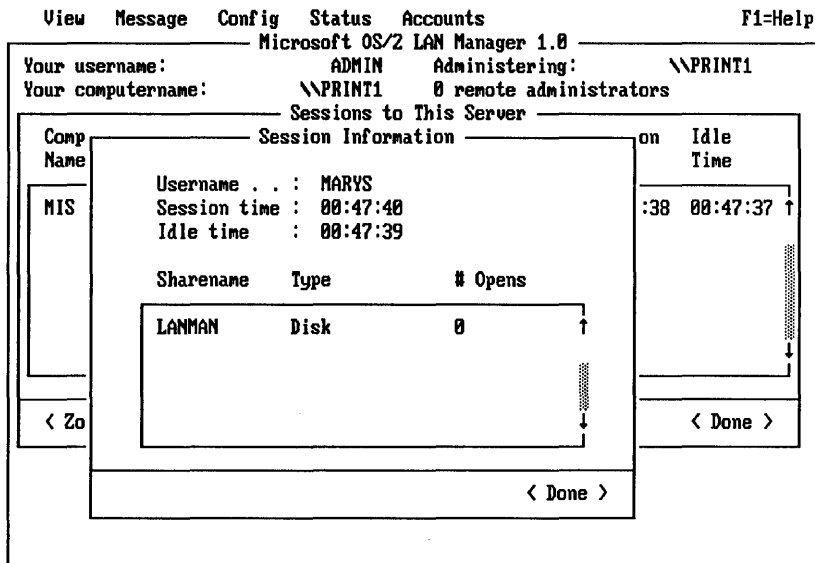
If any of the netstations' sessions are currently in use, a warning message displays, allowing you to verify your decision to disconnect the session. If no sessions are currently in use, the netstations sessions are disconnected immediately.

Session Information

Access: Status -> Session status -> Zoom

The Session Information dialog box displays information about a specific user's use of a shared resource (see Figure 2-27).

2



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-27. Session Information Dialog Box

- Username** Displays the user name using the shared resource.
- Session time** Displays the amount of time the user has been connected to the resource.
- Idle time** Displays the amount of time the user session has been inactive.

The Session Information dialog box includes three columns:

Column	Contents
Sharename	The name of the resource being used.
Type	The type of resource being used (Spooled, Comm, Disk, or IPC).
Number of Opens	The number of instances that the shared resource is being accessed (opened) currently via this session.

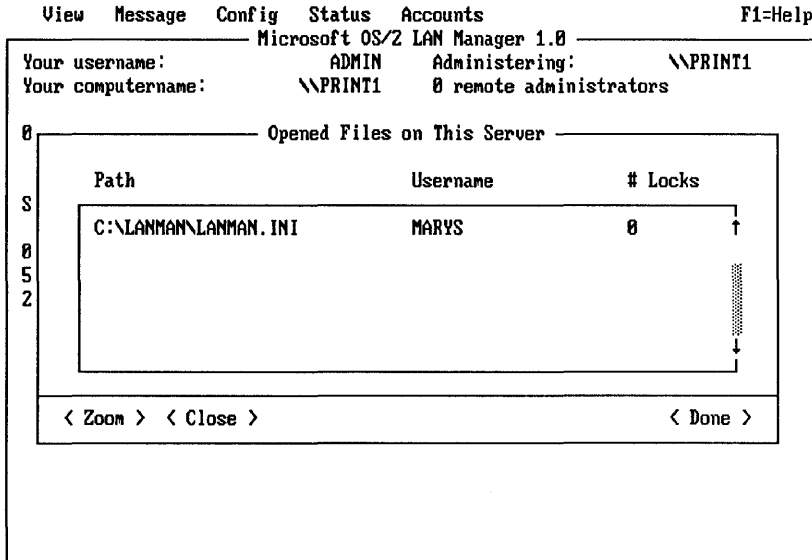
Done Exits the dialog box and returns to the Sessions to This Server dialog box.

Opened Files on This Server

Access: Status -> Open files

The Opened Files on This Server dialog box displays and lets you close open files on a server (see Figure 2-28).

2



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-28. Opened Files on This Server Dialog Box

The Opened Files on This Server dialog box includes three columns:

Column	Contents
Path	The pathnames of the open files.
Username	The user name that opened each file.
Number of Locks	The number of file locks outstanding on each file.

Zoom Displays the Zoom on Open Handle dialog box.

Close Closes the file.

Done Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Getting More Information about Open Files

To find out more about an open file, follow these steps:

1. **From the list box, select the file.**
2. **Choose the Zoom command button.**

The Zoom on Open Handle dialog box appears.

Closing an Open File

To close a file, follow these steps:

1. **From the list box, select the file.**
2. **Choose the Close command button.**

A confirmation dialog box asks the following:

Close this open file instance?

3. **Choose the OK command button.**

See Also

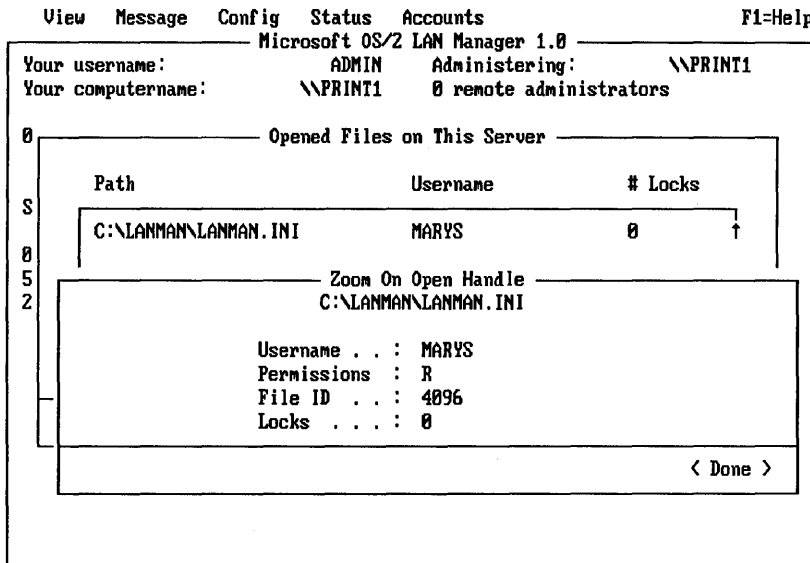
For more information on open files, see the following sources:

- "Shared Device Status" earlier in this chapter for more information on listing shared resources.
- "Session Information" earlier in this chapter for more information on displaying user names of people using this server's resources.
- *The 3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for detailed instructions on displaying the shared resources a user is using.

Zoom on Open Handle

Access: Status -> Open files -> Zoom

The Zoom on Open Handle dialog box displays detailed information about an open file, including its location, the name of the user who opened the file, the file identification number, the permissions on the file, and the number of locks outstanding on the file (see Figure 2-29).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-29. Zoom on Open Handle Dialog Box

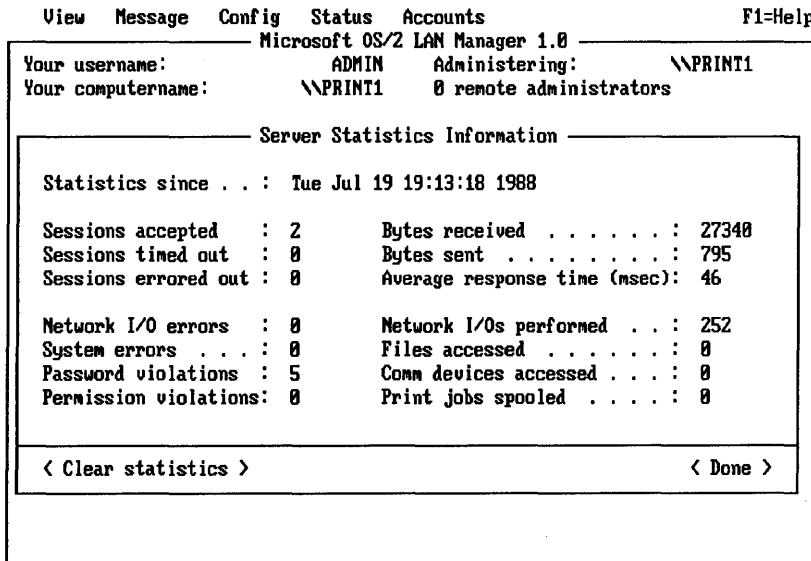
- Display Field** Displays the pathname of the open file.
- Username** Displays the user name that opened the file.
- Permissions** Displays the permissions assigned to the open file.

- File ID** Displays the identification number of the file.
- Locks** Displays the number of file locks outstanding on the open file.
- Done** Exits the dialog box and returns to the Opened Files on This Server dialog box.

Server Statistics Information

Access: Status -> Server statistics

The Server Statistics Information dialog box displays statistics about server operations (see Figure 2-30). From this dialog box, you can clear the statistics. Statistics begin compiling from the time that the statistics were last cleared.



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-30. Server Statistics Information Dialog Box

Statistics since	Displays the time this set of statistics was begun. This can be either the time that you started the server or the last time you cleared the statistics display.
Sessions accepted	Displays the number of times users connected to the server.
Sessions timed out	Displays the number of user connections closed due to inactivity.
Sessions errored out	Displays the number of user connections closed due to error.
Bytes received	Displays the total number of bytes received by the server.
Bytes sent	Displays the total number of bytes transmitted by the server.
Average response time (msec)	Displays, in milliseconds, the average amount of time the server used to respond to a network server's request.
Network I/O errors	Displays the total number of errors in transmitting and receiving data.
System errors	Displays the total number of errors from MS OS/2 system calls.
Password violations	Displays the number of times an incorrect password was received.
Permission violations	Displays the number of times users without the correct permissions were denied access to a shared resource.
Network I/Os performed	Displays the number of times your server has sent or received data on the local area network.
Files accessed	Displays the number of times files were opened on the server.
Comm devices accessed	Displays the number of times the communication devices were used.

Print jobs spooled	Displays the number of print jobs sent to the print queue.
Clear Statistics	Resets all statistics to zero.
Done	Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Resetting Statistics Logging

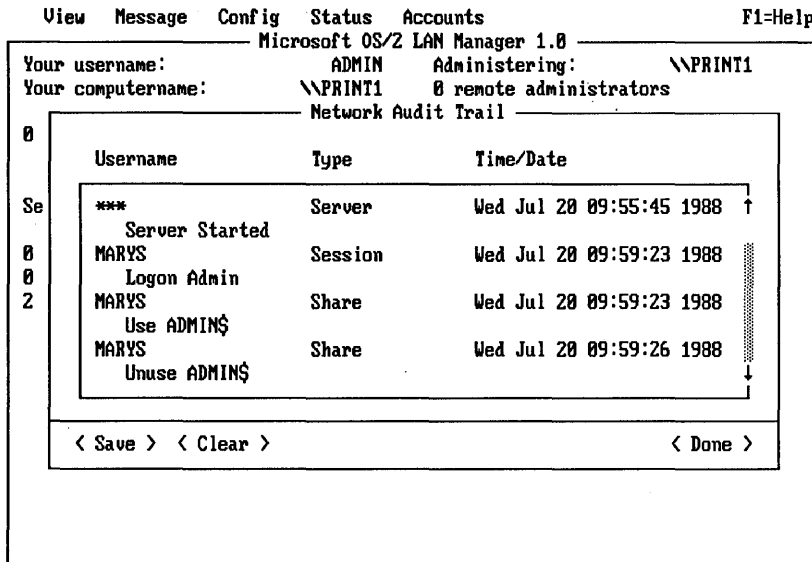
To clear the statistics for the server and restart the log, follow this step:

1. **In the Server Statistics Information dialog box, choose the Clear Statistics command button.**

Network Audit Trail

Access: Status -> Audit trail

The Network Audit Trail dialog box displays information about how the server is being used (see Figure 2-31). When auditing is turned on, the server stores an audit trail in a log. When a user accesses one of the server's audited resources that has a user limit, LAN Manager adds the user name and information about that activity to the current audit log. From this dialog box, you can save the audit trail to a file or clear the dialog box.



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-31. Network Audit Trail Dialog Box

Username Displays the user name of each person using a shared resource. (If no user name is associated with the audited activity, this field displays **** .)

Type Displays the type of resource being shared (Spooled, Comm, Disk, or IPC) or other types of transactions (Server, Share, Session, or Access denied).

Time/Date Displays the time and date the user started using the shared resource.

The second line of each audit trail record contains a description of the audited activity.

Save	Saves the user audit trail information in the file \Lanman\Logs\AUDIT.SAV. If the file already exists, new information is appended to the end of the file.
Clear	Erases the contents of the audit trail but leaves a backup copy of the file in AUDIT.BAK.
Done	Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Clearing the Audit Trail

To clear the contents of the audit trail and restart audit logging, follow this step:

1. **In the Network Audit Trail dialog box, choose the Clear command button.**

The audit trail records are cleared from the dialog box and are not saved to a file.

Saving Audit Trail Information to a File

To save the current contents of the audit trail to the AUDIT.SAV file, follow this step:

1. **In the Network Audit Trail dialog box, choose the Save command button.**

See Also

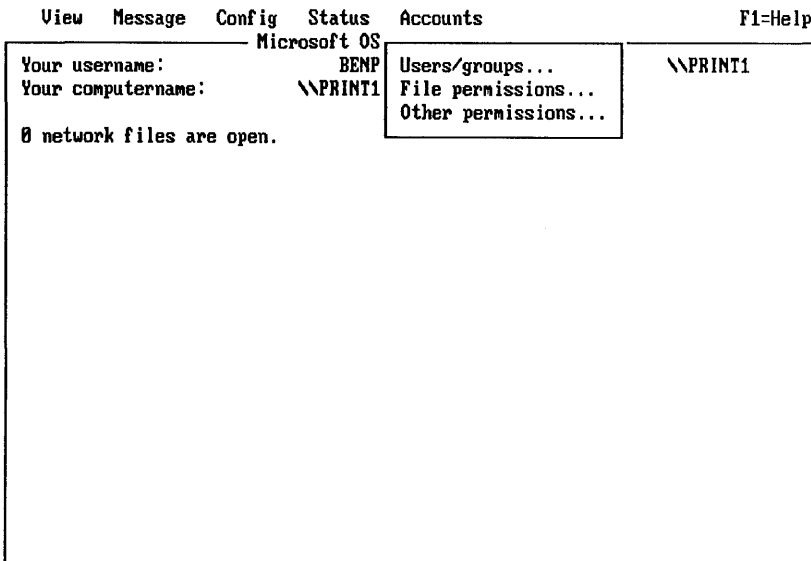
For more information about auditing activity on a server, see the following sources:

- "Set Server Configuration" earlier in this chapter for information on enabling auditing.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for information about using the audit trail.

Accounts Menu

The Accounts menu lets you maintain accounts and permissions (see Figure 2-32).

The following sections describe the Accounts menu items.



Manage user and group accounts

Figure 2-32. Accounts Menu

Users/Groups

The Users/groups menu item displays the Users/Groups dialog box, which lists all user and group accounts currently defined for the server. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- See information about a user or group account.
- Add new user or group accounts.
- Delete an account.
- Change the permissions or other characteristics of a user's account.
- Add or delete members of a group.

File Permissions

The File permissions menu item displays the File Access Permissions For dialog box. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

- See the permissions assigned to disk drives, directories, and files on the server.
- Change the permissions for a disk drive, directory, or file.

Other Permissions

The Other permissions menu item displays the Other Access Permissions dialog box. You can do the following things from this dialog box:

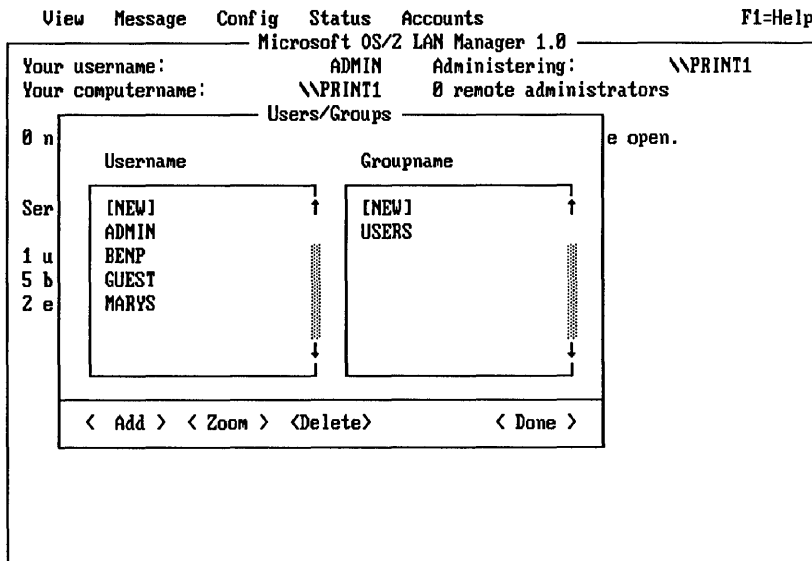
- See existing permissions assigned to nondisk resources such as queues and pipes.
- Change permissions for nondisk resources on the server.

The following several pages describe the dialog boxes accessed through the Accounts menu.

Users/Groups

Access: Accounts -> Users/groups

The Users/Groups dialog box lists the names of user and group accounts for this server. From this dialog box, you can also add or delete user and group accounts (see Figure 2-33).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-33. Users/Groups Dialog Box

Username

Displays the names of user accounts defined on this server. The [NEW] entry allows you to create a new user account without predefined settings.

Groupname

Displays the names of group accounts defined on this server. The [NEW] entry allows you to create a new group account without predefined settings.

Add	Displays the Add User Account or the Add Group Account dialog box.
Zoom	Displays the Change User Account or Change Group Account dialog box.
Delete	Removes the selected account from the local server.
Done	Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Getting More Information about an Account

To see information about an existing account or to change the account's characteristics, follow these steps:

1. From the appropriate list box, select the name of the user or group account.
2. Choose the **Zoom** command button.

The Change User Account or Change Group Account dialog box appears.

Adding a User Account

To add a new user account, follow these steps:

1. Select an existing user name or the [NEW] entry from the **Username** list box.
2. Choose the **Add** command button.

If you select an existing user name from the list box, the Add User Account dialog box that appears next will display privilege and membership characteristics from the selected account. By specifying a new user name and password, you can create a similar account for the new user. If you select the [NEW] entry, the default values are displayed in the Add User Account dialog box.

Adding a Group Account

To add a new group account, follow these steps:

1. **Select an existing group name or the [NEW] entry from the Groupname list box.**
2. **Choose the Add command button.**

If you select an existing group name from the list box, the Add Group Account dialog box that appears next will display privilege and membership characteristics from the selected account. You can specify a new group name and password to make a similar account for the new group. If you select the [NEW] entry, the default values are displayed in the Add Group Account dialog box.

Deleting an Account

To delete an existing user or group account, follow these steps:

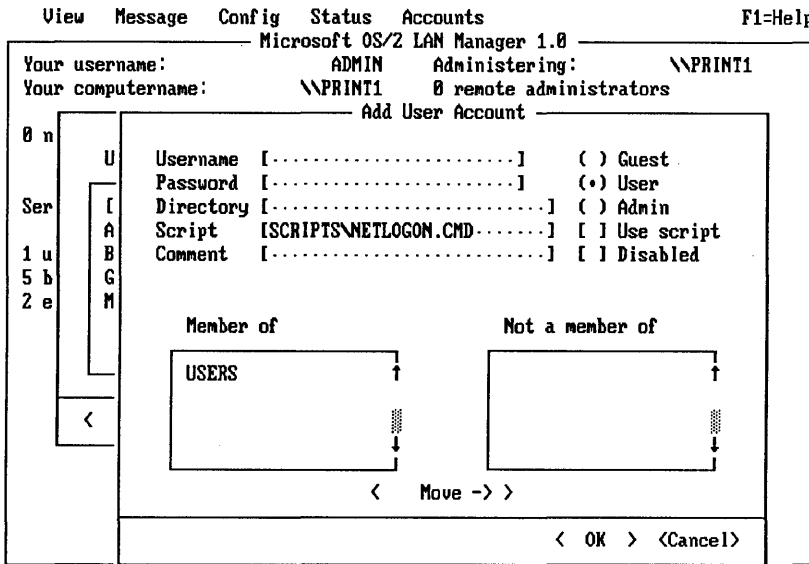
1. **From the appropriate list box, select the name of the user or group account.**
2. **Choose the Delete command button.**

The account name disappears from the list.

Add User Account

Access: Accounts -> Users/groups -> Add (user)

The Add User Account dialog box adds a new user account to the local server (see Figure 2-34).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-34. Add User Account Dialog Box

- Username** Specifies the name of the new user account.
- Password** Specifies a password for the new user account.
- Directory** Specifies the name of a directory under \3Open\Users that is the user's home directory. (For example, if you type marys in this text box, LAN Manager creates a directory \3Open\Users\Marys.)

2

Script Specifies the filename of a log-on script in the \3Open\Users directory that runs each time the user logs on to the server. (For example, if you type Script in this text box, LAN Manager looks for a file \3Open\Users\SCRIPT.) If LAN Manager doesn't find the script specified, the user will not be allowed to log on to the local area network.

Comment Provides a descriptive comment about the account.

The Add User Account dialog box contains three option buttons that determine the type of account:

Button	Function
Guest	Assigns guest privileges.
User	Assigns user privileges.
Admin	Assigns administrative privileges.

Use script Runs the script specified in the Script text box each time this user logs on to the local area network when this option is marked.

Disabled Makes the account temporarily inoperable on this server.

Member of Lists the group accounts to which the user account belongs.

Not a member of Lists the group accounts to which the user account does not belong.

Move Transfers the selected group account from one list box to the other.

- OK** Creates a new user account with the specified name and permissions and returns to the Users/Groups dialog box or goes to the Edit File Permission dialog box if a directory is specified.
- Cancel** Exits the dialog box without creating a new user account and returns to the Users/Groups dialog box.

Adding a User Account

To add a new user account to the server, follow these steps:

- 1. Select the Accounts menu and choose Users/groups.**
- 2. From the Username list box, select the [NEW] list box item.**

For accounts with similar characteristics, you can select the name of an existing user account to use as a template for the new account. This option is helpful if you are creating two or more accounts with similar characteristics (that is, permissions, group membership).
- 3. Choose the Add command button.**
- 4. In the Username text box, type the name of the new account.**
- 5. Specify log-on information for the account:**
 - Type a log-on password, if any, for the account.
 - Type the location of a log-on file.
 - Type the location of the log-on script and mark the Use script check box if you want a script to be run when the user logs on.
- 6. Select Guest, User, or Admin privilege.**

7. **Specify any groups to which this user will belong by selecting each group name from the Not a Member of list box, then choosing the Move command button.**

This moves the group name to the Member of list box.

8. **Choose the OK command button.**

If the directory you specified does not exist, a message box appears asking if you want to create it.

9. **Choose the OK command button.**

The Edit File Permission dialog box appears next.

See Also

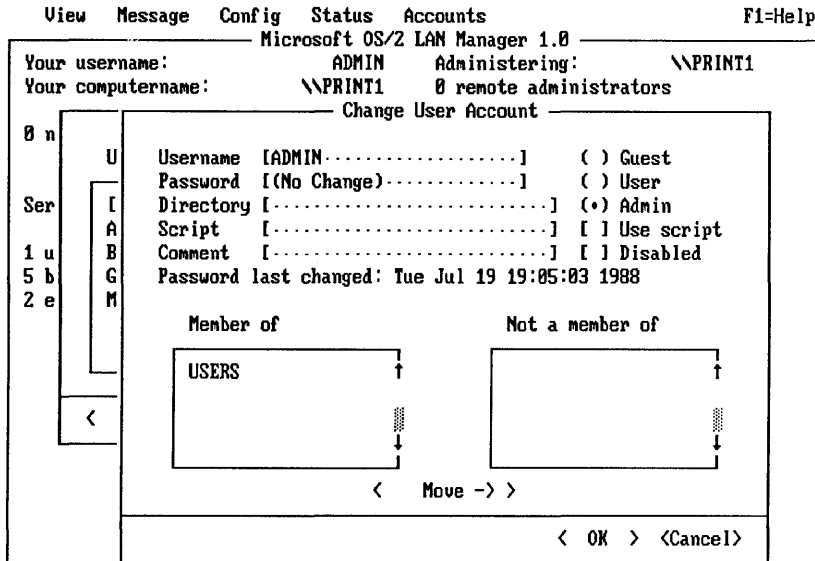
For more information about creating user accounts, see the following source:

- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for more information about permissions, privileges, and log-on scripts.

Change User Account

Access: Accounts -> Users/groups -> Zoom (user)

The Change User Account dialog box changes an existing user account's password, permissions, or privileges (see Figure 2-35).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-35. Change User Account Dialog Box

- Username** Displays the user name of the account.
- Password** Specifies a new password for the account. The current password is not displayed. No change is displayed instead.
- Directory** Specifies the name of a directory under \3Open\Users that contains the account's log-on file.
- Script** Specifies the filename of a log-on script in the \3Open\Users directory that runs each time the user logs on to the server.
- Comment** Provides a descriptive comment about the account.

The Change User Account dialog box contains three option buttons that determine the type of account:

Button	Function
Guest	Assigns guest privileges.
User	Assigns user privileges.
Admin	Assigns administrative privileges.

Use script	Runs the script specified in the Script text box each time this user logs on to the server when this option is chosen.
Disabled	Makes the account temporarily inoperable on this server.
Password last changed	Displays the date and time the user account's password was last changed.
Member of	Lists group accounts to which the user account belongs.
Not a member of	Lists group accounts to which the user account does not belong.
Move	Transfers the selected group account from one list box to the other.
OK	Makes the indicated changes to the user's account, and returns to the Users/Groups dialog box or goes to the Edit File Permission dialog box if a directory was specified.
Cancel	Exits the dialog box without changing the user account and returns to the Users/Groups dialog box.

Changing an Existing User Account

To correct errors or to change the characteristics of an existing user account, follow these steps:

1. In the Change User Account dialog box, type in the new information in the desired text boxes.
2. Select the Guest, User, or Admin option buttons to change the privilege level of the account.
3. Mark or unmark the Use script check box.
4. Mark or unmark the Disabled check box.
5. Specify any groups to which this user will belong by selecting a group name from the Not a Member of list box, then choosing the Move command button.
6. To remove the user from a group, select the group name from the Member of list box and then choose the Move command button.
7. When you are satisfied with the changes, choose the OK command button.

If the directory you specified does not exist, a message box appears asking if you want to create it.

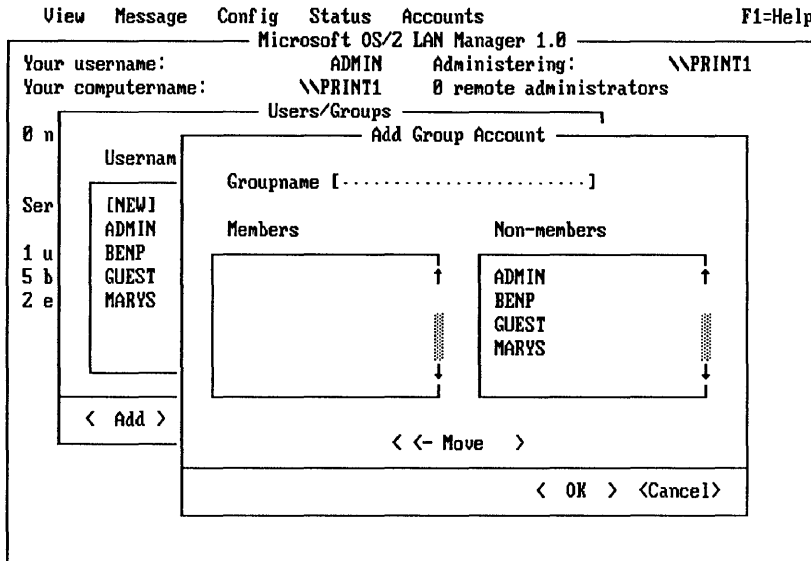
8. Choose the OK command button.

The Edit File Permission dialog box appears.

Add Group Account

Access: Accounts -> Users/groups -> Add (group)

The Add Group Account dialog box adds a new group account to the local server (see Figure 2-36).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-36. Add Group Account Dialog Box

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Groupname | Specifies the group name of the new account. |
| Members | Lists the user accounts that belong to the new group displayed in the Groupname text box. |
| Non-members | Lists the user accounts that do not belong to the new group. |
| Move | Transfers the selected user account from one list box to the other. |
| OK | Creates a new group account with the specified name and returns to the Users/Groups dialog box. |

Cancel Exits the dialog box without creating a new group account and returns to the Users/Groups dialog box.

Adding a Group Account

To add a group user account to the server, follow these steps:

1. **In the Groupname text box, type the name of the new account.**
2. **Specify the users that will belong to this group by selecting each user name from the Non-members list box, then choosing the Move command button.**

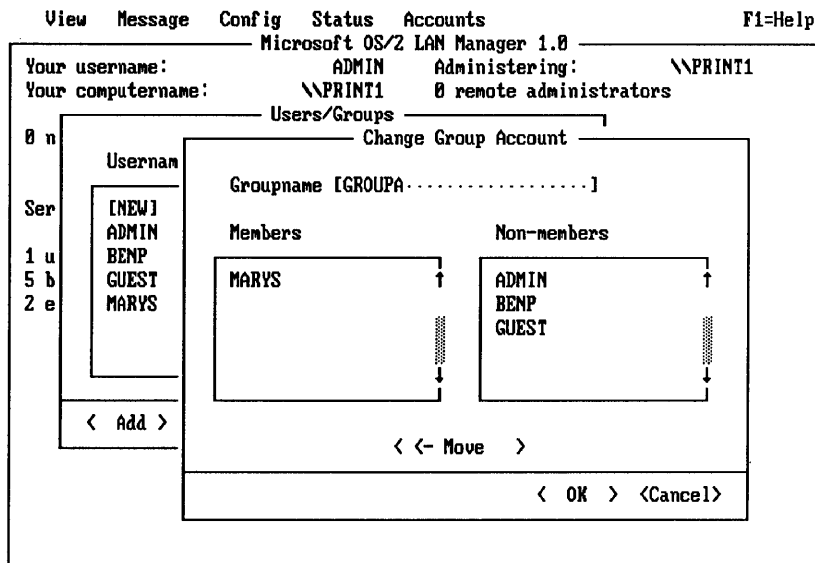
This moves the user name to the Members list box.

3. **Choose the OK command button.**

Change Group Account

Access: Accounts -> Users/groups -> Zoom (group)

The Change Group Account dialog box changes the membership of a group account (see Figure 2-37).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-37. Change Group Account Dialog Box

- Groupname** Displays the group name of the group account.
- Members** Lists the user accounts that belong to the group displayed in the Groupname text box.
- Non-members** Lists user accounts that do not to belong to the group.
- Move** Transfers the selected user account from one list box to the other.
- OK** Changes the membership of the group account as specified and returns to the Users/Groups dialog box.

Cancel Exits the dialog box without changing the membership of the group account and returns to the Users/Groups dialog box.

Adding Members to a Group Account

To add a member to an existing group account, follow these steps:

1. From the Non-members list box, select the user name.
2. Choose the Move command button.

The selected user name moves to the Members list box.

3. Choose the OK command button.

Deleting Members from a Group Account

To remove a member from a group, follow these steps:

1. From the Members list box, select the name of the user.
2. Choose the Move command button.

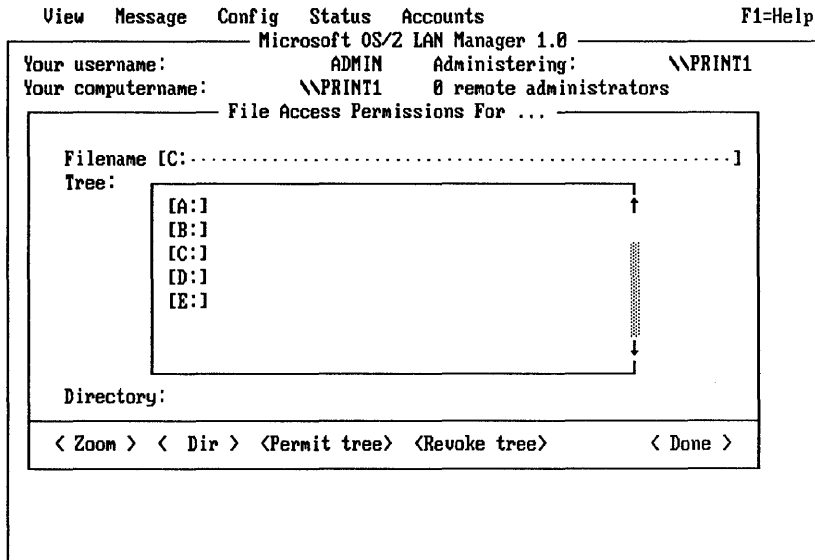
The user name moves to the Non-members list box.

3. Choose the OK command button.

File Access Permissions For

Access: Accounts -> File permissions

The File Access Permissions For dialog box displays the access permissions for disk drives, directories, and files on the server (see Figure 2-38).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-38. File Access Permissions For Dialog Box

Filename	Specifies the name of a drive, file, or directory for which you want to set permissions.
Tree	Lists the contents of the current drive or directory or of the drive or directory selected in the Directory display field.
Directory	Displays the disk and directory that contain the files and directories in the Tree list box.
Zoom	Displays the Edit File Permission dialog box.
Dir	Displays the files in a directory.

Permit Tree	Assigns the current directory's permissions to all subdirectories of that directory.
Revoke Tree	Revokes the current permissions for the specified directory and all of its subdirectories.
Done	Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Listing the Contents of a Disk or Directory

To list the contents of a disk on the server, follow these steps:

- 1. From the list box, select the drive letter of the disk.**
- 2. Choose the Dir command button.**

The contents of the root directory for that disk are displayed in the Tree list box, and the Directory field displays the name of the disk you selected.

- 3. From the list box, select the directory name if you want to see the contents of a directory on this disk.**
- 4. Choose the Dir command button.**

The Directory field displays the directory name you selected, and the list box displays its contents.

- 5. Continue steps 3 and 4 until you have reached the subdirectory you want.**

Getting More Information About Current Permissions

To find out the permissions that are currently assigned to a disk drive, directory, or file, follow these steps:

1. **In the File Access Permissions For dialog box, specify the disk drive, directory, or file you are interested in by doing one of the following:**
 - Type the name of the disk drive, directory, or file in the Filename text box.
 - Select the name from the list box.
2. **Choose the Zoom command button.**

Assigning Inherited Permissions

To assign permissions of a disk drive or directory to all of its subdirectories, follow these steps:

1. **Specify the disk drive or directory in one of two ways:**
 - Type the name of the disk or directory in the Filename text box.
 - Select the name from the list box.
2. **Choose the Permit Tree command button.**

Revoking Inherited Permissions

To revoke the assigned permissions for a disk drive or directory and all of its subdirectories, follow these steps:

1. **Specify the disk or directory in one of two ways:**
 - Type the name of the disk drive or directory in the Filename text box.
 - Select the name from the list box.
2. **Choose the Revoke Tree command button.**

Edit File Permission

Access: Accounts -> File permissions -> Zoom

or

View -> This server -> Add share -> Disk directory -> OK

or

Accounts -> Users/groups -> Add (user) -> OK

or

Accounts -> Users/groups -> Zoom (user) -> OK

The Edit File Permission dialog box allows you to change the permissions for a disk drive, directory, or file (see Figure 2-39). (Note that although disk drives and individual files cannot be shared as unique resources, they can be assigned access permissions.)

```

View  Message  Config  Status  Accounts  F1=Help
----- Microsoft OS/2 LAN Manager 1.0 -----
Your username:      ADMIN      Administering:  \\PRINT1
Your computername:  \\PRINT1  0 remote administrators
----- File Access Permissions For ... -----
Edit File Permission
DRIVE C:

( ) Use default permissions  [ ] Audit this resource
(*) Set explicit permissions [ ] Copy permissions to descendants

Permitted                (*) R                Not permitted
                          ( ) RW
                          ( ) C
                          ( ) RWCDAP
                          ( ) RWCDAP
                          ( ) None
                          ( ) Other
                          [.....]
                          < <- Move >

                          *GROUPA
                          *USERS
                          ADMIN
                          BENP
                          GUEST

< Clear permissions >                < OK > <Cancel>

```

Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-39. Edit File Permission Dialog Box

2

The Edit File Permission dialog box contains two option buttons that allow you to choose default or explicit permissions:

Button	Function
Use Default Permissions	Assigns default permissions to the file, directory, or disk drive listed in the filename display field. If this button is selected, LAN Manager does not create a new access record for this resource. Instead, LAN Manager uses the access record of a parent directory or drive (if one exists).
Set Explicit Permissions	Specifies customized permissions settings for the file, directory, or disk drive listed in the filename display field. If this button is selected, LAN Manager creates an access record for this resource.

Audit this resource Allows tracking of files to the audit log.

Copy permissions to descendants Automatically assigns permissions for this directory to all its subdirectories. Files in the subdirectories, by default, use the permissions inherited by the subdirectories unless the files have their own access records.

The Edit File Permission dialog box contains seven option buttons that let you set the directory or file permissions:

Button	Function
R	Assigns read-only permission to the accounts permitted to use the file or shared directory.
RW	Assigns read and write permissions to the permitted accounts.
C	Assigns create permission to the permitted accounts.

Button	Function
RWCD A	Assigns read, write, create, delete, and change attributes permissions.
RWCDAP	Assigns read, write, create, delete, change attributes, and change permission permissions.
None	Excludes the selected account from accessing the directory or file.
Other	Assigns a combination of available permissions to accounts permitted to use the shared directory or file.

- The Other text box** Specifies the Other permissions to be assigned to the accounts specified.
- Permitted** Lists the user names and group names allowed to use the shared resource, and the list of permissions allowed. Group names (preceded by *) are listed before user names in this list box.
- Not permitted** Lists the user names and group names not allowed to use the shared resource.
- Move** Transfers the selected user name or group name from one list box to the other.
- Clear Permissions** Removes all user account permissions from the disk drive, directory, or file.
- OK** Saves the selected permissions and returns to the File Access Permissions For dialog box, the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box, or the Users/Groups dialog box.

Cancel Exits the dialog box without saving permissions and returns to the File Access Permissions For dialog box, the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box, or the Users/Groups dialog box.

Changing Access Permissions

To change the access permissions for a disk, directory, or file, follow these steps:

1. **From the Edit File Permission dialog box, select the Use default permissions or the Set explicit permissions option button.**

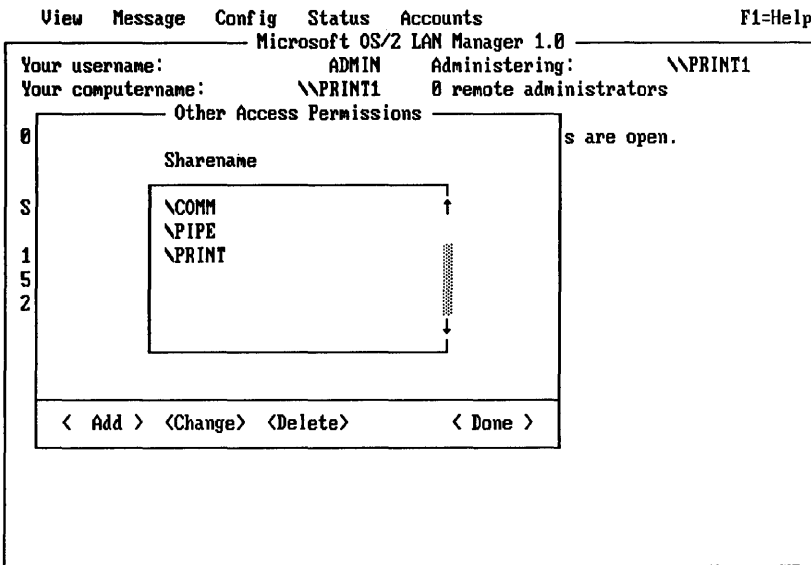
If you select Set explicit permissions, complete the following steps. If you select Use default permissions, skip to step 7.

2. **If access to this resource is to be audited, mark the Audit this resource check box.**
3. **If the specified permissions should be assigned recursively to all subdirectories belonging to this resource, mark the Copy permissions to descendants check box.**
4. **From the Not permitted list box, select a group name or user name to be allowed to use this resource.**
5. **Select an option button to assign the appropriate permissions to that group or user; then choose the Move command button.**
6. **Continue steps 4 and 5 until all accounts that should have access to this resource are listed in the Permitted list box.**
7. **Choose the OK command button.**

Other Access Permissions

Access: Accounts -> Other permissions

The Other Access Permissions dialog box shows permissions for shared nondisk resources on the local server. Shared nondisk resources include print queues, communication-device queues, and named pipes (see Figure 2-40).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-40. Other Access Permissions Dialog Box

Sharename	Lists the names of nondisk shared resources on the local server. This list box shows two types of names—one for assigning default access permissions and one for explicit access permissions. The names <i>\comm</i> , <i>\pipe</i> , and <i>\print</i> are used to assign access permissions for nondisk resources without specific access records. Names in the form <i>\comm\sharename</i> , <i>\pipe\sharename</i> , and <i>\print\sharename</i> are used to assign explicit access permissions for the nondisk resources identified as <i>sharename</i> .
Add	Displays the Add Permissions dialog box.
Change	Displays the Change Permissions dialog box.
Delete	Removes the selected resource.
Done	Exits the dialog box and returns to the LAN Manager screen.

Deleting Permissions

To delete access permissions for a nondisk resource, follow these steps:

1. From the list box, select the shared resource.
2. Choose the Delete command button.

Add Permissions

Access: Accounts -> Other permissions -> Add

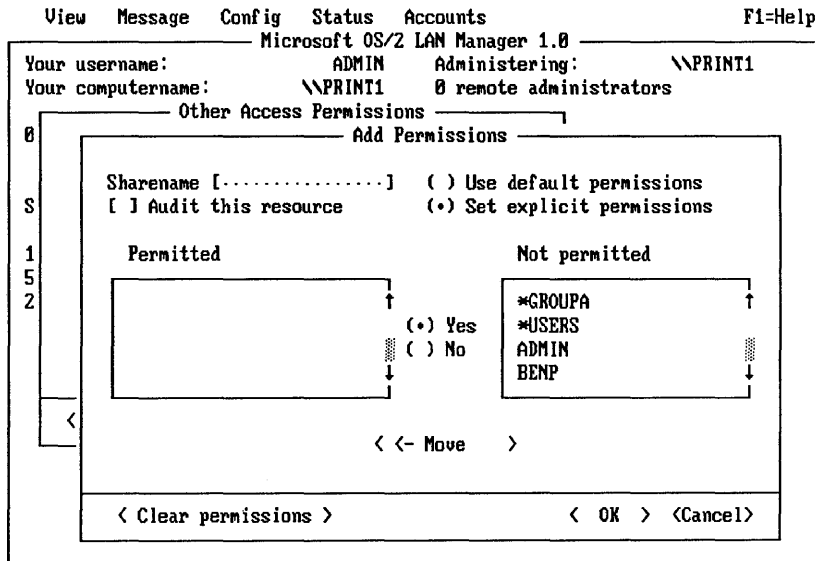
or

View -> This server -> Add share -> Comm Device -> OK

or

View -> This server -> Add share -> Spooled printer -> OK -> OK

The Add Permissions dialog box allows you to add a permission record for a pipe, print queue, or communication-device queue (see Figure 2-41).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-41. Add Permissions Dialog Box

Sharename

Specifies the name of the resource for which the new permission record applies.

Audit this resource Allows tracking of files to the audit log.

The Add Permissions dialog box contains two option buttons that allow you to choose default or explicit permissions:

Button	Function
Use Default Permissions	Assigns default permissions to the nondisk resource. Default permissions for <i>\print\sharename</i> come from <i>\print</i> . Default permissions for <i>\comm\sharename</i> come from <i>\comm</i> , and permissions for <i>\pipe\sharename</i> from <i>\pipe</i> .
Set Explicit Permissions	Specifies customized permissions settings for the nondisk resource.

Permitted Lists the user names and group names permitted to use the shared resource and the permissions allowed.

Not permitted Lists the user names and group names not allowed to use the shared resource.

The Yes and No option buttons have the following functions:

Button	Function
Yes	Allows the account to use the resource.
No	Prevents the account from using the resource.

Move Transfers the selected user name or group name from one list box to the other.

Clear Permissions Removes all permissions assigned to the shared resource.

OK Saves the selected permissions and returns to the Other Access Permissions dialog box, or the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.

Cancel Exits the dialog box without saving permissions and returns to the Other Access Permissions dialog box, or the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.

Defining Permissions for a New Shared Resource

To add permissions for a new resource, follow these steps:

1. **From the Add Permissions dialog box, type the name of the shared resource in the Sharename text box.**
2. **Select the Use default permissions or the Set explicit permissions option button.**

If you select Set explicit permissions, complete the following steps. If you select Use default permissions, skip to step 7.

3. **If this resource's use is to be audited, mark the Audit this resource check box.**
4. **From the Not permitted list box, select a group name or user name to be allowed to use this resource.**
5. **Select the Yes option button to assign the appropriate permissions to that group or user; then choose the Move command button.**
6. **Continue steps 4 and 5 until all accounts that should have access to this resource are listed in the Permitted list box.**
7. **Choose the OK command button.**

Change Permissions

Access: Accounts -> Other permissions -> Change

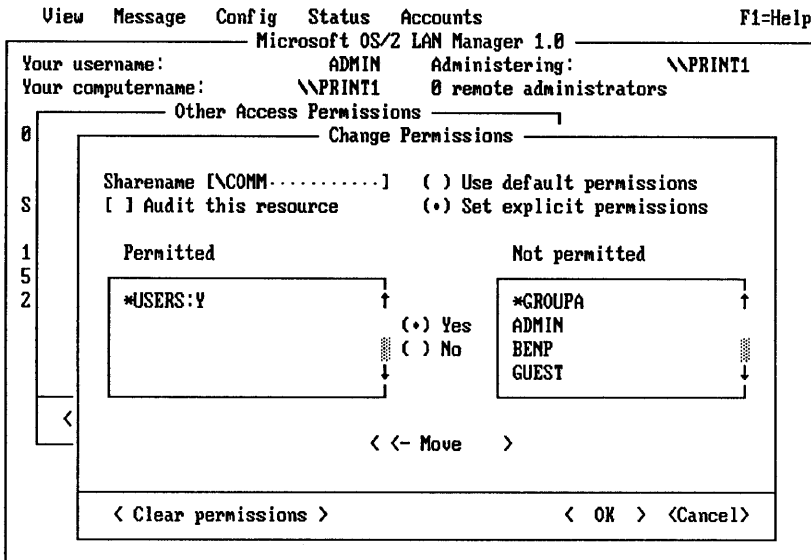
or

View -> This server -> Add share -> Comm Device -> OK

or

View -> This server -> Add share -> Spooled printer -> OK -> OK

The Change Permissions dialog box allows you to change the permissions of a shared nondisk resource (see Figure 2-42).



Press the ALT key to select a menu

Figure 2-42. Change Permissions Dialog Box

Sharename Names the resource whose permissions you are changing.

Audit this resource Allows tracking of files to the audit log.

The Change Permissions dialog box contains two option buttons that allow you to set permissions for nondisk resources:

Button	Function
Use Default Permissions	Assigns default permissions to the nondisk resource. Default permissions for <i>\print\sharename</i> come from <i>\print</i> . Default permissions for <i>\comm\sharename</i> come from <i>\comm</i> , and permissions for <i>\pipe\sharename</i> from <i>\pipe</i> .
Set Explicit Permissions	Specifies customized permissions settings for the nondisk resource.

Permitted Lists the user names and group names permitted to use the shared resource and the permissions allowed. Group names (preceded by *) are listed before user names.

Not permitted Lists the user names and group names not allowed to use the shared resource.

The Yes and No option buttons have the following functions:

Button	Function
Yes	Allows the account to use the resource.
No	Does not allow the account to use the resource.

Move Transfers the selected account from one list box to the other.

Default Assigns the default user and group accounts to the shared resource.

Clear Permissions Removes all user and group accounts.

- OK** Saves the current permissions and returns to the Other Access Permissions dialog box or the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.
- Cancel** Exits the dialog box without saving permissions and returns to the Other Access Permissions dialog box or the Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network dialog box.

Changing Permissions for a Shared Resource

To change permissions for a shared nondisk resource, follow these steps:

- 1. Select the Use default permissions or the Set explicit permissions option buttons.**

If you select Set explicit permissions, complete the following steps. If you select Use default permissions, skip to step 6.
- 2. From the Change Permissions dialog box, mark the Audit this resource check box if this resource's use is to be audited.**
- 3. From the Not permitted list box, select a group name or user name to be allowed to use this resource.**
- 4. Select an option button to assign the appropriate permissions to that group or user; then choose the Move command button.**
- 5. Continue steps 4 and 5 until all accounts that should have access to this resource are listed in the Permitted list box.**
- 6. Choose the OK command button.**

Chapter 3: LAN Manager Command Reference

LAN Manager commands let you perform LAN Manager operations from the MS OS/2 command line. (You can perform the same operations by using the LAN Manager screen, described in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference.) The option of typing LAN Manager commands at the OS/2 prompt is especially useful in the following cases:

- Users who are familiar with 3+ command-line interfaces.
- Users who feel more comfortable typing commands than using a graphical, full-screen interface (LAN Manager screen).
- Users who want to add LAN Manager commands to batch files.

This chapter provides information about those LAN Manager commands that are available to the administrator.

NOTE: See the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for information about commands that may be used on a netstation as well as on a server.

For each command, information on how to use the command, its purpose, syntax, and options is given. Command information pages are arranged in alphabetical order. This chapter also contains a list of these commands, along with a brief description of their functions.

Using LAN Manager Commands

This section provides a few rules and guidelines to help you best use the LAN Manager commands described in this chapter.

For example, this section lists which commands must be run before certain other commands. It also describes LAN Manager prompts that help you to remember these dependencies. And, it tells you about options you can use with LAN Manager commands in batch files to automatically respond to LAN Manager prompts.

This section also describes abbreviations you may use when typing LAN Manager commands. Although the command information in this chapter spells out all command names, option names, and service names, LAN Manager allows you to abbreviate many of these for your convenience.

Abbreviations

Service Names

LAN Manager allows you to use abbreviations and synonyms for the following LAN Manager services:

Service	Acceptable Abbreviations, Synonyms
Workstation	wksta, work, redirector, redir, rdr, prdr, devrdr
Messenger	msg, receiver, rcv
Server	srv, svr
Netrun	netsrv, runserver, runservr, runsrv

Option Names

LAN Manager also allows you to type any unambiguous abbreviation for a command option. This means you must type enough letters in the option's name to distinguish the option you choose from other options for that command. For example, if you are using a command whose possible options are /read and /send, you may type /r instead of /read and /s instead of /send. But, if the command's options were /read and /redo, LAN Manager would not accept /r, but would accept either /rea for /read or /red for /redo.

The command information in this chapter lists command options in alphabetical order, making it easier for you to compare similar option names.

Commands That Start Services Automatically

Certain LAN Manager commands include names of services that must be started before other services can start or before certain commands can run. For example, LAN Manager includes the following interdependencies:

- You must start the Workstation Service before you can display the LAN Manager screen.
- You must start the Server service before you can type a NET SHARE command.
- You must log on before you can forward your messages to another user's message alias.

LAN Manager asks to perform the prerequisite task automatically in many cases.

Workstation Service

When you type a command that requires the Workstation service to be started, LAN Manager checks to see if the netstation is running. If it is not, LAN Manager displays this prompt:

```
Workstation not started.  
OK to start it? (Y/N) [Y]:
```

If you type Y (or press [Enter] since Y is the default response in this case), LAN Manager first starts the Workstation service, then runs the command you typed. If you type N, LAN Manager neither starts the Workstation service nor runs the command you typed.

The workstation service must be started before any of the following commands can run:

NET	NET LOG	NET SEND
NET COMM	NET LOGON	NET STATISTICS
NET CONFIG	NET NAME	NET USE
NET FORWARD	NET PRINT	NET VIEW
NET LOAD		

NOTE: The NET CONFIG and NET STATISTICS commands report when the Workstation service is not started, but do not prompt to start the service automatically.

Messenger Service

When you type a command that requires the Messenger service to be started, LAN Manager checks to see if that service is running. If it is not, LAN Manager displays this prompt:

```
MESSENGER not started  
OK to start it? (Y/N) [Y]:
```

If you type Y, LAN Manager starts the Messenger service and then runs the command you typed. If you type N, LAN Manager cannot run the command you typed, and the Messenger service is not started.

The Messenger service must be started before any of the following commands can run:

NET FORWARD
NET LOG

NET NAME
NET SEND

Server Service

When you type a command that requires the Server service to be started, LAN Manager checks to see if the Server service is running. If not, LAN Manager displays this prompt:

```
Server not started.  
OK to start it? (Y/N) [Y]:
```

If you type Y, LAN Manager first starts the Server service, then runs the command you typed. If you type N, LAN Manager does not start the Server service, so your command cannot be run.

LAN Manager prompts you to start the Server service if you type one of these commands before starting the server:

NET CONFIG SERVER
NET STATISTICS SERVER
NET SHARE

Spooler Service

When you type a command that requires the Spooler service to be started, LAN Manager checks to see if it is running.

There are two commands that can run only if the Spooler service is started:

NET CONSOLE
NET PRINT

NOTE: The NET PRINT command reports when the Spooler service is not started but does not prompt you to start it.

Your Log-On

When you type a command that requires you to be logged on to the local area network first, LAN Manager checks to see if you are logged on. If you are, LAN Manager runs the command you typed. If you aren't logged on, LAN Manager offers to log you on to the local area network by reading your user name from the LANMAN.INI file on your computer:

Type your user name, or press Enter for <user name>:
Type your password:

You must be logged on to the local area network before any of the following commands can run:

NET
NET ADMIN
NET USE
NET VIEW

Using Passwords with Commands

Some commands require a password as an option. There are two ways for you to provide a password as a command option. The first way is to type the password on the same line as the command itself. For example, to use a shared resource called *plotter* on a server (*\\admin*) that requires a password, Mary types the following:

```
net use lpt2 \\admin\plotter kahuna
```

Using the * Option

You can also ask LAN Manager to prompt you for your password, replacing the password with an asterisk (*) when you type the command. For example, Mary could type the following to log on to the local area network:

```
net use lpt2 \\admin\plotter *
```

LAN Manager then displays this prompt:

```
Enter the password for \\ADMIN\PLOTTER:
```

When you type a password at this prompt, the password does not display as you type. This allows you to keep your password confidential. Although this option may prove a little less convenient than typing your command and password together, it provides added security.

You can use the asterisk (*) option with the following commands to cause LAN Manager to prompt you for a password:

```
NET ADMIN      NET SHARE  
NET CONSOLE   NET USE  
NET LOGON     NET USER  
NET PASSWORD
```

Depending on the command you type, LAN Manager may also prompt you for other pertinent information, such as your user name.

NOTE: LAN Manager will also prompt you for a password if you forget to type a password with a command that requires one.

Using /Yes and /No

Many LAN Manager commands cause LAN Manager to prompt you for a decision. For example, if you use the NET LOGOFF command to log off from the local area network with connections to remote shared resources intact, LAN Manager displays a prompt like this one:

You have the following network connections:

```
LPT1
Continuing will cancel the connections.
Proceed with operation? (Y/N) [Y]
```

You can use the /yes and /no options with any LAN Manager command to anticipate and respond to a prompt like the one just shown. For example, if you include the NET LOGOFF command in a batch file, and know that you want to respond with a Y to the prompt, you can type the following line in your batch file:

```
net logoff /yes
```

Using the /yes and /no options helps expedite LAN Manager functions. When LAN Manager reads one of these options, LAN Manager does not pause to display the corresponding prompt. Instead, LAN Manager accepts the /yes or /no option as your response to the prompt. You can use LAN Manager commands with /yes and /no options to create batch files that are not interrupted by LAN Manager prompts.

Command Information

Information for each command includes the topics described in the following sections.


Command Name and Purpose

Information for each command shows the name of the LAN Manager command followed by a brief description of what the command does. Generally, this description includes information the command displays and the functions it performs.

Syntax

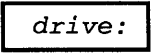
This section shows how to use a command: which elements are required, which are optional, and which only work with other elements. The Syntax section shows a bubble diagram of the command using these notational conventions:

Bubble diagrams illustrate commands in this manual.



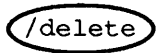
NET USE

A bold, rounded-corner rectangle surrounds the command name. The command name is in all capital letters and bold type.



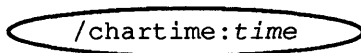
drive:

A rectangle surrounds variables. The variable is in lowercase italics. This shape says "substitute something here."



/delete

An oval surrounds arguments that you type as is.



/chartime:time

Sometimes an oval surrounds an argument that has a variable portion. You replace the italicized text with an appropriate value.



;

A circle surrounds punctuation.



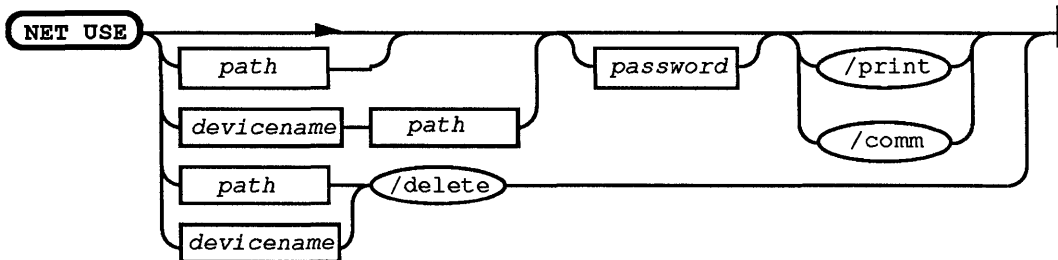
Arrows indicate direction.



A vertical line indicates a return.

Each element must be separated by a space.

To read a bubble diagram, start at the command name, in the bold, rounded-corner rectangle. You may follow any line through the command, as long as you follow the direction of the arrows. For example, when you come to the first decision point in the NET USE diagram shown below, you could enter either a drive or a printer name, which must then be followed by a path. After the path, you have the choice of entering a password (which is not required by the command, although it might be required by the shared resource). Then you must type a return.



Following the syntax diagrams themselves are explanations of all options you may use with each command. Most option names can be abbreviated.

LAN Manager allows you to type any unambiguous abbreviation of an option name instead of typing its full name. For example, suppose a command had the following syntax:

```
net command [/display|/delete]
```

LAN Manager would not allow you to type net command /d but would allow the following:

```
net command /di  
net command /de
```

Comments

This section describes how to use the command, when to use it, and why. It describes the command's options and explains which options may be used in combination. It may also contain warnings or suggestions about using the command.

Example

This section gives an example showing how the command is used. In the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide*, you were introduced to employees of a fictitious company, MacroCorp, Inc. The examples in this chapter use the names of MacroCorp employees.

See Also

This section lists the titles of commands and sources that you can refer to for more information about the command.

Commands in This Manual

The following list shows the names and functions of the LAN Manager commands documented in this manual.

Command	Purpose
AT	Schedules a command for future execution.
COMPACT	Reorganizes a disk.
NET ACCESS	Assigns or changes permissions on shared resources.
NET ADMIN	Runs the administrative version of the LAN Manager screen.
NET AUDIT	Lists and clears a server's audit log.
NET COMM	Lists and controls communication-device queues.

3

Command Reference

3-12

Command	Purpose
NET CONFIG	Lists which of the two configurable services (Workstation and Server) are running.
NET CONFIG SERVER	Lists and changes configuration settings for the Server service.
NET CONSOLE	Runs the console version of the LAN Manager screen (used with unattended servers).
NET CONTINUE	Continues a paused LAN Manager service or resource.
NET DEVICE	Lists and controls shared devices.
NET FILE	Lists and releases open shared files.
NET GROUP	Lists and controls groups of users.
NET PAUSE	Suspends a LAN Manager service or resource.
NET PRINT	Lists and controls a server's print queues.
NET SEND	Sends messages and files to other users.
NET SEPARATOR	Lists and controls a print queue's separator page.
NET SESSION	Lists and controls a user session at a server.
NET SHARE	Lists and controls shared resources for a server.
NET START	Starts LAN Manager services.
NET START NETRUN	Starts the Netrun service.
NET START SERVER	Starts the Server service.
NET STATISTICS	Lists statistics about a server.
NET STATUS	Lists the configuration settings for the server, plus the shared resources for that server.
NET STOP	Stops a LAN Manager service.
NET USER	Lists and controls user accounts at the server.

See Also

The following commands are available to both users and administrators. For more information about these LAN Manager commands, see the *3+ Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference*.

Command	Function
NET	Starts the user version of the LAN Manager screen.
NET COMM	Controls and displays information about shared communication-device queues.
NET CONFIG \NETSTATION	Displays and changes the configuration of a netstation.
NET CONTINUE	Continues local area network functions suspended by the NET PAUSE command.
NET COPY	Copies files both locally and remotely.
NET ERROR	Lists and clears server's error log.
NET FORWARD	Reroutes one user's incoming messages to another user.
NET HELP	Displays syntax for LAN Manager commands.
NET LOAD	Loads a saved configuration from a file.
NET LOG	Starts or stops saving messages to a file or printer.
NET LOGOFF	Disconnects all local area network sessions and logs a user off the local area network.
NET LOGON	Logs a user on to LAN Manager and sets the user name and password for the netstation.
NET MOVE	Moves files between computers connected by the local area network.

3

Command Reference

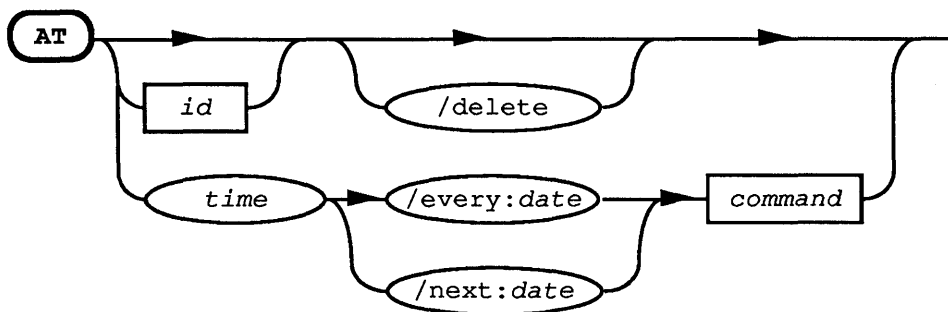
3-14

Command	Function
NET NAME	Displays the aliases defined in a computer's list of aliases and adds aliases so the computer can receive messages for those names.
NET PASSWORD	Changes the password for logging on to a server.
NET PAUSE	Suspends the specified LAN Manager functions. Displays and controls the contents of a shared printer queue.
NET PRINT	Displays and controls the contents of a shared printer queue.
NET RUN	Runs a command locally or on a server.
NET SAVE	Saves the current local area network configuration into a file for later use.
NET SEND	Sends messages and files to other users.
NET START	Starts LAN Manager services. (The NET START MESSENGER, NET START NETPOPUP, and NET START WORKSTATION commands are explained separately in this chapter.)
NET STOP	Stops LAN Manager services.
NET USE	Connects users to resources shared from a server.
NET VIEW	Displays the computer names of servers and the resources being shared by any server.

AT

This command schedules a program or command to run at a later date and time on a server. It also displays the list of programs and commands scheduled to be run.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>command</i>	Specifies the MS OS/2 or LAN Manager command or batch file to be run.
<i>date</i>	Indicates one or more days or dates on which <i>command</i> is to be executed. <i>Date</i> can be an abbreviation for a day of the week (M, T, W, Th, F, Sa, Su) or a day of the month (1-31). If <i>date</i> is omitted, today's date is assumed. To specify multiple dates, separate the dates with commas.
<i>id</i>	Specifies the identification number assigned to a waiting command.
<i>time</i>	Indicates when <i>command</i> is to be executed. If a time of day is specified, the server executes the command at that time of day. <i>Time</i> is expressed as <i>hours:minutes</i> in 24-hour notation (00:00 to 23:59).

3 Command Reference

3-16

Option	Purpose
/delete	Removes a command from the list of commands to be executed. If no identification number is specified, this option clears all commands from the list.
/every:date	Executes the specified command every <i>date</i> .
/next:date	Executes the specified command at the next <i>date</i> .

When used without options, the AT command displays a list of all commands or programs waiting to be run. This display shows the identification numbers of each scheduled command, the day and time the command is to be run, and the command itself:

ID	Day	Time	Command Line
0	Th	11:00	NET USER Fred /d
1	Each M W F	13:00	NET LOAD Afternoon /Yes
2	Next 10 16	22:00	NET LOAD NewConfig /Yes
3	Each M	22:00	BACKUP C:\ D:\

Comments

To add a scheduled task to the list, you must provide the following information:

- The time of day to perform the command.
- The day of the week, or date, on which to perform the command.
- The command to be run.

If you do not specify a day or date, LAN Manager assumes you want to run the command today only. Otherwise, you can use the /next and /every options so that the command will be run on one or more days in the future.

NOTE: Commands that you schedule with the AT command run as background processes, so no output will be displayed to your server's screen. You can redirect output that would normally appear on your screen by using ^> (the caret symbol "^" allows you to defer redirection). For example, this command checks the status of the server's shared resources at 5:00 p.m., and sends the listing to a file called SHARE@5:

```
at 17:00 net share^>c:\share@5
```

The following shows several commands to run a batch file *LOG.CMD* at various times:

Command	Scheduled to Run
AT 9:00 LOG	9:00 a.m. today.
AT 9:00 /N:M LOG	9:00 a.m. next Monday.
AT 21:00 /E:1,15 LOG	Every first and fifteenth of the month at 9:00 p.m.
AT 3:00 /N:F,S,SU LOG	Next Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at 3:00 a.m.

Note that you can also type out days of the week. Thus, the following two commands would perform the same task:

```
at 10:00 /e:th copy c:\lanman\logs\message.log a:
```

```
at 10:00 /e:thursday copy c:\lanman\logs\message.log a:
```

When specifying a pathname as part of a command to be executed, be sure to include the drive and full pathname (such as *c:\records\finance*).

The queue for scheduled commands is kept in the LANMANLOGS\SCHED.LOG file of your server. This means that scheduled tasks will not be lost if you have to restart the server.

3 Command Reference

3-18

To find out about a particular scheduled command, type AT and the identification number of the task. A display like the following appears on your screen:

```
Task ID:      2
Status:       OK
Schedule:     Next 10 16
Time of day:  22:00
Command:      NET LOAD NewConfig /Yes
```

This display shows the following information:

Field	Contents
Task ID	The identification number of the command.
Status	The status of the command.
Schedule	The schedule for executing the command.
Time of Day	The time at which the program will be executed.
Command	The command line to be run.

Example

To display scheduled commands, Mike types the following:

```
at
```

If Mike wants to cancel task number 3, he types the following:

```
at 3 /delete
```

To back up a server's hard disk to a tape drive every fifth day of the month at midnight, Mike created a batch file `ARCHIVE.CMD` containing the commands he wanted to use. Then he types the following command to schedule the backups:

```
at 24:00 /e:5,10,15,20,25 archive
```

To cancel all scheduled commands, Mike types the following:

```
at /delete
```

LAN Manager displays this message, asking Mike to confirm his decision:

```
This operation will clear the AT schedule file.  
Do you want to continue this operation? (Y/N) [N]:
```

See Also

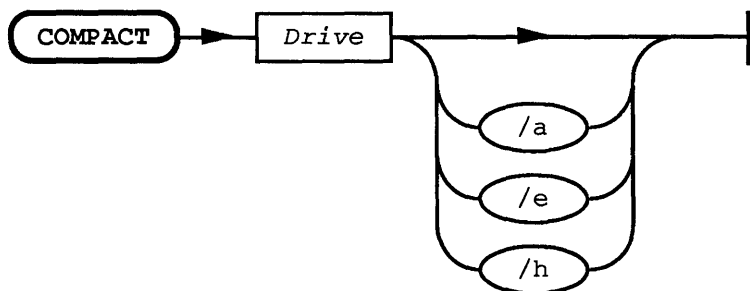
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The `NET ADMIN` command for more information about running commands at servers.

COMPACT

This command reorganizes disks, joins all fragmented files and subdirectories, and eliminates deleted entries from directories.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>drive:</i>	Designates the drive containing the disk to be reorganized. Both floppy and hard disks can be reorganized. Multiple drives can be specified on the command line.
<i>/a</i>	Arranges directories in alphabetical order.
<i>/e</i>	Moves executable files (.EXE, .COM, .CMD, and .BAT) to the front of the disk, following the subdirectories. This increases the speed at which programs are loaded into memory.
<i>/h</i>	Lets COMPACT move hidden and system files and directories. The /h option should be used with caution since it may disrupt the copy protection schemes of some programs. However, not using it might mean that some files are not reorganized. The /h option should be used only if you have no copy-protected programs on the disk you are reorganizing.

Comments

The MS OS/2 method of file storage and disk management can cause a file to be spread over different areas of a disk. (This is known as having a **fragmented** disk.) When loading a fragmented file, MS OS/2 must search over different parts of a disk, picking up various pieces of the file. The COMPACT command joins all the fragments of files. This means that MS OS/2 has to look in only one place to find a file, and loading files into memory is much quicker.

NOTE: Take the following precautions when using COMPACT:

- Back up the disk before using the COMPACT command.
- Make sure no other program or other user will access the disk while COMPACT is running.
- Do not have FASTOPEN.SYS or any other disk-caching program in memory when COMPACT is running. If you do run COMPACT while a disk-caching program is loaded in your computer's memory, be sure to restart MS OS/2 on your computer immediately after running COMPACT.
- Make sure memory swapping is turned off. (This is regulated by the MEMMAN command in your CONFIG.SYS file.)

The COMPACT command uses the MS OS/2 CHKDSK command for preliminary checking of the disk to be reorganized. To use the compact command, you must have the CHKDSK command located in a directory in your search path.

The COMPACT command cannot be used to reorganize a disk that is being shared or used with a drive letter that is being redirected to a shared drive. Also, you cannot run the COMPACT command from the disk you want to reorganize (that is, the COMPACT program must be located on another disk).

Note that the COMPACT command may take a while to reorganize your entire hard disk. For example, COMPACT takes about an hour to reorganize a badly fragmented, 90-percent full, 32 megabyte drive on an 80286-based computer. It takes less time to reorganize a smaller, less full, or less fragmented disk.

It only needs to be run infrequently—anywhere from once a week to once a month.

Example

To reorganize drive C of her computer and arrange the subdirectories in alphabetical order, Mary types the following:

```
compact c: /a
```

See Also

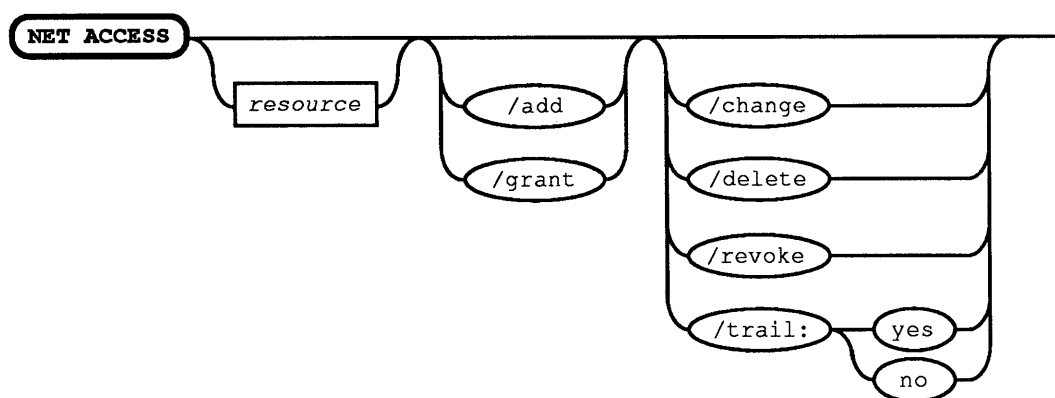
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The *3+Open MS OS/2 User Reference* for information about the CHKDSK command.
- The *MS OS/2 Documentation Set* for information about memory swapping and the CONFIG.SYS command MEMMAN.

NET ACCESS

This command lists, creates, changes, and revokes permissions for resources at the server. This command works only on servers running with user-level security.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>account</i>	Identifies the user name or group name of a specific account whose permissions are being modified.
<i>rights</i>	In the form <i>account:permissions</i> , includes the name of a user or group account followed by the permissions (R, W, C, X, D, A, P, Y, N) for the resource.
<i>resource</i>	Names the resource to be assigned permissions. The resource can be a disk, directory, file, print queue, communication-device queue, \print, \comm, or \pipe.
/add	Adds permissions for a resource to the access-control database.
/change	Changes a user's or group's permissions for a resource.

3 Command Reference

3-24

Option	Purpose
/delete	Removes permissions for a resource from the access-control database.
/grant	Adds a new user name and corresponding permissions to a preexisting resource record.
/revoke	Revokes a user's or group's permissions to use the resource.
/trail:[yes no]	Turns audit trailing on or off for a particular resource. (The default is YES.)
/tree	Reports permissions for the resource specified and all of its descendants (for example, subdirectories of a specified directory).

When used without options, the NET ACCESS command displays a list of the server's shared resources plus their assigned permissions:

```
Resource      Permissions  Permissions
-----
\PRINT        BENP:W      GUEST:WC
              JACKST:W    MARYS:WC
              MIKEG:WC    *USERS:WC

C:\
              GUEST:R     *USERS:R

C:\LANMAN\SPOOL
              GUEST:R     *USERS:R
```

Command completed successfully.

This display shows the pathname of every resource and the permissions assigned for that resource. (Group names are preceded by *.)

NOTE: If you type the NET ACCESS command for a remote resource, the path in the Resources column is relative to the network server, not your local computer.

Comments

Before you can use the NET ACCESS command, you must do the following:

- Start the server with user-level security.
- Make sure the resource exists.
- Have existing accounts for the users or groups for which you are assigning permissions.

When you use the NET ACCESS command to display access permissions, a comment next to each resource's name shows whether access of that resource is being audited. Under each resource name are the names of users and groups permitted to use the resource and the specific permissions. Four types of resources can appear in the list:

- Pathnames of drives, directories, or files.
- Sharenames of print queues.
- Sharenames of communication-device queues.
- Pathnames of named pipes.

The NET ACCESS command can assign up to nine permissions. These permissions apply only when the server is running with user-level security. (For information on assigning permissions while the server is running with share-level security, see the NET SHARE command.) Some permissions work only with specific types of resources:

Letter	Permission
R	“Read” lets users read and copy files in that directory, but not change them. This also lets users view the names of files in a shared directory. Use this permission by itself if you want users to be able to look at or execute programs only.
W	“Write” lets users make changes to the files in that directory. In most cases, it should be used in combination with read permission.
C	“Create” lets users create files and subdirectories in the shared directory. When used by itself, this permission lets users create new files in the directory and change them while they are creating them; once the file is closed, they cannot modify it.
X	“Execute” lets users run a command or program.
D	“Delete” allows users to delete files and subdirectories.
A	“Change attributes” lets users change file attributes. For more information on file attributes, see the <i>3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference</i> .
P	“Change permissions” lets users change resource permissions. (This is the same as giving a user administrative privilege for a resource.)
Y	“Yes” allows users to submit files or requests to a print or communication-device queue.
N	“No” denies users access to a resource, and is useful if you need to exclude a specific person or persons from using a print or communication-device queue, directory, or file.

Only users who are assigned the permission P can change the permissions on a shared resource using the NET ACCESS command. Otherwise, administrative privilege on your server account must be obtained before permissions for resources shared from that server can be changed.

For a resource to be audited, the NET ACCESS command must be used with the name of the resource, and the /trail: option must be set to YES. Since YES is the default, if you type the trail option with no value, auditing is turned on.

Example

To add permissions on the files in the *bin* directory for the user *mikeg* and the groups *pubrel* and *world*, Mary types the following:

```
net access c:\bin /add mikeg:rwxc pubrel:rw users:r
```

Later, to give Jenny Tibbetts read and write permission for the same directory, Mary types the following:

```
net access c:\bin /grant jennyt:rw
```

See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET SHARE command in this chapter for more information on sharing resources with the local area network.
- “File Access Permissions” and “Other Access Permissions” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference for more information about adding and changing permissions using the LAN Manager screen.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for more information about starting the server with user-level security, assigning permissions, and using the MAKEACC and GROWACC utilities to create and enlarge the control-access database (NET.ACC).

NET ADMIN

This command starts the administrative version of the LAN Manager screen, or allows an administrator to run a command remotely on another server.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>computer name</i>	Specifies the computer name of the server the administrator is accessing.
<i>password</i>	Specifies the administrator's password on <i>computer name</i> .
<i>/command</i>	Starts a secondary command processor or runs <i>command</i> at <i>computer name</i> .
<i>command</i>	Specifies the command to be run.

When you type the NET ADMIN command without options, or with *computer name* only, the command starts the administrative version of the LAN Manager screen.

Comments

The Server service must be started before you can use the NET ADMIN command. If you type the NET ADMIN command without first starting the server, LAN Manager displays a prompt offering to start the Server service automatically.

If you are starting the LAN Manager screen for a server other than your own on the local area network, you must supply the *computer name* of that server. (Note that you must have administrative privilege for a server in order to do this.) If your password for that server is different from your log-on password, you must also type your password.

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, the computer name must be server.

When you use the `/command` option without a following *command*, it starts a command processor (similar to the MS OS/2 CMD.EXE command processor) that runs at the designated remote server. This command processor prompts for commands, executes them, and returns the resulting output to your screen. While using this command processor, you must type the full pathname of each command.

For example, if you start a command processor at a remote server, then want to see a directory listing for a directory on that server called *Macrocor*, you type the DIR command followed by the drive letter and path of the directory:

```
dir c:\macrocor
```

If you do not specify a full pathname when you type commands for a remote server, LAN Manager assumes a path of *lanman\netprog* on that server.

To exit from this command processor, type `exit`, or press [Control]+Z.

You can also type the NET ADMIN command in this form to run a single, non-interactive command (*command*) at the remote server:

```
net admin \\computer name [password] /command command
```

Three rules apply to the command option:

1. For certain conditions of the command option, you must type command within quotation marks as in the following example:

```
net admin \\server /command "net stop server /yes"
```


2. If command ends with a backslash character (\), be careful to add an extra space or another backslash character before the ending quotation mark. For example, the following command would not work properly:

```
net admin \\server /command "net share c=c:\"
```

Instead, you may use any one of these commands:

```
net admin \\server /command "net share c=c:\\"  
net admin \\server /command "net share c=c:\ "  
net admin \\server /command net share c=c:\
```

3. If command includes a multiple-word argument, command must be surrounded by one set of quotation marks, and the argument must be surrounded by another set, as in the following example:

```
Net admin \\server /command "net config server  
/srvcomment:"Remote Server 1""
```

Example

To run the administrative version of the LAN Manager screen on his local server, Mike types the following:

```
net admin
```

To start a network administration session for the server *print2*, where the administrative password is *admiral*, Mike types the following:

```
net admin \\print2 admiral /command
```

This message displays the following:

Type Exit or ^Z to exit.

This command allows Mike to type LAN Manager commands at the OS/2 prompt. The prompt at Mike's computer would change to include the computer name *print2*:

```
[\\PRINT2]
```

Now all the commands Mike types at his computer run on the server *print2*. When he is done working with the remote server, Mike types *exit* and his prompt reverts to the normal prompt for his netstation.

See Also

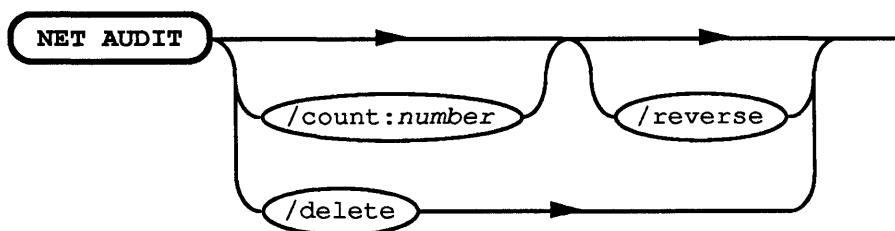
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information about using the LAN Manager screen.
- The 3+*Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for information about remotely administrating a server.
- The NET CONSOLE command in this chapter for more information about starting the console version of the LAN Manager screen on an unattended server.
- The 3+*Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Guide* for information about starting and using the user's version of the LAN Manager screen.

NET AUDIT

This command displays or clears the audit-trail entries for a server.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>/count:number</i>	Displays the <i>number</i> oldest audit-trail entries in the log. When used with the <i>/reverse</i> option, it displays the <i>number</i> most recent entries.
<i>/delete</i>	Clears the current audit-trail log.
<i>/reverse</i>	Displays the audit-trail entries in reverse chronological order (newest to oldest).

When used without options, the NET AUDIT command displays the entire audit log of a server:

User name	Type	Date/Time
MARYS	Session	Oct 20, 1987 at 23:36:01
	Logoff Auto-Disconnect,	Duration: Not available
JACKST	Session	Oct 21, 1987 at 16:27:00
	Bad Password	
MIKEG	Share	Oct 22, 1987 at 17:23:47
	Use C	
MARYS	Session	Oct 22, 1987 at 17:24:47
	Logoff Normal,	Duration: 0:1:0
JACKST	Share	Oct 25, 1987 at 15:22:33
	Users' session disconnected,	Duration: 0:30:19

Command completed successfully.

This display shows the following information:

Column	Contents
User name	The user name of the person using the resource.
Type	The type of resource in use.
Date/Time	The date and time on which use of the resource began.
Duration	The length of time (<i>hh:mm:ss</i>) the resource was in use.

There are six types of activities that can be audited:

Type	Audited Activities
Server	Starting and stopping the server.
Session	User sessions, logging on, logging off.
Share	Adding or deleting shared resources.
Access	Starting access (for example, via NET USE) of a shared resource.
Access Ended	Stopping access of a shared resource that is configured to be audited.
Access Denied	Attempts to access shared resources that failed, bad passwords, insufficient permission.

Comments

The NET AUDIT command reports who has used which resource on the server and how. When a server is running with user-level security, you can selectively audit individual shared resources. When a server is running with share-level security with auditing on, all shared resources are audited.

The NET AUDIT command reports activity for resources identified for auditing by the /trail:yes option of the NET ACCESS command. It also reports activity for the server if you started the server with the /auditing:yes option, or if the auditing= entry in your LANMAN.INI file is set to yes.

To stop auditing the server once it is started, you must restart the server with the audit feature turned off. To stop auditing a particular resource on a server running user-level security, use the NET ACCESS command with the /trail:no option.

LAN Manager audit trail entries are logged in the file \Lanman\Logs\NET.AUD.

Example

To display the entries of the audit trail for his server in reverse chronological order (from newest to oldest), Ben types the following:

```
net audit /reverse
```

To clear all entries from the audit log, he types the following:

```
net audit /delete
```

See Also

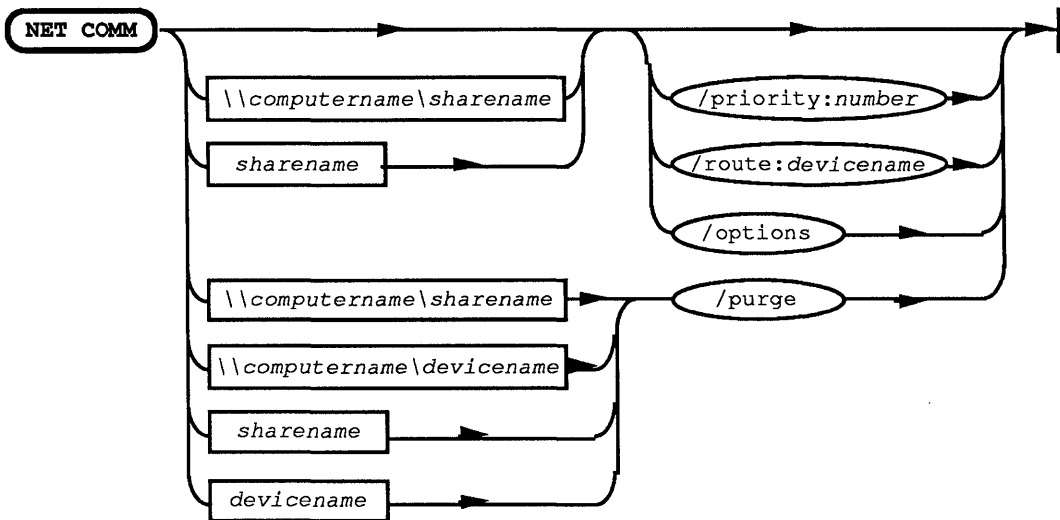
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET START command in this chapter for more information on starting the server with auditing turned on.
- The NET ACCESS command in this chapter for more information on controlling access to shared resources.
- “Network Audit Trail” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information on performing usage auditing with the LAN Manager screen.

NET COMM

This command controls and displays information about shared communication-device queues.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>\\computer name</i>	Specifies the computer name of the server sharing the queue about which you want information.
<i>sharename</i>	Specifies the sharename of the shared queue.
<i>device name</i>	Specifies the name of the local device redirected to the queue.
<i>/options</i>	Displays the options assigned to the queue.
<i>/priority:number</i>	Sets the priority to assign to the queue. (1 is the highest priority and 9 the lowest.)
<i>/purge</i>	Removes all pending requests from the communication-device queue, but does not affect the current active request.
<i>/route:device name</i>	Specifies the device name(s) to which the communication-device queue is to be routed. You can specify more than one <i>device name</i> by separating the names with commas (,) or semicolons (;).

When used without options, the NET COMM command produces a display like the following:

Communication Device Queues at \\MIS

Net Name	Local Device	Users Ahead	Users Waiting
----------	--------------	-------------	---------------

MODEM			0
LASER			1

Command completed successfully.

This display presents four kinds of information:

Column	Contents
Net Name	The sharename of the queue.
Local Device	The local device name that is assigned to the shared queue.
Users Ahead	The number of user requests ahead of yours in the queue. This column has a number in it only if you are connected to a queue and have an outstanding request in that queue.
Users Waiting	The total number of user requests in the queue. You can use this column to see which devices are not busy.

Comments

When you want to see information about a communication-device queue shared by a server, use the NET COMM command with the `\\computer name` option, as in the following example:

```
net comm \\mis
```

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, the computer name must be server.

If you are interested in information about a particular communication-device queue, specify the server's computer name and the sharename of the queue, as in the following example:

```
net comm \\mis\modem
```

You can also specify the name of a local communication device to see information about the queue to which that device is redirected, as in the following example:

```
net comm com1
```

When you use the `/options` option with the `NET COMM` command, LAN Manager names the server's device to which the queue sends requests and shows the priority of the queue:

```
Comm Devices COM1  
Priority 2
```

Example

Mary received an extra modem for the local area network. Instead of sharing this modem with a new sharename, Mary wants to use it to reduce the work load for the modem shared with the sharename *usercomm*. At the server, Mary connects the second modem to COM2. Then, to start routing the communication ports COM1 and COM2 to the queue *usercomm*, she types the following:

```
net comm usercomm /route:com1;com2
```

Now, two modems are handling requests sent to the sharename `USERCOMM`. This way, users are likely to find `Usercomm` only half as busy as before.

See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

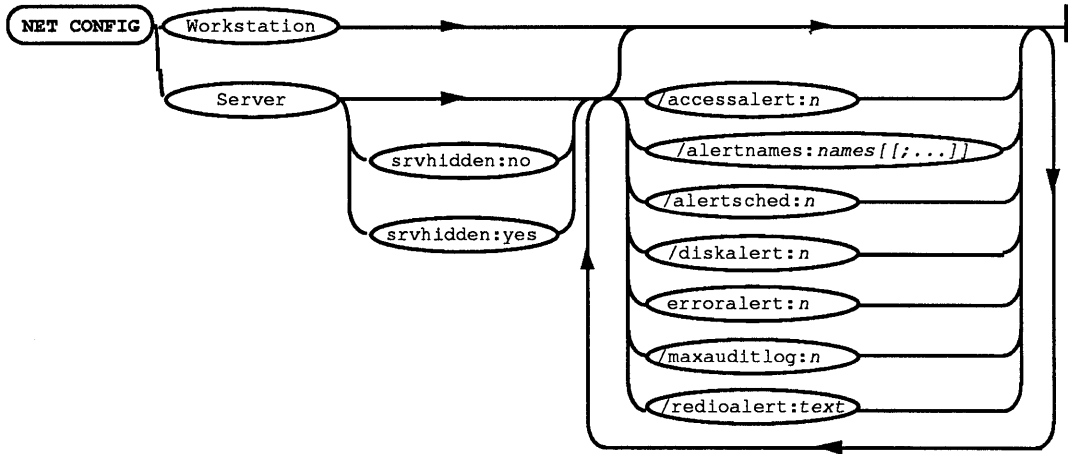
- The `NET SHARE` command in this chapter for more information about sharing communication devices with the local area network.
- The `NET DEVICE` command in this chapter for more information about checking the status of shared devices.
- “Shared Device Status” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information on checking the status of shared devices using the LAN Manager screen.
- “Comm Queues for (Server)” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information on controlling communication-device queues using the LAN Manager screen.

- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for information about sharing and controlling communication-device queues.

NET CONFIG

This command changes the configuration of a netstation or server and displays configuration information.

Syntax



The following are valid *options* for the syntax NET CONFIG SERVER [*options*]:

Option	Purpose
/accessalert: <i>n</i>	Specifies the number of permission violations that can occur before an alert message is sent to the users named in the alert-name list.
/alertnames: <i>name</i> [[;...]]	Specifies one or more user names to receive alert messages (such as when there is a printer problem or when the disk is nearly full). Separate multiple user names with semicolons (;).
/alertsched: <i>time</i>	Specifies how often (in minutes) the server is to check for any alert conditions.
/autodisconnect: <i>time</i>	Specifies the maximum number of minutes a user's session can be inactive before it is automatically disconnected from the server. An Entry Level LAN Manager server cannot use this option.
/diskalert: <i>n</i>	Specifies the minimum amount of free disk space, in kilobytes, that must exist on a server's hard disk. If the amount of free space is less than this amount, an alert message is sent.
/erroralert: <i>n</i>	Specifies the number of errors that can occur before an alert message is sent.
/logonalert: <i>n</i>	Specifies the number of log-on violations that can occur before an alert message is sent.
/maxauditlog: <i>n</i>	Specifies the maximum size, in kilobytes, of the server's audit-trail file.
/netioalert: <i>n</i>	Specifies the number of disk input-output (I/O) errors that can occur before an alert message is sent.
/srvcomment: <i>text</i>	Specifies the comment for the server.
/srvhidden:[yes/no]	Specifies whether the server's computer name will be hidden. If the server's computer name is hidden, its name does not appear on any lists of local area network servers. The default is No.

When used without options, the NET CONFIG command produces the following display:

The following installed services are configurable:

WORKSTATION SERVER

Command completed successfully.

This display names the LAN Manager services that can be reconfigured on this computer.

Comments

The NET CONFIG SERVER command allows you to make a temporary change to certain configuration settings for your server. If you intend to make a permanent change to your server's configuration, you should modify the LANMAN.INI file instead.

When you type NET CONFIG SERVER a display like the following shows configuration information about the server:

```

Server name                \\ADMSVC
Server comment             in Jack Starkey's office
Send admin alerts to      JACKST

Software version          1.0
Server active on          NET1
Lan Manager root          C:\LANMAN
User directories root     C:\3Open\Users

Number of net buffers      5  Server hidden                No
Size of net buffers (byte) 4096 Auditing enabled                No
Number of big buffers      2  Security mode                  User

Max logged on users        32  Alert interval (min)           5
Max concurrent admin        2  System error limit             5
Max resource shares        23  Net I/O error limit            5
Max resource connectons    128 Password violation limit       5
Max open files             64  Access violation limit         5
Max open files per sesssion 50  Disk space limit (Kbyte)       300
Max file locks             64

Idle session time (min)    120 Max audit log size (Kybyte) 100
Command completed successfully.

```

This display shows the following information:

- The settings for the server, such as its computer name, descriptive comment, default local area network, and names of users who receive alert messages.
- If security is user level or share level, and if auditing is on or off.
- The file and memory management used by the system, as well as the maximum number of users who can use the server and its shared resources.
- The maximum number of resources the server can share.

- The maximum number of files that can be opened at one time on the server.
- The location of the LANMAN directory and the user's home directories.

After you start the server service, you can only change a configuration value associated with the NET CONFIG SERVER command. The following lists each NET CONFIG SERVER option and its related LANMAN.INI entry:

Command Option	Equivalent LANMAN.INI Entry
<i>/accessalert:n</i>	accessalert=
<i>/alertnames:name[[:;...]]</i>	alertnames=
<i>/alertsched:n</i>	alertsched=
<i>/autodisconnect:time</i>	autodisconnect=
<i>/erroralert:n</i>	erroralert=
<i>/diskalert:n</i>	diskalert=
<i>/logonalert:n</i>	logonalert=
<i>/maxauditlog:n</i>	maxauditlog=
<i>/netioalert:n</i>	netioalert=
<i>/srvcomment:text</i>	srvcomment=
<i>/srvhidden:[yes no]</i>	srvhidden=

To change these and other configuration settings for your server, you should change the appropriate entries in the LANMAN.INI file, then restart your server.

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, you cannot change the autodisconnect=entry in the LANMAN.INI file.

Example

For Ben Preston to remove his server's computer name from the list of available servers and to ensure he receives alert messages, he types the following:

```
net config server /srvhidden:yes /alertnames:benp
```

This way, Ben increases the security of the server (by not letting people know about it) and receives alert messages for the server.

See Also

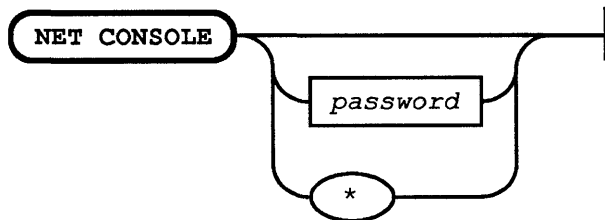
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for more information on the NET CONFIG WORKSTATION command.
- The NET START SERVER command in this chapter for more information on changing the server's configuration from the MS OS/2 command line.
- “Set Server Configuration Options” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information on how to change the server's configuration using the LAN Manager screen.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Installation and Setup Guide* for more information on using the LANMAN.INI file.

NET CONSOLE

This command starts the console version of the LAN Manager screen.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>password</i>	Specifies the password needed to exit the console version of the LAN Manager screen.
*	Causes LAN Manager to prompt you for the console password needed to exit before the LAN Manager screen is displayed.

Comments

When you type the NET CONSOLE command, the console version of the LAN Manager screen appears. This version of the LAN Manager screen was designed for use on unattended servers that are publicly accessible but need to be secure. It lets users without administrative privilege work directly at a server to view the contents of queues, delete their own queued entries, and send messages.

If you don't supply a password or an asterisk with the NET CONSOLE command, the LAN Manager screen displays a dialog box to prompt you for the necessary password.

Example

To start the console version of the LAN Manager screen, Mary types the following:

```
net console
```

When the LAN Manager screen appears, it displays a dialog box prompting Mary for the console password.

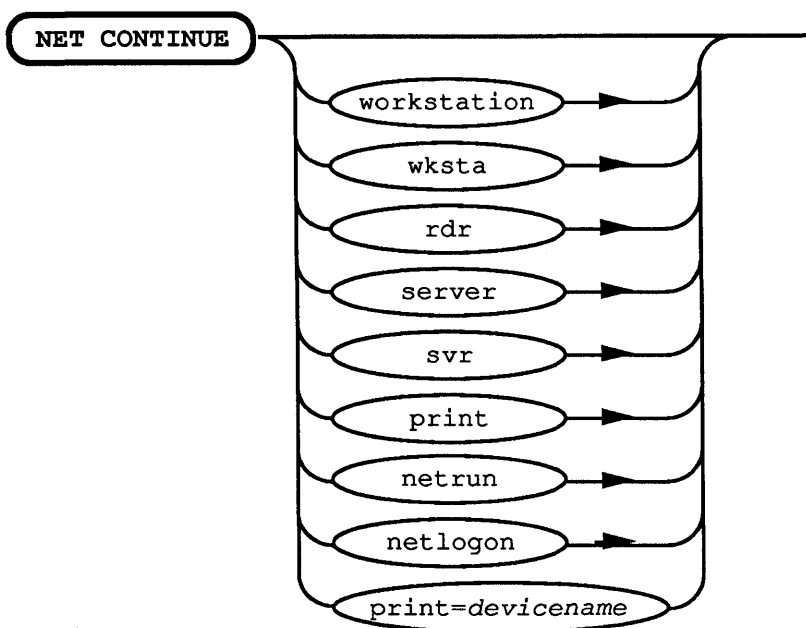
See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET ADMIN command in this chapter for more information on using the administrative version of the LAN Manager screen.
- Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information about using the LAN Manager screen.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for information about setting up, administrating, and using an unattended server via the console version of the LAN Manager screen.

NET CONTINUE

This command continues LAN Manager services suspended by the NET PAUSE command.

Syntax

Option	Purpose
print [= <i>device name</i>]	Continues a shared printer. Omitting <i>device name</i> continues all print devices.

The NET CONTINUE command can be abbreviated NET CONT.

Comments

This command reinstates services or resources that were paused using the NET PAUSE command.

When you continue a shared queue, you allow users to once again use the queue. When you continue a service, you make that service available again.

If you have paused redirection of local print device names, you can reinstate the local area network connections with the NET CONTINUE command. For example, you may have a dot-matrix printer connected to LPT1 of your server which you use only occasionally. If you regularly redirect LPT1 to another shared printer, you can use the NET PAUSE command to free LPT1 when you want to use your local printer. Then, when you want to use the shared printer again, you can use the NET CONTINUE command to reinstate your local area network connection.

Example

Mike Greenbaum paused a printer (named *printer* and connected to LPT1 of the server) to fix a nasty paper jam. Once he has solved the problem, he continues sharing the printer by typing the following:

```
net continue print=lpt1
```

See Also

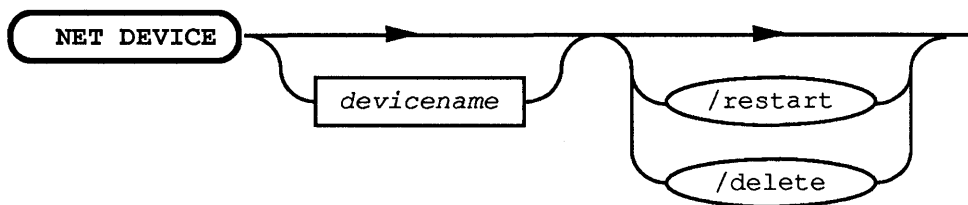
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET PAUSE command in this chapter for more information about pausing LAN Manager services.
- The NET SHARE command in this chapter for more information about sharing resources with the local area network.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for more information about what users can do using the NET CONTINUE command.

NET DEVICE

This command lists device names and controls shared printers and communication devices.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>device name</i>	Specifies the name of the device (for example, LPT1 or COM1).
/delete	Deletes the current print or communication request.
/restart	Begins reprinting the current document at a spooled printer from the beginning.

When used without options, the NET DEVICE command displays the status of all shared printers and communication devices at the local server:

```

Device           Status      Time      User Name
-----
LPT1 Spooled   Printing   03:33:49  BENP
COM2              Idle       00:00:00
  
```

Command completed successfully.

This display shows the following:

Column	Contents
Device	The device name of the shared resource.
Status	The status of the device.
Time	The amount of time the device has been in use by the current user.
User Name	The user name of the person currently using the device.

Comments

When used with just the device name option, the NET DEVICE command displays status for the specified device only. (Note that the name of a print device is followed by the word Spooled.)

NOTE: Because LAN Manager retains information about spooled print queues you define, you can display information about a device associated with a spooled print queue even if that print queue is not currently shared.

The status of a device can be one of the following:

Status	Meaning
Idle	Not being used currently.
Printing	The printer is active.
Open	The communication device, such as a modem, is active.
Paused	The device has been paused with the NET PAUSE command.
Error	There is a problem with the device.
Out of paper	The printer has no paper.

Example

To list the status of the printer connected to the server's LPT1 port, Mary types the following:

```
net device lpt1
```

See Also

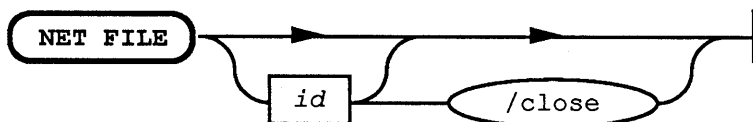
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET PRINT command in this chapter for more information about print queues and devices.
- The NET COMM command in this chapter for more information about shared communication devices.
- The NET SHARE command in this chapter for information about sharing print and communication-device queues.
- “Shared Device Status” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information about listing the status of shared devices using the LAN Manager screen.

NET FILE

This command displays the names of all open shared files and the number of locks, if any, on each file. It also closes shared files and removes file locks.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>id</i>	Specifies the identification number of a file.
<i>/close</i>	Closes an opened file and releases locked records.

When used without options, the NET FILE command lists all the open files at a server. When used without options, the NET FILE command produces the following display:

```
File Path                User name      # locks
-----
0  C:\MY_FILE.TXT        MARYS         0
1  C:\DATABASE          DEBBIEL       2
Command completed successfully.
```

This displays lists the following:

Column	Contents
File	The identification number assigned to the open file.
Path	The pathname of the open file.
User Name	The user name of the person using the file.
Number of Locks	The number of locks on the file.

This command can also be typed NET FILES.

Comments

As administrator, you have the ability to close files or remove the locks by using the NET FILE command. To close a file, you must type the NET FILE command from the server from which the file is shared.

There are a number of reasons why you may need to close an opened file on the server. Sometimes you simply need to “clean up” after a program that left a file open. Other times, you may need to close a file that somebody is working with. For example, if you discover a security breach such as someone reading a confidential file, you would use the NET FILE command with the /close option to close the file.

The locked portions of a file cannot be used by other computers on the local area network.

Usually because of a program error, files sometimes are left opened and locked. When this happens, no users can access that file until someone removes the lock and closes the file.

The NET FILE command allows you to do this.

Example

To close the file \Accounts\DATABASE and remove any locks, Debbie first types the NET FILE command without arguments to list the identification numbers of all open files:

ID#	Path Name	User Name	# Locks
0	C:\MY_FILE	MARIOJ	0
1	C:\ACCOUNTS\DATABASE	DEBBIEL	2

The file C:\Accounts\DATABASE has the identification number 1. To close this file, she types the following:

```
net file 1 /close
```

This command closes the file and releases any file locks, making the file available for local area network use.

See Also

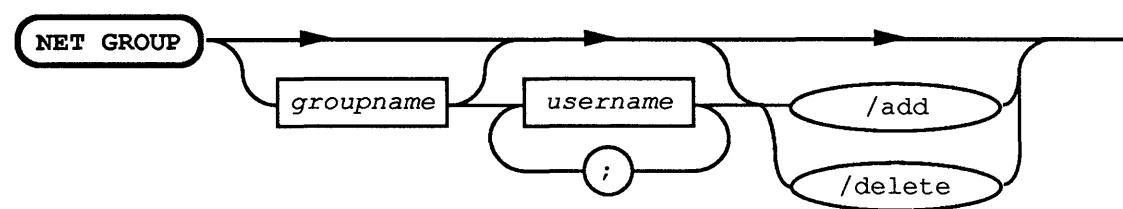
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET SHARE command in this chapter for more information about sharing files with the local area network.
- “Opened Files on This Server” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information about listing and closing open files using the LAN Manager screen.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for more information about managing files and removing file locks.

NET GROUP

This command displays the names of groups and their members and updates the group list at a server.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>groupname</i>	Specifies the name of the group to be added, expanded, or deleted.
<i>user name</i>	Specifies one or more user names to be added or deleted.
/add	Adds a group or adds members to a group.
/delete	Deletes a group or deletes members from a group.

When used without options, the NET GROUP command names the server and its associated group names:

```
User Groups for \\PRINT2
```

```
*PUBREL
```

```
*USERS
```

This command can also be typed NET GROUPS.

Comments

This command works only at servers running with user-level security. When used with the group name, the NET GROUP command displays the name of the group and its members:

```
Group Members of PUBREL
```

ANNM	BOBPA	CHRISK
DEBBIEL	GINNYR	JOEH
MATTS	MEGANS	PAMSW

The list of groups and their members is kept in the \\Lanman\\Accounts\\NET.ACC file.

Example

Mike wants to add a new group, called *exec*, to his server. He types the following:

```
net group exec /add
```

To add Steve, Ralph, and Jenny to the group, Mike types the following:

```
net group exec stevev ralphr jennyt /add
```

Note that the server must already have user accounts for *stevev*, *ralphr*, and *jennyt*.

Now, to display the names of members of the new group, Mike types the following:

```
net group exec
```

This display appears:

```
Group Members of EXEC
```

```
JENNYT      RALPHR      STEVEV
```

See Also

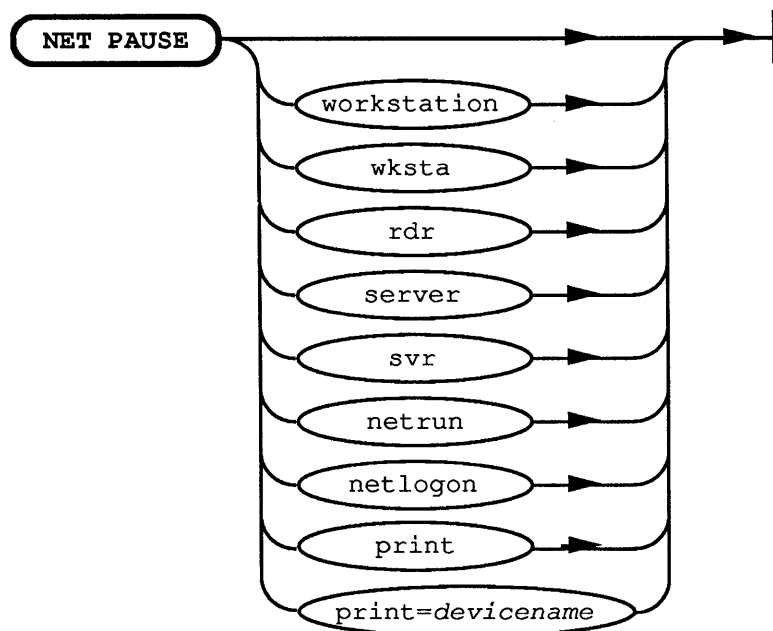
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET ACCESS command in this chapter to learn more about granting groups access to shared resources.
- The NET USER command in this chapter for more information about adding user accounts to the server.
- “Users/Groups” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information about working with groups using the LAN Manager screen.

NET PAUSE

This command suspends a LAN Manager service or resource and frees up memory on the server.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
print[= <i>device name</i>]	Pauses a spooled printer that is shared to the server's parallel or serial port, <i>device name</i> . Omitting <i>device name</i> pauses all print devices.

Comments

Pausing provides administrators with a way of suspending LAN Manager services. When you pause the Server service (NET PAUSE SERVER), users cannot make any new connections to the server's shared resources. Any current connection remains unaffected.

When you pause the Netrun service (NET PAUSE NETRUN), the server will not allow anyone to start running a program on the server by using the NET RUN command. Any programs that are currently running via Netrun will not be affected when you pause this service.

When you pause the Netlogon service (NET PAUSE NETLOGON), the server will deny any new log-on requests it receives.

Pausing a printer (NET PAUSE PRINT [=device name]) makes that device unavailable to local area network users.

Example

To pause all the shared printers at a server, Mary types the following:

```
net pause print
```

See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET CONTINUE command in this chapter for more information about continuing paused services.
- “Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information about pausing a server using the LAN Manager screen.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for information about what users can do using the NET PAUSE command.

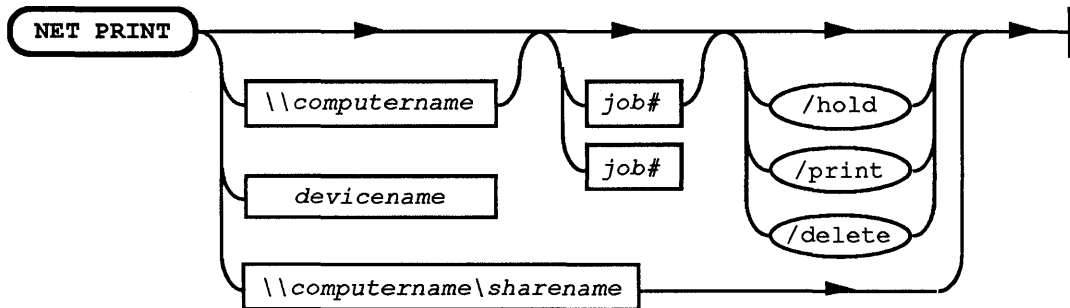
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for information about pausing services and resources on a server.

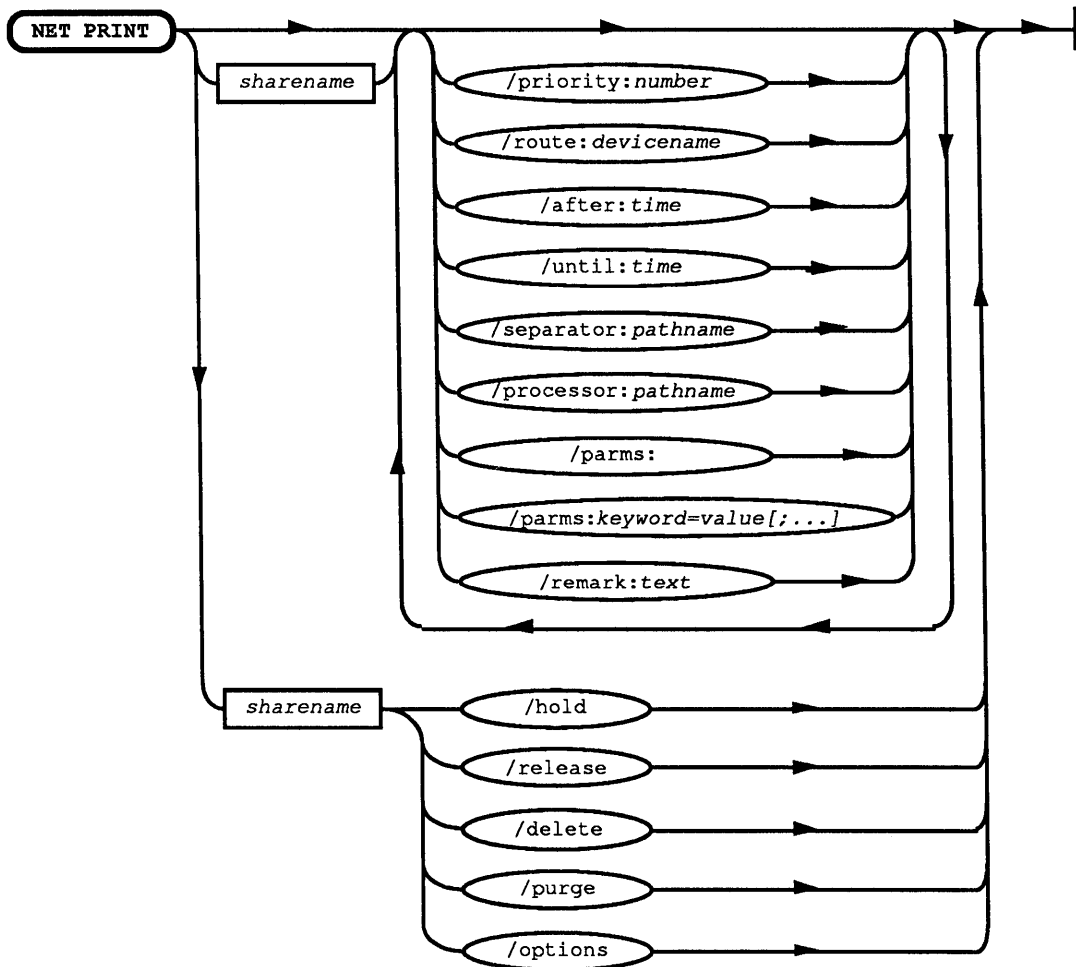
NET PRINT

This command displays and controls the contents of a shared print queue.

Syntax

From a netstation:





Option	Purpose
<code>\\computer name</code>	Specifies the server sharing the queue.
<code>device name</code>	Specifies the local device name that is redirected to the network shared queue. When used with the <code>/route</code> option, this specifies the device on the server to which the print queue is routed.
<code>job#</code>	Specifies the identification number assigned to a print request in a queue.
<code>sharename</code>	Names the shared queue.
<code>/after:time</code>	Starts printing jobs from the queue after <i>time</i> (in 24-hour time, <i>hh:mm</i> , or in 12-hour time, <i>hh:mm am</i> or <i>hh:mm pm</i>).
<code>/delete</code>	Deletes a specified job in a queue or deletes a specified queue.
<code>/first</code>	Moves a job to the first position in the queue.
<code>/hold</code>	Holds a job waiting in the queue to keep it from printing. You can also use the <code>/hold</code> option to hold a printer queue at the local server.
<code>/last</code>	Moves a job to the last position in the queue.
<code>/options</code>	Displays the options assigned to the queue.
<code>/parms:</code>	Specifies a set of parameters for the queue in the format <i>keyword=value</i> . Valid keywords include <i>type</i> and <i>eject</i> . <i>Type</i> specifies the type of print data accepted by the queue, where <i>*</i> is all types. <i>Eject</i> specifies whether or not a formfeed command is issued at the end of a print job; <i>auto</i> means that this is dependent on the print data.
<code>/priority:number</code>	Sets the priority to assign to the queue. (1 is the highest priority and 9 the lowest.)
<code>/processor:pathname</code>	Instructs the printer to use the print processing program stored in <i>pathname</i> .

Option	Purpose
<code>/purge</code>	Removes (purges) all jobs, except the current print job, from a queue.
<code>/release</code>	Releases a held job or print queue.
<code>/remark: <i>text</i></code>	A descriptive comment about the shared queue.
<code>/route: <i>device name</i> [;...]</code>	Routes the print queue to one or more <i>device names</i> on the server. Separate multiple device names with semicolons (;) or commas (,).
<code>/separator: <i>pathname</i></code>	Instructs the print queue to use the separator page defined in the <i>pathname</i> file. Unless otherwise specified, this file is assumed to be in the LANMAN\$POOL directory.
<code>/until: <i>time</i></code>	Prints jobs from the queue until <i>time</i> (in 24-hour time, <i>hh:mm</i> , or 12-hour time, <i>hh:mm</i> am or <i>hh:mm</i> pm).

When used without options, the NET PRINT command displays information about the local server's print queues:

Print Queues at \\PRINT1

Name	Job#	Size	Status
POOL1 Queue (3 jobs)			*Queue Active*
BENP	1	2509	Printing on LPT1
BENP	3	75	Waiting
LESLIEJ	4	75	Waiting
LASER Queue (2 jobs)			*Queue Active*
OLGAR	5	180	Printing on LPT2
MARYS	6	2509	Spooling

Command completed successfully.

This display lists the following:

Column	Contents
Name	Sharename of the print queue and the name of the user who sent each job to the queue.
Job Number	Identification number of each print job.
Size	Size in bytes of each print job.
Status	Status of each queue (including the number of jobs in it) or status of each print job (printing, paused, error, spooling).

Comments

The NET PRINT command allows you to do the following:

- List or modify the status of queues shared by the local server.
- List or modify options for queues shared by the local server.
- List the status of queues shared by a remote server.
- List or modify the status of your print jobs.

Working with Local Print Queues

To find out about a specific print queue on your server, include the sharename of the queue by typing a command in this form:

```
net print sharename
```

To see current printing options for the queue, type the NET PRINT command with the /options option. A display like the following appears:

Printing Options for POOL1

```
Status                Queue Active
Remark                pooled printers
Print Devices         LPT1;LPT2
Separator File        POOL1.SEP
Priority              8
Print After           12:00 AM
Print Until           11:59 PM
```

```
Processor
Parameters
Command completed successfully.
```

To modify any of these printing options, use the NET PRINT command with the sharename of the print queue and one or more of these options:

To Modify	Use Option
Remark	<i>/remark:text</i>
Print Devices	<i>/route:device name[;...]</i>
Separator File	<i>/separator:pathname</i>
Priority	<i>/priority:number</i>
Print After	<i>/after:time</i>
Print Until	<i>/until:time</i>
Processor	<i>/processor:pathname</i>
Parameters	<i>/parms:keyword:value[;...]</i>

A print queue can be routed to a null device so that it is kept from printing but not from accepting jobs. To do this, use the `/route` option but specify no device name, as in the following syntax:

```
net print sharename /route:
```

Note that `route:` is different from `route:nul`.

You can also use the `/route` option to spool print jobs to printers connected to network servers. To spool print jobs to a network printer, follow these steps:

1. From the network server, share the network printer as part of a (nonspooled) communication-device queue. (Use a command of this form: `NET SHARE sharename=device\comm`.)
2. From the local server, redirect a device name to the network shared communication-device queue. (Use a command of this form: `NET USE devicename\computername\sharename`.)
3. Create a spooled print queue at the local server. (Use a command of this form: `NET SHARE sharename/print`.)
4. Redirect output for the new spooled print queue at the local server to the network printer that is shared as part of a communication-device queue. (Use a command of this form: `NET PRINT sharename/route:devicename`.)

The file for the `/separator` option must contain macro(s) defining the separator page. See the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for information about creating separator page files.

With the `NET PRINT` command, you can also purge or delete a queue shared by your server. When the `/delete` option is used to delete a queue, the effect on the queue is as follows:

- The queue does not accept any new print jobs.
- The queue continues to print jobs already in the queue.
- The queue is deleted when all jobs are printed.

You can also use the NET PRINT command to list the status of printer queues shared by remote servers. Type net print followed by the sharename of a queue or name of a redirected device to see information about the specific print queue on the local server.

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, the computer name must be \\server.

Note that print jobs for printers controlled by MS-DOS servers are listed under one heading, appearing as only a large print queue.

About Print Jobs

The server owning one or more print queues assigns each print job a unique identification number. Thus, if there is a job number 3 in one queue shared by a server, none of the other queues for that server will contain a job with identification number 3.

To get information about a particular print job on a remote server, a user specifies the computer name of the server and the job number. The user can also specify the local device name and job number to get the same information. Thus, a user who connected local device name LPT1 to a print queue on \\print1 could type either of the following to see information about job number 35:

```
net print \\print1 35
```

```
net print lpt1 35
```

A display like the following would appear:

Print Job Detail

```
Job ID           1
Status           Waiting
Size            3097
Remark
Submitting user  MARYS
Notify          MARYS
Job data type
Job parameters
Additional info
Command completed successfully.
```

From the server, you could also type the following to see the same result:

```
net print 35
```

The status of a print job may be Waiting, Held in (queue's sharename), Printing on (device name), Paused on (device name), Out of paper on (device name), or Error on (device name).

Print jobs can be held or released with the /hold and /release options. A user can specify either the device name that is redirected to the queue or the server's computer name and the sharename of the queue. Print jobs held in the queue stay in the queue until released. In the meantime, other printer jobs bypass the held jobs.

Users can also delete their print jobs from a print queue with the /delete option.

From the server, you can use the NET PRINT command to change the position of a print job in a queue (with the /first or /last options).

Example

Mary spotted a large file (identification number 263) working its way through a print queue on her server. She knows other people have shorter and more urgent print jobs waiting in the queue. She decides to move the large print job to the end of the queue so that other jobs can print. After informing the user who wants to print the large file, Mary moves it to the end of the queue by typing the following:

```
net print 263 /last
```

The person who wants to print the large file calls Mary back and asks her to hold off printing the file. Mary holds the print job in the queue by typing the following:

```
net print 263 /hold
```

The next day, the person calls Mary and says to go ahead and print the file. Mary releases the file from the queue by typing the following:

```
net print 263 /release
```

See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET SHARE command in this chapter for information about sharing a print queue.
- The NET SEPARATOR command in this chapter for more information about creating and using separator pages.
- The NET DEVICE command in this chapter for more information about checking the status of print devices.
- “Printer Queues for (Server)” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information about working with print queues using the LAN Manager screen.

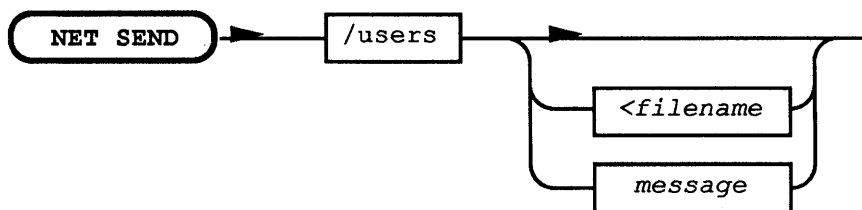
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for more information about what users can do with the NET PRINT command.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for a complete discussion about creating and sharing print queues, defining separator pages, and using the default LAN Manager print processor.

NET SEND

The NET SEND command sends messages and files to other users.

Syntax

From a netstation:



From a server:

Option	Purpose
<i>alias</i>	Specifies the user name, group name, or computer name to which the message is to be sent. (Group names may be specified only from Servers running with user-level security.)
*	Indicates that all computers on the local-area network are to receive the message (a broadcast message).
< <i>filename</i>	Names the file to send as a message.
<i>message</i>	Specifies text to be sent as a message. This option and the < <i>filename</i> option are mutually exclusive.
/users	Sends the message to all users currently connected to one of this Server's resources.

Comments

To send a short message to someone else on the local-area network, type the NET SEND command using the following form:

```
net send alias "text"
```

The text of your message must be contained within quotation marks.

If the message you want to send is longer than one line, type the NET SEND command and press [Enter]. LAN Manager will allow you to type a message of any length; you may include several lines, including carriage returns (produced when you press [Enter]). When you have typed your message, press [Ctrl]+Z to add an end-of-file character to your message. Then press [Enter] again to send your message.

If you use the * option to send a broadcast message (that is, a message sent to all computers on the local area network), that message is limited to 128 characters. If you try to send a longer broadcast message, excess characters are lost and the receiver is not notified that the message is incomplete.

3

Files of up to 64 kilobytes can be sent as messages. However, most netstations have only enough memory to receive files smaller than 2 kilobytes. (The size of a netstation's message buffer is set by the `sizmessbuf=` entry in the `LANMAN.INI` file or with the `NET START MESSENGER /sizmessbuf:n` command.) If you send a message longer than the recipient can receive, the following error message appears on your screen:

```
Message sent but not received
```

In order for you to send a message successfully to another person on the local area network, the Messenger service must be running both on your computer and on the recipient's computer. When your message is successfully received, LAN Manager displays this message:

```
Message successfully sent to username.
```

If you use an alias that LAN Manager does not recognize, or if the Messenger service is not running on the recipient's computer, an error message appears.

Example

To send a message to the alias *jackst*, Debbie types the following:

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

After the 3 p.m. meeting, Debbie uses a word processor to type the minutes of the meeting, then sends the file as a broadcast message to all computers connected to the local-area network by typing the following:

```
net send * <notes.mtg
```

See Also

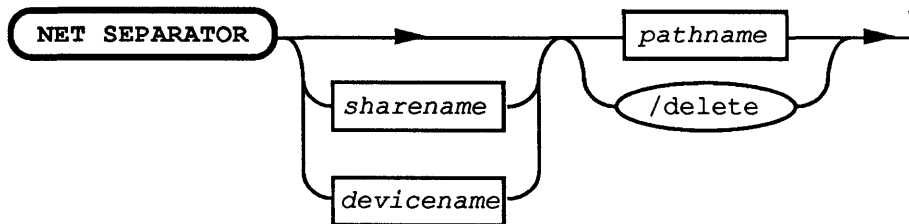
For more information about this command, see the following source:

- the *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for information about using the NET LOG, NET FORWARD, NET NAME, and NET START MESSENGER commands and for information about sending messages from the LAN Manager screen.

NET SEPARATOR

This command causes a separator page to print between each print job for a specified print queue or printer.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>sharename</i>	Specifies the sharename of the print queue that is to use the separator page.
<i>pathname</i>	Specifies the pathname of the file containing the separator page description. Unless you specify otherwise, LAN Manager assumes <i>pathname</i> specifies a file in the Lanman\Spool directory.
<i>device name</i>	Specifies the name of a printer that is to use the separator page.
<i>/delete</i>	Cancels separator page printing for a print queue.

The NET SEPARATOR command can be abbreviated NET SEP.

Comments

You can use the NET SEPARATOR command to activate separator page printing for a specific print queue or printer.

A separator page typically includes information such as the following:

- The name of the netstation or server from which the print job was sent.
- The filename of the print job.
- The date and time the spool file was created.

You can also use the /separator option with the NET PRINT command to assign a separator file to a print queue.

Example

To start printing separator pages between print jobs on a printer *laser*, Mary types the following:

```
net sep laser banner.net
```

In this example, the BANNER.NET file contains the description of the separator page.

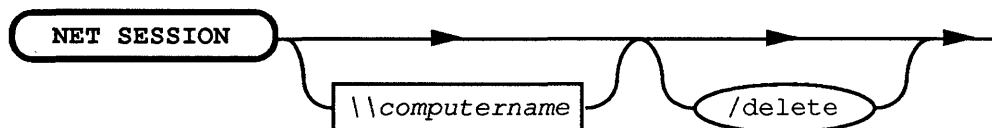
See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET PRINT command in this chapter for more information about defining and administrating printer queues.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for more information about creating and using separator pages.

NET SESSION

This command lists or disconnects sessions between the server and other computers on the local area network.

Syntax

Option	Purpose
\\computer name	Lists the session information for <i>computer name</i> .
/delete	Ends the session between the local server and <i>computer name</i> . Closes all open files associated with the session. If no <i>computer name</i> is specified, ends all sessions for the server.

3 Command Reference

3-76

When used without options, the NET SESSION command displays information about all user sessions on the local server at that server:

Computer	User name	Uses	Opens	Session time	Idle time
\\HUMANR	BENP	1	1	12:37:43	12:37:31
\\GREENBAUM	MIKEG	1	1	00:13:56	00:00:41

This display lists the following information:

Column	Contents
Computer	The computer name associated with the session.
User Name	The user name associated with the session.
Uses	The number of shared resources being used with the session.
Opens	The number of files opened by the session.
Session Time	The amount of time the session has existed.
Idle Time	The amount of time since there was activity between the server and the user's computer via this session.

This command can also be typed as NET SESSIONS or as NET SESS.

Comments

When used with the *computer name* option, the NET SESSION command produces a display about the session between the local server and the specified computer name:

```
User name      BENP
Computer      HUMANR
Sess Time     00:13:59
Idle Time     00:00:44
```

Net name	Type	# opens
LASER	Print	
REPORTS	Disk	0

Command completed successfully.

If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager, the computer name must be \\server.

Disconnecting and Reconnecting Sessions

You can specify how long a user's session can remain idle before LAN Manager automatically disconnects the session with the autodisconnect= entry in your LANMAN.INI file. (A user may see that the session is disconnected when typing the NET USE command with the *device name* option.)

An Entry Level LAN Manager server will never disconnect an idle session.

If the user tries using the session after it is listed as disconnected, the server tries to reconnect the session. If the user name or password used to reconnect differ from that used to initially create the session, an error message is displayed.

To end a session between your server and another computer, type the NET SESSION command in the following form:

```
net session \\computer name /delete
```

where *\\computer name* is the remote computer.

To end all sessions between your server and other computers, type the following:

```
net session /delete
```

Example

To display session information for netstation *tibbett*, Mike types the following:

```
net session \\tibbett
```

Looking at the resulting display, Mike realizes that there is an error associated with this session. Mike calls Jenny Tibbett to let her know he must disconnect her session in order to correct the error. Then, to disconnect all sessions between *tibbett* and the server, Mike types the following:

```
net session \\tibbett /delete
```

See Also

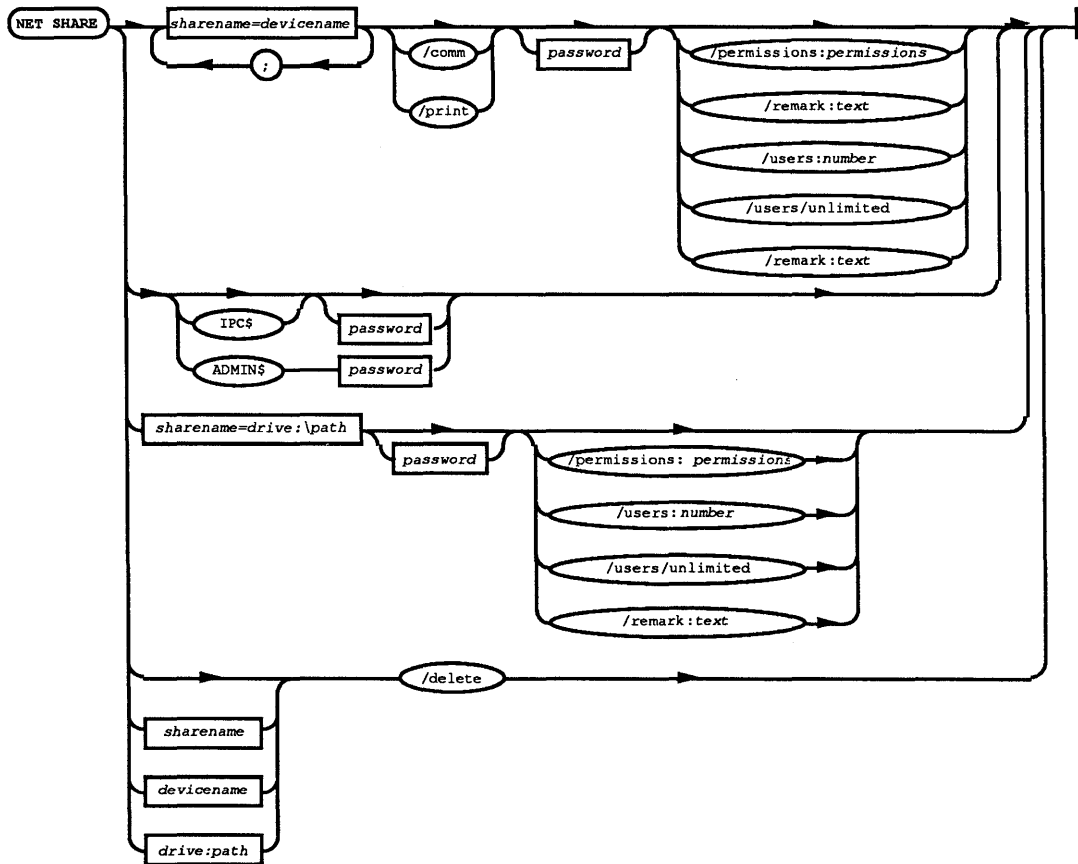
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET STATUS command in this chapter for more information about checking the status of sessions to the server.
- “Sessions to This Server” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information on listing and disconnecting sessions using the LAN Manager screen.

NET SHARE

This command makes a resource available to netstations.

Syntax



3

Command Reference

3-80

Option	Purpose
<i>device name[;...]</i>	Specifies one or more printers or communication devices shared by <i>sharename</i> .
<i>drive:\path</i>	Specifies a directory as the shared resource.
<i>password</i>	Specifies the password required of users to use a resource shared by a share-level server.
<i>sharename</i>	Specifies the sharename of the resource being shared. (IPC\$ and ADMIN\$ are two special resources which are discussed in the "Comments" section.)
<i>/comm</i>	Identifies the shared resource as a communication-device queue.
<i>/delete</i>	Stops sharing the resource.
<i>/permissions:permissions</i>	Assigns permissions to the shared resource on a server running with share-level security. Permissions may be any or all of the following: R, W, C, X, D, A, P. (You may assign P permission to a resource shared by a server running with user-level security.)
<i>/print</i>	Identifies the shared resource as a print queue.
<i>/remark:text</i>	Provides a descriptive comment about the shared resource.
<i>/unlimited</i>	Specifies that there is no limit for the number of users that can use a shared resource simultaneously. If you use this option, auditing will be turned off for the shared resource.
<i>/users:number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of users that can use the shared resource simultaneously. For an Entry Level LAN Manager server, <i>number</i> must be 5 or less.

When used without options, the NET SHARE command lists information about all resources being shared from the local server:

Net Name	Device or Path	Remark
IPC\$		Remote IPC
ADMIN\$	C:\LANMAN	Remote Admin
A\$	A:\	Default Share for Internal Use
B\$	B:\	Default Share for Internal Use
C\$	C:\	Default Share for Internal Use
LASER	LPT2	Spooled
C_BIN	C:\BIN	
MODEM	COM1;COM2	modem pool

Command completed successfully.

This display lists the following:

Column	Contents
Net Name	The sharename of the resources being shared by the server.
Device or Path	The devices or pathnames being shared with the local area network.
Remark	Descriptive comments about the shared resources.

Comments

With LAN Manager, you can share the following resource types from a server:

- **Directories.** To share the contents of a directory, use the NET SHARE command with a sharename plus the drive letter and path for that directory.

To share a directory, type the NET SHARE command using the following form:

```
net share sharename=drive:path
```

- Communication-device queues. Communication-device queues provide direct connections to the specified device. To share a communication-device queue, use the NET SHARE command with a sharename, the device name of the communication device served by the shared queue, and the /comm option.

To create and share a communication-device queue, type the NET SHARE command using the following form:

```
net share sharename=device /comm
```

If you do not specify /comm, LAN Manager assumes you want to create and share a print queue.

- Print queues. Print queues provide connections to spooled devices. To share a print queue, use the NET SHARE command with a sharename and the device name associated with the printer served by the shared queue. Use the /print option to share a print queue that already exists.

To share an existing print queue, type the NET SHARE command using the following form:

```
net share sharename /print
```

To create and share a new print queue, use this form:

```
net share sharename=device name
```

- Reserved resources, including resources that end with the "\$" symbol (for example, IPC\$, ADMIN\$, and C\$). For servers running with user-level security, these are automatically shared for you. LAN Manager also shares disk resources A\$, B\$, C\$, and so on for servers running either user-level or share-level security. To share IPC\$ or ADMIN\$ on a server running with share-level security, use the NET SHARE command with the name of the reserved resource and a password:

```
net share ipc$ password
```

```
net share admin$ password
```

If you use the NET SHARE command before starting the server, a prompt asks you if you want the server to be started. When used with just the *sharename* option, the NET SHARE command displays a report in this form:

```
Net Name      C_BIN
Pathname     C:\BIN
Remark
Permission   RXCWDAP
Max Users    2
Users
Command completed successfully.
```

This display provides the following information:

Column	Contents
Net Name	The sharename of the resource being shared.
Pathname	The pathname of the resource being shared. If the resource is a print queue or communication-device queue, this field specifies the related device name.
Remark	A description of the resource.
Permission	The permissions assigned to the shared resource.
Max Users	The maximum number of users who can use the shared resource at the same time.
Users	The user names of people currently using the resource.

The permissions assigned to a shared resource with the NET SHARE command only apply when the server is running with share-level security. For information on assigning permissions when the server is operating in user-level security, see the NET ACCESS command.

Examples

To share the two printers connected to LPT1 and COM1 as a printer pool served by a single print queue, Mary types the following:

```
net share pool1=lpt1;com1
```

To create and share a communication-device pool for a modem on her server, Mary types the following NET SHARE command with the /comm option:

```
net share modem=com2/comm
```

To share an existing print queue *printers*, Mary types the following:

```
net share printers /print
```

To share a server's *letters* directory with local area network users, Mary types the following:

```
net share letters=c:\letters
```

To stop sharing the same resource, Mary types the following:

```
net share letters /delete
```



See Also

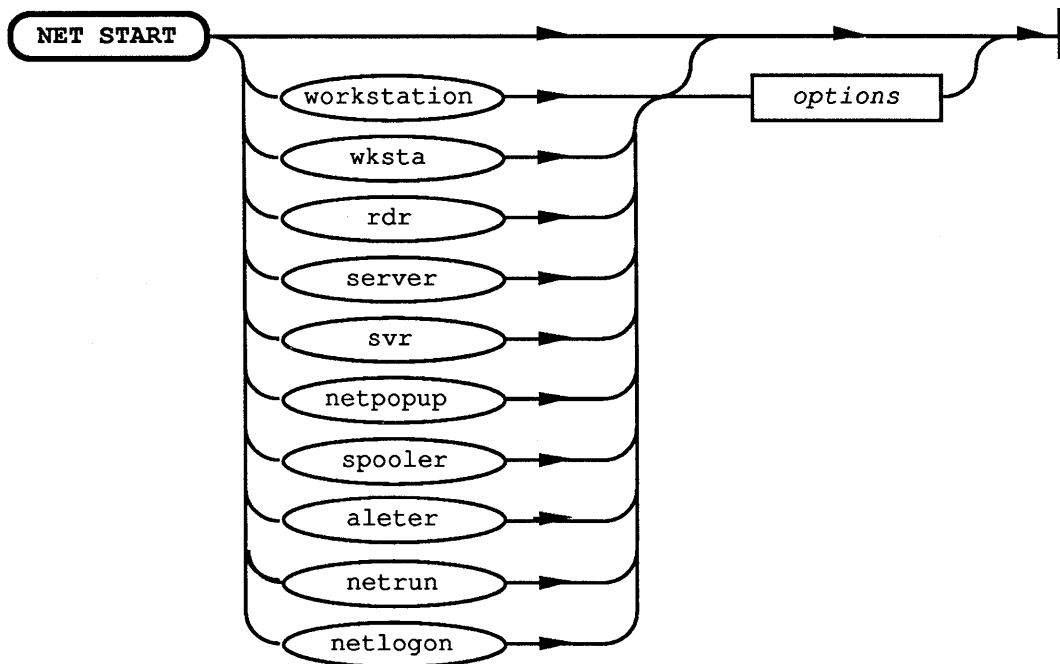
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET ACCESS command in this chapter for more information about assigning permissions to resources and for an explanation of what each permission means.
- The NET COMM command in this chapter for more information about controlling shared communication-device queues.
- The NET PRINT command in this chapter for more information about defining, controlling, and deleting printer queues.
- “Resources This Server Is Sharing With the Network” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information on sharing resources with the local area network using the LAN Manager screen.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for more information about using shared resources.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for more information about sharing resources and administrating shared resources.

NET START

This command starts LAN Manager services.

Syntax



Options depend on the service being started.

When used without options, the NET START command displays the names of the LAN Manager services that are started.

Comments

The NET START command starts a service on your computer. Services are the main components of LAN Manager. The LAN Manager services include the following: Workstation, Server, Messenger, Alerter, Spooler, Netpopup, Netlogon, and Netrun. The services section of the file LANMAN.INI contains the pathnames for all of the programs that provide these services.

If you do not specify a computer name with the first NET START command you type, LAN Manager uses the computer name listed in the computer name= entry of your LANMAN.INI file.

Certain services must be started before others. The Workstation service, for example, must be started before any other service may be started on your computer. And, you must start the Server service before you can start the Netrun service.

Additionally, several of the LAN Manager commands can run only if a particular service is started. (See "Commands That Start Services Automatically" earlier in this chapter.)

LAN Manager keeps track of which services are required by other services and commands. If the required service is not started when you try to start a second service, or try to run a command, LAN Manager will display a prompt like this one, offering to start the appropriate service first:

```
WORKSTATION not started  
OK to start it? (Y/N) [Y]:
```

If you type Y in response to this prompt, LAN Manager starts the Workstation service, then performs the command you typed.

Shortcuts

Because of this feature, you can start more than one service with a single NET START command. For example, you could start both the Workstation and Server services by typing the following:

```
net start server
```

You can also specify other services to start automatically by modifying the `wrkservices=` and `svrservices=` entries of your `LANMAN.INI` file. The `wrkservices=` entry specifies which services you want to start when the netstation service is started. The `svrservices=` entry specifies the services that will start automatically when you start the server.

For convenience, you can place `NET START` commands in the computer's `STARTUP.CMD` file. This way, when you start your computer, the LAN Manager services start automatically.

Example

To see which services are currently started on his computer, Mike types the following:

```
net start
```

See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The `NET START ALERTER` command in this chapter.
- The `NET START SERVER` command in this chapter.
- The `NET START NETRUN` command in this chapter.
- The `NET CONFIG SERVER` command in this chapter for more information on changing the configuration of the server once the server service is started.
- The `NET STOP` command in this chapter for more information about stopping services.
- The `NET PAUSE` command in this chapter for information about pausing a service that is running on your computer.

- The NET CONTINUE command in this chapter for information about continuing a paused service.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Installation Guide* to learn more about configuration options, the LANMAN.INI file, and how these work with the NET START command.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for more information about starting services.

NET START ALERTER

This command starts the LAN Manager Alerter service.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
/sizationalertbuf:n	Specifies the size of the alert-message buffer in bytes.

Comments

The Alerter service allows LAN Manager to send alert messages to the recipients specified by the alertnames= entry in your LANMAN.INI file.

Example

To start the Alerter service on his server, Mike types the following:

```
net start alerter
```

See Also

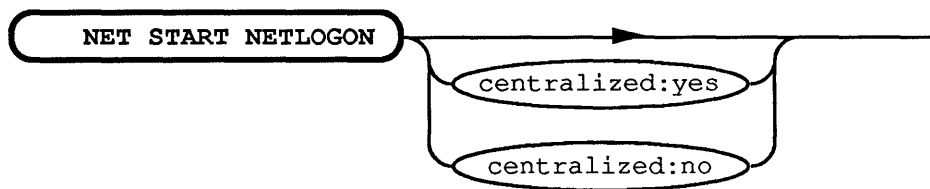
For more information about this command, see the following source:

- The NET START command in this chapter for more information about starting LAN Manager services on your computer

NET START NETLOGON

The NET START NETLOGON command starts the LAN Manager Netlogon service.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
/centralized:[yesno]	Specifies whether or not this is the only logon Server for this LAN group.

Comments

The Netlogon service verifies user names and passwords of users as they log on to the local area network from a computer on a given LAN group.

Use the `/centralized:yes` option to identify your server as the centralized log-on server for your LAN group. (Only one centralized log-on server per LAN group is allowed.)

If you want distributed log-on security for your LAN group, use the `/centralized:no` option. This allows you to have more than one server on a LAN group to validate user names and passwords.

The `centralized=` entry in your LANMAN.INI file performs the same function as the `/centralized` option for this command.

Example

To start the Netlogon service on a server whose LAN group uses distributed log-on security, Mary types the following:

```
net start netlogon /centralized:no
```

See Also

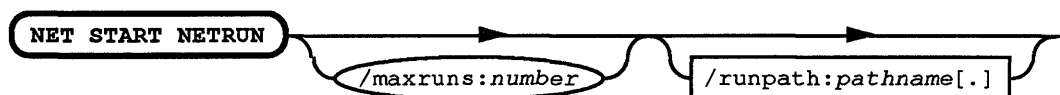
For more information about this command, see the following source:

- The NET START command in this chapter for more information about starting LAN Manager services on your computer.

NET START NETRUN

This command starts the LAN Manager Netrun services.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>/maxruns:number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of NET RUN commands the server can handle at one time.
<i>/runpath:pathname[...]</i>	Specifies the search path for net run programs.

Comment

The Netrun service allows users to run programs on the server from some other computer on the local area network.

Example

Several users need to process information from a large database on the *\\print1* server. So that these users do not have to tie up their own netstations to process information from the database, Mary starts the Netrun service on *\\print1* by typing this command:

```
net start netrun /runpath:c:\dbprog
```

The programs that process the database information are in *c:\dbprog*.

Mary also shares the directory that contains the database itself. (She uses the NET SHARE command to do this.)

Now the users can access the database (by using the NET USE command) and run programs to process the database information (by using the NET RUN command).

See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET START command in this chapter for more information about starting LAN Manager services on your computer.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for more information about starting and using the Netrun service.

NET START SERVER

This command starts the LAN Manager server services.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>computer name</i>	If the netstation is not started yet, this option identifies the computer name of the local computer to LAN Manager. If you are using the Entry Level LAN Manager product, the computer name must be server.
<i>/accessalert:n</i>	Specifies the number of permission violations that triggers an alert message to the list of <i>names</i> specified.
<i>/alertname:names</i>	Specifies user names and/or group names to send alert messages to. (Separate names with commas [,] or semicolons [;].)

Option	Purpose
<i>/alertsched:time</i>	Specifies the interval, in minutes, between checks for alert conditions. (An example of an alert condition is a printer that is out of paper.)
<i>/auditing:[yes no]</i>	Sets audit-trailing on or off.
<i>/autodisconnect:time</i>	Specifies the number of minutes a session can be idle before it is automatically disconnected. Do not use this option with an Entry Level LAN Manager server.
<i>/diskalert:n</i>	Specifies the minimum amount of free disk space (in kilobytes) that must be present. If free space falls below this limit, LAN Manager sends an alert message.
<i>/erroralert:n</i>	Specifies the number of consecutive errors that triggers an alert message.
<i>/guestacct:name</i>	Specifies the name of the server's guest account.
<i>/logonalert:n</i>	Specifies the number of consecutive log-on violations that triggers an alert message.
<i>/maxauditlog:n</i>	Specifies the maximum size of the audit-trail file in kilobytes.
<i>/maxchdevjob:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of jobs that can be queued to all communication-device queues for the server.
<i>/maxchdevq:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of character-device queues.
<i>/maxchdevs:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of communication devices that can be shared.
<i>/maxconnections:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of possible simultaneous connections to shared resources of the server.
<i>/maxlocks:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of file locks the server can use at one time.
<i>/maxopens:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of shared files and devices that can be open simultaneously.

Option	Purpose
<i>/maxsearchs:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of file searches the server can perform at one time.
<i>/maxsessopens:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of open files one session can have.
<i>/maxsessreqs:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of parallel requests one netstation can submit to the server.
<i>/maxsessvcs:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of sessions one netstation can have to the server.
<i>/maxshares:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of resources that can be shared simultaneously.
<i>/maxusers:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of users who can use the server simultaneously. This option is always set to 5 for an Entry Level LAN Manager server.
<i>/netioalert:n</i>	Specifies the number of local area network I/O errors that triggers an alert message.
<i>/numadmin:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of people who can perform administrative tasks simultaneously on the server.
<i>/numbigbuf:n</i>	Specifies the number of big buffers the server can use.
<i>/numfiletasks:n</i>	Specifies the number of file worker threads the server is to have.
<i>/numreqbuf:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of buffers (other than big buffers) the server can have.
<i>/security:[user share]</i>	Specifies whether user- or share-level security is to be used.
<i>/sizreqbuf:n</i>	Specifies the maximum size, in bytes, for any server buffer (other than big buffers).
<i>/srvannounce:time</i>	Specifies the number of seconds between announcements, if the server is not hidden.

3

Command
Reference

3-96

Option	Purpose
<i>/srvanndelta:time</i>	Specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, to add to or subtract from the announce rate. (This helps even out the traffic of data on the local area network.)
<i>/srvcomment:text</i>	Provides a descriptive comment about the server.
<i>/srvheuristics:string</i>	Tune's the performance of the server.
<i>/srvhidden:[yes no]</i>	Specifies whether or not the name of the server is to be "hidden" (that is, omitted from lists of servers on the local area network).
<i>/srvnets:name</i>	Lists the names of local area networks the server will be working on.
<i>/srvservices:name</i>	Lists the names of services to install when the server is started.
<i>/userpath:pathname</i>	Specifies the pathname of the directory holding the user directories (the default is \3Open\Users).

In addition to the preceding options, the following switches are provided for compatibility with the NET START SERVER command in Microsoft Networks for MS-DOS version 1.0 and IBM PC-LAN version 1.2:

Option	Purpose
<i>/sp:pathname</i>	Specifies the pathname for the print spooler root directory.
<i>/f:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of opened server files.
<i>/n:n, /rdr:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of sessions.
<i>/mb:n, /rqb:n</i>	Specifies the size of server buffers.
<i>/nb:n, /req:n</i>	Specifies the number of server buffers.
<i>/c:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of simultaneous connections to shared resources.

Option	Purpose
<i>/o:n, /shr:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of resources the server can share.
<i>/w:n</i>	Specifies the number of server worker threads.
<i>/sf:n</i>	Specifies the maximum number of open files per session.

Comments

In addition to the options listed above, all options that work with the NET START WORKSTATION command also work with the NET START SERVER command if the netstation is not yet started.

The following lists each NET START SERVER option and its related LANMAN.INI entry:

Command Option	Equivalent LANMAN.INI Entry
<i>/accessalert:n</i>	accessalert=
<i>/alertname:names</i>	alertnames=
<i>/alertsched:time</i>	alertsched=
<i>/auditing:[yes no]</i>	auditing=
<i>/autodisconnect:time</i>	autodisconnect=
<i>/diskalert:n</i>	diskalert=
<i>/erroralert:n</i>	erroralert=
<i>/guestacct:name</i>	guestacct=
<i>/logonalert:n</i>	logonalert=
<i>/maxchdevq:n</i>	maxchdevq=

3

Command Option	Equivalent LANMAN.INI Entry
/maxchdevs: <i>n</i>	maxchdevs=
/maxconnections: <i>n</i>	maxconnections=
/maxlocks: <i>n</i>	maxlocks=
/maxopens: <i>n</i>	maxopens=
/maxsearchs: <i>n</i>	maxsearches=
/maxsessopens: <i>n</i>	maxsessopens=
/maxsessreqs: <i>n</i>	maxsessreqs=
/maxsessvcs: <i>n</i>	maxsessvcs=
/maxshares: <i>n</i>	maxshares=
/maxusers: <i>n</i>	maxusers=
/netioalert: <i>n</i>	netioalert=
/numadmin: <i>n</i>	numadmin=
/numbigbuf: <i>n</i>	numbigbuf=
/numfiletasks: <i>n</i>	numfiletasks=
/numreqbuf: <i>n</i>	numreqbuf=
/security:[user share]	security=
/sizreqbuf: <i>n</i>	sizreqbuf=
/srvannounce: <i>time</i>	srvannounce=
/srvanndelta: <i>time</i>	srvanndelta=
/srvcomment: <i>text</i>	srvcomment=
/srvheuristics: <i>string</i>	srvheuristics=

Command Option	Equivalent LANMAN.INI Entry
/srvhidden:[yes no]	srvhidden=
/srvnets: <i>name</i>	srvnets=
/srvservices: <i>name</i>	srvservices=
/userpath: <i>pathname</i>	userpath=

To learn more about using the LANMAN.INI file and about choosing appropriate settings for server options (whether you set them with the NET START SERVER command or with LANMAN.INI entries), see the *3+Open Network System Guide*.

Example

Ben knows that when he starts the Server service, LAN Manager checks to see that the Workstation service is started. If it isn't, LAN Manager offers to start the netstation automatically. To start both the Workstation and Server services on his computer with the computer name *personnel*, Ben types the following:

```
net start server personnel
```

See Also

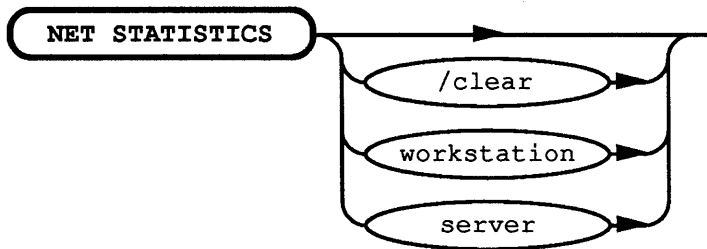
For more information about this command, see the following source:

- The *3+Open Network System Guide* for more information about setting server options in your LANMAN.INI file.

NET STATISTICS

This command displays and clears a server's list of usage statistics.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
/clear	Clears the statistics log.

When used without options, the NET STATISTICS command shows a display like the following:

```
Statistics are available for the following running services:  
WORKSTATION          SERVER  
Command completed successfully.
```

This command can also be typed NET STATS.

Comments

When you type the NET STATISTICS SERVER command, it displays statistics about the server:

Network Statistics for \\ADMSVC

Statistics since Oct 27, 1987 at 13:12:23

Sessions accepted	1	Bytes received (Kbytes)	503
Sessions timed out	0	Bytes sent (Kbytes)	1225
Sessions errored out	0	Average response time (msec)	15
Network I/O errors	2	Network I/O's performed	43
System errors	0	Files accessed	1
Password violations	0	COM devices accessed	0
Permissions violations	0	Print jobs spooled	0

Command completed successfully.

This display shows the following information:

- The date on which the statistics log was last cleared.
- The number of sessions accepted, disconnected automatically, and disconnected by an error.
- The number of bytes sent and received, along with the average server response time.
- The number of errors and violations of passwords and permissions.
- The number of times share files, printers, and communication devices were used.

Example

To display a list of statistics for his server, Mike types the following:

```
net statistics server
```

See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET AUDIT command in this chapter for more information about collecting and displaying usage information for shared resources.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for information about using the NET ERROR command to display the contents of the server's error log.
- “Status Menu” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference for more information about displaying status information using the LAN Manager screen.

NET STATUS

This command displays a server's computer name, spool directory, and configuration settings.

Syntax

NET STATUS → |

Comments

There are no options for this command.

The NET STATUS command displays the same information as the NET CONFIG SERVER and NET SHARE commands combined. Net status is provided for compatibility with Microsoft Networks for MS-DOS version 1.0 and IBM PC-LAN version 1.2.

Example

To see the configuration values and shared resources of a server, Mary types the following:

```
net status
```

See Also

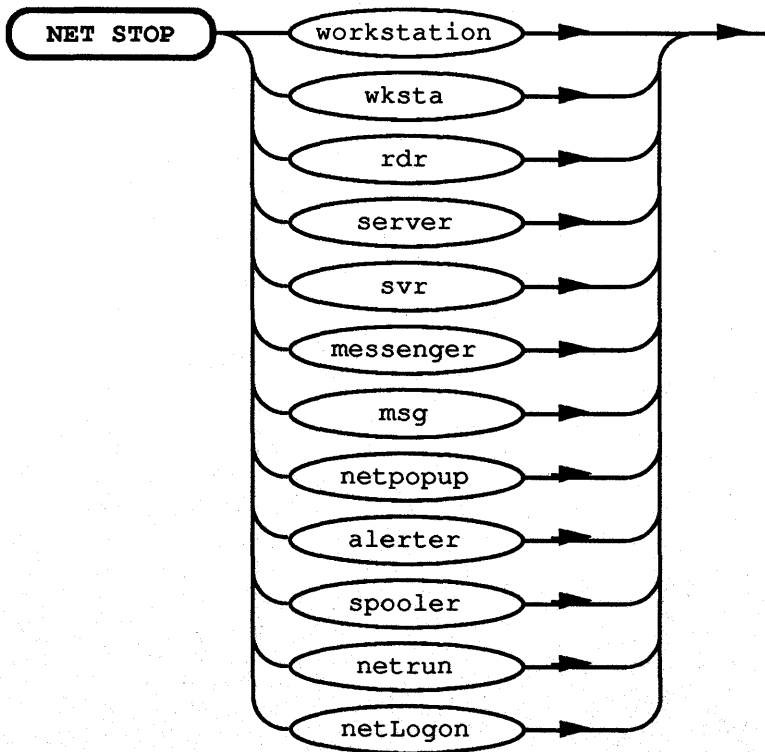
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET CONFIG SERVER command in this chapter for more information about displaying the configuration values of a server.
- The NET SHARE command in this chapter for more information about displaying the resources being shared from a server.
- The NET STATISTICS command in this chapter for more information about displaying a list of statistics profiling use of the server.
- The NET AUDIT command in this chapter for more information about displaying a list of usage information for specific shared resources.
- “Status Menu” in Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information about displaying server status information using the LAN Manager screen.

NET STOP

This command stops a LAN Manager service.

Syntax



Comments

You can use the `NET STOP` command to stop running any of the LAN Manager services on your server. Since some services are dependent on others, stopping one may stop one or more other services.

For example, if you started the Alerter service automatically (with the `/svrservices` option) when you started the server, the Alerter will be stopped when you stop the server. When you stop the Server service, users can no longer use the server's shared resources. If users are currently accessing your server when you type the `NET STOP SERVER` command, LAN Manager displays a warning message on your screen.

If you stop the Netpopup service, you must have message-logging turned on and the Messenger service running in order to receive messages at your server.

When you stop the Workstation service, all of the LAN Manager services stop. This is because all other LAN Manager services are dependent on the Workstation service.

When you stop the Workstation service, LAN Manager disconnects all sessions you have with other servers on the local area network, removing all connections you have to remote shared resources. You must also log off from the local area network in order to stop the Workstation service. LAN Manager will prompt you to log off if you do not do so before typing the `NET STOP WORKSTATION` command.

Example

To stop messages from popping up on the screen of her server, Mary types the following:

```
net stop netpopup
```

See Also

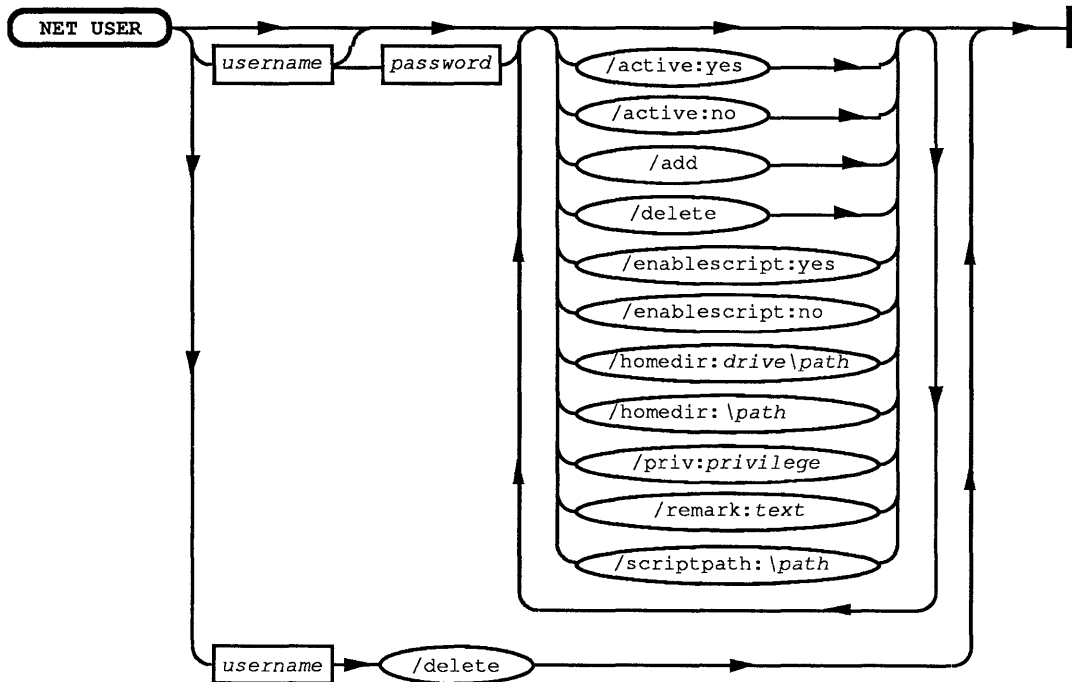
For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET START command in this chapter for more information about LAN Manager services and how to start them.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager User Reference* for information about using the NET LOG command to save messages sent to you.

NET USER

This command lists, adds, removes, and modifies user accounts on the server.

Syntax



Option	Purpose
<i>user name</i>	Specifies the user name, up to 20 characters, for the account to be added, deleted, or modified.
<i>password</i>	Specifies the password, up to 14 characters, to be assigned to <i>user name</i> .
/active:[yes no]	Specifies whether or not this is an active account. If the account is not active, the user cannot access the server. (The default is yes.)
/add	Adds a user account to the server.
/delete	Deletes a user's account from the server.
/enablescript:[yes no]	Specifies whether a script is to be used as part of this user's log-on verification process if centralized log-on security is being used. (The default is yes.)
/homedir:drive:\path	Specifies the pathname of the user's home directory.
/privilege:priv	Specifies the user's privilege level, where <i>priv</i> is guest, user, or admin.
/remark:text	Provides a descriptive comment about the user's account.
[/scriptpath:[path]]	Identifies the location of this user's log-on script, if one is to be used. (Unless otherwise specified, LAN Manager assumes <i>path</i> is relative to the user path specified in LANMAN.INI.)

When used without options, the NET USER command displays the names of all user accounts on the server:

```
User Accounts for \\GREENBAUM
```

```

BENP                GUEST                JENNYT
MIKEG                OLGAR
Command completed successfully.
```

This command can also be typed NET USERS.

Comments

This command works only with servers operating in user-level security. User names are limited to 20 characters, passwords to 14.

When used with the *user name* option, the NET USER command displays information about an individual user account:

```

User name                JENNYT
Privilege level          Guest
Account active           Yes
Home directory           C:\3OPEN\USERS\JENNYT
Password last changed    Wed Oct 14 16:02:32 1987
User comment             Jenny Tibbett
Logon script path        Disabled
Logon script state       Disabled
Group memberships        *USERS
    
```

Command completed successfully.

This display shows the following information:

Column	Contents
User Name	The name of the account for this user.
Privilege Level	The privilege level associated with the user name (guest, user, or admin).
Account Active	Whether or not this is an active account.
Home Directory	The location of this user's home directory on the log-on server.
Password Last Changed	The date the account's password was last changed.
User Comment	The remark associated with the user name.
Log-on Script Path	Where the user's log on script resides, if one exists.

Column	Contents
Log-on Script State	Whether a logon script is currently being used for this account.
Group Memberships	The group names of all groups to which the user name belongs.

Before you can specify a home directory for a user, that directory must exist on the server. You must also assign access permissions for that directory using the NET ACCESS command. The NET USER command will not create a user's home directory automatically.

When you assign user or admin privilege to a user's account, that user is automatically included in the *users* group. A user whose account is assigned the guest privilege is not included in the *users* group. Admin privilege grants the user of the account full access to all server resources and remote administration capability. (Remote administration capability means that the user can perform LAN Manager commands on the server from another computer on the local area network.)

The `/active:no` option is used to temporarily suspend the privileges of a user's account.

The list of user accounts is stored in the `\Lanman\Accounts\NET.ACC` file.

Example

To change Ben's password to *tortoise* and revoke his administrative privilege, Mike types the following:

```
net users benp tortoise /privilege:user
```

See Also

For more information about this command, see the following sources:

- The NET ACCESS command in this chapter for more information about assigning permissions for user accounts.
- The NET GROUP command in this chapter for more information about working with groups of users.
- “Users/Groups” Chapter 2: LAN Manager Screen Reference, for more information about working with user accounts using the LAN Manager screen.
- The *3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Administrator Guide* for more information about creating and administering user accounts, using centralized log-on security, and assigning access permissions for resources.

Appendix A: Error Messages

This appendix shows all error messages that may be displayed on your screen by 3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager.

NET2102: The Workstation driver
NETWKSTA.SYS is not installed.

NET2103: The Server cannot be located.

NET2104: An internal error occurred. The network cannot access a shared memory
segment.

NET2105: A network resource shortage occurred.

NET2106: This operation is not supported on Workstations.

NET2107: The device is not connected.

NET2109: This UNC sharename does not exist.

NET2114: The server has not been started.

NET2115: Requested item does not exist.

NET2116: The device or directory does not exist.

NET2117: Redirected devices cannot be shared.

NET2118: The name has already been shared.

NET2119: The Server is currently out of the requested resource.

NET2121: Requested add of item exceeds maximum allowed.

NET2123: The API return buffer is too small.

NET2127: A remote API error has occurred.

A

- NET2131: An error occurred when opening or reading LANMAN.INI.
- NET2134: An internal error occurred when calling the Workstation driver.
- NET2136: A generic network error has occurred.
- NET2138: The Workstation service has not been started.
- NET2139: The requested Server information is not available.
- NET2140: An internal LAN Manager error has occurred.
- NET2141: The Server is not configured for transactions.
- NET2142: The requested API is not supported on the remote Server.
- NET2143: The event name is poorly formed.
- NET2146: The program could not find the specified component in LANMAN.INI.
- NET2147: The program could not find the specified parameter in LANMAN.INI.
- NET2149: A line in LANMAN.INI is too long.
- NET2150: The printer queue does not exist.
- NET2151: The print job does not exist.
- NET2152: The printer destination cannot be found.
- NET2154: The printer queue already exists.
- NET2155: No more printer queues can be added.
- NET2156: No more print jobs can be added.
- NET2157: No more printer destinations can be added.
- NET2158: This printer destination is idle and cannot accept control operations.
- NET2159: This printer destination request contains an invalid control function.
- NET2160: The printer processor is not responding.
- NET2161: The Spooler service has not been started.
- NET2163: This operation cannot be performed on the printer queue in its current state.
- NET2164: This operation cannot be performed on the print job in its current state.
- NET2165: A Spooler memory allocation failure has occurred.
- NET2180: There is a timeout on the service table semaphore.
- NET2181: The service table is full.
- NET2182: The requested service has already been started.
- NET2183: There is a service entry semaphore timeout.
- NET2184: The service has not been started.
- NET2185: The service name is invalid.
- NET2186: The service is not responding to the control function.

- NET2187: The service control is busy.
- NET2188: LANMAN.INI contains an invalid service program name.
- NET2189: The service cannot be controlled in its present state.
- NET2190: The service would not respond to normal service control functions and was stopped with the DosKillProc function.
- NET2191: The requested pause or stop is not valid for this service.
- NET2200: This Workstation is already logged on.
- NET2201: This Workstation has not been logged on yet.
- NET2202: The username or groupname parameter is invalid.
- NET2203: The password parameter is invalid.
- NET2204: The logon processor did not add the message alias.
- NET2205: The logon processor did not add the message alias.
- NET2206: The logoff processor did not delete the message alias.
- NET2207: The logoff processor did not delete the message alias.
- NET2210: A centralized logon Server conflict has occurred.
- NET2211: The Server is configured without a valid user path.
- NET2212: An error occurred while loading or running the logon script.
- NET2213: The network is unable to use the resources provided for centralized logon.
- NET2214: The logon Server was not specified. Standalone logon will occur.
- NET2215: The logon Server cannot be found.
- NET2220: The groupname cannot be found.
- NET2221: The username cannot be found.
- NET2222: The resource name cannot be found.
- NET2223: The group already exists.
- NET2224: The user account already exists.
- NET2225: The resource permission list already exists.
- NET2227: The server is not running with user-level security.
- NET2228: There are too many names in the access control file.
- NET2229: A disk I/O failure has occurred.
- NET2230: There were too many lists specified.
- NET2232: The parent directory cannot be located.
- NET2234: This operation is not allowed on this special group.
- NET2236: The user already belongs to this group.
- NET2237: The user does not belong to this group.
- NET2250: The connection cannot be found.
- NET2251: This asg_type is invalid.

A

- NET2252: This device is already being shared.
- NET2270: A computername has not been configured.
- NET2271: This message Server has already been started.
- NET2272: The message Server initialization request has failed.
- NET2273: The message alias cannot be found on the local area network.
- NET2274: This message alias has already been forwarded.
- NET2275: This message alias has been added but is still forwarded.
- NET2276: This message alias already exists locally.
- NET2277: The maximum number of added message aliases has been exceeded.
- NET2278: The computername cannot be deleted.
- NET2279: Messages cannot be forwarded back to the same Workstation.
- NET2280: The log file or device has not been specified.
- NET2281: The message has been sent but the reception is currently paused.
- NET2282: The message was sent but not received.
- NET2283: The message alias is currently in use. Try again later.
- NET2284: The Messenger service has not been started.
- NET2285: The name is not on the local computer.
- NET2286: The forwarded message alias cannot be found on the network.
- NET2287: The message alias table on the remote station is full.
- NET2288: Messages for this alias are not currently forwarded.
- NET2289: The broadcast message was truncated.
- NET2291: The log name contains invalid characters.
- NET2294: This is an invalid device.
- NET2295: A write fault has occurred.
- NET2297: A duplicate message alias exists on the local area network.
- NET2298: This message alias will be deleted later.
- NET2310: This shared resource does not exist.
- NET2311: This device is not shared.
- NET2312: A session does not exist with that computername.
- NET2314: There isn't an open file with that ID number.
- NET2315: A failure occurred when executing a remote administration command.
- NET2316: A failure occurred when opening a remote temporary file.
- NET2317: The data returned from a remote administration command has been truncated to 64K bytes.
- NET2318: This device cannot be shared as both a spooled and a non-spooled device.
- NET2319: TheServer table was initialized incorrectly.

- NET2331: The operation is invalid for this device.
- NET2332: This device cannot be shared.
- NET2333: This device was not open.
- NET2334: This device name string is invalid.
- NET2335: The queue priority is invalid.
- NET2337: There are no shared communication devices.
- NET2338: A queue doesn't exist for this request.
- NET2340: This list of devices is invalid.
- NET2341: The requested device is invalid.
- NET2342: This device is already in use by the spooler.
- NET2343: This device is already in use as a communications device.
- NET2351: This computername is invalid.
- NET2354: The string and prefix specified are too long.
- NET2356: This path component is invalid.
- NET2357: Cannot determine type of input.
- NET2362: The buffer for types is not big enough.
- NET2370: Profile files cannot exceed 64K bytes.
- NET2371: The start offset is out of range.
- NET2372: The system cannot delete current connections to network resources.
- NET2373: The system was unable to parse the command line in this file.
- NET2374: An error occurred while loading the profile file.
- NET2377: This log file exceeds the maximum defined size.
- NET2380: The source path cannot be a directory.
- NET2381: The source path is illegal.
- NET2382: The destination path is illegal.
- NET2383: The source and destination paths are on different servers.
- NET2385: The Run Server you requested using the NET RUN command is paused.
- NET2389: An error occurred when communicating with a run Server.
- NET2391: An error occurred when starting a background process.
- NET2392: The shared resource you are connected to could not be found.
- NET2400: The LAN adapter number is invalid.
- NET2401: There are open files on the connection.
- NET2402: Active connections still exist.
- NET2403: This netname or password is invalid.
- NET2404: The device is being accessed by an active process.
- NET2405: The drive letter is in use locally.

A

Alerter Service Messages

- NET2430: The Alerter service has already been started.
- NET2431: The Alerter service table is full.
- NET2432: The Alerter service has not been started.
- NET2433: The Alerter service recipient is invalid.

NetService Messages

- NET3051: LANMAN.INI or the command line has an illegal value for *<variable>*.
- NET3052: The required parameter *<variable>* was not provided on the command line or in LANMAN.INI.
- NET3053: The unknown parameter *<variable>* was provided on the command line or in LANMAN.INI.
- NET3054: A request for *<variable>* resources could not be satisfied.
- NET3055: A problem exists with the system configuration: *<variable>*.
- NET3056: A system error has occurred.
- NET3057: An internal consistency error has occurred.
- NET3058: LANMAN.INI or the command line has an ambiguous parameter *<variable>*.
- NET3059: LANMAN.INI or the command line has a duplicate parameter *<variable>*.
- NET3060: The service did not respond to control and was stopped with the DosKillProc function.
- NET3061: An error occurred when loading the service.
- NET3062: The sub-service *<variable>* failed to install.

Command Syntax Messages

- NET3500: Server is not configured for administration.
- NET3501: An invalid switch was used.
- NET3503: The command contains an invalid number of arguments.
- NET3505: A switch was used with an invalid argument.
- NET3506: The switch *<variable>* is unknown.
- NET3507: The switch *<variable>* is ambiguous.

LAN Manager Application Error Messages

- NET3710: There was an error opening the help file.
- NET3711: The help file is empty.
- NET3712: There is an error in the help file syntax.
- NET3713: An error occurred while sending a message.
- NET3714: An error occurred while opening a temporary file.
- NET3715: An error occurred while writing a temporary file.
- NET3716: The device type is unknown.
- NET3717: The log file has been corrupted.
- NET3718: Program file names must end with .EXE.
- NET3719: A matching share could not be found so nothing was deleted.
- NET3720: The device type is unknown.
- NET3721: The password is invalid for <variable>.
- NET3722: An error occurred while sending a message to <variable>.
- NET3723: An error occurred while opening a temporary file.
- NET3724: An error occurred when writing a temporary file.
- NET3725: An error occurred when the share was deleted.
- NET3726: The username is invalid.
- NET3727: The password is invalid.
- NET3728: The passwords do not match.
- NET3729: The profile could not be loaded.
- NET3730: This computername is invalid.
- NET3731: The command was not found at the remote Server.
- NET3732: Default permissions cannot be set for that resource.
- NET3733: The NETRUN command looks for the program name on the runpath.
You cannot specify path characters when using NETRUN.
- NET3734: A valid password was not entered.
- NET3735: A valid name was not entered.
- NET3736: The resource named cannot be shared.
- NET3737: The permissions string contains invalid permissions.
- NET3738: This operation is only valid on LPT and COM devices.
- NET3739: <variable> already has rights for the resource.
- NET3740: <variable> has no rights for the resource.
- NET3741: <variable> is an invalid rights string.
- NET3742: <variable> is an invalid username or groupname.

A

- NET3744: A failure occurred while starting CMD.EXE.
- NET3745: An error was encountered processing the file <variable>.
- NET3746: <variable> is an invalid source file.
- NET3747: <variable> is an invalid destination file.
- NET3748: An error occurred while copying <variable>.
- NET3749: An error occurred while deleting <variable>.
- NET3750: An error occurred while moving <variable>.
- NET3751: An error occurred while searching a directory.
- NET3752: No users are logged on to this Server.
- NET3753: User <variable> is not a member of group <variable>.
- NET3754: User <variable> is already a member of group <variable>.
- NET3755: There is no such user: <variable>.
- NET3757: No valid response was provided.
- NET3800: This command line option is invalid.
- NET3801: This schedule update is invalid.
- NET3802: This schedule date is invalid.
- NET3803: The LANMAN root directory is unavailable.
- NET3804: The SCHED.LOG cannot be cleared.
- NET3805: Server shared memory cannot be accessed.
- NET3806: The AT job ID does not exist.
- NET3807: The schedule file is corrupted.
- NET3808: The delete failed due to a problem with the schedule file.
- NET3809: The command line cannot exceed 128 characters.
- NET3810: The schedule file cannot be updated because the disk is full.
- NET3811: The command line option is invalid.
- NET3812: The AT schedule file is invalid. Clear it and create a new one.
- NET3813: The AT schedule file was cleared.
- NET3850: Usage: growacc new-number-of-users.
- NET3851: The new number of users argument is too big.
- NET3852: The new number of users must be numeric.
- NET3853: NET.ACC cannot be opened.
- NET3854: NET.ACC is not valid – please reload from backup.
- NET3855: ACCESS.NET cannot be created.
- NET3856: Writing the signature to USERS.NET failed.
- NET3857: Writing to USERS.NET failed.
- NET3858: There are more active users in the old accounts file than in the new.
- NET3859: The accounts file was configured too small.

- NET3860: Re-encryption of password failed.
- NET3861: Writing to NET.ACC failed.
- NET3862: Reading from new accounts file failed.
- NET3863: The new NET.ACC is full.
- NET3864: Reading from NET.ACC failed.
- NET3865: Writing to NEWNET.ACC failed.
- NET3866: Renaming NET.ACC failed.
- NET3867: Renaming the old NET.ACC to BAK.ACC failed.
- NET3868: The update was destroyed. Please restore from backup.
- NET3869: Renaming NEW.ACC to NET.ACC failed.
- NET3870: *<variable>* is not a valid computername.



Index

A

Account

- add group, 2-90, 2-97, 2-99
 - add members to group, 2-101
 - add members to group, command, 3-55
 - add user, 2-89, 2-90, 2-93
 - add user, command, 3-107
 - change group, 2-99
 - change user, 2-94, 2-97
 - command for controlling group, 3-55
 - command for controlling user, 3-107
 - delete, 2-90
 - delete members from group, 2-101
 - delete members from group, command, 3-55
 - delete user, command, 3-107
 - display, command, 3-107
 - display groups, command, 3-55
 - get more information about, 2-89
 - NET GROUP command, 3-55
 - NET USER command, 3-107
- Account, group
command, 3-55

- ADMIN\$ resource
 - share, 3-82
- Alert messages, 3-89
- AT command, 3-15
- Audit trail
 - clear, command, 3-32
 - display, command, 3-32
 - NET AUDIT command, 3-32
- Account, group
 - command, 3-54
- Accounts menu
 - File Permissions menu item, 2-87, 2-101
 - Other Permissions menu item, 2-87, 2-109
 - Users/Groups menu item, 2-87, 2-88
- Add Permissions dialog box, 2-111
- Add User Account dialog box, 2-90
- ADMIN\$ resource
 - defined, 2-32
 - share, 3-81
- Alert messages, 3-88
- Aliases for Messaging dialog box, 2-57
- Aliases menu item, 2-57
- AT command, 3-15
- Audit trail
 - clear, 2-85
 - clear, command, 3-32
 - display, 2-83
 - display, command, 3-32
 - net audit command, 3-32
 - save, 2-85
- Audit Trail menu item, 2-68

C

- Change Group Account dialog box, 2-99
- Change Logon Password at a Server dialog box, 2-60
- Change Password menu item, 2-60
- Change Permissions dialog box, 2-114
- Change User Account dialog box, 2-94
- Comm Queue
 - share, 2-43, 2-45
- Comm Queues for (Server) dialog box, 2-26
- Comm Queues menu item, 2-14
- Command
 - AT, 3-15
 - COMPACT, 3-20
 - defined, 3-1
 - information described, 3-8
 - list of, 3-11, 3-12
 - NET ACCESS, 3-23
 - NET ADMIN, 2-2, 3-28
 - NET AUDIT, 3-32
 - NET COMM, 3-36
 - NET CONFIG, 3-40
 - NET CONSOLE, 3-46
 - NET CONTINUE, 3-48
 - NET DEVICE, 3-50
 - NET FILE, 3-52
 - NET GROUP, 3-55
 - NET HELP, 1-6
 - NET LOGON, 1-3
 - NET PAUSE, 3-58
 - NET PRINT, 3-60
 - NET SEND, 3-70
 - NET SEPARATOR, 3-73
 - NET SESSION, 3-75
 - NET SHARE, 3-79
 - NET START, 1-2, 3-86
 - NET START ALERTER, 3-89
 - NET START NETLOGON, 3-90

- Command (continued)
 - NET START NETRUN, 3-92
 - NET START SERVER, 3-93
 - NET STATISTICS, 3-100
 - NET STATUS, 3-102
 - NET STOP, 3-104
 - NET USER, 3-107
 - overview, 1-5
 - password, 3-6
 - run remotely on another Server, 3-28
 - start service automatically, 3-3
- Command (continued)
 - syntax, 3-9
 - using, 3-2
- Communication-device Queue
 - change options, 2-30
 - command for controlling, 3-36
 - delete, 2-28
 - display information, command, 3-36
 - display names, 2-25
 - get more information about, 2-27
 - list queues connected to local device, 2-25
 - NET COMM command, 3-36
- Communication-device request
 - delete, 2-71
- COMPACT command, 3-20
- Config menu
 - Change Password menu item, 2-60
 - Load Profile menu item, 2-60
 - Logon menu item, 2-59
 - Server Options menu item, 2-60, 2-62
 - Stop Net Services menu item, 2-61

Configuration

- change Server's, 2-64
- command for controlling, 3-40
- defined, 2-58
- NET CONFIG command, 3-40
- Server, 3-40
- Workstation, 3-40

Configure Server, 2-62

Connect to a Remote Server dialog box, 2-15, 2-53

Contents of Current Message Log dialog box, 2-56

Continue

- command for, 3-48
- NET CONTINUE command, 3-48
- printer, 2-20
- shared resource, 2-33

Continue paused service, command, 3-48

Create permission

- defined, 3-26

D

Device Status menu item, 2-66, 2-69

Dialog box

- access paths, 2-9
- elements, 2-9
- list, 2-10
- reach by selecting menu item, 2-6, 2-8, 2-9

Directory

- list contents, 2-103

Disk

- list contents, 2-103

E

- Edit File Permission dialog box, 2-105
- Error Log menu item, 2-68
- Error messages, 2-68
- Execute permission, 3-26
- Exit menu item, 2-15

F

- File Access Permissions For dialog box, 2-87, 2-101
- File, open
 - close, 2-79
 - close, command, 3-52
 - get more information about, 2-79, 2-80
 - list, command, 3-52
- File permission
 - assign default permissions, 2-106
 - assign inherited permissions, 2-104
 - change, 2-108
 - command, 3-23
 - edit, 2-105
 - get more information about, 2-104
 - revoke inherited permissions, 2-104, 2-107
- File Permissions menu item, 2-87, 2-101

G

- Getting more information, 1-6

H

- Help
 - NET HELP, 1-6
 - on menu items, 2-6

I

- Installation, 1-2
- Introduction to LAN Manager, 1-1
- IPC\$ resource
 - defined, 2-32
 - share, 3-82

L

- LAN Manager
 - installation, 1-2
- LAN Manager screen
 - overview, 1-5, 2-1
 - start administrative version, 3-28
 - start console version, 3-46
 - using, 2-2
- Load Configuration dialog box, 2-60
- Load Profile menu item, 2-60
- Log File menu item, 2-57
- Log Into Network dialog box, 2-59
- Log on, 1-3, 3-6
 - NET LOGON command, 1-3
- Logon, 2-59
- Logon menu item, 2-59

M

Menu

- list of, 2-10
 - select, 2-5
 - select menu item, 2-5
- ### Message menu
- Aliases menu item, 2-57
 - Log File menu item, 2-57
 - Read menu item, 2-56
 - Send menu item, 2-56

N

NET ACCESS command, 3-23
NET ADMIN command, 2-2, 3-28
NET AUDIT command, 3-32
NET COMM command, 3-36
NET CONFIG command, 3-40
NET CONSOLE command, 3-46
NET CONTINUE command, 3-48
NET DEVICE command, 3-50
NET FILE command, 3-52
NET GROUP command, 3-55
NET HELP command, 1-6
NET LOGON command, 1-3
NET PAUSE command, 3-58
NET PRINT command, 3-60, 3-68
NET SEND command, 3-70
NET SEPARATOR command, 3-73
NET SESSION command, 3-75
NET SHARE command, 3-79
NET START ALERTER command, 3-89
NET START command, 1-2, 3-86
NET START NETLOGON command, 3-90
NET START NETRUN command, 3-92
NET START SERVER command, 3-93
NET STATISTICS command, 3-100
NET STATUS command, 3-102
NET STOP command, 3-104
NET USER command, 3-107
Network Audit Trail dialog box, 2-68
Network Error Log dialog box, 2-68
Network Resources in Use at Your Workstation dialog box, 2-13
Network Servers menu item, 2-13
No permission, 3-26

O

- Open Files menu item, 2-67, 2-77
- Open Files on This Server dialog box, 2-77
- Opened Files on This Server dialog box, 2-67
- Options for Comm Queue dialog box, 2-28
- Other Access Permissions dialog box, 2-87, 2-109
- Other Permissions menu item, 2-87, 2-109
- Other Server menu item, 2-15, 2-53

P

Password

- asterisk (*), 3-7
- change, 2-60
- /no option, 3-8
- /yes option, 3-8
- used with command, 3-6

Pause

- command, 3-58
- NET PAUSE command, 3-58
- printer, 2-20
- shared resource, 2-33

Permission, file

- assign default permissions, 2-106
- assign inherited permissions, 2-104
- change, 2-108
- edit, 2-105
- get more information about, 2-104
- revoke inherited permissions, 2-104, 2-107

Permission, shared resource

- add, 2-111
- assign for new resource, 2-113
- change, 2-114, 2-116
- command, 3-23
- delete, 2-110

Print device

- NET CONTINUE command, 3-48

- NET PAUSE command, 3-58

Print queue

- change options, 2-23

- continue, 2-2-

- display status, 2-22

- get more information about, 2-21

- list printer connected to local device, 2-18

- options, 2-21

- pause, 2-2-

- share, 2-41, 2-42

Print Queue menu item, 2-24, 2-14

Print request, 3-67, 3-73

Printer queue

- change options, command, 3-65

- command to control 3-60

- controlling, command, 3-60

- display information about, command, 3-60, 3-64

- NET PRINT command, 3-60

- sample listing of contents, 3-68

Printing

- ending current job, 2-71

- pause, command, 3-58

- pausing, 2-70

- restarting current job, 2-71

R

Read menu item, 2-56

Read permission

- defined, 3-26

Resource

- defined, 2-30

Resources This Server is Sharing With the Network dialog box, 2-15

S

Send a Message dialog box, 2-56

Send menu item, 2-56

Separator page

NET SEPARATOR command, 3-73

Server

audit trail, 2-83, 3-32

configure, 2-62, 2-64

connect to other Servers, 2-54

NET STATISTICS command, 3-100

statistics, 2-81, 2-83, 3-100

statistics, command, 3-101

Server Options menu item, 2-60, 2-62

Server Statistics Information dialog box, 2-67, 2-81

Server Statistics menu item, 2-67, 2-81

Servers Available on the Local Area Network dialog box, 2-13

Service

start, 1-2, 3-86

stop, 2-61, 3-104

Session

disconnect a user, 2-74

disconnect a user, command, 3-75, 3-77

display information about user, 2-75

get more information about, 2-74

list information about, command, 3-75

NET SESSION command, 3-75

Session Information dialog box, 2-75

Session Status menu item, 2-67, 2-72, 2-77

Sessions to This Server dialog box, 2-67, 2-72

Set Server Configuration dialog box, 2-60, 2-62

Share a Device Resource dialog box, 2-43

Share a Print Queue With the Network dialog box, 2-41

Shared device

control, command, 3-50

list, command, 3-50

status, 2-69

Shared Device Status dialog box, 2-66, 2-69

- Shared resource
 - add permissions, 2-111
 - assign permissions, 2-113
 - change permission, 2-114, 2-116
 - command for controlling, 3-79
 - communication-device queue, 2-43, 2-45
 - continue, 2-33
 - delete permissions, 2-110
 - display user's use of, 2-75
 - get more information about, 2-33
 - list contents of directory or disk to share, 2-39
 - modify options for, 2-52
- Shared resource (continued)
 - NET SHARE command, 3-79
 - pause, 2-33
 - permissions, command, 3-23
 - print queue, 2-41, 2-42
 - share directory, 2-39
 - specify directory to share, 2-36
 - specify type, 2-36
 - stop sharing, 2-33
- Show Comm Queues For dialog box, 2-14
- Show Print Queues For dialog box, 2-14
- Specify Message Log File dialog box, 2-57
- Start LAN Manager
 - automatic startup, 1-4
 - NET START command, 1-2, 3-86
- Start service, 1-2
 - NET START command, 3-86
- Status menu
 - Audit Trail menu item, 2-68
 - Device Status menu item, 2-66, 2-69
 - Error Log menu item, 2-68
 - Open Files menu item, 2-67, 2-77
 - Server Statistics menu item, 2-67, 2-81
 - Session Status menu item, 2-67, 2-72, 2-77
 - Workstation Statistics menu item, 2-67

Stop Net Services menu item, 2-61

T

This Server menu item, 2-15

This Workstation menu item, 2-13

U

Users/Groups dialog box, 2-87, 2-88

Users/groups menu item, 2-87, 2-88

V

View menu

Comm Queues dialog box, 2-14

Exit menu item, 2-15

Local Area Network Servers dialog box, 2-13

Other Server menu item, 2-15, 2-53

Print Queue menu item, 2-24

Print Queues menu item, 2-14

This Server menu item, 2-15

This Workstation menu item, 2-13

W

Workstation Statistics Information dialog box, 2-67

Workstation Statistics menu item, 2-67

Write permission

defined, 3-26

Y

Yes permission, 3-26

Z

Zoom on Open Handle dialog box, 2-80





Reader Comment Form

3Com Corporation

Please take the time to complete this form. Your suggestions and comments will help us to improve our future publications. Thank you.

Publication 3+Open MS OS/2 LAN Manager Part # 4702-01
Administrator Reference

Please rate the product's documentation in each of the following areas:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Technical Accuracy				
Does the documentation reflect the product's functionality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reliability				
Is the publication easy to read and understand?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clarity				
Are the procedures easy to follow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Examples				
Are they helpful? Are there enough of them?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organization				
Is it easy to locate information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Graphics				
Are they clear and useful?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How did you use this publication?	How did you receive this publication?
Installation manual <input type="checkbox"/>	With Equipment/Software <input type="checkbox"/>
Introduction to the subject <input type="checkbox"/>	Company Representative <input type="checkbox"/>
Self-study <input type="checkbox"/>	Another User <input type="checkbox"/>
Operating instructions <input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____
Reference <input type="checkbox"/>	
Training aid <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other _____	

After reading this publication were you able to use the product? Yes ___ No ___
If you noticed errors, please list page number(s). _____
Any comments or suggestions? _____

Name _____ Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State/Zip _____
Phone (____) _____

CUT HERE



All information becomes the property of 3Com Corporation



No Postage
Necessary
if mailed
in the
United States

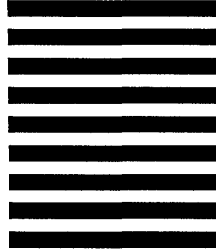
BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 1883 SANTA CLARA, CA

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

3Com Corporation
3165 Kifer Road
Santa Clara, CA 95052-8145 USA

Attn: SPD Publications Department



please fold here

PLEASE TAPE. POSTAL REGULATIONS PROHIBIT
USE OF STAPLES.

CUT HERE





3Com Corporation
3165 Kifer Road
Santa Clara, CA 95052-8145