OPENTEXT™

OpenText™ HostExplorer™

User's Guide

Version 15

OpenText™ HostExplorer™ User's Guide

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Welcome to HostExplorer

HostExplorer is a PC-to-host terminal emulator that provides connections from a desktop to enterprise hosts, including IBM mainframes, AS/400s, UNIX and Linux systems.

There are numerous features geared specifically to facilitating rolling out and managing host connection sessions.

Secure connections HostExplorer provides complete support for secure connections by supporting Secure Shell 2 (FIPS 140-2 certified), SSL/TLS, SOCKS proxy servers, HTTP/HTTPS proxy servers, and Kerberos encryption and authentication protocols.

Web-based installations Multiple deployment options, including the flexibility to deploy anything from a thin Web-to-Host client to a full-featured HostExplorer client installation to users with nothing more than a web browser are available with HostExplorer. Using HostExplorer Web-to-Host Wizard, administrators can create a deployment project that is deployed to users from any web server.

Web-to-Host Administrators can deploy HostExplorer to any number of users as a web-enabled emulation solution that runs in a browser, while minimizing the client installation footprint.

Competitive migration When making the transition to HostExplorer, administrators can preserve the look, feel, and functionality that their users are accustomed to. They can seamlessly convert user settings created for Attachmate Extra!, IBM Personal Communications, or Micro Focus Rumba into HostExplorer profiles and use preconfigured themes and keyboard mapping to provide a familiar environment.

Centralized management HostExplorer's Profile Space feature provides an elegant and secure framework for central administration without requiring organizations to set up costly proprietary application servers. Administrators can manage profiles from central or distributed repositories and control user access to various features of HostExplorer by making use of native permissions and policies, targeting profiles to specific users and groups. Profile Spaces can be hosted in any network file share or a wide variety of LDAP (including Windows Active Directory) servers.

Feature lock-down Administrators can provide a simplified environment for their users, using Feature Access Manager, by providing only the functionality required to complete their tasks. Regardless of feature accessibility through menus, dialogs, shortcuts or toolbars, locked-down features are completely inaccessible to the user, preventing involuntary mistakes. HostExplorer Web-to-Host Wizard also provides total administrative control over features and settings available to the user.

HostExplorer Applications

HostExplorer includes the following applications:



HostExplorer 3270
Emulates IBM mainframe terminals (including 3179G, 3472G, 3278, and 3279 models), runs 3270 applications, and lets you transfer files between a host and your PC using the IND$FILE file transfer application.



HostExplorer 5250
Emulates IBM AS/400 terminals, runs 5250 applications, and lets you transfer structured data between your PC and an AS/400 host in an FTP-style environment.



HostExplorer VT
Emulates the DEC VT420 video terminal and includes support for VT52, VT100, VT101, VT102, VT220, VT320, VT420, ANSI, SCO ANSI, IBM 3151, and Linux Console.



Profile Space Editor
Lets you view and manage Profile Spaces in the Profile Space Editor Management Console. Profile Space Editor includes Profile Space Creation Wizard.



Profile Publishing Wizard
Lets administrators select and publish locally stored profiles to existing Profile Spaces and provide end users with access to them.



5250 Data Transfer Wizard
Guides you through the steps needed to transfer files between a PC and a 5250 host. If you transfer a file from the host to your PC, you can specify standard SQL statements to retrieve host data into the downloaded file.



HostExplorer Feature Access Management
Lets administrators selectively disable various HostExplorer features. Disabled feature information can be saved globally for all profiles or to a specific session profile.



Event Monitoring Client
Event Monitoring Client lets administrators track and view reports detailing OpenText Connectivity product installation and usage, and configure Event Monitoring Client settings for a particular host.



HostExplorer Migration Wizard
Converts user settings files created for Attachmate EXTRA!, IBM Personal Communications, and RUMBA into HostExplorer profiles. This tool assists you with the task of migrating from any of these products to HostExplorer.



HostExplorer Trace Wizard
Guides you through the steps needed to create a trace, package all relevant files, and create a ZIP file that you can send to Customer Support.



Macro and Profile Converter
Lets you convert RUMBA, Attachmate Extra!, and IBM Personal Communications macros into HostExplorer Basic macros. This utility also converts Extra! and Personal Communications profiles into HostExplorer profiles.



HostExplorer Print Services Console
Lets you distribute reports from mainframe and AS/400 hosts to any printer in your enterprise network.



Quick Script Editor
Offers an easy way to automate tasks such as entering repetitive information into an order entry form, entering your user name and password into a login screen, or uploading a report at a certain time every day. You do not require programming knowledge to work with Quick Scripts.

HostExplorer Software Development Kit

HostExplorer offers several APIs (Application Programming Interface) that enable programmers to interface their code with HostExplorer functions. HostExplorer offers the ability to use the following APIs or communication models: HLLAPI, WINHLLAPI, EHLLAPI, OHIO, DDE, OLE, and COM. You can customize the following applications using the corresponding application programming interfaces (APIs) and available scripts: HostExplorer, HostExplorer FTP, and WyseTerm.

> **Note:** These files are available only if you install the HostExplorer Software Development Kit (SDK) using Custom or Complete installation during Setup.

To access HostExplorer Programming Help:

1 Launch HostExplorer SDK from the HostExplorer Tools group of your OpenText product.

2 In the Help folder, double-click `heprog.chm`.

HostExplorer Web-to-Host Wizard



HostExplorer Web-to-Host Wizard is a set of administrative tools you can use to create and update web-deployable installations of HostExplorer. Administrators can deploy HostExplorer to any number of users as a web-enabled emulation solution that runs in a browser. For more information about deploying HostExplorer, see HostExplorer Web-to-Host Wizard Help.

> **Note:** To deploy HostExplorer, you must install the Deployment Support files, which are available in the Administrative Tools folder in the OpenText Setup Wizard.

HostExplorer FTP



HostExplorer FTP lets you perform FTP transfers between your PC and a host using Windows Explorer. It is a client implementation of the File Transfer Protocol that lets you transfer both text (ASCII) and image (binary) files between your PC and a remote computer that is running a server implementation of FTP. You can also use it to perform file and directory management on your PC and a remote computer. For more information, see Connection Central Help.

Connection Central



Connection Central is fully embedded within Windows Explorer. As an extension of Windows Explorer, you can use Connection Central to access and manipulate the Profile Spaces, profiles, and directories associated with OpenText Connectivity applications, including Exceed, HostExplorer and HostExplorer FTP. You can create new profiles in this window, create folders in which to store the profiles, and reconfigure existing profiles. You can also start an application or connect directly to a session.

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Connecting

From Connection Central, you can connect to a mainframe, AS/400, or Unix/Linux host using a default profile. In the New Profile dialog box, you can select a profile type, select a theme to apply to the connection, and select a connection type. Depending on the type of connection you specify, you can enter your connection credentials and configure other options from the New Profile dialog box.

Connecting to a Host Using a Default Profile

You can establish a Telnet connection to a host and start working immediately using default connection settings

To connect to a mainframe, AS/400, or Unix host:



1 Launch Connection Central.

2 Double-click Default 3270, Default 5250, or Default VT. The HostExplorer session window opens.

3 Type the host name and click OK.

4 The Unsecure Connection dialog box opens. To continue with the connection, click Yes.

You can disable the secure connection warning on the Advanced page of the HostExplorer Global Options dialog box.

Note: For more information about securing the connection, see “Configuring a Secure Connection” on page 63.

Note: If the Security Mode Only=On in the `hostex.ini` file, the following occurs:

- For VT, if you select Telnet in the Connect by list, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS. If you select Secure Shell in the Connect by list, only the Secure Shell options are available.
- For TN3270 and TN5250, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS.
- For more information, see “Enforcing Secure Connections” on page 86.

If the connection is successful, the logon screen appears. Specify your credentials to start the session.

Establishing a Secure Mainframe Connection

To establish a secure 3270 Telnet connection:

1 Launch Connection Central.



2 Double-click New HostExplorer Profile. The New Profile dialog box opens.

3 In Profile Type, select 3270 Display.

For more information, see New Profile dialog box in HostExplorer Help.

4 In Connect By, select a connection type. In Properties, select Security. The Session Profile dialog box opens, where you can configure a secure connection.

> **Note:** If the Security Mode Only=On in the `hostex.ini` file, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS. For more information, see "Enforcing Secure Connections" on page 86.

5 In Host Name, specify a host name or IP address.

6 Click OK. The session window opens and the connection process begins.

If the connection is successful, the logon screen appears. Specify your credentials to start the session.

Establishing a Secure AS/400 Connection

To establish a secure AS/400 connection:

1 Launch Connection Central.



2 Double-click New HostExplorer Profile. The New Profile dialog box opens.

For more information, see New Profile dialog box in HostExplorer Help.

3 In Profile Type, select 5250 Display.

4 Do one of the following:

- To secure the connection with SSL/TLS or Proxy, in Properties, select Security. The Session Profile dialog box opens, where you can configure a secure connection. For more information, see "Security Category—General Options" on page 199.
- To secure the connection with Single Sign-on, in Properties, select Connection. On the Identity page, select Auto Sign On, then Use Logged-In Credentials.

5 In Host Name, specify a host name or IP address.

6 Click OK. The session window opens and the connection process begins.

If the connection is successful, the logon screen appears. Specify your credentials to start the session.

Establishing a Secure Unix Host Connection

To establish a secure VT Telnet connection:

1 Launch Connection Central.



2 Double-click New HostExplorer Profile. The New Profile dialog box opens.

For more information, see New Profile dialog box in HostExplorer Help.

3 In Profile Type, select VT Display.

4 In Connect By, select a connection method. The options that appear depend on the authentication type you select. The connection method you select must be supported by the host you are connecting to.

> **Note:** If the Security Mode Only=On in the `hostex.ini` file and you select Telnet in the Connect by list, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS. If you select Secure Shell in the Connect by list, only the Secure Shell options are available. For more information, see "Enforcing Secure Connections" on page 86.

If you want to configure settings for the selected connection method, click the pencil icon (if available).

5 In Host Name, specify a host name or IP address.

6 Click OK. The session window opens and the connection process begins.

If the connection is successful, the logon screen appears. Specify your credentials to start the session.

Creating a Proxy HostExplorer Connection Using Secure Shell

If you want to secure a HostExplorer session for a host that does not support secure connections, you can proxy the HostExplorer connection through an SSH server. HostExplorer uses OpenText Secure Shell to encrypt all session communication and forward it to the specified SSH server. The SSH server then decrypts the session data and passes it on to the target host.

To create a proxy tunnel for use with a HostExplorer session, create a proxy tunnel using the OpenText Secure Shell Management Console, and then configure a HostExplorer profile to use the proxy.

To create the proxy tunnel:



1 In the OpenText Secure Shell Management Console, click Tunnels in the left pane.

2 In the Tunnel Profiles pane, click the New Tunnel button.

3 In the New Tunnel dialog box, provide the following information:

- Tunnel Name—Provide a name that identifies the tunnel profile.
- Host Name—Specify the host name of the SSH server that will act as the proxy.

4 Click Properties.

5 On the Connection Settings - General page, select an appropriate authentication type and configure the authentication as needed.

To configure a HostExplorer session for a proxy tunnel:

1 In Connection Central, right-click the session profile you want to use, and select Properties.

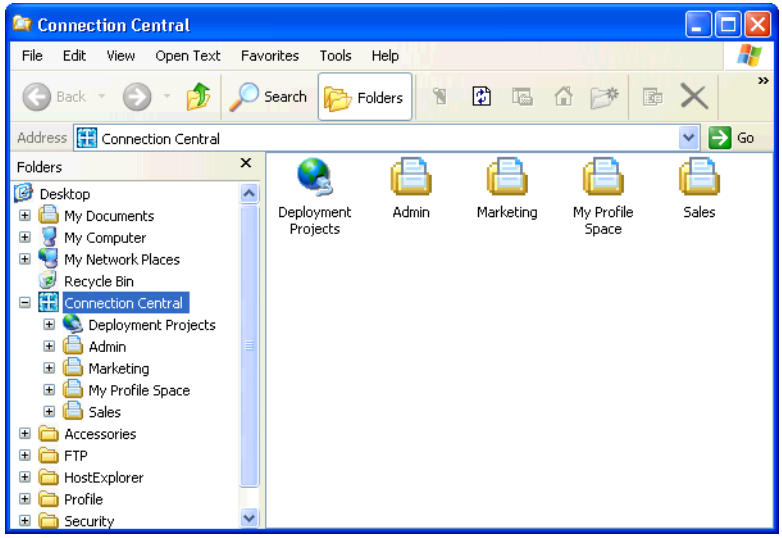
2 In the Session Profile dialog box, expand the Security category, and click Proxy.

3 In the Proxy Type list, select the proxy tunnel profile you created.

4 Click OK. When a user connects using the session profile, the proxy tunnel starts automatically and is used for the session.

Starting Sessions

When you open Connection Central, all available profiles are displayed in the main window. If you have configured multiple Profile Spaces in HostExplorer, Connection Central displays the Profile Space level in the directory tree when opened for the first time.



You can connect to a host using any of the following methods:

Starting a Session from Connection Central All session profiles are listed in the Connection Central main window. You can connect to a host by double-clicking one of the session profiles, or by selecting a profile and clicking Quick Connect on the File menu.

Starting a Session from the Open Session Dialog Box The Open Session dialog box lists all session profiles and provides information about these profiles. You can create new profiles in this dialog box, create folders in which to store the profiles, and reconfigure existing profiles.

Starting a Session While in an Active Session You can start a new session by clicking Quick Connect on the File menu, or by selecting New Session Profile on the File menu of the active session window.

Starting Duplicate Sessions If you want to access multiple connections to a single host simultaneously, you can create a new session with the same configuration as the original by selecting Duplicate Session on the File menu of the active session window.

Opening Multiple Sessions in the Same Window HostExplorer lets you maintain multiple host connections (to any terminal type) simultaneously in one session window by selecting the Open Session In Same Window option on the File menu to start new sessions. Only one session is visible at a time.

Starting Sessions from the Taskbar in Windows 7 If you are using Windows 7, you can pin session profiles to the taskbar. You can hover over a session taskbar icon and directly toggle the connection on and off, for example, or close the current terminal window.

To connect to a host from Connection Central:



1 Launch Connection Central.

2 Do one of the following:

- To open a session using an existing profile, double-click a profile. If necessary, specify a host to which you want to connect and click OK.
- To create a new profile, on the File menu, select New HostExplorer Profile. The New Profile dialog box opens, where you can configure settings for the new profile.

For more information about creating profiles, see “Introducing Profiles” on page 22.

3 Click OK.

Note: If there is no security method specified in the profile, the Unsecure Connection dialog box opens. For more information about securing the connection, see “Configuring a Secure Connection” on page 63.

If the connection is successful, the logon screen appears. Specify your credentials to start the session.

To connect to a host from the Open Session dialog box:



1 Launch HostExplorer from the OpenText product group. The Open Session dialog box opens.

> **Note:** If you configure multiple Profile Spaces in HostExplorer, the Open Session dialog box displays the Profile Space level in the directory tree when opened for the first time. Subsequently, it opens in the location from which the last file was opened.

2 To open a session, do one of the following:

For more information, see Open Session dialog box in HostExplorer Help.

- To open a session using an existing profile, specify the name of the host to which you want to connect in the Host Name box in the Open Session dialog box, and then double-click the profile name. If the host is not specified, the user is prompted to supply this information before a connection is made.



- To open a session using a new profile, click the Create New Profile button. The New Profile dialog box opens, where you can configure settings for the new profile.

3 Click OK.

If the connection is successful, the logon screen appears. Specify your credentials to start the session.

To start a new session while in an active session:

1 On the File menu, click New Session Profile. The New Profile dialog box opens, where you can configure settings for the new profile.

2 Click OK.

If the connection is successful, the logon screen appears. Specify your credentials to start the session.

To start a duplicate session:

If you want to access multiple connections to a single host simultaneously, you can create a new session with the same configuration as the original.

You can save a multiple-session screen configuration as a layout. For more information, see "Working with Layouts" on page 26.

1. On the File menu, select Duplicate Session. A duplicate session opens in a new window.
2. To switch views between sessions, select a different session from the Window menu. For more information about switching views, see "Working with Multiple Sessions" on page 19.

To open multiple sessions in the same window:

HostExplorer lets you maintain multiple host display connections (to any terminal type) simultaneously in a single session window. Only one session is visible at a time.

1. In Connection Central, double-click a profile to open a connection to a host.
2. On the File menu, select Open Session In Same Window. When this option is enabled, all sessions open in the same window. The Open Session dialog box opens.
3. Double-click a HostExplorer session profile. The session appears in the original window.

Working with Multiple Sessions

To view a different active session:

You can use any of the following methods to switch between active sessions. The sessions can be in the same window or in separate windows.

- On the Window menu, select Next Session or Previous Session.
- On the Window menu, select a session from the list.
- On the File menu, point to Recent Sessions and select a session from the list.
- Press the key combination CTRL-N (3270 and 5250 only).
- Add the Next Session and Previous Session buttons to the active toolbar and use them to switch between sessions. For more information see "Customizing Toolbars" on page 94.

- Click a session button on the Session List toolbar. You can access this toolbar by enabling it in the Customize Toolbars dialog box.

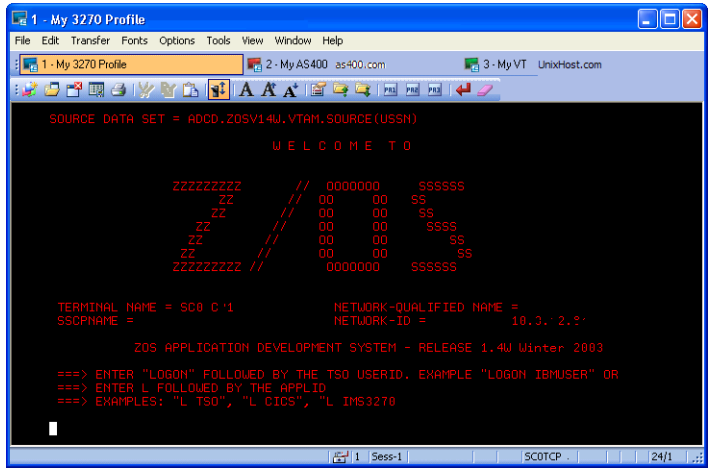
Accessing Sessions Using the Session List Toolbar

The session list toolbar contains a list of active sessions and displays the terminal type icon followed by the window title of all active sessions. The list is updated each time a session is opened or closed. You can switch between active sessions by clicking a session button on the toolbar. The active sessions can be in the same window or in different windows.

To enable the session list toolbar:

1 In a HostExplorer session window, on the Tools menu, select Customize Toolbars. The Customize Toolbars dialog box opens.

2 On the Scheme page, in the Toolbars list, select Session List Toolbar. The toolbar appears on the screen. You can position it anywhere on the screen, or double-click it to anchor it in the session window.



To save the session list toolbar in a scheme:

1 In a HostExplorer session window, select Customize Toolbars on the Tools menu. The Customize Toolbars dialog box opens.

2 On the Scheme page, do one of the following:

- To add the session list toolbar to an existing scheme, select a preset scheme and select Session List Toolbar.
- To create a new toolbar scheme, clear the selected scheme and select Session List Toolbar. You can then configure other functions and options that you want to include in the toolbar scheme.

3 Click the Save As button (above the Scheme box). The Save Scheme As dialog box opens.

4 Type a name for the scheme and select a Profile Space in which to save it.

5 Click OK to close the dialog box.

To display the session list toolbar in the session window:

1 In a HostExplorer session window, select Session Properties on the Options menu. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 In the Toolbar category, click General.

3 In the Toolbar Scheme box, select a scheme that contains the session list toolbar.

4 Click OK to close the dialog box.

Closing a Session

When you close a session, you are terminating the connection with the host system. To ensure that you close any active processes on the host, it is recommended that you log off before closing your session.

If the host system disconnects unexpectedly, you can use the default disconnect setting, Keep Session Window Open, to keep the session window open when the session is terminated. You can also change the disconnect options.

To disconnect from a host, on the File menu, select Disconnect.

To change the disconnect action:

You can specify how you want HostExplorer to respond to an unexpected disconnect.

1. On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
2. Expand the Connection category, and click Other.
3. In the Upon Disconnect From Host list, click one of the following options:
   - Close Session Window—Closes the session window when the connection is terminated.
   - Keep Session Window Open—Keeps the session window open.
   - Restart Session—Forces HostExplorer to re-connect to the host.
   - Show 'Open Session' Dialog—Opens the Open Session dialog box. If the host terminates the only open window, this option lets you connect to another session without having to start the program.

Introducing Profiles

To establish a connection to a host, you must use a session profile. You can use default session profiles (provided with HostExplorer), or you can create custom profiles. A session profile contains a group of settings that control session appearance and functionality, as well as information needed to connect to a host (such as the host machine name or IP address and the host terminal type).

Note: OpenText products support both IPv4 and IPv6. You can provide either IP format when specifying the host address, as long as the host supports the provided IP format. If you provide a symbolic host name (this.address.com), the IP format used depends on the address returned by the DNS server.

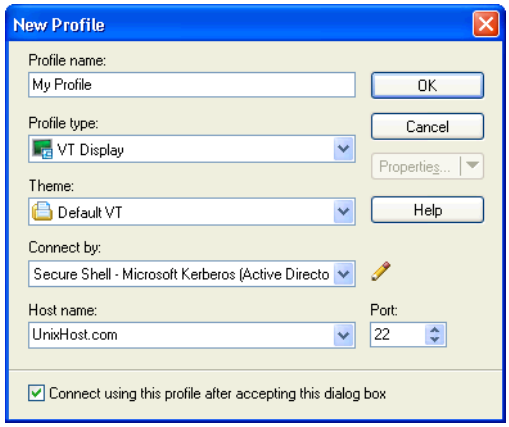
Creating a Profile

To create a profile:

1 In the Open Session dialog box, open the folder where you want to store your profile. If you do not specify a folder, the profile is saved in Connection Central.



2 Click the Create New Profile button (next to the Folder box). The New Profile dialog box opens.



3 In the Profile Name box, type a name for your profile. A profile name cannot contain any of the following characters: \ / : * ? " < > | ;

For more information, see "Introducing Profiles" on page 22.

4 In the Profile Type list, select a connection profile type. You can select a display session profile (3270, 5250, or VT), a printer session profile (3270 or 5250), or a profile template (which specifies the type as well as other parameters for a new session profile).

> **Note:** If the Security Mode Only=On in the hostex.ini file, the following occurs:
>
> - For VT, if you select Telnet in the Connect by list, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS. If you select Secure Shell in the Connect by list, only the Secure Shell options are available.
> - For TN3270 and TN5250, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS.
> - For more information, see "Enforcing Secure Connections" on page 86.

Default profiles for both display and printer connections appear in the Profile Type list. To disable the display of default profiles in this dialog box, clear the Display Default Profiles In New Profiles Window option on the Advanced Page page in HostExplorer Global Options. If you clear this option and there are no available template profiles, the OK button in the New Profile dialog box is disabled.

For more information, see "Setting Profile Options" on page 75.

5 You can set session profile options immediately, or you can create a profile first and set the profile options later. To set profile options now, use the Properties button. Click the arrow to display a list of shortcuts to profile option categories, and then click a shortcut to go directly to that category in the Session Profile dialog box.

For more information, see "Introducing Themes" on page 79.

6 In the Theme box, you can use the default theme for the new profile, or you can apply a different preset or custom theme. If you do not want to apply a theme to the profile you are creating, select None. You can create custom themes in the Customize Themes dialog box.

For more information, see New Profile Dialog Box in HostExplorer Help.

7 In the Connect By list, select a connection method. Subsequent options vary depending on the connection method that you select.

8 Click OK to save the profile and close the New Profile dialog box.

Using Templates

If an existing session profile contains settings that you want to use again, you can save the profile as a template. A template configuration determines the properties of any new profiles created from that template.

Any session profile in the `Templates` directory can serve as a template for a new profile.

To create a session profile based on a template:

1. In Connection Central, open the folder in which you want to store your new profile.
2. On the File menu, select New HostExplorer Profile. The New Profile dialog box opens.
3. In the Profile Type box, select the template file on which you want to base the new profile. The properties of the selected template automatically appear in the New Profile dialog box.
4. In the Profile Name box, type a name for the new profile.
5. Click OK.

The new session profile inherits the properties of the specified template.

Managing Session Profiles

For information about creating profiles, see "Starting Sessions" on page 16.

You can use the Open Session dialog box to configure profiles. You can also use it to manage saved layouts. For more information, see "Working with Layouts" on page 26.

Configuring Profile Settings

For descriptions of profile settings, see the Setting Profile Options topic in HostExplorer Help.

Profile settings let you customize components of the session window and configure the functionality of HostExplorer features.

To configure profile settings:



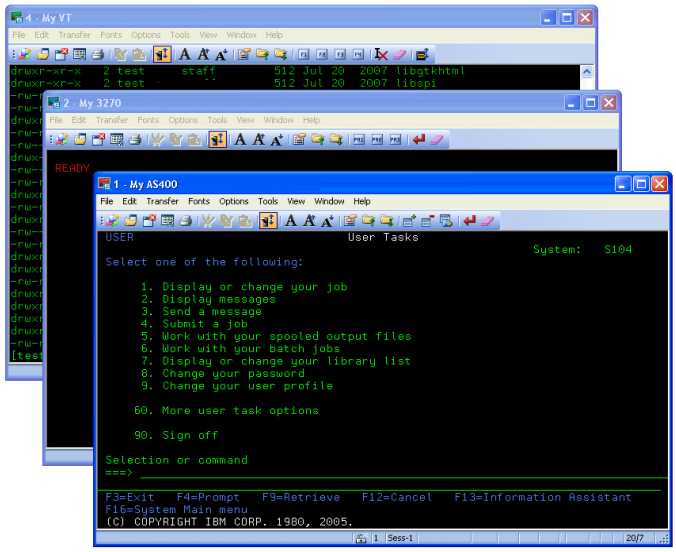
1. Launch HostExplorer from the OpenText product group. The Open Session dialog box opens.
2. Right-click a session profile and click Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
3. Double-click a folder to access the settings you want to configure.

Working with Layouts

HostExplorer lets you work with multiple sessions at a time. If you have a working environment that you use frequently, you can save it as a layout. For example, if you often work with four sessions placed at specific positions on the computer screen, you can save this working environment to use again.

To create and save a layout:

1 Position and size your session windows so that they are ready to be saved as a layout.



2 On the File menu of any session window, select Save Layout. The Save Layout dialog box opens.

3 In the Selected Sessions area, select the sessions that you want to be saved in the layout.

4 In the Folder area, navigate to the location in which you want to save the layout and select a folder.

5 In the Layout Name box, type a name for the new layout.

6 Click Save.

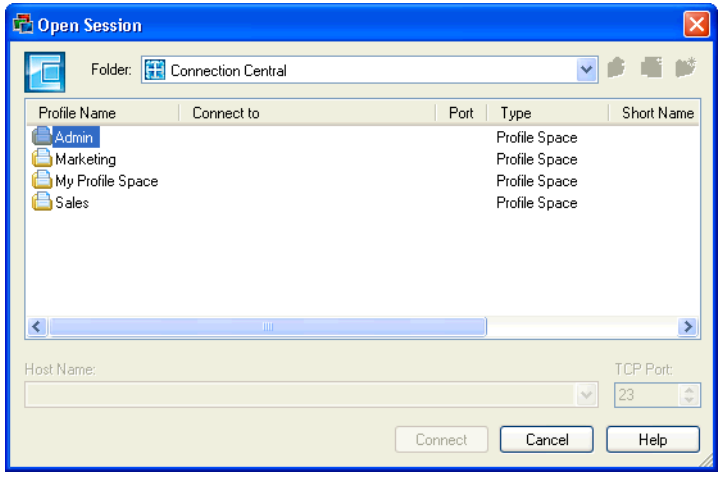
To open a layout:

1 On the File menu of a session window, select Open Layout. The Open Layout dialog box opens.

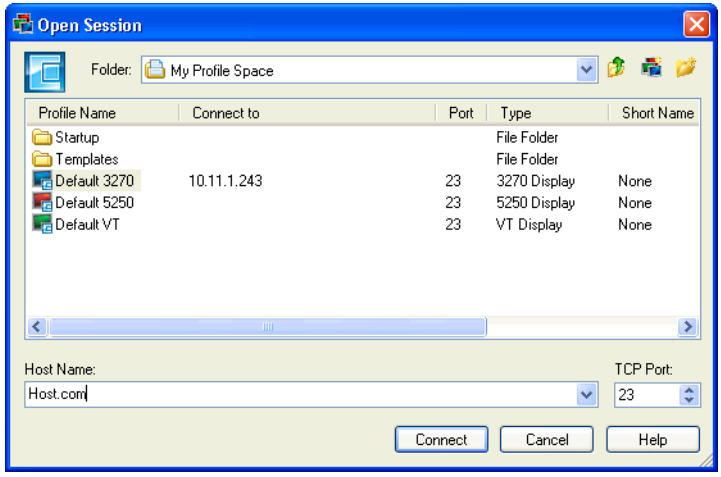
2 Select the layout you want to open and click Open. HostExplorer opens the sessions in the same position and size as they were in when they were saved.

Opening Profiles in a Profile Space

When you launch HostExplorer, the Open Session dialog box opens, displaying the Connection Central directory contents. If you have created Profile Spaces, the dialog box displays the Profile Space level in the directory tree when started.



To access the profiles that you want to use, select and open a Profile Space.



Chapter 3

Enterprise Administration

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Administering HostExplorer

HostExplorer offers numerous options for administrators to set up and maintain terminal emulation environments for end users.

Migrating from Other Terminal Emulators

HostExplorer offers several solutions for converting settings and features from other terminal emulators. Your organization can avoid the cost of retraining and reduced productivity if you are migrating from another emulation solution by providing a familiar environment in preconfigured menu, toolbar, and profile schemes and themes. HostExplorer offers a number of preconfigured environments that mimic the user interface and keyboard behaviour of other terminal emulators. These can be further customized to suit your needs.

Migrating User Settings

For more information, see "Migrating Settings with the Wizard" on page 247.

HostExplorer Migration Wizard is a powerful user-friendly utility that reduces migration overhead by migrating user settings and macros created for Attachmate Extra!, IBM Personal Communications, and RUMBA to HostExplorer files and macros.



For more information, see HostExplorer Migration Wizard Help.

Converting Files Using the Command Line

For more information, see "Migrating Settings from the Command Line" on page 254.

HostExplorer Migration Wizard can also be used as a command line tool using command line options to perform file conversions. As with the wizard interface, you can perform both single file conversions and batch file conversions from a specific directory.

Converting Macros and Profiles

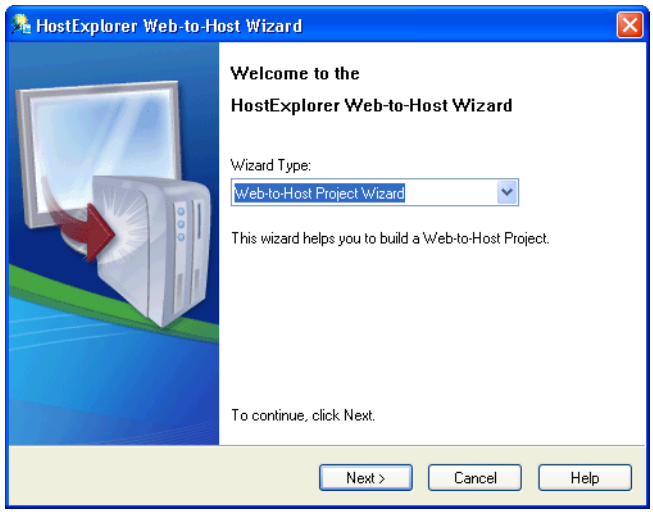
For more information, see "Macro and Profile Converter" on page 257.

HostExplorer provides a utility that lets you convert RUMBA, Attachmate Extra!, and IBM Personal Communication macros and profiles into HostExplorer Basic files. Macro and Profile Converter keeps original files intact and lets you specify a destination folder for converted files. You can convert individual files or entire directories.

Centralizing Administration with HostExplorer Web-to-Host

For more information, see *OpenText Web-to-Host and Deployment Wizard User's Guide*.

Deploying HostExplorer Web-to-Host sessions lets administrators centralize the administration of installation, configuration, and maintenance of sessions for all their users.



Feature Control

HostExplorer Web-to-Host Wizard provides total administrative control over features and settings available to the user.

Web-to-Host

With HostExplorer Web-to-Host Wizard, administrators can deploy HostExplorer to any number of users as a browser-accessible session that does not require anything to be pre-installed on the client machine. Depending on which options are selected, sessions can run in any supported browser. For more advanced requirements (for example, multiple toolbar support) sessions can run in their own session frame, resembling a traditional desktop emulation solution.

Minimize the Session Footprint

HostExplorer Web-to-Host Wizard provides many configuration options to help administrators meet the needs of their users by deploying a thin, browser-based emulation client that contains only those features required.

Deploy Session and Product Updates

Administrators can also deploy updates of HostExplorer, ensuring users are automatically using the latest settings and features without the users having to perform a manual upgrade.

For more information, see HostExplorer Web-to-Host Wizard Help.

Centralized Profile Management

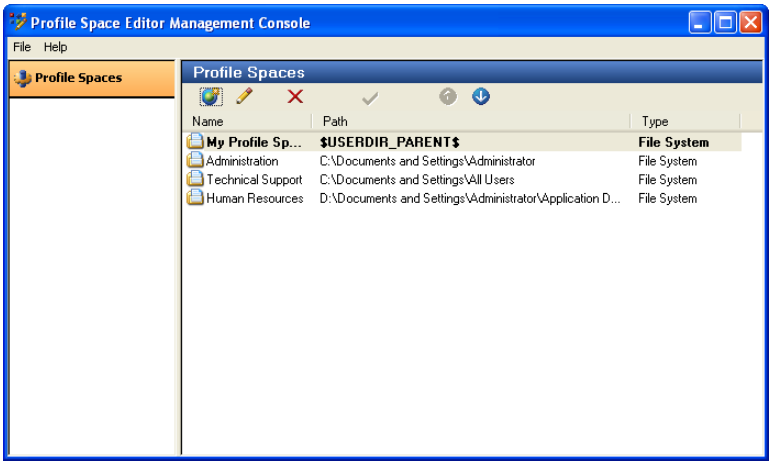
HostExplorer's multiple Profile Space feature provides a secure framework for central administration without the need for proprietary administrative servers. Administrators can manage and make profiles available from central or distributed Profile Space repositories. Repository types include both file shares and LDAP (or Active Directory) servers.

Customizing Sessions for Different Users

For more information, see "Profile Space Administrator Tools" on page 151.

Administrators can provided customized session profiles for different types of users and publish them to specific Profile Spaces, providing a simplified and secure environment for the user. There is no limit to the number of Profile Spaces that a user can be allowed to access and there is no limit to

the number of Profile Spaces that can be created. Using multiple Profile Spaces lets administrators tailor profiles specifically for different types of users (for example, by business unit) and publish them to the relevant group of users.

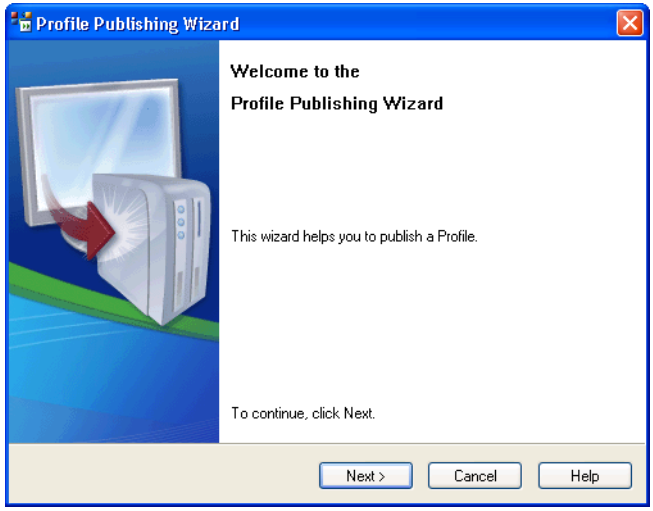


For more information, see Profile Space Management Help.

Publishing Profiles

For more information, see "About Profile Publishing Wizard" on page 156.

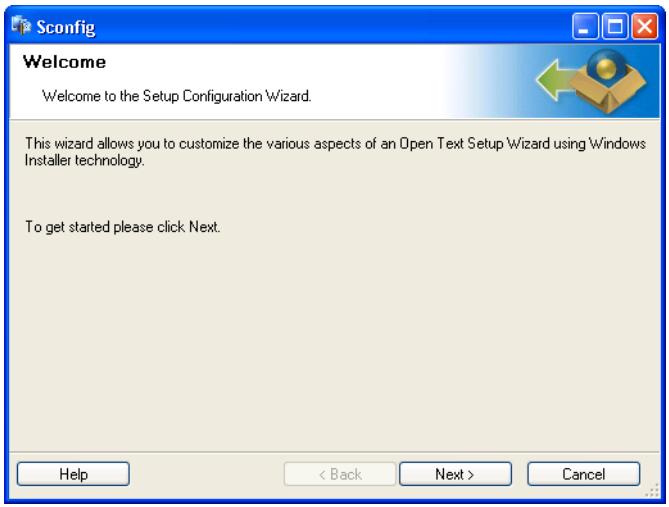
The Profile Publishing Wizard is an administrative tool that lets administrators publish profiles stored locally to an existing Profile Space. Administrators can use this tool to set up and test profiles locally before making them available to their users, or to publish modifications to existing profiles. The Profile Publishing Wizard ensures that all files (for example, schemes, keyboard maps) needed by the profiles selected for publishing are copied to the correct locations along with the profiles themselves.



For more information, see Profile Space Management Help.

Customize Installations with Sconfig

When using Sconfig, administrators can modify the parameters of OpenText Connectivity software installation and create custom packages that are deployed silently to users' workstations. Relying on Windows installer standards, this administrative tool creates Windows transform `.mst` files, which remain completely compatible with Windows Installer technology. Once created, these packages can be deployed through Microsoft SMS, SCCM, or any other third party deployment system.

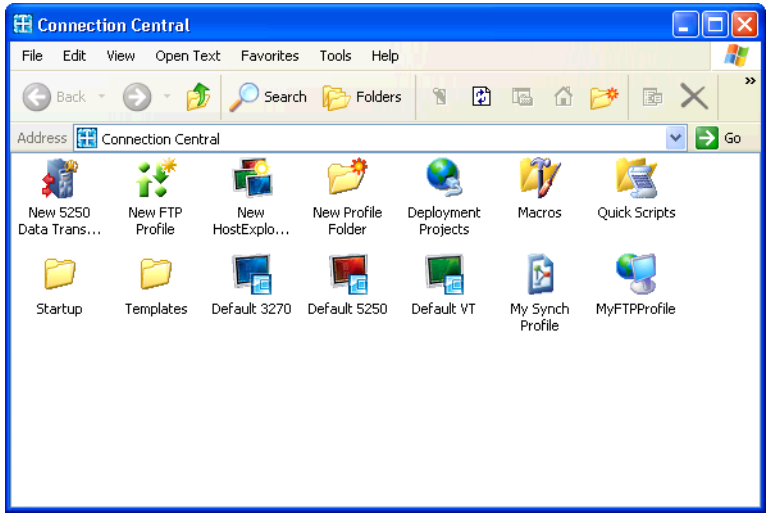


For more information, see Sconfig Help.

Managing Profiles in Connection Central

For more information, see "HostExplorer FTP" on page 193.

HostExplorer provides a simple and intuitive method to establish host connections through Connection Central, which is fully integrated with Windows Explorer. Administrators can use this interface to organize and provide immediate access for their users to XStart, Xsession, TN3270, TN5250, VT, 3270 printer, 5250 printer, and FTP profiles, as well as Web-to-Host and Deployment projects.



Controlling Feature Access

Administrators who create and enforce desktop software usage policies can ensure their users have access to all the features they need, as well as simplify their workspace by providing only the features they need. You can prevent users from accessing specific features using HostExplorer Feature Access Management, which lets you control the selection of system commands and option settings available to users through the keyboard, toolbars, and menus.

Simplifying the User Desktop

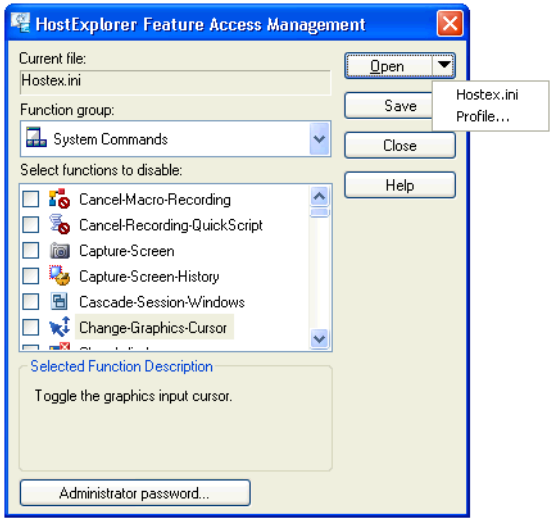
For more information, see “Customizing the HostExplorer Environment” on page 75.

Administrators can provide a simplified work environment for their users by specifying which HostExplorer features are available to them. Preconfigured schemes and themes for customized menus and toolbars are available that resemble a variety of popular terminal emulator user interfaces to make the transition from other products invisible to the user.

Locking Down the User’s Desktop

For more information, see “Disabling HostExplorer Features” on page 82.

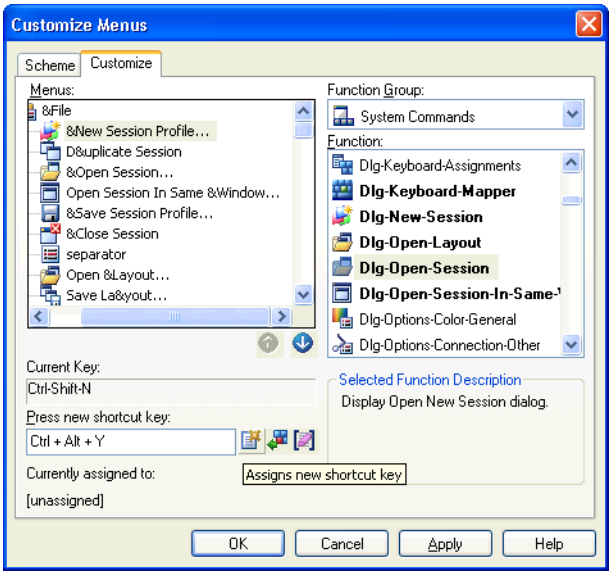
Administrators can disable access to specific HostExplorer features using HostExplorer Feature Access Management. Regardless of feature accessibility through menus, dialogs, shortcuts, or toolbars, the locked-down features are inaccessible to the user. Feature access settings can be password protected.



Customizing Menus

For more information, see "Customizing Menus" on page 90.

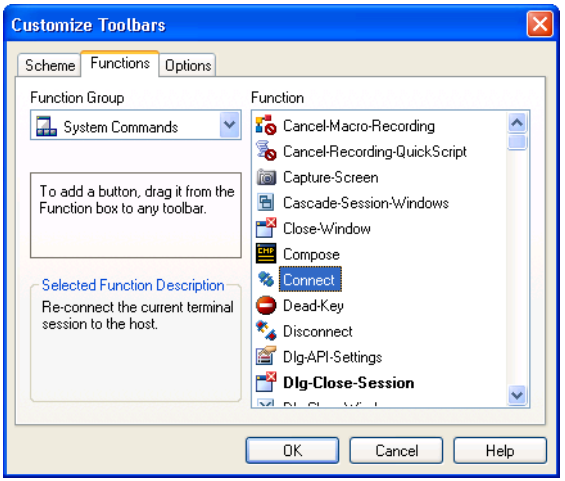
Administrators that are looking for complete control over the user desktop are able to selectively disable menu items, improving the user experience while reducing the risk of mistakes.



Customizing Toolbars

For more information, see “Customizing Toolbars” on page 94.

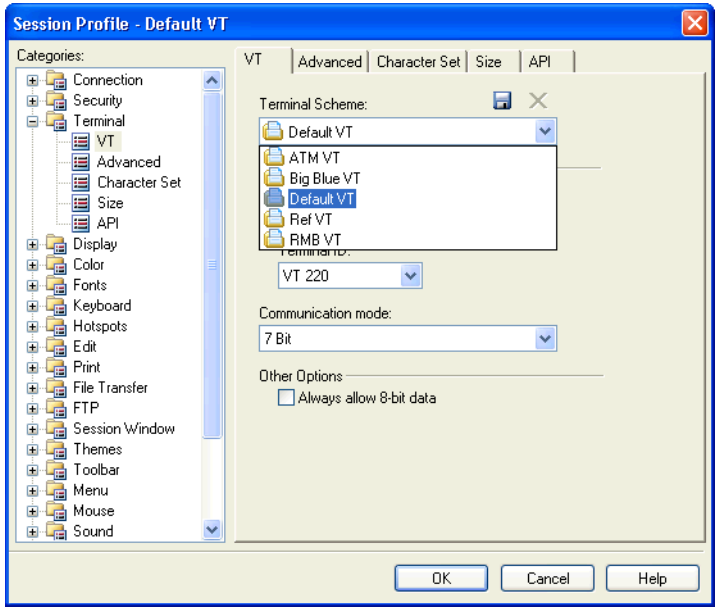
To further customize the work environment, administrators can create custom toolbars that provide only those functions required by their users and apply them to user profiles.



Customizing Session Settings

For more information, see "Customizing Session Properties" on page 87.

HostExplorer lets users and administrators customize session properties by editing profile-specific settings. The Session Profile dialog box provides administrators with the ability to create a custom interface for session settings, enabling them to provide a selected list of modifiable settings to their users.



Providing a Uniform Look and Feel

Using Schemes

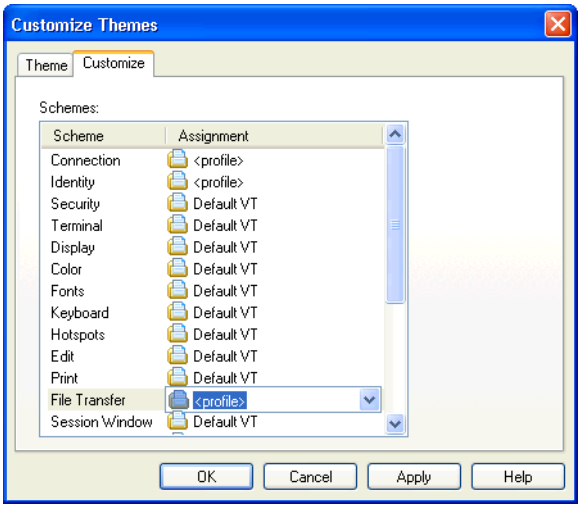
For more information, see "Introducing Schemes" on page 77.

Administrators can save groups of property settings as schemes and apply them to specific profiles so end users do not have to customize individual session properties each time they connect to a host. There are schemes that affect connection settings (such as choice of authentication or security protocol), and those that affect feature availability (such as toolbar option, menu option, and session properties schemes).

Using Themes

For more information, see “Introducing Themes” on page 79.

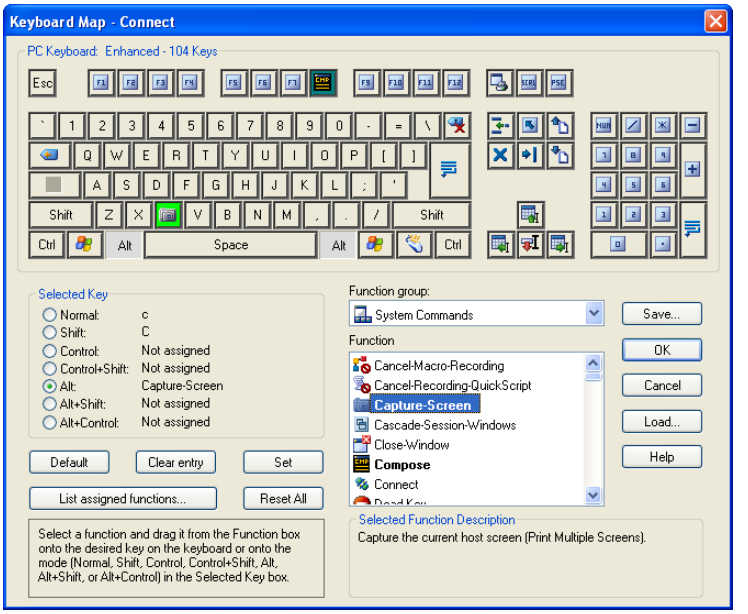
Administrators can also store the configuration of multiple groups of settings (schemes) into a theme, which can provide users with a consistent look and feel for their HostExplorer environment. HostExplorer also provides many preconfigured themes that provide users with a variety of familiar traditional terminal emulator environments. When creating a new session, users can launch a connection with any themes made available by their administrator.



Customizing the Terminal Keyboard

For more information, see "Customizing the Keyboard" on page 98.

HostExplorer lets you customize the functionality of the mouse and the keyboard by configuring their assigned functions. To customize the keyboard, you can assign values, functions, Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts, or macros to any key or key combination using the keyboard utility.



Automating Tasks

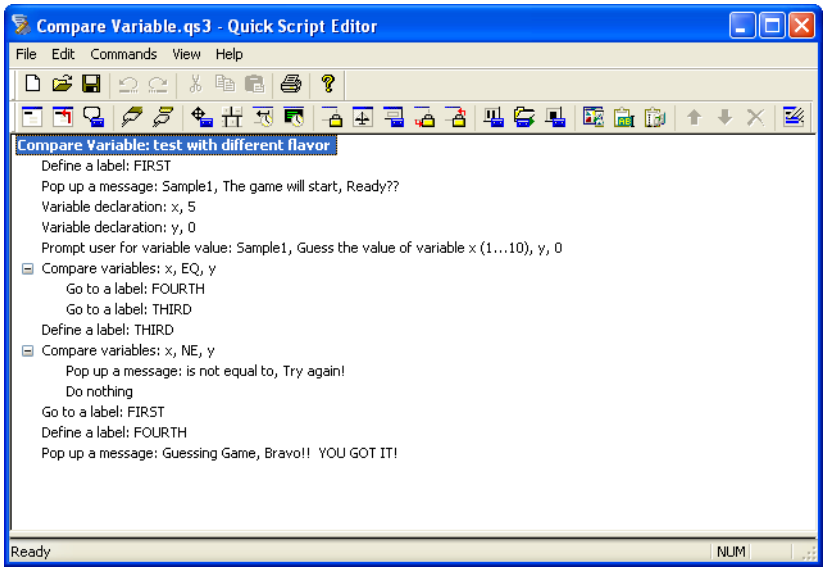
For more information, see "Automating Sessions" on page 165.

Administrators can automate tasks such as the execution of command sequences and scripts using Quick-Keys, Macros, and Quick Scripts by assigning actions to specific system-initiated or host-initiated events.

Quick Scripts

For more information, see “About Quick Scripts” on page 166.

Using Quick Scripts requires no programming knowledge. Administrators can record an original Quick Script or edit an existing Quick Script file in Quick Script Editor.

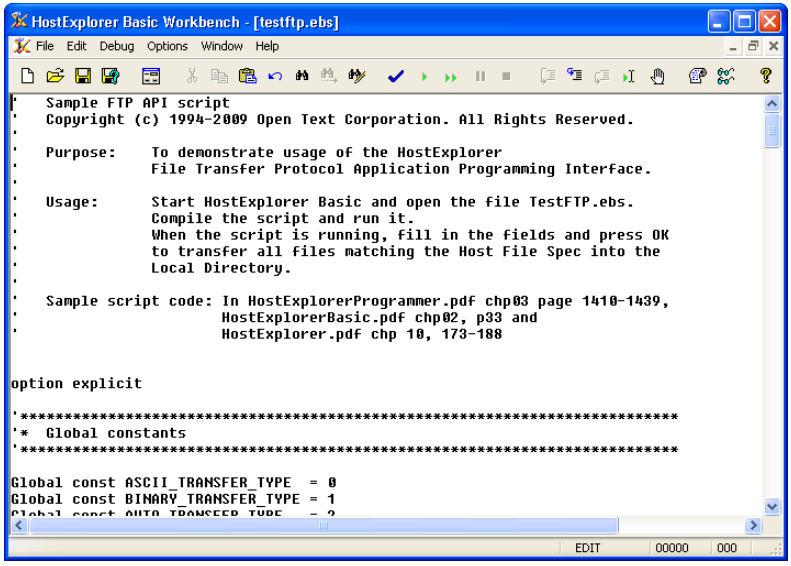


Sample Quick Scripts for HostExplorer and HostExplorer FTP are available in the Accessories folder in the User Files directory.

Macros

For more information, see "Recording and Editing Macros" on page 169.

HostExplorer Basic Workbench, a Microsoft VBA-like Basic interpreter and compiler, lets you write macros using the Basic Script tool. Using the Macro Recorder, you can record keystrokes, mouse actions, and other session events and save them as macros to be used on their own or as part of a larger HostExplorer BASIC application. Sample macros are available in the Accessories folder in the User Files directory.

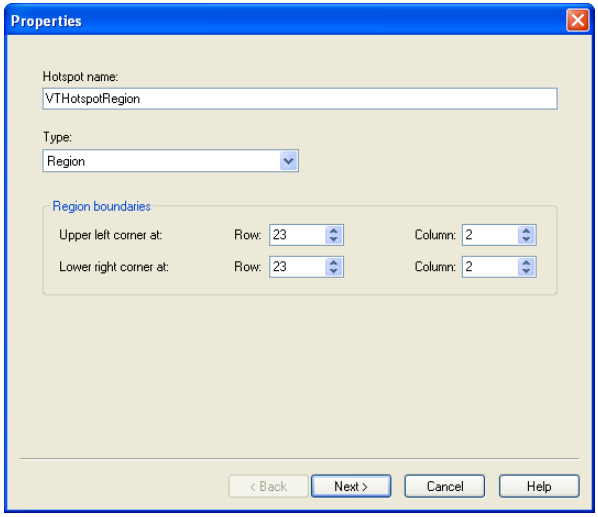


Hotspots

For more information, see "Customizing Hotspots" on page 174.

Hotspots are designated text strings or regions on the host screen that are recognized by HostExplorer when they appear and execute predefined functions when clicked. They appear on the host screen as a button or other identifiable region depending on your configuration settings. You can assign hotspots to any action, editing, or character key, and have them execute system commands, macros, Quick-Keys, and Quick Scripts.

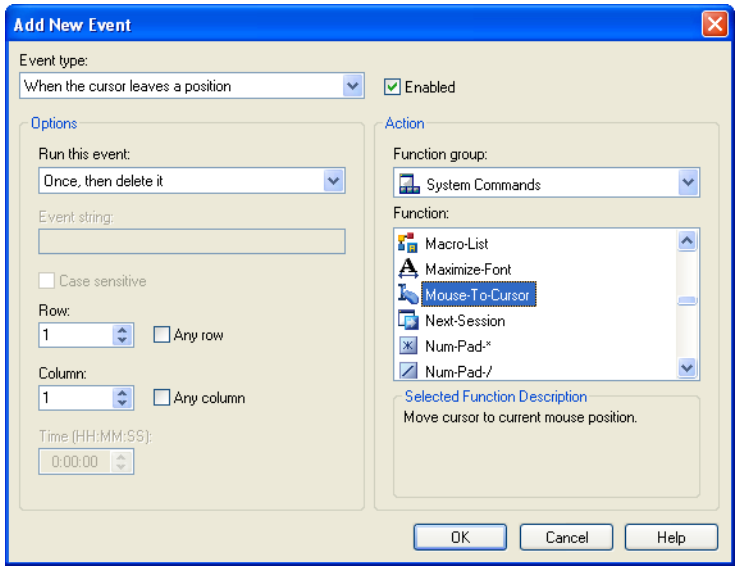
For example, you could use a hotspot to create a hyperlink from a host menu screen, allowing users to run a macro or to issue a host command by clicking on the menu item in the host program.



Events

For more information, see "Handling Events" on page 179.

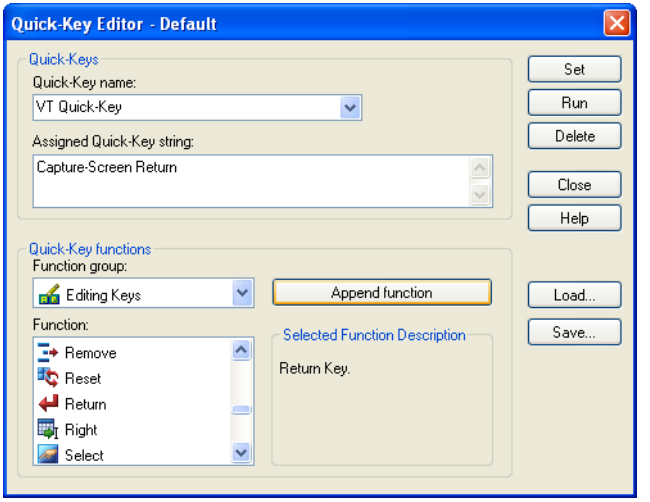
HostExplorer lets administrators automate tasks by assigning actions to specific system or host-initiated events. For example, you could automatically engage the `Save-Screen` feature when a specified string is received from the host, or you could program HostExplorer to execute a Quick Script when your session connects to the host. You can assign events to actions such as system commands, action keys, editing keys, and characters.



Quick-Keys

For more information, see “Using Quick-Keys” on page 183.

Quick-Keys are shortcuts that store a sequence of strings and commands that can either be sent to the host or used to perform an operation locally in the emulator. HostExplorer lets you assign Quick-Keys to keyboard mappings, mouse actions, hotspots, toolbar buttons, and the right-click (track) menu.



Automating Login

For more information, see “About Automating Login Procedures” on page 187.

You can automate your login procedure using Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts, or (for mainframe connections) the Express Logon Feature. In addition, the HostExplorer 5250 emulator supports Single Sign-On using your Windows Active Directory credentials.

Customizing with APIs

HostExplorer offers several Application Programming Interfaces (including HLLAPI, OLE Automation, and COM), that enable programmers to, for example, call HostExplorer functionality from their applications or query the status of sessions.

For more information, see HostExplorer Programming Help.

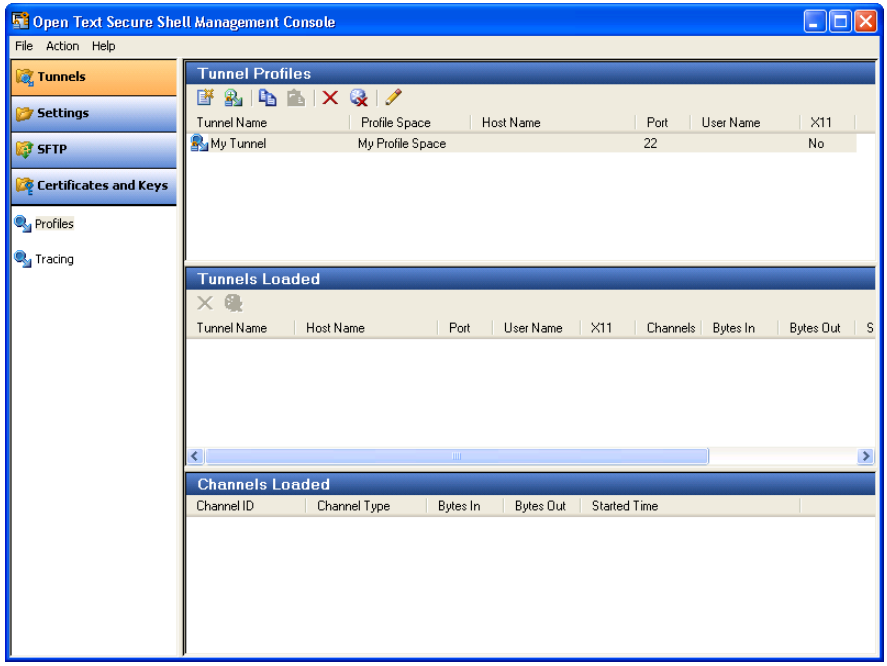
Securing Connections

For more information, see "Configuring a Secure Connection" on page 63.

HostExplorer features a robust and complete security feature set across all of its components in order to help organizations meet their security and compliance objectives.

OpenText Secure Shell

HostExplorer supports the Secure Shell 2 protocol with the OpenText Secure Shell add-on, which offers FIPS 140-2 compliant encryption and offers support for port-forwarding, tunnel monitoring, and a wide variety of authentication methods. It is fully and transparently integrated with HostExplorer.

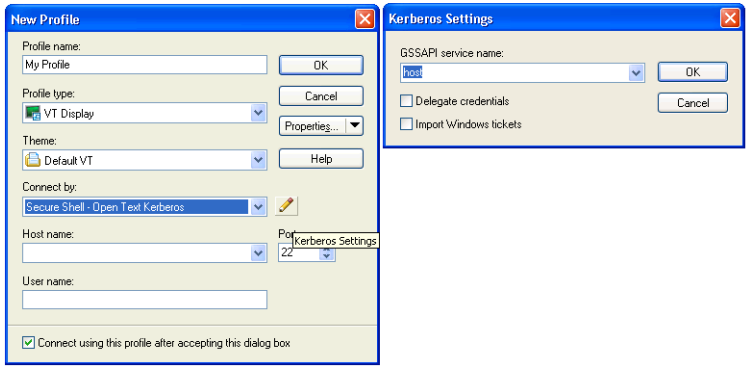


Securing with Kerberos

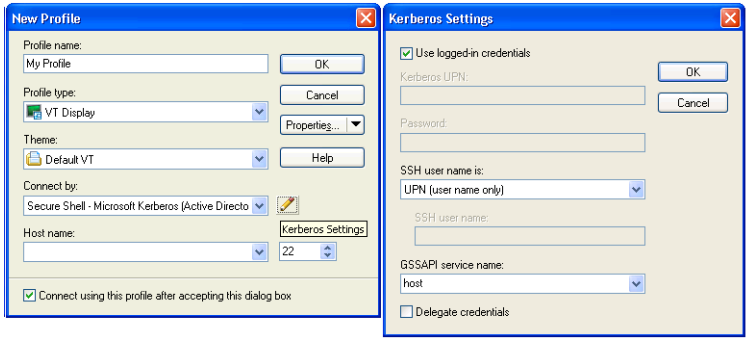
For more information, see “Configuring the Kerberos Client” on page 67.

HostExplorer includes OpenText Kerberos and Microsoft Kerberos clients. MIT Kerberos is supported and can be downloaded.

OpenText Kerberos is a network authentication service for open network computing environments where simple password authentication cannot provide the level of security needed.



Microsoft Kerberos offers Single Sign-On for SSH hosts and AS/400 servers by using a user's Kerberos-based Windows login credentials.



Encrypting with SSL/TLS

For more information, see "About SSL/TLS" on page 68.

OpenText products support the Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) protocol to encrypt all traffic between a client and server by providing server and client authentication, which proves the identity of the server and can also authenticate the client.

Proxy Connections

For more information, see "About Proxy Connections" on page 70.

A proxy server is the simplest secure solution to provide access to your host for users connecting from outside your corporate network without compromising your security policies. External users who need to access a host do not require administrators to implement additional security or complex VPN solutions.

Using a proxy server in HostExplorer simply requires the administrator to add the address of the proxy server on the Proxy page of the Security category in the Session Profile dialog box. You can specify SOCKS, HTTP, or a Secure Shell tunnel as a proxy server type.

Integrated SOCKS Support

SOCKS is a networking proxy protocol that enables hosts on one side of a SOCKS server to gain full access to hosts on the other side of the SOCKS server without requiring direct IP detection. SOCKS is often used as a network bridge, redirecting connection requests from hosts on opposite sides of a SOCKS server. The SOCKS server authenticates and authorizes requests, establishes a proxy connection, and relays data between hosts.

Transferring Data with FTP

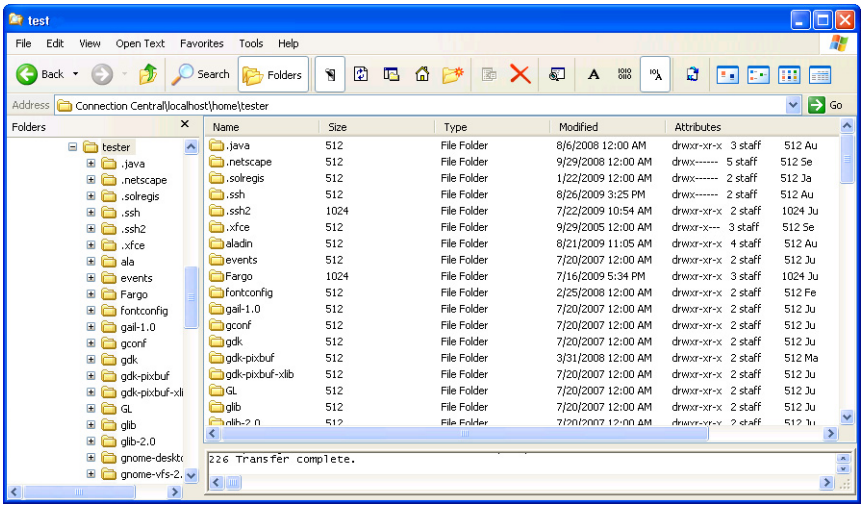
HostExplorer comes with two FTP clients (HostExplorer FTP and Classic FTP) that enable users to exchange files with FTP and SFTP servers on a variety of hosts including AS/400, UNIX, and mainframe.

HostExplorer FTP runs in Windows Explorer and is the default FTP client installed with HostExplorer. Classic FTP client can be installed through a Custom or Complete installation and offers a traditional two-pane view of the local and remote file system.

HostExplorer FTP

For more information, see Chapter 10: HostExplorer FTP.

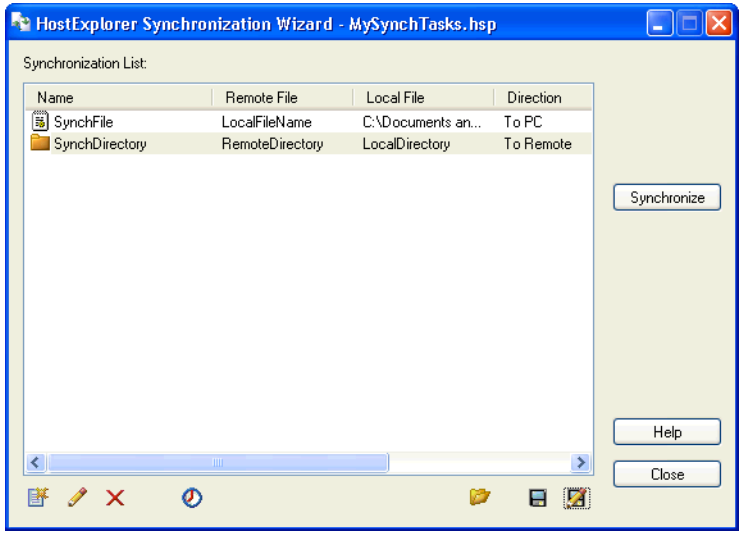
HostExplorer FTP is integrated with Windows Explorer. After an FTP profile is created in Connection Central, the user can browse the host system using this familiar interface. It also lets you interact with the remote server through double-click and drag-and-drop.



Synchronizing FTP File Transfers

For more information, see "Synchronizing Files" on page 206.

Administrators can use HostExplorer FTP Synchronization Wizard to perform mass file transfers, copying entire directories at once and synchronizing them between local desktops and FTP servers. You can create synchronization profiles, which consist of lists of files or directories to be synchronized between a server and a desktop.



Building FTP Scripts

HostExplorer FTP provides a wide range of APIs that let you automate and use HostExplorer FTP functionality from within your own programs and scripts, including HostExplorer BASIC. Examples of available functionality include remote file transfers, remote file management, and local disk and and directory operations.

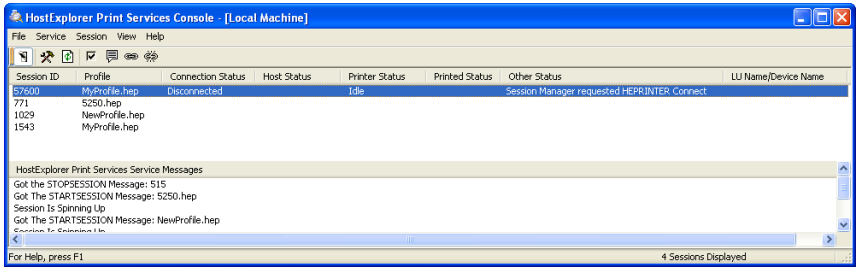
Consolidating Print Queues

HostExplorer Print Services lets administrators manage thousands of print queues on a single machine, either locally or remotely. You can also distribute reports from host computers to any LAN printer in your enterprise network.

Managing Print Jobs

For more information, see “Introducing HostExplorer Print Services” on page 221.

HostExplorer Print Services lets administrators of mainframe and AS/400 systems consolidate their print queues on a single Windows server instead of managing individual desktop print queues.



Monitoring Events and Troubleshooting

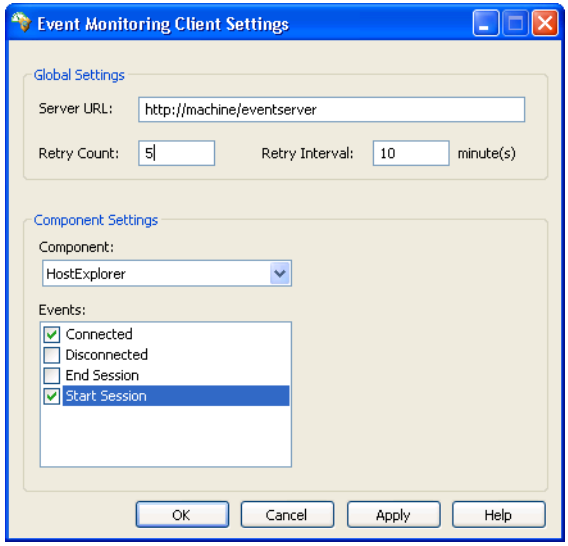
To create and view reports of OpenText product installations, administrators can use Event Monitoring Server. This application lets you trace product installation, component usage, and user information for OpenText products installed on a particular host.

Monitoring Installation and Activity Events

For more information, see Event Monitoring Client Settings in Administrator Toolkit Help.

Event Monitoring Server (EMS) is a tool designed to help administrators gather information about their OpenText Connectivity infrastructure.

EMS Client The EMS Client is installed with each OpenText Connectivity application. It reports installation and activity information to the EMS Server.



EMS Server The EMS Server comes as an ASP.NET application that runs on the Microsoft Internet Information Server. It collects information from EMS clients and stores it in a relational database (SQL Server or MySQL).

It offers several administrative views to display the information. For example, the main screen provides administrators with the total number of active users and active sessions running, which they can use to isolate a specific user or machine in order to determine its activity.

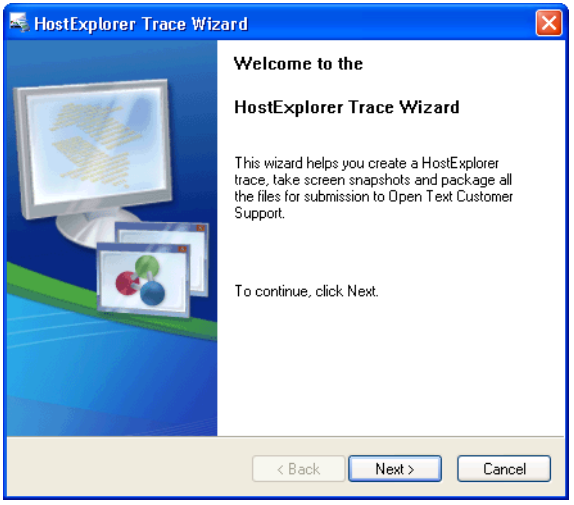
Troubleshooting Users' Sessions

To troubleshoot users' sessions, you can set up a share to view and control your users' active sessions remotely.

Creating a Trace

For more information, see “About HostExplorer Trace Wizard” on page 240.

You can also collect troubleshooting information using HostExplorer Trace Wizard, which is a tool that both users and administrators can use to collect troubleshooting information. This wizard guides users through a succession of simple steps to reproduce a problem and gather relevant information that administrators can use to help solve users’ issues.



Chapter 4

Securing HostExplorer Connections

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Configuring a Secure Connection

OpenText Secure Shell—With a Secure Shell connection, multiple sessions can connect using a single secure tunnel without renegotiating authentication. You can configure OpenText Secure Shell options on the Secure Shell page of the Connection category in the Session Profile dialog box.

To establish an SSH-enabled connection, you must purchase and install OpenText Secure Shell, and then create a profile using the Secure Shell protocol instead of Telnet.

OpenText Kerberos—OpenText Kerberos is a Kerberos client, which lets you manage your Kerberos password and obtain Kerberos credentials.

Microsoft Kerberos (Active Directory)—The Microsoft Kerberos client generates Kerberos credentials from your Active Directory credentials. These are typically the credentials for your logged-in user name, providing Single Sign-On functionality.

SSL/TLS—Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is the industry standard protocol for encrypting information sent over the Internet. SSL uses public and private keys.

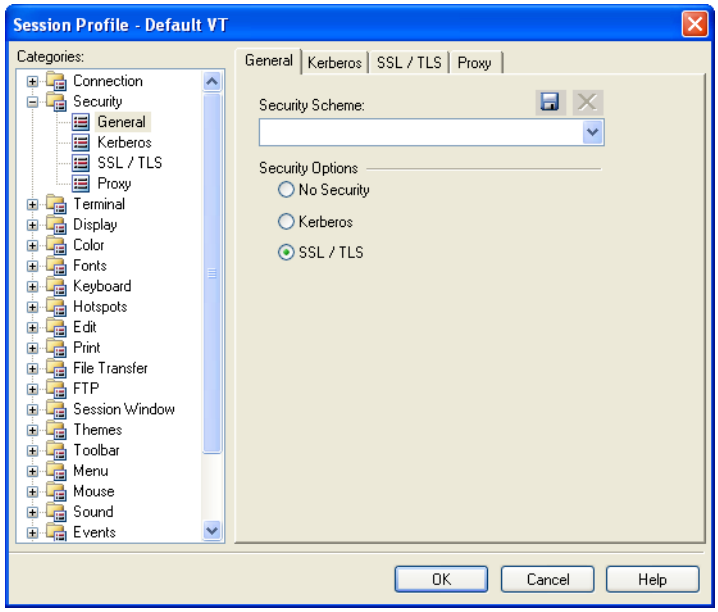
Proxy Connections— Support of the HTTP/HTTPS proxy protocol ensures that all data transmitted from outside your network to the proxy client are encrypted.

SOCKS—SOCKS is a proxy protocol that allows clients on the internal side of a proxy server to have full network connectivity to a host on the external side of the proxy server by redirecting network connections.

To select and enable a Kerberos, SSL/TLS, Proxy, or SOCKS-enabled session:

Note: These options are not available for Secure Shell connections.

1 In the Session Profile dialog box, open the General page of the Security category.



2 Select a security type.

Note: If the Security Mode Only=On in the hostex.ini file, the following occurs:

- For VT, if you select Telnet in the Connect by list, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS. If you select Secure Shell in the Connect by list, only the Secure Shell options are available.
- For TN3270 and TN5250, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS.
- For more information, see Enforcing Secure Connections.

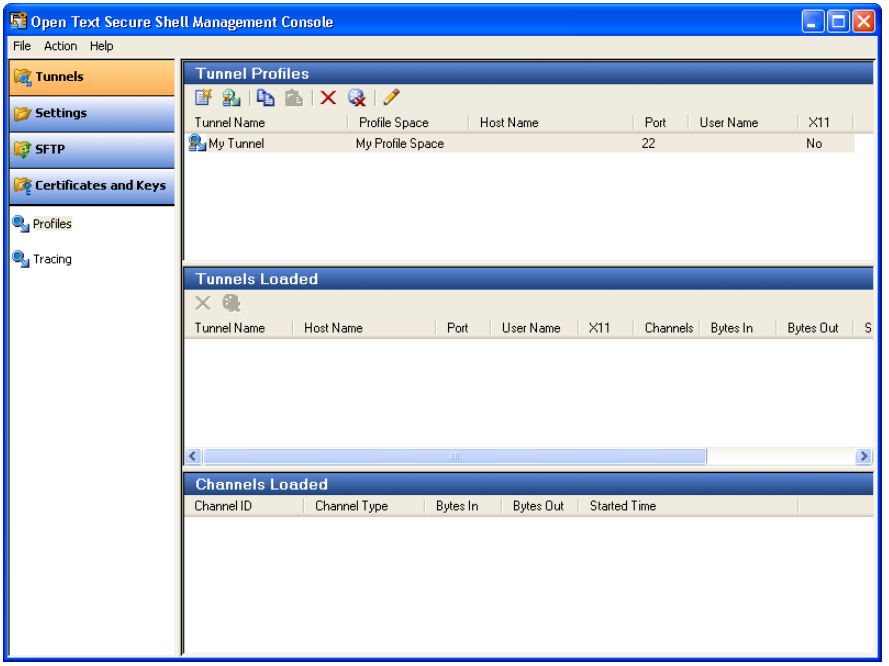
3 Click the corresponding tab to specify options for the selected security method.

OpenText Secure Shell

OpenText Secure Shell is a client implementation of the Secure Shell protocol (SSH2). This security application is composed of three security components:

For more information, see the *OpenText Secure Shell User's Guide* or OpenText Secure Shell Help.

- A client implementation of the Secure Shell protocol (SSH2) developed to provide additional security for the existing group of OpenText Connectivity products.
- OpenText Kerberos, OpenText's implementation of the Kerberos 4 and 5 protocols. For more information, see "About OpenText Kerberos" on page 67.
- SSL/TLS, which you can use to SSL-enable HostExplorer TN3270, TN5250, and VT sessions, as well as HostExplorer FTP and Classic FTP sessions. For more information, see "About SSL/TLS" on page 68.



Creating a Secure Shell-enabled VT Connection

For information about securing 3270 and 5250 connections with Secure Shell, see Creating a Proxy HostExplorer Connection Using Secure Shell.

To secure a HostExplorer VT session, create a VT session profile in HostExplorer that specifies one of the Secure Shell connection types. Each of the Secure Shell options also specifies an authentication type.

To create a Secure Shell-enabled connection:

1. In the New Profile dialog box, select VT Display in the Profile Type list.
2. If you have created a theme, you can select it from the Theme list. Otherwise, default VT settings are used.
3. In the Connect By list, select one of the SSH connection methods, and then specify the name or IP address of the host to which you want to connect. The options that appear are determined by the connection method you select.

   For more information, see New Profile Dialog Box in HostExplorer Help.

4. Each of the Secure Shell options also specifies an authentication type. To provide the connection and authentication parameters necessary to establish a Secure Shell connection to the host, click Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens, where you can configure options for the new profile.

To configure OpenText Secure Shell profile options:

You can use the options on the Secure Shell page to apply a connection scheme to a profile, set connection parameters by specifying a tunnel profile, or override some of the specified tunnel's connection settings for the HostExplorer session profile.

1. Start a Secure Shell-enabled VT session (do not connect).
2. In the Session Profile dialog box, expand the Connection category and click Secure Shell. For more information, see Connection Category—Secure Shell Options in HostExplorer Help.

About OpenText Kerberos

Kerberos is an authentication mechanism used by Microsoft Windows, UNIX, and other operating system platforms. OpenText Kerberos is a Kerberos client, which lets you manage your Kerberos password and obtain Kerberos credentials.

OpenText Kerberos combines the functionality of the `kinit`, `klist`, `kdestroy`, `passwd`, and `kpasswd` commands in one user interface.

Configuring the Kerberos Client

For more information about configuring the Kerberos client, see OpenText Kerberos Help.

Once HostExplorer is installed, you can configure the Kerberos client for your Kerberos realm. When you enter your user name at authentication time, OpenText Kerberos automatically appends your default realm.

> **Note:** The host administrator can provide you with this previously defined Kerberos realm. Also, the administrator should provide you with the server address of the Key Distribution Center (KDC).

Securing Sessions with OpenText Kerberos

To secure your sessions using OpenText Kerberos, you can create a new profile, or enable Kerberos security in an existing profile.

> **Note:** Security options are not available when you are connected to a host. To add or change security settings, you must first disconnect from the host.

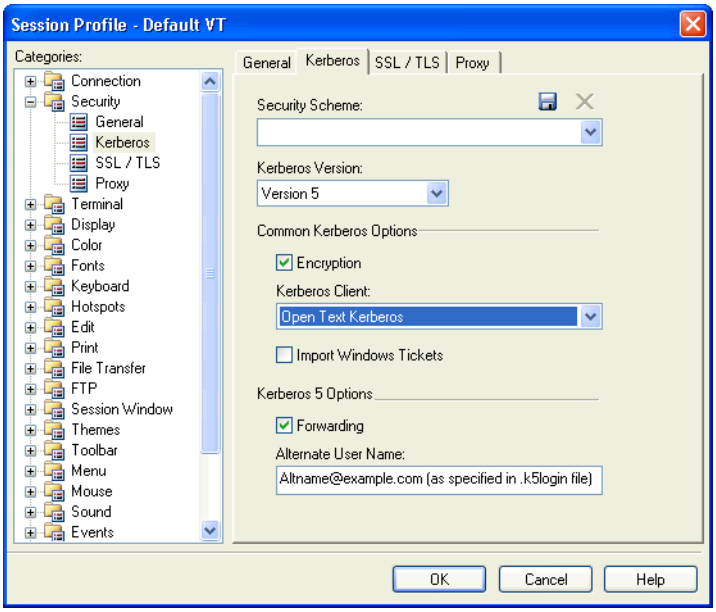
OpenText Kerberos must be configured to connect to the Kerberos server and retrieve tickets for authentication before you can connect using HostExplorer. Once the tickets are obtained from the Kerberos server, HostExplorer can use these tickets to authenticate and connect to services installed on the Kerberos server.

To enable OpenText Kerberos security:

1 In the Session Profile dialog box, open the General page of the Security category.

For more information, see the Kerberos options in the Security Category in HostExplorer Help.

2 Select Kerberos in the Security Options area, and then click the Kerberos tab.



3 Specify Kerberos settings, and then click OK.

About SSL/TLS

OpenText uses the Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) protocol to encrypt all traffic between a client and server by providing the following:

- Server authentication—Proves the identity of the server.
- Client authentication—Proves the identity of the client (optional).

- Encryption—Ensures that the transmission of communication between the server and the client cannot be read by a third party.

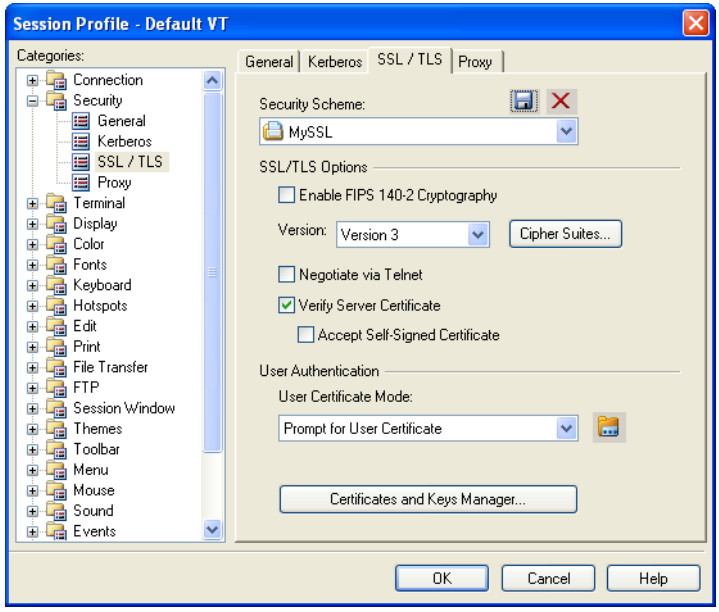
Securing Sessions with SSL/TLS

To secure your sessions using SSL/TLS, you can create a new profile, or enable SSL/TLS in an existing profile.

> **Note:** Security options are not available when you are connected to a host. To add or change security settings, you must first disconnect from the host.

To enable SSL/TLS security:

1. In the Session Profile dialog box, open the General page of the Security category.
2. Select SSL/TLS in the Security Options area.



For more information, see the SSL/TLS page of the Security Category in HostExplorer Help.

CONN-159: Graphic Needs to be updated for the guide.

3 In the left navigation pane, click SSL/TLS.

4 In the Version drop-down list, choose TLS Version 1.

5 Click OK to save the profile.

6 Repeat this procedure for each affected profile.

About Proxy Connections

A proxy server is the simplest secure solution to provide access to your host for users connecting from outside your network without compromising your security policies. HostExplorer supports HTTP/HTTPS, SOCKS, and Secure Shell Proxy Servers.

Enabling Proxy Support for a Session

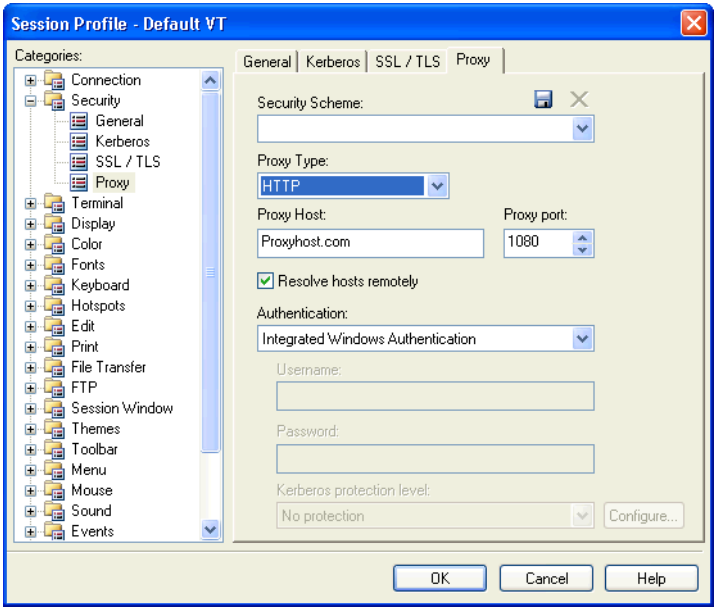
To secure your sessions using a proxy server, you can create a new profile or enable proxy support in an existing profile.

Note: If you are using a Secure Shell connection, Proxy options are available only if you create an Secure Shell tunnel to use as a Proxy type.

To enable proxy support:

1 In the Session Profile dialog box, open the General page of the Security category.

2 Select Proxy in the Security Options area, and then click the Proxy tab.



For more information, see the SSL/TLS or Proxy page of the Security Category in HostExplorer Help.

3 Specify a proxy server type (SOCKS, HTTP, or a Secure Shell tunnel).

4 Specify settings appropriate to the proxy server type and then click OK.

Verifying Secure Connection Status

Once you have configured and enabled a security type for a session, you can use either of the following methods to verify that your connection is secure.

To display the encryption status in the title bar:

1 In the Session Profile dialog box, expand the Session Window category and click General.

2 Click the arrow at the end of the Window Title box and select Encryption State. The contents of the Window Title box now includes the encryption status replacement variable %e.

3 Click OK.

The title bar displays Encrypted if the session is secure or Not-Encrypted if it is not.

To display the encryption status in the Operator Information Area (OIA) or status line:

1 In the Session Profile dialog box, expand the Display category, and click General.

2 Select one of the following:

- For a 3270 or 5250 connection, in OIA Line Mode, select Terminal Style OIA Line or Windows Style OIA Status Bar.
- For a VT connection, in Status Line Mode, select Terminal Style Status Line or Windows Style Status Bar.

3 Click OK.

If the connection is secure, a key icon appears (if you selected Terminal Style) in the OIA line or the status line of the session. A lock icon appears if you selected Windows Style. The SSL key symbol does not appear for sessions that do not use HE_Bitmap or HE_TERMINAL fonts. The (§) symbol is used for other font types.

Chapter 5

Configuring the HostExplorer Environment

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Customizing the HostExplorer Environment

For more information, see "Controlling Feature Access" on page 40.

HostExplorer provides numerous options that you can configure to create a customized work environment. You can set session profile options in the Session Profile dialog box (accessible from the Options menu). Administrators can provide a simplified environment by specifying which menu, toolbar, and profile options are available for the end-user using the customizing options in the Tools menu. Administrators can also disable access to certain HostExplorer features using HostExplorer Feature Access Management, and configure global options.

Preserving the User Experience

If you are making the transition from another terminal emulation product to HostExplorer, you can preserve the look, feel, and functionality that you are accustomed to using preset schemes and themes. HostExplorer includes schemes and themes for Extra!, Personal Communications, and RUMBA.

Setting Profile Options

For more information, see Configuring Profile Options in HostExplorer Help.

HostExplorer lets you customize session properties by editing settings in the Session Profile dialog box (accessible from the Options menu).

You can use this dialog box to specify connection and securing settings, configure computer peripherals, modify the look and feel of the terminal screen, or simplify or automate repetitive tasks. You can also create settings schemes for all profile option categories.

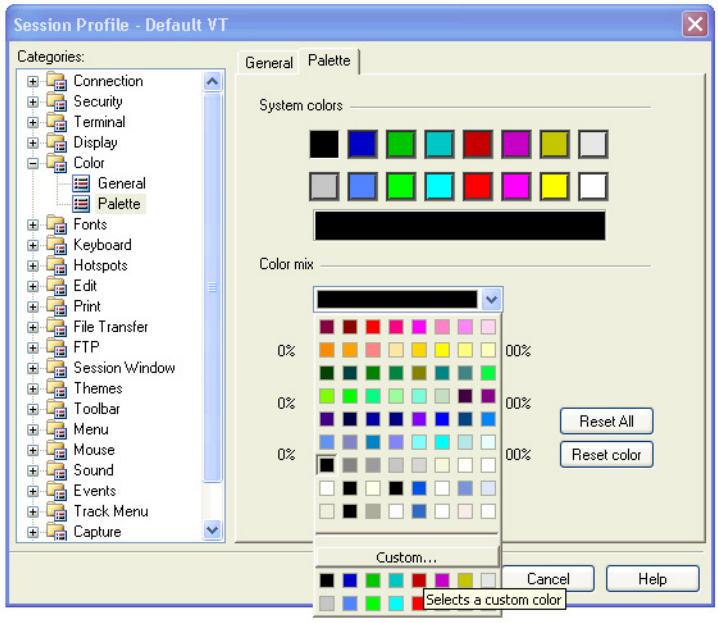
You can configure the following session property categories in the Session Profile dialog box:

- Connection and Security
- Terminal, Display, Color, and Fonts
- Keyboard, Hotspots, and Edit
- Print, File Transfer, FTP, and Session Window
- Themes, Toolbar, and Menu

- Mouse, Sound, and Events
- Shortcuts, Track Menu, Capture, and Session Properties

To configure session profile options:

1 On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.



You may need to select a different tab within the category to access specific options.

2 Open the folder of the category that you want to customize (for example, to create a color scheme, open the Color category).

3 Modify the options that you want to change.

4 If you want to save the group of modified options as a scheme, click the Save Scheme As button. Specify the Profile Space in which you want to save the scheme and type a name for the scheme.

5 Click OK to close the Save Scheme As dialog box.

6 When you have finished configuring profile options, click Apply if you want to apply the new settings to the active session window, or click OK to close the dialog box.

Introducing Schemes

You can save groups of property settings as schemes and apply them to specific profiles so that you do not have to customize individual session properties each time you connect to a host.

There are two types of schemes: those that affect the session window appearance (such as color and keyboard schemes), and those that affect feature availability (such as toolbar option, menu option, and session properties schemes).

Scheme files automatically load into the following directory:

Windows:

```
C:\Users\user\AppData\Roaming\
Hummingbird\Connectivity\version\HostExplorer\Scheme
```

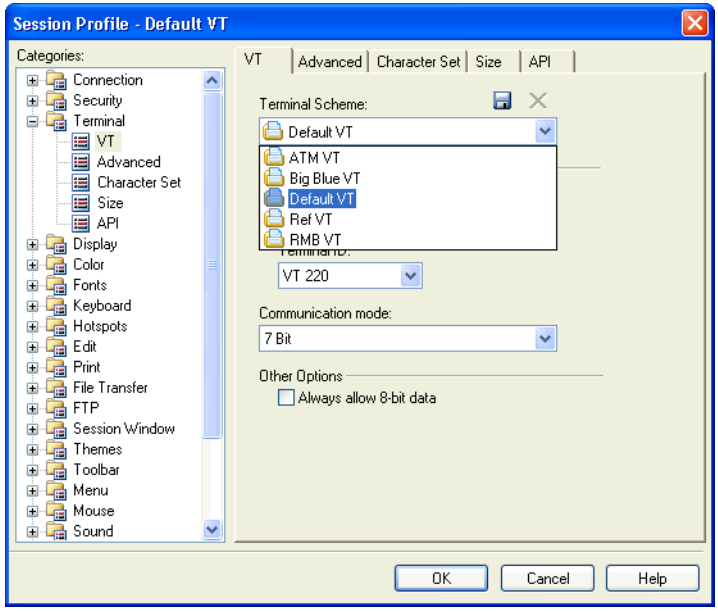
All option categories have a default scheme for each connection type (3270, 5250, and VT). For each category, you can assign the default scheme, a pre-configured scheme, or you can create a custom scheme. You can also save a group of schemes as a custom theme.

To create a scheme:

1. In the Session Profile dialog box, open the category in which you want to create a scheme. For example, to create a new color scheme, click the General tab in the Color category.

   If the Scheme box does not appear on the General page, select a different tab. For example, to access the Scheme box in the Hotspots category, click the Assignments tab.

2 Configure the profile settings that you want to use in the scheme.



3 If you want to save the group of modified settings as a scheme, click the Save Scheme As button. The Save Scheme As dialog box opens.

4 In the Scheme Name box, select a Profile Space and type a name for the scheme. Click OK to close the dialog box.

5 Click OK in the Session Profile dialog box to save the scheme and close the dialog box.

To apply a preconfigured scheme:

1 In the Session Profile dialog box, select General in a category in which you want to apply a scheme. For example, to apply a pre-set color scheme, select General in the Color category.

2 In the Scheme box, select a preconfigured scheme from the list. The settings for that scheme appear on the General page.

3 Click Apply if you want to apply the selected theme to the active session window and override the settings in the profile.

4 Click OK to save the scheme and close the dialog box.

Introducing Themes

HostExplorer lets administrators save groups of profile option configurations as themes and distribute them to users. Themes can be applied to any HostExplorer session to create a familiar work environment and provide consistent session setups. You can configure single or multiple themes.

For example, you could create two different profile themes for a VT application: one for payroll and one for inventory. Each theme could contain different settings for keyboard mappings, color schemes, or include specific macros or quick scripts. When creating a new session, the user can choose to start the connection with any of the themes that the administrator has made available.

Theme files automatically load into the following directory:

Windows:

```
C:\Users\user\AppData\Roaming\
Hummingbird\Connectivity\version\HostExplorer\Scheme
```

You can create new themes, modify existing themes, and assign themes to session profiles. For each profile, you can assign the default theme, create a custom theme, modify an existing theme or apply a preconfigured theme.

Default Themes HostExplorer provides preset themes as well as default themes for each connection type (3270, 5250, and VT). These themes contain default schemes for most session option categories, with the exception of the Connection and Identity categories, which contain settings that are profile-specific (for example, the host name). You can create a custom theme that contains connection and identity schemes with settings that are specific to your profile.

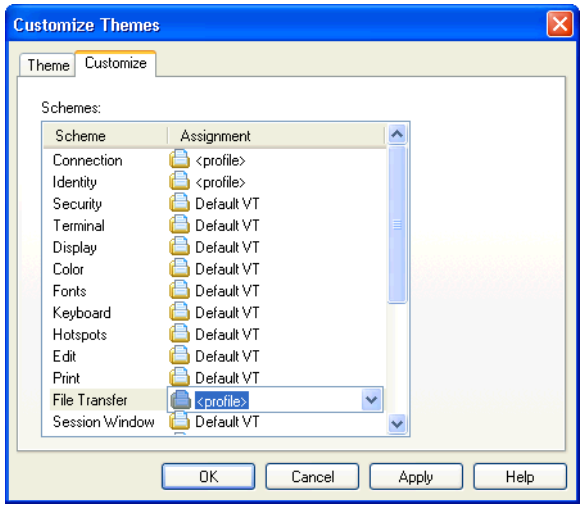
Default themes appear automatically in the Theme box (for example, a 5250 session displays the Default 5250 theme). If you use the default or preset theme for a profile, you can customize settings that are not controlled by the theme. For example, if you select the Default VT theme for a VT connection, you can enter a specific host name.

Customizing Themes You can create or modify themes using the Customize Themes dialog box. If you want to change a setting in a category that is controlled by the theme (that is, other than connection and identity) select <none> in the theme box. To view the schemes contained in a theme, select Customize Themes on the Tools menu and click the Customize tab.

To create or customize a theme:

1. On the Tools menu, select Customize Themes. The Customize Themes dialog box opens.
2. Select the theme you want to customize, or a theme to use as a basis for a new theme. Click New. The New Theme dialog box opens.
3. Select a Profile Space in which you want to save the new or customized theme. In this dialog box, you can also enter a name for the custom theme or accept the default name.
4. Select Start With Defaults if you want to use the settings of the selected theme as a basis for the new or customized theme.
5. Click OK to accept the settings and close the New Theme dialog box.

6 Click the Customize tab. The Schemes area displays a list of profile option categories and the current scheme assigned to each category.



7 Double-click a category to access a list of available schemes that you can select to apply to the custom theme. If you want to retain the profile default settings, select Profile in the Assignment column.

8 When you have finished, you can click Apply if you want to apply the new settings to the active session window and override the settings in the profile. Click OK to save the custom theme and close the dialog box.

To apply a theme to a profile:

1 In the Session Profile dialog box, select General in the Themes category.

2 In the Theme box, select a theme from the list.

3 Click Apply if you want to apply the selected theme to the current session window and override the settings in the profile.

4 If you want to rename the theme or select a Profile Space in which to save it, click the Save As button to open the Save Theme As dialog box. Select a location and type a new name or accept the default name, and then click OK. You can not save changes to the default theme.

5 Click OK to close the Session Profile dialog box.

Customizing Feature Availability

Creating a customized environment lets administrators revise which HostExplorer features are available to the end user, as well as which toolbar and menu options appear in the end user's session window. End users can also customize their own session window. You can design the window and screen peripherals for generic use, or to be specific to the current session.

Customizing the session window lets you do any of the following:

- Enable access to specific functions before distributing profiles to users.
- Design and create a workspace theme or select a preconfigured theme.
- Select preset schemes or create new schemes for session properties.
- Simplify the work environment for the end-user by selecting which profile options are available for editing.
- Create and edit custom menus and toolbars for the terminal screen.
- Configure global options.

Disabling HostExplorer Features

HostExplorer Feature Access Management lets administrators selectively disable various HostExplorer features. Disabled feature information can be saved globally for all profiles or to a specific session profile.

Administrator Mode can be used by a system administrator to use any feature in a session (whether or not it was initially disabled) from any workstation. In HostExplorer Feature Access Management, administrators can specify a password (by clicking the Administrator Password button) that lets them enable and disable Administrator Mode. This password is encrypted and saved in the `HostEx.ini` file and/or the profile.

When Administrator Mode is enabled or disabled, the administrator is prompted to enter the specified password. You can map the System Function `Toggle-Administrative-Mode` to a menu, the keyboard, or the toolbar and use it to toggle Administrator Mode on or off.

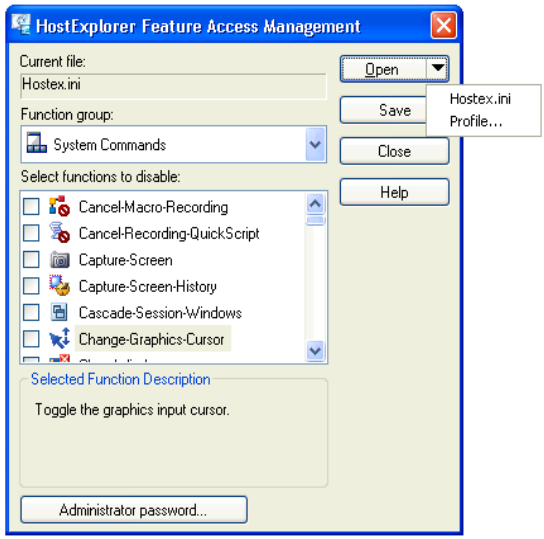
> **Note:** If the administrator has stored passwords in both the `HostEx.ini` file and in a profile, the profile password takes precedence. If no password was previously set, no password is required to enable or disable Administrator Mode.

To start HostExplorer Feature Access Management:

Launch HostExplorer Feature Access Management from HostExplorer Tools.

To disable features:

1 In HostExplorer Feature Access Management, click the arrow to the right of the Open button.



2 To disable features globally, select HostEx.ini. To disable features for a specific profile, select Profile to open the Open Profile dialog box, where you can browse to and select a profile to configure.

The name of the selected file appears in Current File at the top of the dialog box.

3 Select a function group, and then select the functions you want to disable for that profile. To select or clear all functions in the list, right-click in the Select Functions To Disable area and select Check All or Uncheck All.

4 Click Administrator Password to set a password that lets you enable and disable Administrator Mode. Click OK when finished.



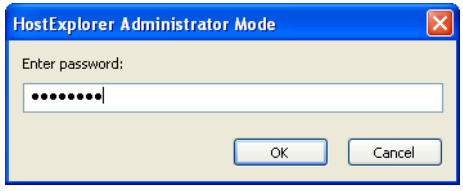
5 In the HostExplorer Feature Access Management dialog box, click Save to save the changes, or click Close to close the dialog box. If you click Close, you are prompted to save or discard any changes you made.

To re-enable features using Administrator Mode:

You can add the Toggle-Administrative-Mode function to a menu or toolbar, or map it to a keyboard shortcut.

1 Add the System Function `Toggle-Administrator-Mode` to the toolbar.

2 In the Session window (at any workstation), click the Toggle Administrator Mode button. The HostExplorer Administrator Mode dialog box opens.



3 Enter the Administrator password you specified in the Enter Password dialog box and click OK. The following message appears:

HostExplorer Administrator Mode Turned On

You can toggle the Administrative mode on and off using the Toggle Administrator Mode button. When it is off, the message displayed is:

HostExplorer Administrator Mode Turned Off

4 Click OK.

5 Open HostExplorer Feature Access Management and enable any or all of the disabled features.

Enforcing Secure Connections

To ensure that TN3270, TN5250, and VT connections are secure, you can configure the `hostex.ini` file.

When the Security Mode Only=On in the hostex.ini file, the following occurs:

- For VT, if you select Telnet in the Connect by list, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS. If you select Secure Shell in the Connect by list, only the Secure Shell options are available.
- For TN3270 and TN5250, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS.

To enforce secure connections:

1. Open the User Files directory, and then browse to the `HostEx.ini` file in the HostExplorer folder.

To access the User Files folder, open the User Files shortcut in the OpenText product group.

2. In a text editor, open the `HostEx.ini` file.
3. Add the following line to the FTP Settings section:

```
[System.Settings]

Secure Mode Only=On
```

4. Save and close the `hostex.ini` file.
5. Restart HostExplorer if you edited the hostex.ini file while HostExplorer was running.

Note: To make the unsecure options available, set `Secure Mode Only=Off in the hostex.ini file.`

Customizing Session Properties

Administrators can use session properties schemes to create a custom interface for session options. You can specify which profile options will appear in the Session Profile dialog box of the specified profile. You can save a group of session categories and options as a scheme and apply it to a specific profile that is used each time a user makes that connection.

For example, you could create different schemes for Finance and Human Resources that display only the session options that are relevant to each department.

You can use customized session properties to do any of the following:

- Save time for end-users, who do not have to customize individual session properties each time they start a connection.
- Provide a simplified work area, since only relevant profile options are available.
- Preclude options that could cause problems if the settings were modified incorrectly.
- Present end-users with a familiar work environment by selecting a preconfigured scheme.
- Improve migration from other emulators by selecting preconfigured schemes.

Creating Session Properties Schemes

For each session properties scheme, you can assign the default scheme, select a preconfigured scheme, or you can create a custom scheme.

To create a session properties scheme:

You cannot save changes to the default Session Properties scheme.

1. On the Tools menu, select Customize Session Properties. The Customize Session Properties dialog box opens.
2. Click New. The New Scheme dialog box opens.
3. Enter a name for the scheme. Select Start With Defaults if you want to use the default session properties configuration as a basis for the new scheme.

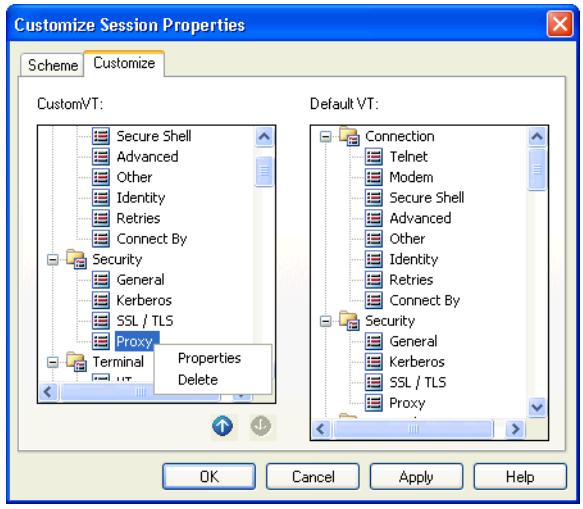
4 Click OK to save the scheme and close the New Scheme dialog box.

5 Click the Customize tab, and then do one of the following:

- If you are not starting with the default configuration, the Custom Scheme box is empty.

  You can drag and drop categories from the Default Scheme box to the Custom Scheme box.

- If you are starting with the default configuration, the Custom Scheme box contains the same categories and options as the Default Scheme box. Proceed to the next step.



Note: If the Security Mode Only=On in the hostex.ini file, the following occurs:

- For VT, if you select Telnet in the Connect by list, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS. If you select Secure Shell in the Connect by list, only the Secure Shell options are available.
- For TN3270 and TN5250, the No Security option on the Session Profile > General tab is not available. You can select Kerberos or SSL/TLS.
- For more information, see Enforcing Secure Connections

6 Use the context menu to insert a new category, rename a category, or delete a category from the Session Properties scheme. In the Custom Scheme box, right-click a category to access the context menu.

7 Right-click an option group in the Custom Scheme box to access the context menu, which lets you rename options, or delete them from the category.

8 Use the Move Up or Move Down arrow to change the order that the categories and option groups appear in the customized Session Profile dialog box.

9 When finished, click OK.

To apply a preconfigured session properties scheme:

1 On the Tools menu, select Customize Session Properties. The Customize Session Properties dialog box opens.

2 In the Scheme box, select a preconfigured scheme from the list.

3 If you want to customize settings in the preconfigured scheme, click Save As to rename the scheme, and then follow the procedure for creating a Session Properties scheme.

4 Click OK to close the dialog box.

To modify a custom session properties scheme:

1 In a host session window, on the Tools menu, select Customize Session Properties.

You cannot save changes to the default Session Properties scheme.

2 On the Scheme tab, select a session properties scheme from the drop-down list.

3 On the Customize tab, right-click a category that you want to modify. Select an option from the track menu.

4 Click Apply if you want to apply the new settings to the active session window and override the settings in the profile.

5 If you want to save the modified scheme as a new scheme, click Save As on the Scheme page.

6 When finished, click OK to close the dialog box.

Customizing Menus

Administrators can customize the work environment by designing or selecting a menu layout and saving it as a menu scheme. You can have complete control over the user's desktop by disabling specific menu items to simplify the work environment.

Using custom menu schemes, you can do any of the following:

- Simplify the session window by including only certain menu items.
- Hide or display specific features.
- Enable certain menu items for specific users.
- Edit or rename menu captions.
- Reorganize menus and menu options.
- Create submenus.
- Add shortcuts to specific HostExplorer functions.

For a complete list of functions, see "HostExplorer Functions" in HostExplorer Help.

Menus incorporate all HostExplorer system commands, host functions, editing keys, macro commands and Quick Scripts.

Creating Menu Schemes

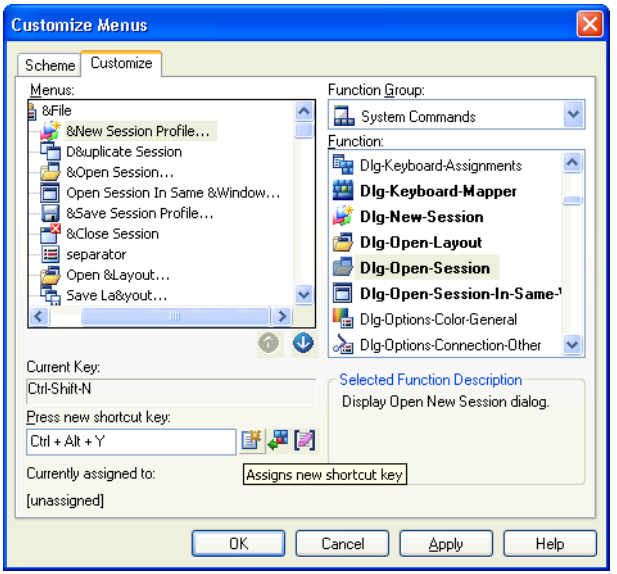
You can create a custom menu scheme that you can apply to a session profile. For example, you could use a custom menu for a specific session and a generic menu for others.

To create a custom menu scheme:

1. In a host session window, select Customize Menus on the Tools menu. The Customize Menus dialog box opens.
2. On the Scheme tab, click New to create a new menu scheme. The New Scheme dialog box opens.
3. Enter a name for the scheme.

> **Note:** Select Start With Defaults if you want to use the default menu settings as a basis for the new menu scheme. If Start With Defaults is cleared, the Menus area on the Customize page is empty.

4 On the Customize tab, right-click in the Menus area. If you want to create a new menu, select Create New Menu from the context menu. Enter a name for the new menu in the Create New Menu dialog box and click OK.



Use the context menu to insert a submenu, add a separator, view or change a caption, or delete a function.

5 Select a function group, and then drag and drop functions to the menu folder(s) until the menu scheme is complete. You can rename a menu item by double-clicking it in the Menus box and typing in a new name.

To modify a custom menu scheme:

1 In a host session window, on the Tools menu, select Customize Menus.

You cannot save changes to the default Menu scheme.

2 On the Scheme tab, select a menu scheme from the list.

3 On the Customize tab, right-click a menu folder that you want to modify and select an option from the track menu. To add or remove functions, follow the procedure for creating menu schemes.

4 If you want to save the modified scheme as a new scheme, click Save As on the Scheme page.

5 Click Apply if you want to apply the new settings to the active session window and override the settings in the profile.

6 When finished, click OK.

Customizing Keyboard Shortcuts for Menu Items

You can reassign shortcut keys to your menu items using the Customize Menus dialog box, accessible from the Tools menu. Key combination assignments saved in this dialog box are automatically reflected in the Keyboard Map dialog box.

Many menu items have keyboard shortcuts assigned by default. You can use the Customize Menus dialog box to assign a shortcut, change a shortcut assignment, reset the assignment to the default shortcut (if any), or clear a specified shortcut.

> **Note:** Shortcut options are enabled when a menu item is selected.

To assign a shortcut to a menu item:

Use the buttons on the Customize page to create a new keyboard shortcut, reset the default shortcut assignment, or clear the specified assignment.

1 On the Tools menu in the session window, click Customize Menus. The Customize Menus dialog box opens.

2 Click the Customize tab.

3 In the Menus area, select the menu item you want to customize. The current key assignment (if any) appears in the Current Key box. If the selected menu item does not have a currently assigned shortcut, the Current Key box does not display any text.

4 In the Press New Shortcut Key box, type a key combination. The current assignment (if any) for that key combination appears below. You can also press any key on the keyboard to display an unassigned keyboard shortcut.

   You can use the following keys or key combinations to assign a shortcut: `Shift-`, `Ctrl-`, `Shift-Ctrl-`, `Alt-`, `Shift-Alt-`, `Alt-Ctrl-`

   The following is a list of shortcut key and key combination exceptions:

   `Caps Lock`—not available for keyboard mapping

   `Ctrl-Alt-Delete`—reserved for Windows system operations

   `Shift-Alt-Tab` or `Alt-Tab`—displays all running applications

   `Shift-Ctrl-Pause`—to use this combination, use the Keyboard Map dialog box to assign the shortcut

   `Windows/Start`—by default, displays the Windows Start menu, but can be assigned to another function

   `F1`—by default, opens HostExplorer Help, but can be assigned to another function

5 To apply the shortcut to the selected menu item, click the Assign New Shortcut Key button. This button is enabled if a valid key combination is displayed in the Press New Shortcut Key box.

   The new shortcut appears in the Current Key box.

6 Click OK to save the changes and close the Customize Menus dialog box.

The new shortcut appears beside the menu item in the session window.

Customizing Toolbars

For more information, see Customizing Toolbars in HostExplorer Help.

To further customize the work environment, you can create custom toolbars that you can apply to session profiles. For example, you could use a custom toolbar for a specific session and a generic toolbar for another. You can apply multiple toolbars to a session.

The default toolbar contains buttons that execute menu commands. You can add buttons on the default toolbar to simplify tasks, or delete buttons that you do not use. Although you can reconfigure the default toolbar, you cannot change the name. If you want to revert to the original default toolbar configuration, you can restore the default settings.

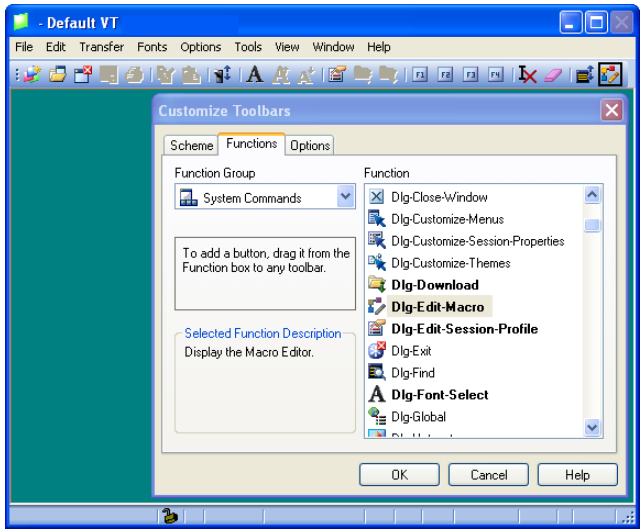
Creating, Moving, and Deleting Toolbars

For quick access to frequently used features, you can create new toolbars and map commands and characters to the toolbar buttons.

To create a toolbar:

1. On the Tools menu, select Customize Toolbars. The Customize Toolbars dialog box opens.
2. On the Scheme tab, click New.
3. Type a name for the toolbar. Select Start With Defaults to use the default toolbar configuration as a basis for the new toolbar.
4. Click OK. The toolbar name is added to the Toolbars list, and the new toolbar appears in the workspace. Double-click the toolbar to dock it in the session window.

5 On the Functions tab, choose a function group. You can then drag individual functions onto the new toolbar to create buttons.



To move a toolbar:

1 Double-click the toolbar (anywhere but on an icon) to position it in the session window.

2 Double-click it again to position it outside the session window. You can also drag the toolbar to a position along any margin of the session window, within the terminal screen, or on the desktop.

To display or hide a toolbar:

1 On the Tools menu, select Customize Toolbars. The Customize Toolbars dialog box opens.

2 On the Scheme tab, select the box next to the toolbar(s) you want to display. You can display multiple toolbars in a session window. To hide a toolbar, clear the box.

Creating and Customizing Toolbar Schemes

You can save a customized toolbar configuration as a scheme that you can apply to specific session profiles.

To save a toolbar configuration as a scheme:

1. Configure one or more toolbars that you want to save.
2. On the Scheme page of the Customize Toolbars dialog box, click the Save Scheme As button.
3. In the Scheme Name box, select a Profile Space and type a name for the scheme. Click OK to close the dialog box.
4. The new scheme name appears in the Scheme box and in the drop-down list.

To modify a toolbar scheme:

1. Select the scheme you want to modify in the Scheme box.
2. Click the Functions or Options tab to make the desired modifications.
3. Click OK.

Customizing the Mouse and Keyboard

HostExplorer lets you customize the functionality of the mouse and the keyboard by configuring their assigned functions.

You can remap mouse buttons to perform different functions. For example, you can configure the right-click action to perform any of the available functions listed in the Mouse category in the Session Profile dialog box.

To customize the keyboard, you can assign values, functions, Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts, or macros to any key or key combination using the keyboard utility.

Configuring the Mouse

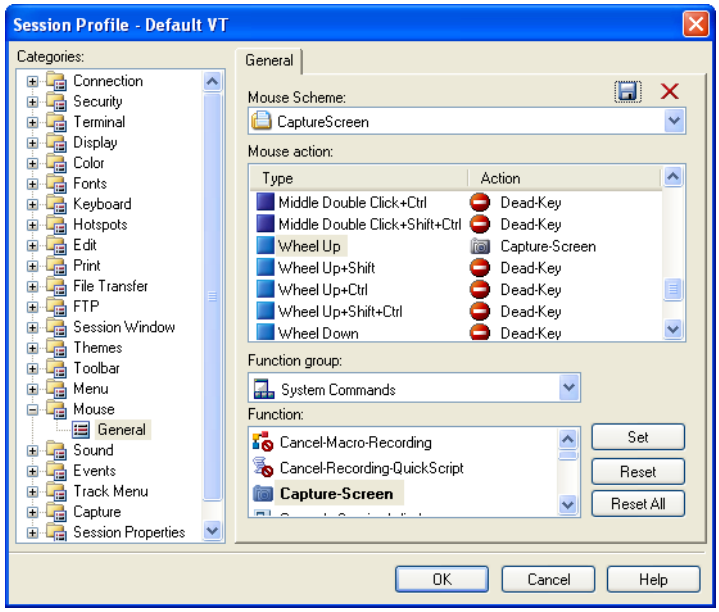
You can choose to save your customized settings to a profile, save them as a scheme, or apply them to the current session.

You can map your mouse wheel in addition to the left, right, and middle mouse buttons.

To map a mouse button:

1 On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 Expand the Mouse category and click General. The Mouse Action area contains a list of all available actions and current configurations.



3 You can select a mouse scheme from the list, or if you want to customize the mapped settings, configure the following:

- In the Mouse Action list, click an action type (for example, Wheel Up).

For more information, see Configuring Profile Options in HostExplorer Help.

- In the Function Group and Function lists, select the action that you want to map to the action type (for example, System Commands, Capture-Screen). Functions that are already mapped appear in bold font.

4 Click Set to apply the changes. Click Reset or Reset All to restore the default configuration.

5 To save the changes as a custom scheme, click the Save Scheme As button. In the Save Scheme As dialog box, you can name the scheme and select a Profile Space in which to save it.

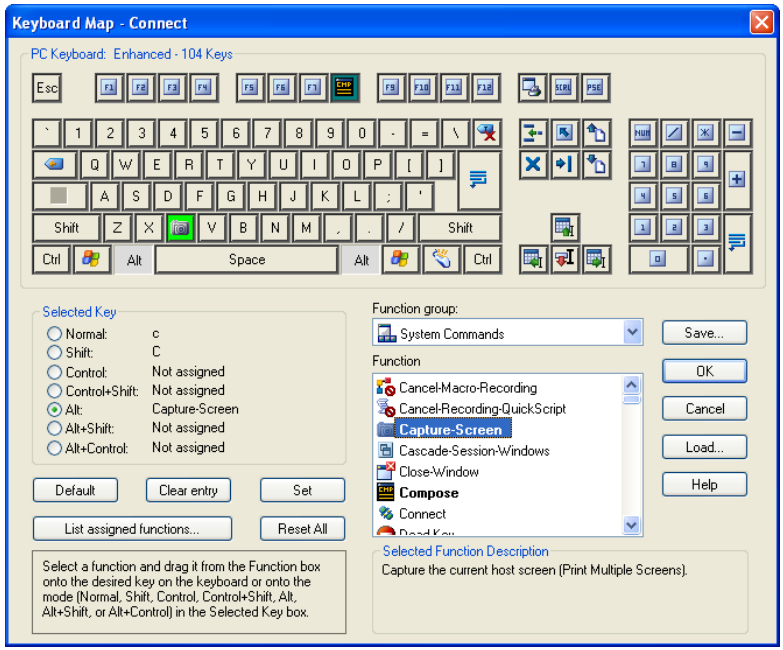
Customizing the Keyboard

You can remap your keyboard using the Keyboard Map utility, accessible from the Options menu. You can also use the Keyboard category in the Session Profile dialog box.

To map a keyboard key:

To reset the currently mapped mode, click Clear Entry. To reset all modes for the current key, click Default. To reset all keys to their default values, click Reset All.

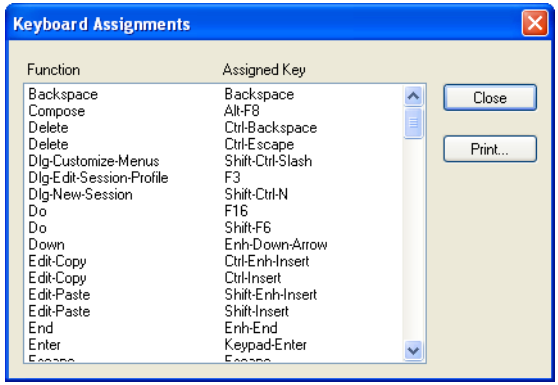
1 On the Options menu, select Keyboard Mapping. The Keyboard Map dialog box opens.



2 In the Selected Key area, select a mode to use for the new assignment. When you click a key in the keyboard image in the top of the dialog box, the current assignment for the selected key appears beside each mode in this area.

Click List Assigned Functions to view all current keyboard

assignments.



3 Click the key to which you want to assign the function. In the Selected Key area, you can see if the key combination is assigned to another function.

4 In the Function Group list, choose a function group.

5 In the Function list, select a function and click Set. You can also drag the function to the selected key in the keyboard image area. Functions that are already mapped appear in bold font.

6 Click Save to open the Save Keymap dialog box. Enter a name for the keyboard file and select the Profile Space in which to save it. Click OK.

7 Click Load to load the new file. The Load Keymap dialog box opens. Select the name of the keyboard file you want to load, and click OK.

8 To save the changes and close the Keyboard Map dialog box, click OK.

The new keyboard file now appears in the Keymap list in the Session Profile dialog box.

Keyboard Mapping Example:

To assign the `Capture-Screen` function to the key combination `ALT+C`, perform the following steps:

1 On the Options menu, select Keyboard Mapping.

2 In the Selected Key area, select Alt.

3 In the keyboard image area, click the C key. The key appears highlighted. In the Selected Key area, the assignment for the Alt key is Not Assigned.

4 In the Function Group list, select System Commands.

5 In the Function list, select Capture-Screen and click Set. The icon for the function appears on the selected key and the value for the selected key appears in the Description area. This action deletes the old key assignment and maps the new function.

6 Click Save to open the Save Keymap dialog box. Enter a name for the keyboard file and select the Profile Space in which to save it. Click OK.

7 To use this keymap immediately, click Load. Select the new keymap file and click OK.

Customizing an Existing Keyboard Configuration

You can use an existing keyboard file as a template to create a customized configuration. After you change a keyboard file, save the file with a new name so that the original keyboard configuration is preserved.

To reconfigure an existing keyboard file:

1 On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 Expand the Keyboard category and click General.

3 In the Keymap list, select a keymap to use as a template.

4 Click Keyboard Mapping to open the Keyboard Map dialog box. Make the necessary changes.

5 Click Save to open the Save Keymap dialog box. Enter a name and a Profile Space in which to save the file. Click OK.

6 Click Load to open the Load Keymap dialog box. Select the name of the keyboard file you want to load, and click OK.

The new keyboard file now appears in the Keymap list in the Session Profile dialog box.

To enable a new keyboard file:

1. On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
2. Expand the Keyboard category and click General.
3. In the Keymap list, click the keyboard file you want to enable.
4. Click OK.

Note: To use this keyboard file with other sessions using the current profile, select Save Session Profile on the File menu, and select the profile to which you want to save the keyboard file.

Configuring Global Options

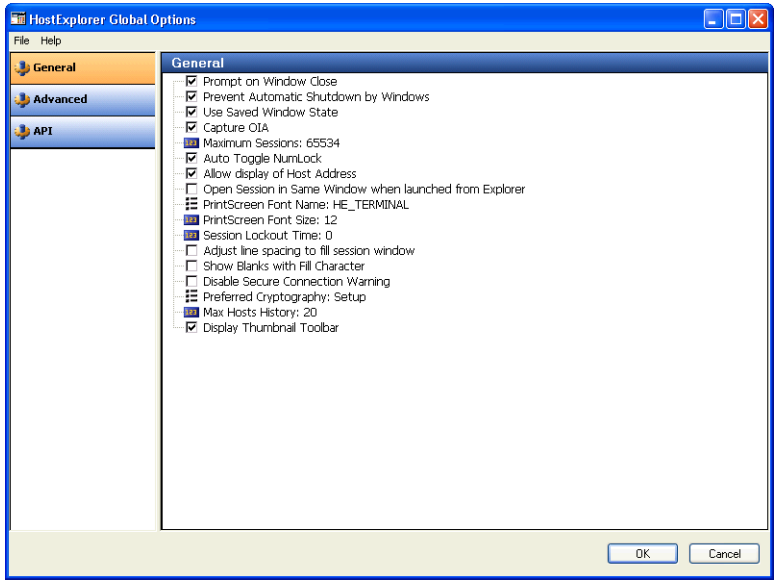
Administrators can configure global session options for end users in HostExplorer Global Options (accessible through the Options menu). You can edit these settings and save global option schemes.

For more information, see HostExplorer Global Options in HostExplorer Help.

You can customize settings that affect all HostExplorer sessions by enabling or disabling session options or specifying option settings in the right pane of the console. You can also use in-place editing to modify session options.

To configure global options:

1 On the Options menu, select Global Options. The HostExplorer Global Options dialog box opens.



2 In the left pane, click General, Advanced, or API. The options appear in the right pane.

3 To enable or disable a feature, click on the check box to select or clear it. Click again to toggle the value.

4 To edit a feature value, right-click an item, and then enter a new value or edit the existing value.

5 When finished, click OK to close the HostExplorer Global Options dialog box.

Note: Global Options require a restart of HostExplorer before changes are implemented.

Chapter 6

Transferring Files

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Transferring Data

This section describes how to transfer data between your PC and mainframe, AS/400, UNIX and Linux (VT) systems. You can also transfer data between your PC and an FTP Server.

- Mainframe transfers—To transfer mainframe data, use Telnet or FTP. HostExplorer uses proprietary protocols with the TN3270 connection. Transfers are initiated from within the session.
- 5250 transfers—To transfer unstructured data, use HostExplorer FTP. These transfers can be initiated from Connection Central. To transfer structured data, use 5250 Data Transfer in Connection Central, or 5250 Data Transfer Wizard in a 5250 HostExplorer Session.
- VT transfers—To transfer VT data, use Telnet or HostExplorer FTP. For Telnet transfers, HostExplorer uses protocols such as Xmodem, Ymodem, Zmodem, and Kermit. Transfers can be initiated from within a VT session.
- FTP transfers—You can use HostExplorer FTP schemes to transfer both text (ASCII) and image (binary) files between your PC and a remote FTP server from within a 3270 or VT HostExplorer session.

For mainframe transfers, you can use either your hard drive or Clipboard as the source or destination for the transferred data. If you use Clipboard as the destination when you download host data, you can then paste the data directly to a Windows application.

Administrators can configure global file transfer options for end users in HostExplorer Global Options (accessible through the Options menu). These settings override individual profile settings and transfer scheme settings. You can edit these settings and save global transfer schemes that you can apply to a profile for a specific use.

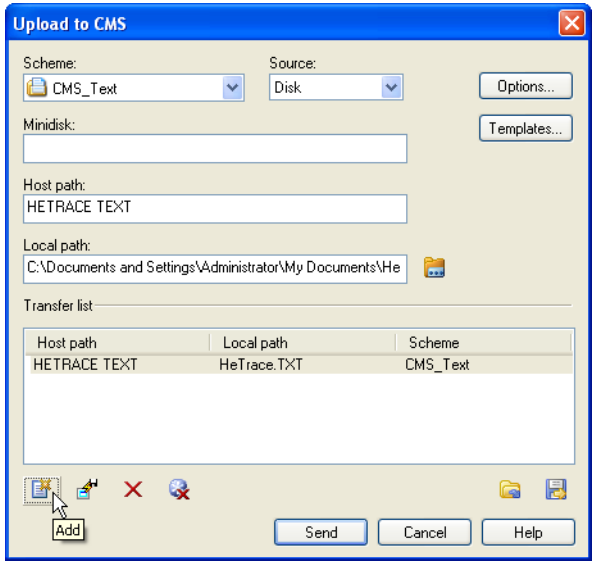
Transferring Data to and from a Mainframe

The IND$FILE protocol lets you transfer data between a PC and CMS, TSO, and CICS host systems. You can manage single or multiple file transfers by creating a list in the Transfer List area of the File Transfer dialog box. You can send and receive batch transfers (which include multiple file transfer items) using a Transfer List, which you can create, save, and retrieve in the File Transfer dialog box.

For more information, see the Upload To Host or the Download From Host dialog box descriptions in the HostExplorer Help.

To upload data to a mainframe:

1 On the Transfer menu, select Send File To Host. The Upload To Host dialog box opens.



2 Select a 3270 or FTP scheme in the Scheme box, or click Options to open the Session Profile dialog box, where you can create or modify a scheme.

To specify a template to generate a suitable target file name, click the Templates button.

3 In the Source list, click either Disk or Clipboard (if available), depending on where the data currently resides.

4 The next option varies according to the scheme that you select (CICS, CMS, or TSO). If applicable, enter the intended mainframe location for the file in the Minidisk or Dataset box.

5 In the Host Path box, type the name of the file you want to create on the host.

6 In the Local Path box, type the name of the file you want to upload, or browse to one. This option is disabled if Clipboard is selected as the source.

7 Click the Add button if you want to add the transfer item to the Transfer List. You can create, save, and retrieve transfer lists that include multiple file transfer items.

   The Transfer List area displays host and local file names and the transfer scheme name. You can view the progress of the transfer in the transfer progress dialog box, which opens after the transfer process begins. You can add, remove, and update transfer list items using the buttons under the list. You can also save and retrieve transfer lists using the Save List and Open List buttons.

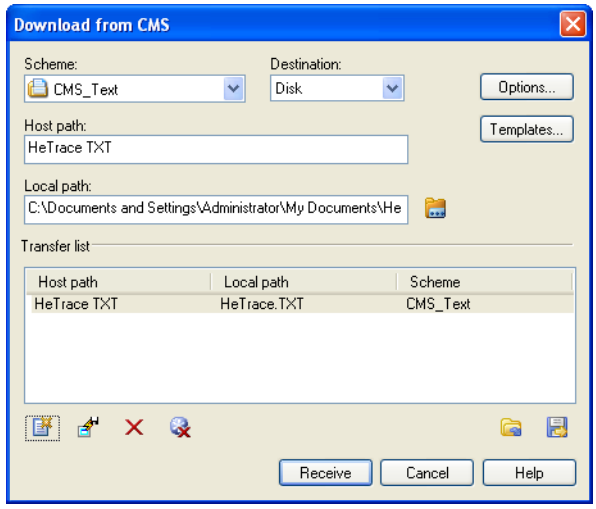
8 To start the transfer, click Send. The Sending File(s) progress dialog box opens. To view details of the transfer progress, click Details.

9 When the Cancel button changes to Done, the transfer is finished. Click Done to close the Sending File(s) progress dialog box.

Receiving Data from a Mainframe

To download data from a mainframe:

1 On the Transfer menu, select Receive File From Host. The Download From Host dialog box opens.



2 Select a 3270 or FTP scheme in the Scheme box, or click Options to open the Session Profile dialog box, where you can create or modify a scheme.

3 In the Destination list, select Disk to save the data to your hard drive or Clipboard to save to Clipboard.

4 In the Host Path box, type the name of the file you want to download from the host.

5 In the Local Path box, specify a name for the file you are downloading, or browse to a location.

The Templates button is enabled for terminal transfers only.

6 If you want to use a template to format the file, click the Templates button and specify a template. Click OK when finished. For more information, see the HostExplorer File Transfer Name Templates dialog box topic in HostExplorer Help.

7 Click the Add button if you want to add the transfer item to the Transfer List. You can create, save, and retrieve transfer lists that include multiple file transfer items.

The Transfer List area displays host and local file names and the transfer scheme name. You can view the progress of the transfer in the Transfer Progress dialog box, which opens after the transfer process begins. You can add, remove, and update transfer list items using the buttons under the list. You can also save and retrieve transfer lists using the Save List and Open List buttons.

8 To start the transfer, click Receive. The Receiving File(s) progress dialog box opens. To view details of the transfer progress, click Details.

9 When the Cancel button changes to Done, the transfer is finished. Click Done to close the Receiving File(s) progress dialog box.

Transferring Data to and from AS/400

There are three methods of transferring data between your PC and an AS/400 system. The method you use depends on the type of data you want to transfer.

- HostExplorer FTP—Transfer unstructured data.
- 5250 Data Transfer—Transfer structured data in an FTP-style environment.
- 5250 Data Transfer Wizard—Transfer structured data (database tables) and use SQL statements to select and arrange data. A database table consists of columns (containing data from fields) and rows (containing data from records).

HostExplorer FTP



HostExplorer FTP lets you connect to an FTP server running on the AS/400 system and transfer the necessary data. Launch HostExplorer FTP from the OpenText product group. For more information on how to transfer data using FTP, see Connection Central Help.

5250 Data Transfer



5250 Data Transfer is accessible through Connection Central. It provides FTP-style file management, letting you transfer one or more files by dragging and dropping the files between the remote host and the local file system. For more information, see Connection Central Help.

5250 Data Transfer Wizard



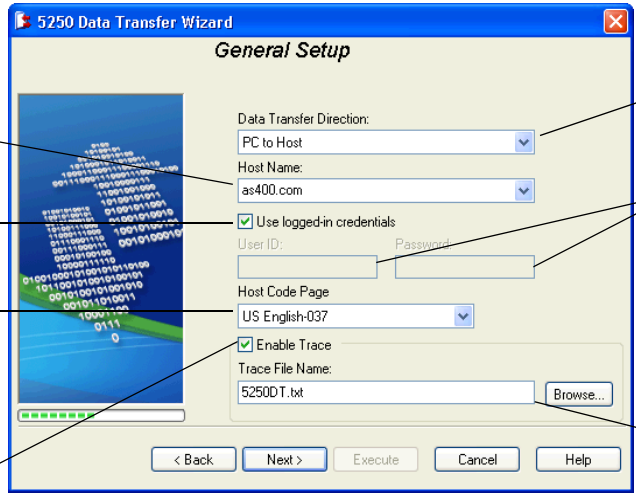
The 5250 Data Transfer Wizard lets you configure the settings for a file transfer profile. You can use the wizard to create a new profile or one based on an existing profile. You can use the Execute button to perform a transfer at any stage of the wizard process. (The Execute button is available only when you have provided the minimum information required to perform a transfer.)

When the profile is complete, you can choose to begin the data transfer process immediately, or to save the transfer wizard profile. If you are transferring data from a host to your PC, you can also use the wizard to specify additional parameters for the SQL statement for the transfer.

To start the 5250 Data Transfer Wizard:

1. Launch 5250 Data Transfer Wizard from the HostExplorer Tools of your OpenText product. The Welcome page of the wizard opens.
2. If you want to create a new profile, click Next. To use an existing transfer profile, select Use Saved 5250 Data Transfer Wizard Profile, and then specify a path to the file or browse to its location.

3 To create a new profile, click Next. The General Setup page opens.



The options in subsequent wizard pages depend upon whether you are transferring data to a host or from a host. After you have configured the necessary options, click Next.

PC-to-AS/400 File Transfers

To configure the PC File Setup page for PC-to-AS/400 transfers:

1 Type the path to the source file (the file that you want to transfer) on your PC, or click Browse to search for it.

2 Click Next. If you select PC To Host in the General Setup page, the Host File Setup page opens for PC-to-AS/400 transfers.

To configure the Host File Setup page for PC-to-AS/400 transfers:

1 In the Library/File(Member) box, type the path to a destination library/file (member) on the AS/400, or click Browse to search for one.

2 In the Host Objects box, indicate how and where the wizard places the uploaded data. Your selection affects the availability of other options on this page.

3 You can set the permissions on the destination file in the Authority box.

4 In the Member Text and File Text boxes, type a description of the AS/400 member and file. When you browse for host members or files in the expanded view of the host tree, this text appears as a ToolTip.

5 Select the type of file to create on the AS/400 in the Host File Type box. Select Data for a database file or Source for a text file.

6 In the Record Length box, type the record length of the AS/400 member.

This option is available when you select Create File And Member from the AS/400 Objects list.

7 Type the path to a file that acts as a template for the destination file in the Host Field Reference File box, or click Browse to search for one. The reference file provides table and column formats, and other attributes of the destination file.

8 Click Next to open the 5250 Data Transfer Wizard Complete page. Use this page to save all of the settings from the wizard into a transfer profile (which you can reuse later) or to begin the transfer.

AS/400-To-PC File Transfers

If you select Host To PC in the General Setup page, the PC File Setup page opens for AS/400-to-PC transfers.

To configure the PC File Setup page for AS/400-to-PC transfers:

1 In the PC File Name box, type a complete path to the destination file on your PC, or click Browse to search for it.

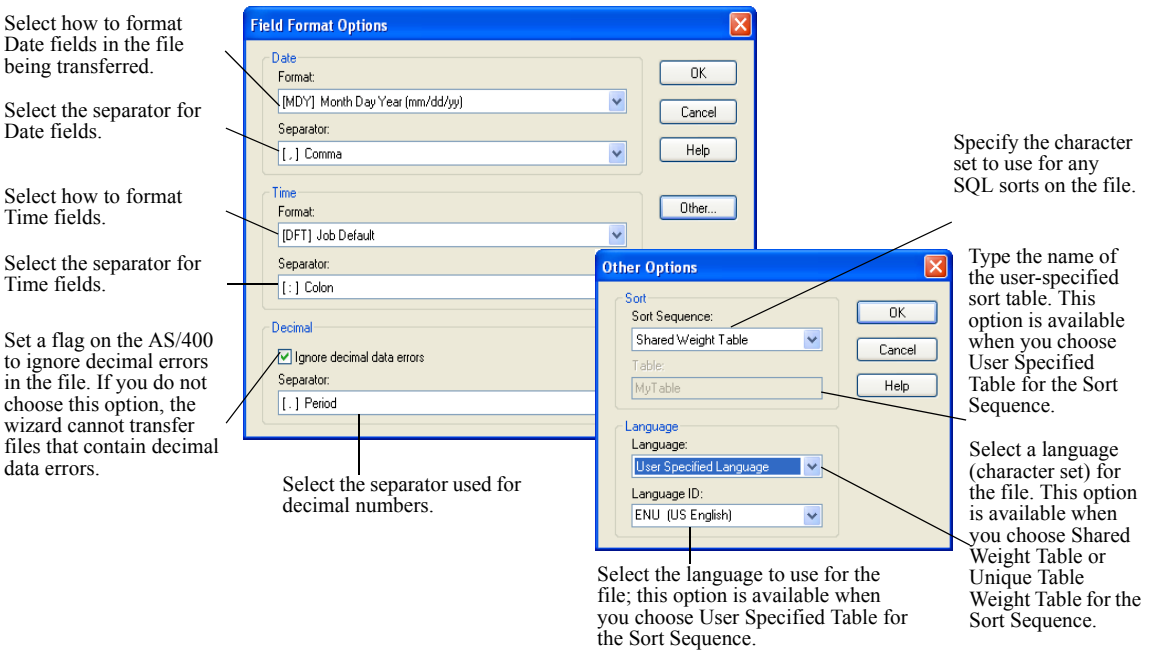
2 Select the type of file to send to the PC in the File Type box. Select No Conversion to send or receive binary data.

3 Select Truncate Trailing Spaces to save disk space on your PC by removing trailing spaces in any fields in the file being transferred to the PC.

4 If you want column heading information included in the file, select Include Column Titles. For example, a column containing names will include the column heading Name.

5 In the IF PC File Exists box, select the action that the wizard will take when it attempts to create a destination file that already exists on the PC.

6 Click Field Format to open the Field Format Options dialog box, which lets you specify how to format date, time, or decimal fields in the file being transferred. You can also specify the character set and character sort sequence used in any SQL sorts on the file being transferred. To do this, click Other in the Field Format Options dialog box.



After you have configured the necessary options in the PC File Setup page for AS/400-to-PC transfers, click Next. The Host File Setup page opens for Host to PC transfers.

To configure the Host File Setup page for AS/400-to-PC transfers:

1 Type a complete path to a library/file (member) on the AS/400, or click Browse to search for one.

2 In the next six boxes, you can type SQL statements to select and arrange specific table data from the file.

3 Select Return Records With Missing Fields to transfer records that contain missing fields, such as fields containing a NULL value.

4 Click SQL Details to open the SQL Details dialog box, in which you can customize SQL statements that are used during a file transfer session.

5 Click Next to open the 5250 Data Transfer Wizard Complete page. Use this page to save all of the settings from the wizard into a transfer profile (which you can reuse later), or to begin the transfer.

Transferring Data to and from a VT Host

Transfer protocols To transfer data between your PC and a VT host, the host must support Xmodem, Ymodem, Zmodem, or Kermit protocols. These protocols consist of a set of file transfer rules that your PC and the host system follow when transferring data.

Transfer command If you are initiating a transfer from within a HostExplorer VT session, you can instruct HostExplorer to send the transfer command (which initiates the transfer process) to the host in the format appropriate to the supported transfer protocol. This option lets you specify the file name to be sent with the transfer command. The destination file name is configured according to the File Transfer Protocol used by the host.

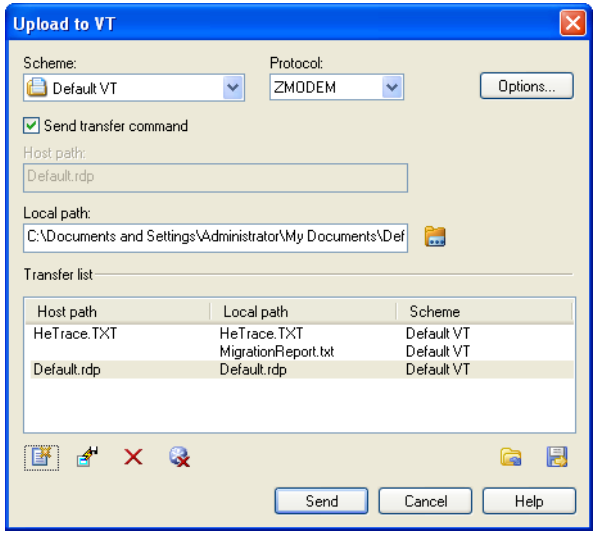
Batch transfers You can send and receive batch transfers (which include multiple file transfer items) using a Transfer List, which you can create, save, and retrieve in the file transfer dialog box.

For more information, see VT File Transfer Protocols in HostExplorer Help.

Host file transfer utility Before transferring data to or from a VT host, the host transfer program on the VT host must be initiated. For more information, see the documentation for your host file transfer utility. You need to know the transfer protocol the host supports, the transfer information the host requires, and the required command to initiate the host's transfer program—the command you use (`SZ`, `RZ`, `SX`, `RX`, `Kermit`) is system-specific.

To upload data to a VT host:

1 On the Transfer menu, select Send File To Host. The Upload To VT dialog box opens.



2 Select a VT or FTP scheme in the Scheme box, or click Options to open the Session Profile dialog box, where you can create or modify a scheme.

3 In the Protocol list, select the supported protocol for the file transfer. For more information, see “VT File Transfer Protocols” on page 442.

You can specify file transfer commands on the appropriate Protocol page of the File Transfer category in the Session Profile dialog box.

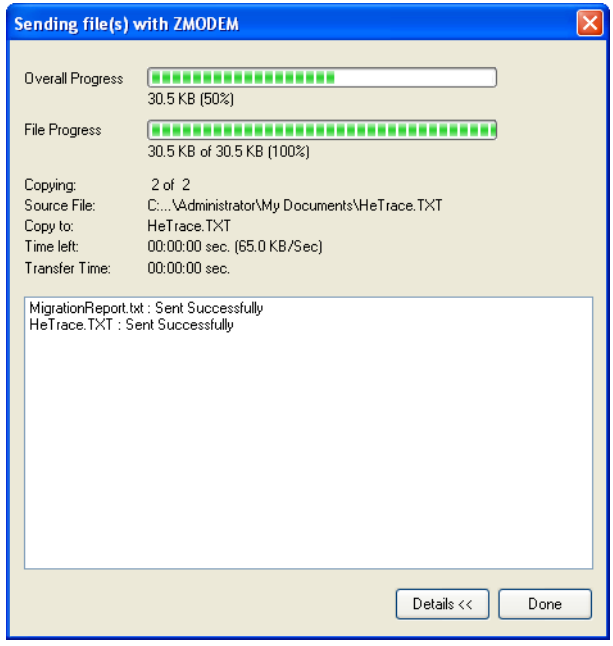
4 Select Send Transfer Command if you want to instruct HostExplorer to send VT transfer commands with the file(s). This options lets you send multiple file transfer items in the form of a transfer list.

5 Type a path and file name in Local Path, or browse to a file.

6 Click the Add button if you want to add the transfer item to the Transfer List. You can create, save, and retrieve transfer lists that include multiple file transfer items.

The Transfer List area displays host and local file names and the transfer scheme name. You can view the progress of the transfer in the transfer progress dialog box, which opens after the transfer process begins. You can add, remove, and update transfer list items using the buttons under the list. You can also save and retrieve transfer lists using the Save List and Open List buttons.

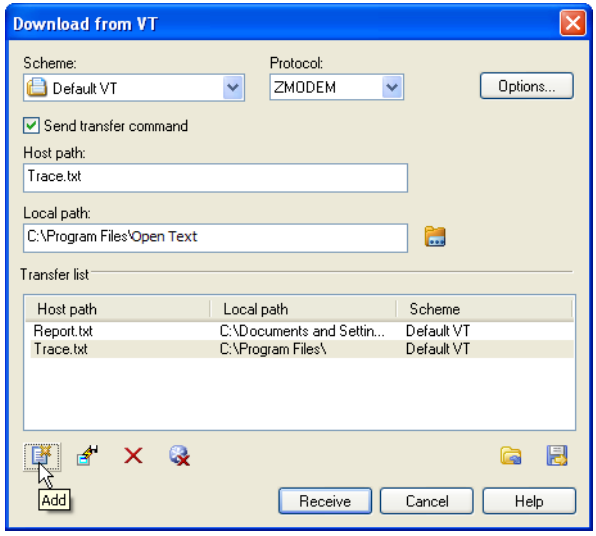
7 To start the transfer, click Send. The Sending File(s) progress dialog box opens. To view details of the transfer progress, click Details.



8 When the Cancel button changes to Done, the transfer is finished. Click Done to close the Sending File(s) progress dialog box.

To download data from a VT host:

1 On the Transfer menu, select Receive File From Host. The Download From VT dialog box opens.



2 Select a VT or FTP scheme in the Scheme box, or click Options to open the Session Profile dialog box, where you can create or modify a scheme.

3 In the Protocol list, select the supported protocol for the file transfer. For more information, see “VT File Transfer Protocols” on page 442.

You can specify file transfer commands on the appropriate Protocol page of the File Transfer category in the Session Profile dialog box.

4 Select Send Transfer Command if you want to instruct HostExplorer to send VT transfer commands with the file(s). This option lets you send multiple file transfer items in the form of a transfer list.

If you select Send Transfer Command, the Host Path box becomes available, letting you specify a file name to download with the transfer command.

5 In Local Path, specify or browse to a folder to receive the file. The downloaded file uses the same name as the host file.

6 Click the Add button if you want to add the transfer item to the Transfer List. You can create, save, and retrieve transfer lists that include multiple file transfer items.

The Transfer List area displays host and local file names and the transfer scheme name. You can view the progress of the transfer in the transfer progress dialog box, which opens after the transfer process begins. You can add, remove, and update transfer list items using the buttons under the list. You can also save and retrieve transfer lists using the Save List and Open List buttons.

7 To start the transfer, click Receive. The Receiving File(s) progress dialog box opens. To view details of the transfer progress, click Details.

8 When the Cancel button changes to Done, the transfer is finished. Click Done to close the Receiving File(s) progress dialog box.

Transferring to and from an FTP Server

HostExplorer FTP is a client implementation of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). You can use HostExplorer FTP schemes to transfer both text (ASCII) and image (binary) files between your PC and a remote FTP server from within a HostExplorer session. FTP transfer schemes (both single file and batch transfers) are also available for 3270 and VT sessions.

Performing FTP Transfers

For more information about HostExplorer FTP, see Connection Central Help.

FTP schemes contain all the settings you need to connect to a host or FTP server, such as user name, password, and host type. If you do not enter valid data for all the profile connection requirements, FTP prompts you to specify connection settings before starting a connection.

You can create an FTP scheme in the FTP category of the Session Profile dialog box, and then use this scheme to transfer data.

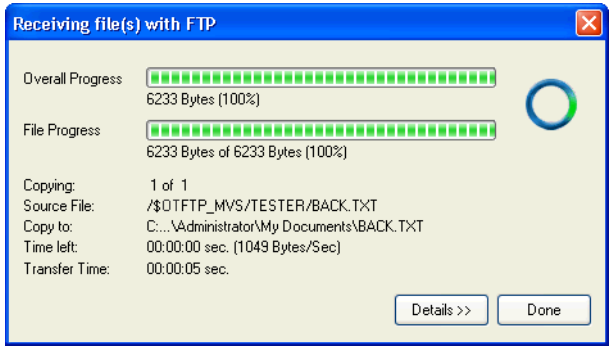
Note: The FTP category is available only if HostExplorer FTP is installed.

To transfer data using an FTP scheme:

1. In the Session window, select Send File To Host or Receive File From Host on the Transfer menu. The file transfer (Upload To Host or Download From Host) dialog box opens.
2. Select an FTP scheme in the Scheme box. If there are no existing FTP schemes, you can click Options to open the Session Profile dialog box, where you can create a new scheme in the FTP category.
3. Type the name of the file or directory that you want to download in Host Path, or click Browse to locate a file or folder.
4. In Local Path, you can browse to a folder to receive the file, in which case the downloaded file uses the same name as the host file. You can specify a different file (FTP transfers only) by typing a file location in the Local Path box.
5. Click the Add button if you want to add the transfer item to the Transfer List. You can create, save, and retrieve transfer lists that include multiple file transfer items.

   The Transfer List area displays host and local file names and the transfer scheme name. You can view the progress of the transfer in the transfer progress dialog box, which opens after the transfer process begins. You can add, remove, and update transfer list items using the buttons under the list. You can also save and retrieve transfer lists using the Save List and Open List buttons.

6 Click Send or Receive to perform the transfer. You can view the status of the transfer in the Sending/Receiving File(s) progress dialog box. To view details of the transfer progress, click Details.



7 When the Cancel button changes to Done, the transfer is finished. Click Done to close the Sending/Receiving File(s) progress dialog box.

To create an FTP transfer scheme:

1 In the Session Profile dialog box, select General in the FTP category.

You can specify additional settings at any time.

2 Configure connection settings on the General page. If you do not enter valid data for all connection requirements, the user is prompted to specify these settings before starting a connection.

3 Click the Save Scheme As button above the FTP Scheme Name box. The Save Scheme As dialog box opens, which lets you specify a name and location for the scheme.

Note: The FTP Scheme must be saved to a parent directory in Connection Central.

4 Click OK to save the file and close the Session Profile dialog box.

Chapter 7

Working with Host Data

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Working with Text

This section describes how you can edit host data using copy, paste, cut, and other word processing functions. You can customize edit settings in the Session Profile dialog box. Editing options may vary depending on the session terminal type.

Cutting, Copying, and Pasting Text

You can use the cut, copy, and paste features for any unprotected area of the screen.

You can modify the cut, copy, and paste settings in the Edit category of the Session Profile dialog box.

To cut, copy, and paste text:

1. In the host session window, select the block of text you want to cut or copy.
2. On the Edit menu, select either Cut or Copy.
3. Position your cursor in the unprotected area of the screen where you want to paste the text.
4. On the Edit menu, select Paste.

Enabling Auto Copy

When you enable Auto Copy, all selected text is automatically copied and pasted to Clipboard.

To enable Auto Copy:

1. On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
2. Expand the Edit category, and click Cut/Copy.
3. Select Auto Copy Selected Text.
4. Click OK.

Dragging Text to a New Location

This feature functions only in an unprotected area of the screen.

To drag a text selection on a 3270 or 5250 screen:

> **Note:** The following procedure is possible only if you have not modified the default mouse settings. To restore default settings, in the Session Profile dialog box, click General in the Mouse category, then click Reset All.

1. In an unprotected area of the session window, select the block of text that you want to move.
2. Do one of the following:
   - To move the text, drag the selected rectangle to the new location.
   - To place a copy of the text at the new location, hold down the `Ctrl` key and drag the selected rectangle to the new location.

To drag a text selection on a VT screen:

1. In the Session Profile dialog box, click Cut/Copy in the Edit category.
2. Select the Auto Copy Selected Text and Keep Selection After Copy options.
3. On the session screen, highlight the text you want to move and drag it to the command line.

Using Entry Assist and Word Wrap

HostExplorer provides two editing features, Entry Assist and Word Wrap, that you can use to make your editing tasks more efficient.

Entry Assist and Word Wrap are available for TN3270 and TN5250 sessions only.

To enable Entry Assist and Word Wrap:

1. On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
2. Expand the Edit category, and click Entry Assist.
3. Select the Entry Assist Enabled and WordWrap Enabled options.
4. To set tab stops, type a numeric value in the Tab Stops box. You can also click in any unprotected area of the screen and click Set.

Using Shortcuts

For more information, see “Introducing Schemes” on page 77.

HostExplorer lets you define keywords to represent frequently used words, phrases, or keystrokes. You can choose to have each instance of the keyword replaced by its associated text as you work or when you finish editing.

You can save multiple shortcuts in a scheme. If you create multiple schemes, only one can be active at a time.

To create a shortcut scheme:

1 Open the Session Profile dialog box.

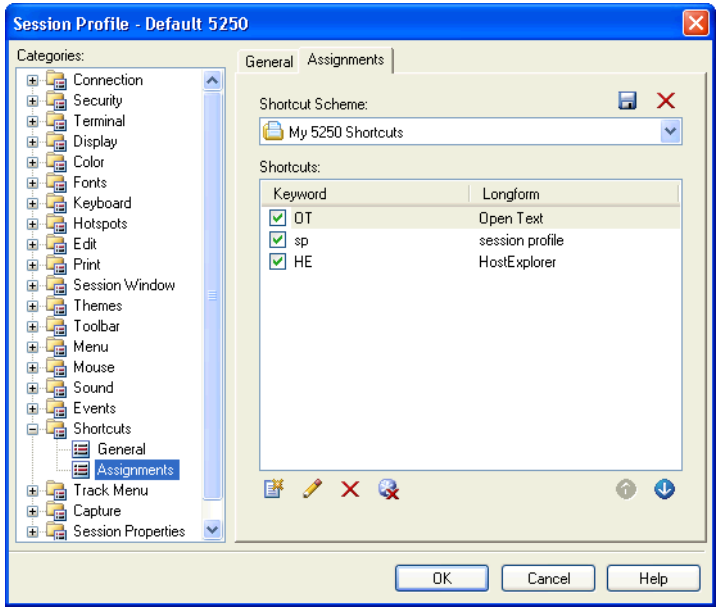
2 Expand the Shortcuts category, and click General.

3 Click Enable Shortcuts to enable the shortcuts feature.

For more information, see Using Shortcuts in HostExplorer Help.

4 In the Shortcut Mode box, select Manual, Automatic, or On Field Exit.

5 Expand the Shortcuts category, and click Assignments.



6 Click the Add New Shortcut button. The Add New Shortcut dialog box opens.

7 Enter a keyword and the text that you want the keyword to represent.

You can also enable or disable a shortcut in the Shortcuts list by selecting or clearing the box beside the keyword.

8 Select Case Sensitive if you want to enable this option. Clear Enabled if you do not want the shortcut to be enabled in the Shortcuts list.

9 Click OK. The shortcut appears in the Shortcuts list.

10 Click the Save Scheme As button to save all the shortcuts in the list as a scheme.

To edit a shortcut:

1 Expand the Shortcuts category, and click Assignments.

2 Click Edit Shortcut Info. The Edit Shortcut Info dialog box opens.

3 Modify the information that you want to change.

4 Click OK.

To use shortcuts:

Depending on which mode you select when you configure shortcuts, do one of the following:

For more information, see HostExplorer Help.

- Manual—When you have saved and enabled a shortcut or shortcut scheme in Manual mode, you can add the System Command function Replace-Shortcuts to a menu, the keyboard, or the toolbar. HostExplorer replaces the keyword with the expanded text when you toggle the Replace-Shortcuts feature on.
- Automatic—Type the keyword and its delimiters in the text you are editing. HostExplorer automatically replaces the keyword with the expanded text as you type.

  This option requires that you define delimiters, which let you specify one or more characters that you enter before and after a keyword. Delimiters indicate to HostExplorer that replacement text is required. For example, if your keyword is `key` and you enter `@#` in the delimiters box, all of the following strings indicate that text replacement is required:

  ```
  @key#, @key@, #key#, #key@
  ```

- On Field Exit—Use the Tab key to move between fields. HostExplorer replaces the keyword with the expanded text when you exit a field.

Creating a Glossary File

The glossary feature lets you define and maintain a list of keywords to represent frequently used text or commands and save the list as a glossary file. You can use Session Profile dialog box to create a list of glossary entries and save them as an HTML file (in the Glossary folder under HostExplorer) in any specified Profile Space.

To create a glossary file:

1. In the session window, select Session Properties on the Options menu. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
2. In the Session Window category, click Workspace.
3. Click the New Glossary File button (above the Glossary File box). The New Glossary File dialog box opens.
4. To create an entry, click the Add Glossary Entry button.
5. In the Add Glossary Entry dialog box, type a keyword and the expanded text or command that is represented by the keyword. You can also type a description of the item.
6. Click OK. The new item appears in the New Glossary File dialog box.

   You can use this dialog box to create another entry, or to edit, delete or move an entry using the buttons under the Definitions area. You can also choose to hide the description, the search bar, or the Edit Settings link in the glossary window.

7. Click OK. The Save Glossary File dialog box opens, which lets you name the file and select a Profile Space in which to save it. The glossary list is assigned to the current profile.

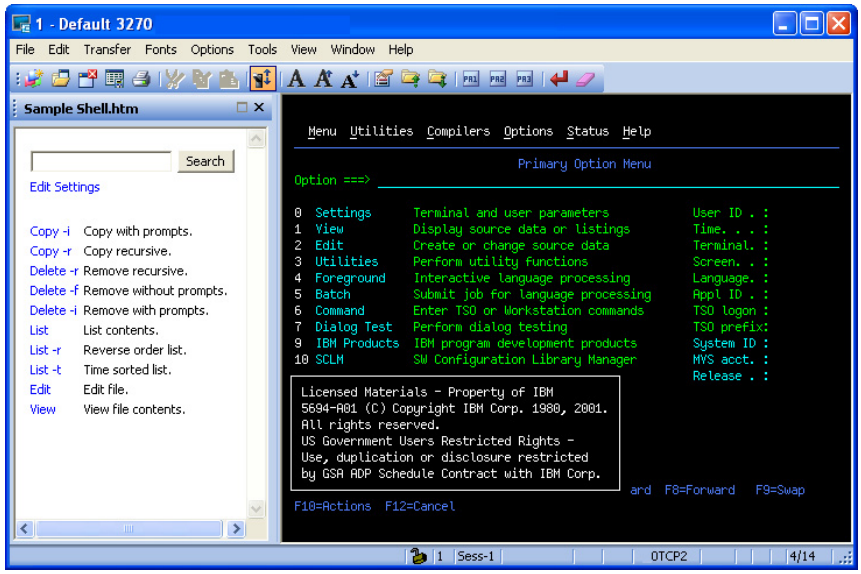
Using the Glossary List

You can use the System Command functions Switch To Glossary and Switch To Host Window to switch focus between windows.

To toggle the display of the glossary window, select Glossary on the View menu. The glossary window appears in the session window. You can position the glossary window anywhere on your screen and adjust the size. Double-click the toolbar if you want to dock it in the session window.

To insert the expanded text or command:

Click the keyword hyperlink that you want to insert. The expanded text or command appears in the session window at the cursor position. If you want to execute a command, press Enter after the command appears.



To edit a glossary list or entry:

Click the Edit Settings link in the glossary window. The Session Profile dialog box opens on the Workspace options page, where you can make the desired changes.

To search the current list:

The glossary window search bar can be displayed or hidden by selecting or clearing the option in the Edit Glossary File dialog box.

1 Enter some or all of the text for which you want to search in the search box. The glossary window displays only those items that match the search conditions. (Keywords and expanded text are always searched. The description column is searched only if it is displayed.)

2 To scroll through multiple search results, right-click in the glossary window and select Back or Forward. A search result is saved as a temporary file and is discarded when you terminate a session or hide the glossary window.

Saving Screens Overview

This section describes the following methods for saving host data:

- The Screen History feature, which lets you save multiple screens to a Screen History document.
- The Save Screen To Disk feature, which lets you capture individual screens and save the capture to a text file.
- The Screen Capture feature, which lets you save multiple screen captures (for example, scrolling data) to a file.

Viewing and Saving Previous Screens

The Screen History feature lets you view, copy and save screens from 3270 and 5250 sessions. Thumbnail versions of previous screens are displayed in the Screen History panel, where you can navigate, select, and delete screens. You can also save the list of thumbnail screens to a Screen History document file.

If you want to modify data that appears in a previous screen, you can copy a selection and paste it to the live screen or to a text editor.

Previous screens are read-only and cannot be modified. The only keystroke actions you can perform are navigational (Arrow keys, Page Up, Page Down).

To navigate screens:

On the Window menu, select Previous Screen, Next Screen, or Live Screen.

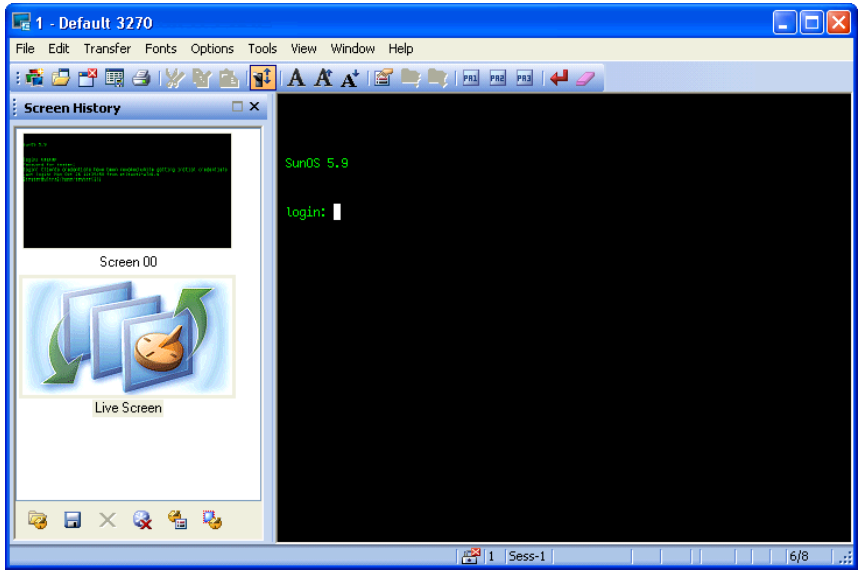
Using the Screen History Window

To return to the live screen at any time, click the Live Screen thumbnail in the Screen History window.

The Screen History window is a dockable bar that displays thumbnail images of captured screens for the current session.

To view the Screen History window:

To toggle the display of the screen history window, select Screen History on the View menu of the session window. The Screen History window appears in the session window.



You can use the System Command functions Switch To Screen History Bar and Switch To Host Window to switch focus between windows.

To save or open a Screen History document:

- To save a screen history document, click the Save button at the bottom of the Screen History bar. The Save Screen History Document dialog box opens, which lets you specify a name and location for the saved file.
- To open a screen history document, click the Open button at the bottom of the Screen History bar. The Open Screen History Document dialog box opens, which lets you browse to a screen history document.

To use the Screen History window:

- To delete screens in the Screen History bar, click the Delete or the Delete All button.
- Click the Properties button to open the Session Profile dialog box, where you can set Screen History options.
- To capture the current screen, click the Capture button. A thumbnail image of the captured screen appears in the Screen History bar.

To configure Screen History Bar options:

1. In the Session Profile dialog box, click Screen History in the Session Window category.
2. Select Auto Capture Screen to enable the automatic capture of the current screen image when you send an AID key (by pressing `Enter`, for example) to the host application.
3. If you want to limit the number of screens that can be captured in a Screen history document, specify a number (up to a maximum of 99) in Number of History Screens.

Changing this value when there are existing saved history screens in the current session may cause the saved screens to be deleted, especially if you change the value to a number less than the number of saved screens.

4. Select a method for clearing the screen history in the Clear Screen History list. You can specify to clear the screen history manually, on disconnect, or on connect.
5. Select Autosize Screen Thumbnail Image if you want to automatically adjust the screen thumbnail image width to fit the width of the Screen History Bar.
6. Specify a fixed image width (in pixels) for the thumbnail image in the Screen Thumbnail Image Width box. This option is not available if Autosize is selected.

To print previous screens:

To print a Screen History document, select Print Screen or Print Multiple Screens on the File menu.

Saving Screens to a File

HostExplorer lets you save individual screen captures or a series of updated screens to a file. For example, if you want to capture a single screen and save the data on that screen to a file, you would use the Save Screen To Disk option. If you want to capture screen updates, you would use the Screen Capture feature. Both features are accessible from the File menu.

To save data from an individual screen to a file:

To save an individual screen to the default file (`HECAPTURE.TXT`), you can add the System Function `Save-Screen` to a menu, the keyboard, or the toolbar.

If you want to specify a different file name or location for the file, select Save Screen To Disk on the File menu. Selecting this menu item opens the Save Screen To Disk dialog box, which lets you specify save options for the file. To create a shortcut for this function, you can add the System Command `Dlg-Save-Screen` to a menu, the keyboard, or the toolbar.

You can specify output options for the file in the Session Profile dialog box.

To specify output options for screen captures:

1. On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
2. Expand the Capture category, and click General.
3. Select a Capture scheme, or in the Save Options (3270, 5250) or the Save Mode (VT) list, select Overwrite or Append.
4. Depending on your connection type, do one of the following:
   - For a 3270 or 5250 connection, in the Save As Options list, click ASCII(DOS), ANSI(Windows) or XML.
   - For a VT connection, in the Capture Mode list, select Raw or Text.
5. In the Save As Options area, select or clear Confirm All Saves. This option only applies to the Screen Capture function.
6. If desired, type a new directory and file name in the Default Save Filename box, or browse to one.

7 If you are using a VT connection, you can select or clear the Capture Erased Screens box, depending on the type of data you want to save. For more information, see “Capture Category—General Options (VT)” on page 292.

8 Click OK to save the changes and exit the dialog box.

Capturing Updated Screens

The Screen Capture feature lets you capture a screen each time the screen is updated and save the information to a file. For example, when this feature is toggled on, each time you send an AID key to a mainframe or AS400 host, the host updates the screen. The updated screen is then captured and saved to the specified file.

To save updated screens to a file:

1 To toggle this feature on, select Screen Capture on the File menu. The Save Screen To Disk dialog box opens, which lets you specify a name, location, file type, and save mode for the screen capture file.

As the screen is updated, the information is captured and saved to the specified file. When enabled, all updated screens will be captured until the feature is disabled (toggled off) or the session is closed.

2 When finished, select Screen Capture on the File menu to toggle the feature off.

You can specify output options on the General page of the Capture category in the Session Profile dialog box. The procedure for saving data to a file varies depending on the connection type.

Printing Host Data

This section describes how to print and log host data. Depending on the print option you select on the File menu or in the Print folder of the Session Profile dialog box, you can do any of the following:

- Print the contents of single or multiple display session screens.

- Print data contained in a defined area of single or multiple display session screens.
- Capture screens or screen areas and save the data to a file, which you can then print. Depending on the host system, you can capture session activity panel by panel or as one long file.
- Associate a printer session profile with a display session profile (3270 and 5250). When you connect to a host using the display session profile, the printer session profile starts automatically and prints the data.

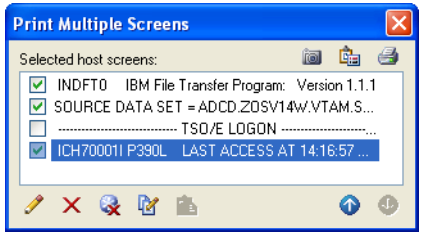
> **Note:** You can also print data using HostExplorer Print Services to any LAN printer on your enterprise network, provided that the host is running a version of TCP/IP that supports the TN3270E and TN5250E protocols.
>
> HostExplorer Print Services installs with a Complete installation of HostExplorer.

To print multiple screens:

1 On the File menu of the session window, select Print Multiple Screens. The Print Multiple Screens dialog box opens.

2 In the host session window, go to the first screen that you want to print.

3 In the Print Multiple Screens dialog box, click Capture Screen.



4 Go to the next screen that you want to print and click Capture Screen. Repeat this step for each screen that you want to print.

5 In the Print Multiple Screens dialog box, select the screens that you want to print.

6 You can specify options for the print job by clicking Properties, which opens the Session Profile dialog box on the Print Screen page.

   To specify the number of host screens that you want printed on each page, click Print Screen Advanced and specify the number in the Host Screens Per Page list.

7 Click Print. The Print dialog box opens.

8 Specify the printer that will be used to print the multiple screens.

9 Click OK.

About Report Schemes

You can create as many report schemes as you need. Print report scheme names are saved in the Profile (`.hep`) file.

Using HostExplorer, you can define an area of multiple 3270 or 5250 terminal screens and save the configuration as a report scheme. When printing, the emulator automatically browses through the screens and prints the data contained in the defined area.

To create or edit a report scheme:

1 On the File menu of an active session window, select Report Wizard. The Report Wizard dialog box opens.

2 Click Edit to open the Report Wizard, which guides you through the process of setting up a print area report scheme.

To execute a report scheme:

1 On the File menu of a session window, select Report Wizard. The Report Wizard dialog box opens.

2 Accept or change the Scheme and Destination settings, and then click Print.

If you want to print a report each time you visit a particular screen, you can add the System Command `Print-Current-Report` to a menu, the keyboard, or the toolbar. When you execute this function, the auto-detect feature tries to match the contents of the current screen with an Application ID string in any saved Report Schemes. If a match is found, that report is printed automatically.

Using Report Wizard

For users that need to print multiple screen pages on a regular basis, HostExplorer lets you define a print area for a data list. With Report Wizard, you can specify the beginning and end of a print area and automate the list printing task. HostExplorer automatically browses through the screens and captures the required information. You can then choose whether to print the data, send it to Clipboard, write it to a text file, or open it in Microsoft Word or Excel.

The Report Wizard guides you through the process of setting up a print area and creating a report scheme. Each report configuration is saved in a scheme file.

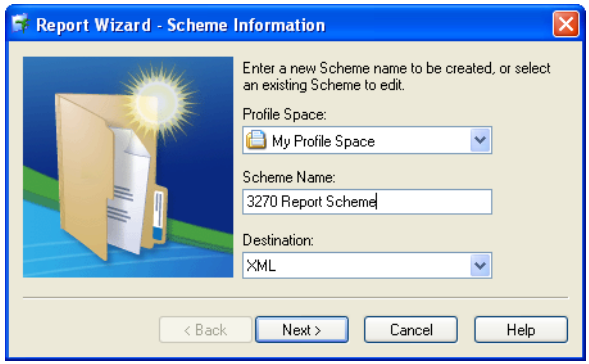
To start the Report Wizard:

1. On the File menu in an active session window, select Report Wizard. The Report Wizard dialog box opens.
2. Click Edit to start the Report Wizard.

Step 1: Scheme Information

If you are creating a new report scheme, use this page to name it and select a scheme type. If you are editing an existing report scheme, use this page to select the scheme that you want to modify.

1 Select an existing scheme to edit, or enter a name for a new scheme in the Scheme Name box.



2 In the Destination box, select a destination type to save in the scheme file.

Step 2: Application ID

This page lets you enter the unique string that the host uses to identify an application.

Note: You can set the string directly from the Host screen. Select the Host window, and then select the string. The selected string and its row appear on the wizard page.

1 Enter the Application ID string. Select a string that appears on every host screen that you want to include in the print area report.



If necessary, you can enter 0, which forces the emulator to search the whole screen.

2 Enter the row number (starting with row 1) on which the Application ID string appears.

Step 3: First Page Identification

This page lets you enter a string that identifies the first screen of the report. The first page ID string must appear only on the first screen that you want to print.

1 In the First Page ID box, enter a unique first page ID string. This string is used to identify the starting host screen.

To set the string directly from the Host screen, select the Host window, then advance to the first screen. Select a string on a single row. The selected string and its row appear on the Wizard page.

2 Enter the row number (starting with row 1) on which the first page ID string appears.



3 Select a key from the AID (Attention Identification) key list. An AID key is a control key that you can use to step through an application. HostExplorer sends this key to the Host until it finds the first screen.

Step 4: First Page Area Selection

Use this page to set the coordinates of the area on the first screen of the report that you want to print.

1 In the From box, enter the top row/left column coordinates of the starting point of the area.

2 In the To box, enter the bottom row/right column coordinates of the end point of the area.

To set the area directly from the session window, select the session window, and then advance to the first screen that you want to include in the print area. Select a rectangular area. The coordinates of the selected area appear on the wizard page.

Step 5: Last Page Identification

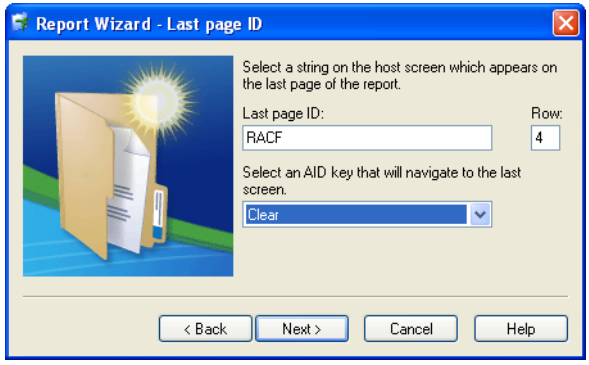
This page lets you enter a string that identifies the last screen of the report. The last page ID string must appear only on the last screen that you want to print.

1 Enter a unique last page ID string. This string is used to identify the last host screen that you want to include in the print area.

If necessary, you can enter 0, which forces the emulator to search the whole screen.

2 Enter the row number (starting with row 1) on which the last page ID string appears.

To set the string directly from the Host screen, on the last screen, select a string on a single row. The selected string and its row appear on the Wizard page.



3 Select a key from the AID (Attention Identification) key list. An AID key is a control key that you can use to step through an application. HostExplorer sends this key to the host until it finds the last screen.

Step 6: Subsequent Area Selection

Use this page to set the coordinates of the area on all host screens (after the first screen and including the last screen) that you want to print.

1 In the From box, enter top row/left column coordinates of the start point.

2 In the To box, enter bottom row/right column coordinates of the end point.

Step 7: Scheme Summary

This page lets you view a summary of the area you selected.

1 View the summary. Click Back to make corrections if necessary.

2 Click Finish to save the report setup in a scheme file and exit the wizard.

Printer Session Profiles

Using HostExplorer printer session profiles, you can print information from a host computer to any LAN printer in your enterprise network. The host computer can be either IBM mainframe (3270) or IBM AS/400 (5250).

> **Note:** Printer profile sessions do not appear in the same session window as display profile sessions.

To create a new printer session profile:

1. In the session window, on the File menu, select New Session. The New Profile dialog box opens.
2. Select a printer type in the Profile Type list. Specify parameters for the printer session profile.
3. Click OK. The new profile appears in Connection Central.

To print using a printer session profile:

1. In the Open Session dialog box, open the printer session profile that you want to use for printing. The Printer Session window opens, displaying the print status.
2. Modify the profile properties by selecting Session Properties on the Options menu.

To print when you connect to a display session profile:

1. On the Options menu of a mainframe window, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
2. Expand the Print category and click Printer Session.
3. In the Base Printer Session Profile box, specify a printer session profile, or click Browse Printer Session Profiles to search for one. If you want to create a new printer session profile, click Create A New Printer Session Profile.
4. Select Start Printer Session Automatically. Select or clear Limit To Single Instance.

5 If you want to close the printer session when you terminate the session, select Close Printer Session Automatically.

6 In the Host Name box, type the host name or IP address.

> **Note:** OpenText products support both IPv4 and IPv6. You can provide either IP format when specifying the host address, as long as the host supports the provided IP format. If you provide a symbolic host name (this.address.com), the IP format used depends on the address returned by the DNS server.

7 Select a setting in the Printer LU Settings list or specify a printer LU name in the Specific Printer LU box. Click OK.

8 Disconnect from the session, and re-connect to it. The Printer Session window opens.

9 Select Session Properties on the Options menu. Choose a specific printer and configure print settings on the Printer Destination tab.

Using LPR and LPQ

You can access remote printing capabilities using the LPR (Line Printer Requester) application, which lets you print PC files on a host printer. Use LPQ (Line Printer Query) to check a printer queue.

Printing Using LPR

You can connect a remote printer directly to your PC as if it were a local printer. To provide remote host access to your PC printer, enable the LPD service in InetD. This connection appears automatically in all your Windows applications each time you run your PC.

Setting up a Printer for LPR

Before you attempt to print, you must define your printer. Defining your printer depends on the location of the source and destination printers (PC or host).

Defining a Printer

The Windows products provide remote printing capabilities through the LPR application. LPR is an application that lets you print PC files to any VT or LPD host on a TCP/IP network running an LPD server program. The LPR window displays a separate window for each VT or other LPD host printer queue to which you are connected.

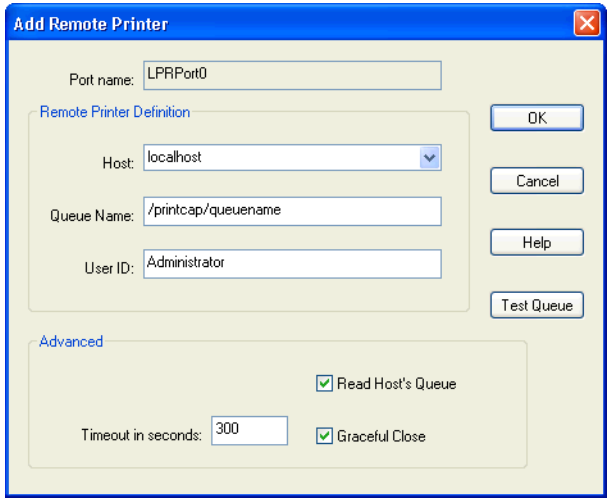
> **Note:** To install LPR, select Complete in HostExplorer setup, or select LPR in the Accessories feature group using Custom installation.

To define a printer:



1 Launch LPR from the Accessories group of your OpenText product.

2 On the Printer menu, select Add Remote Printer. The Add Remote Printer dialog box opens.



3 In the boxes provided, enter the following information:

- Host—The name or IP address of the host to which the printer is connected.
- Queue Name—The name of the queue listed in the host `/etc/printcap` file. This field is required.

- User ID—The user name that you use to log in. The logged in user name appears automatically.

4 If desired, select one of the following Advanced features:

- Read Host's Queue—Automatically displays available queue status information (for example, printer problems, job list, queue problems) from the host in the printer window. You can also use the Refresh command on the Printer menu or the F5 key to update the host queue.
- Graceful Close—All data that is already queued for transmission is sent before information associated with the socket is released.

5 When finished, click OK.

Sending a Print Job to LPR

After you have correctly defined the printer for LPR, you can begin printing.

To print files to a printer:

1 Launch LPR from the Accessories group of your OpenText product. The LPR window opens.

2 On the File menu, select Print.

3 Browse to the file you want to print and click OK. The system automatically checks the printer queue and then sends the job.

Checking a Printer Queue Using LPQ

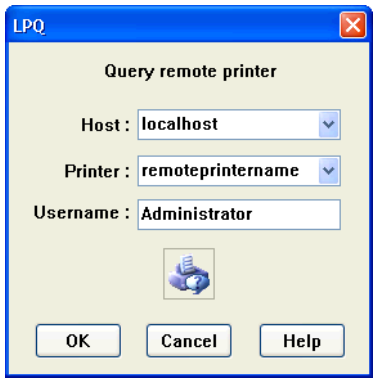
Each time you send a print job, the system automatically checks the printer queue. You can check the queue without sending a print job, as described in the following procedure.

> **Note:** To install LPQ, select Complete in HostExplorer setup, or select LPQ in the Accessories feature group using Custom Setup.

To check the printer queue:



1 Launch LPQ from the Accessories group of your OpenText product.



2 In the boxes provided, type the following information:

- Host—The name or the IP address of the host whose printer queue you wish to view.
- Printer—The network name of the printer whose queue you wish to query. System Administrators sometimes name printers after the groups they service (for example, Documentation).
- Username—The user name in the printer queue you want to check.

3 Click OK.

LPQ connects to the host you specified and returns information on print jobs pending, spooling, and printing.

Configuring a Remote Printer

If a printer connection is no longer valid, you can remove it. If the printer information has changed, you can modify the printer properties.

To remove a remote printer:

1 Launch LPR from the Accessories group of your OpenText product. The LPR window opens.

2 In the window, select the printer you want to remove.

3 On the Printer menu, select Remove Remote Printer.

4 Click Yes to confirm the deletion.

To edit the properties of a remote printer:

1 Launch LPR from the Accessories group of your OpenText product. The LPR window opens.

2 On the Printer menu, select Edit Remote Printer Properties. The Edit Remote Printer Properties dialog box opens.

3 Edit the properties as desired. To test the printer, click Test Queue.

4 When you are finished, click OK.

Chapter 8

Profile Space Management

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Introducing Profile Spaces

Profile Spaces refers to OpenText technology that allows administrators to manage and publish profiles from central or distributed repositories and to make profiles available to relevant groups of users. Profiles can also be stored in a globally accessible space to give all users access to the profile from any workstation on the network.

Administrators can publish any profile to single or multiple Profile Spaces. The ability to maintain multiple Profile Spaces within the existing network infrastructure is useful not only to target specific users and groups, but to improve overall profile management and to implement safeguards. For example, you can create primary and back-up Profile Spaces to ensure the reliability and availability of all profiles.

OpenText Connectivity product users can access, modify, and create profiles in Profile Spaces for which administrators have granted them access. There is no limit to the number of Profile Spaces that administrators can create, nor to the number of Profile Spaces to which any user can be granted access.

Profile Space Administrator Tools

Profile Space Administrator Tools consist of the following components:

For more information, see "About Profile Space Editor" on page 152, "About Profile Space Creation Wizard" on page 153, and "About Profile Publishing Wizard" on page 156.

Profile Space Editor—Lets you view and manage Profile Spaces in the Profile Space Editor Management Console.

Profile Space Creation Wizard—Lets you create new File System or LDAP Profile Spaces. You can start this wizard from the Profile Space Editor Management Console.

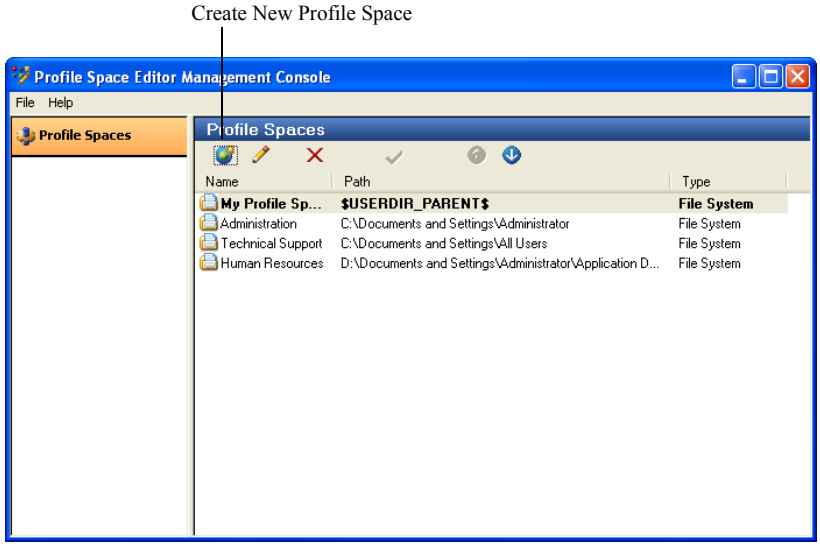
Profile Publishing Wizard—Lets you publish a profile to a specified Profile Space.

About Profile Space Editor

Administrators can use the Profile Space Editor to add, edit and remove Profile Spaces in a repository. You can assign names and icons to Profile Spaces that let end users easily recognize the Spaces they want to work from.

Managing Multiple Profile Spaces

In the Profile Space Management Console, you can view a list of the names, location paths, and types (File System, Active Directory, or LDAP) of all existing registered Profile Spaces and edit and manage Profile Spaces and their properties.



You can create new Profile Spaces using the Profile Space Creation Wizard, which you can start by clicking the Create New Profile Space button in this console.

You can use system replacers when selecting a location for a Profile Space. For more information, see the Replacers topic in Profile Space Tools Help.

You can create any number of Profile Spaces and each can contain profiles, schemes, and auxiliary files. Each Profile Space can contain paths to multiple locations. If the first location is not available, the system automatically looks for the next one, ensuring that users can always access the profiles that they need.

Managing Profile Spaces Using Profile Space Editor

Use the following buttons to create, edit or manage Profile Spaces:

Create New Profile Space—Starts the Profile Space Creation Wizard.

Profile Space Properties—Opens the Profile Space Properties dialog box, which lets you edit the properties of a selected Profile Space. Profile Space properties include the display name, ID, path(s), and associated icon.

Delete—Deletes the selected Profile Space from the list. The last remaining Profile Space cannot be deleted.

Set As Default Profile Space—Sets the selected Profile Space as the default.

> **Note:** If you set a new Profile Space as the default, publish a default profile (for example, Default 3270) to the new Profile Space using the Profile Publishing Wizard. Select all required Auxiliary Files to ensure that these files are available for new profiles.

Move Up/Move Down—Moves the selected Profile Space up or down in the list. The list order determines the order in which the Profile Spaces appear in Connection Central.

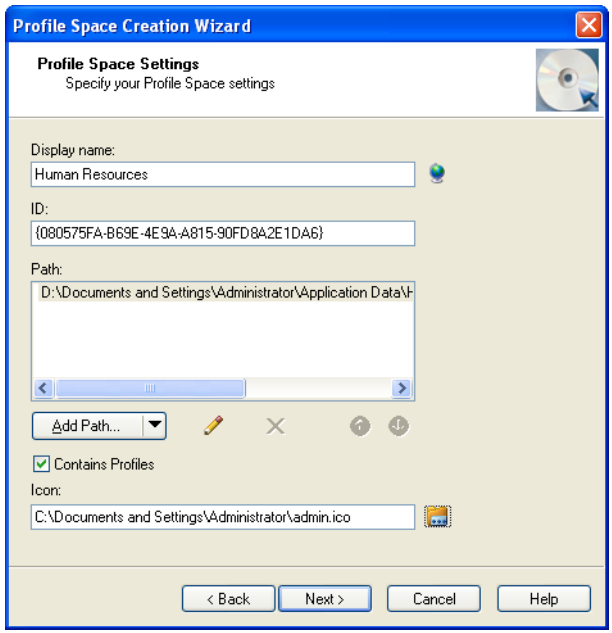
About Profile Space Creation Wizard



The Profile Space Creation Wizard lets you create and register a new (File System or LDAP) Profile Space. You can start the wizard by clicking the Create New Profile Space button in the Profile Space Editor Management Console. The wizard opens on the Welcome page; click Next to configure settings for the new Profile Space.

Profile Space Settings Page

This page lets you specify the settings needed to create a new Profile Space.



Display Name—Lets you specify a name for the new Profile Space. A Profile Space name cannot contain any of the following characters: `\ / : * ? " < > | ;`

Display Names button—This button opens the Display Names dialog box, which lets you specify the display name in different languages.

ID—Displays the unique assigned ID for the Profile Space. If you change the ID, make sure it is unique within your organization.

Path—Displays a list of server paths for the selected Profile Space. A Profile Space can have multiple paths to different servers. For example, for purposes of reliability, you could specify paths to a primary and a back-up server.

Add Path—Lets you select one of the following:

To refer to a list of replacers that you can use to specify the path, see the Replacers topic in Profile Space Tools Help.

- File System—Opens the Add Profile Space Path dialog box, which lets you specify (or browse to) the location in which you want to save the new File System Profile Space. You will be prompted to ensure that the path exists before using the Profile Space.
- LDAP—Opens the LDAP Settings dialog box, which lets you specify settings for the new Active Directory/LDAP Profile Space. For more information, see Profile Space Management Help.

Edit Profile Space Path—Lets you change the specified path. Opens either the Edit Profile Space Path dialog box (if you select a file system Profile Space) or the LDAP Settings dialog box (if you select an LDAP Profile Space).

Delete Profile Space Path—Deletes the selected path from the list.

Move Up/Move Down—Moves the selected path up or down in the list. The Path list order determines the order in which the Profile Spaces appear in Connection Central.

Contains Profiles—Indicates if the new Profile Space contains profiles. By default, this option is selected. If this option is not selected, this Profile Space will not appear in the Connection Central environment.

Icon—Lets you specify (or browse to) a path to an icon to represent the new Profile Space. If you do not specify an icon, a default icon is used.

Click Next to save the settings.

Finish Page

Click Finish to close the Profile Space Creation Wizard.

> **Note:** Make sure to log off and log on again after you create or change a Profile Space to ensure that Connection Central accurately reflects the changes you have made.

About Profile Publishing Wizard

For more information, see "Introducing Profile Spaces" on page 151.

Profile Publishing Wizard lets administrators select and publish locally stored profiles to existing Profile Spaces, and then provide end users with access to the profiles. You can also publish modifications to previously published profiles.

Profiles contain references and links to many other types of files, such as scheme files and theme files. Publishing a profile using the Profile Publishing Wizard ensures that these dependencies are maintained.

Note: The pages that appear depend on what products are installed.

To start the Profile Publishing Wizard:



Launch Profile Publishing Wizard from the Administrative Tools group of your OpenText product.

The Profile Publishing Process

Profile Publishing Wizard guides you through the process of publishing a selected profile to a specific Profile Space. You can publish various profile types, select auxiliary files or schemes to include with the profile, and specify a destination Profile Space in either a file system directory or an LDAP database.

The wizard consists of the following pages:

Welcome page To begin the process, click Next.

Profile Type Selection page The Profile Type Selection page lets you select from a list of types of profiles available for publishing. For more information, see "Selecting a Profile Type" on page 157.

Profile Selection page The Profile Selection page lets you select a profile to publish to a specified Profile Space. For more information, see "Selecting a Profile to Publish" on page 158.

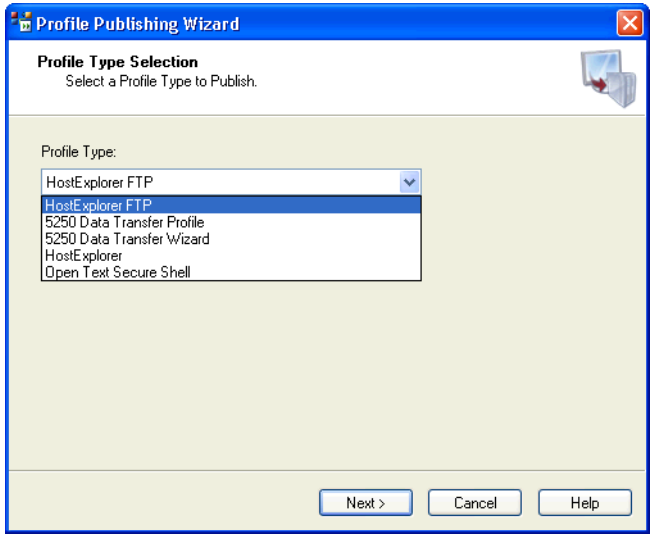
Auxiliary Files page The Auxiliary Files page lets you select supplemental files to include in the process of publishing a profile to the destination Profile Space. For more information, see “Selecting Auxiliary Files” on page 159.

Destination Profile Space page The Destination Profile Space page lets you specify the Profile Space to which you want to publish the profile. For more information, see “Specifying the Destination Profile Space” on page 160.

Finish page The Finish page lets you view the progress of the publishing process. When the Publishing Complete message appears above the progress bar, you can click Finish to close the wizard.

Selecting a Profile Type

The Profile Type Selection page lets you select from a list of types of profiles available for publishing.



To select a profile type to publish:

1 Select a profile type from the drop-down list.

> **Note:** The profile types that appear in this list depend on what products you have installed.

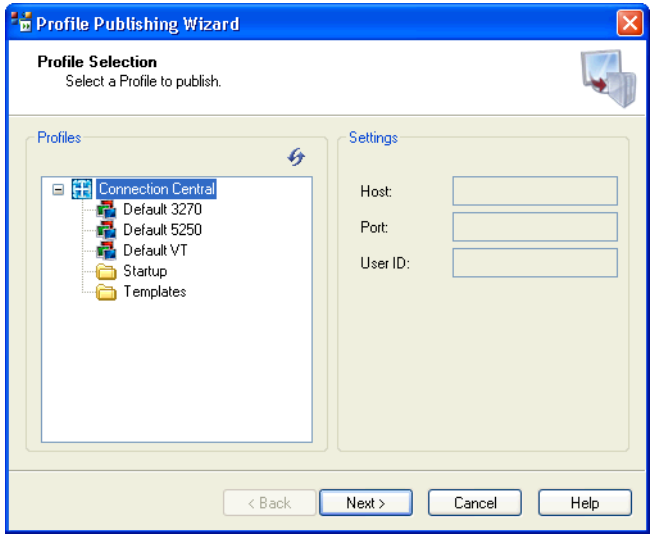
2 Click Next to specify a profile.

Selecting a Profile to Publish

The Profile Selection page lets you select a profile to publish to a specified Profile Space.

To select a profile to publish:

Select a profile in the Profiles area. Profile settings specified in the selected profile appear in the Settings area.



> **Note:** Information displayed in the Settings area depends on the type of profile selected.

Selecting Auxiliary Files

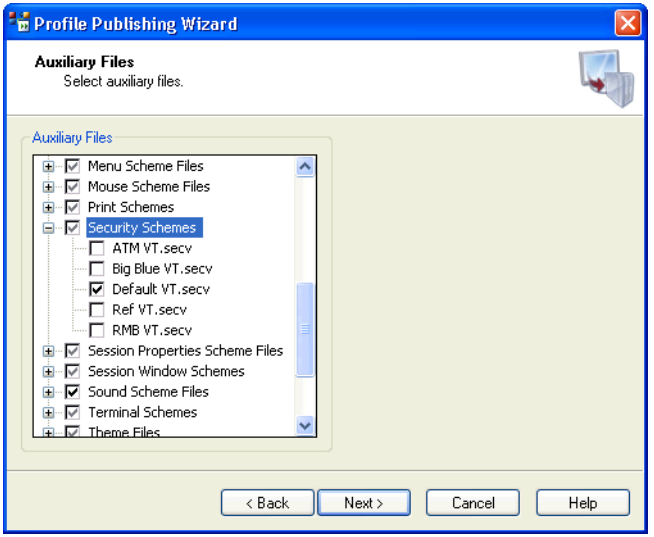
For publishing HostExplorer, OpenText Secure Shell, or HostExplorer FTP

The Auxiliary Files page lets you select supplemental files to include in the publishing process to the destination Profile Space.

To select auxiliary files:

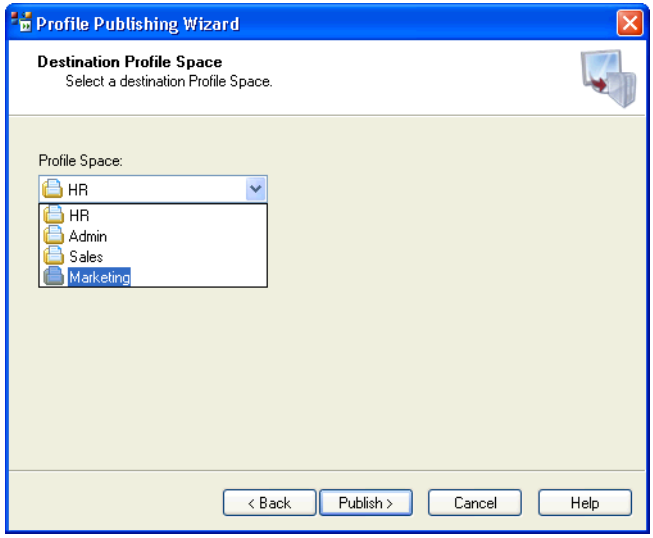
Auxiliary files include scheme and support files, as well as keyboard mapping, quick-key, toolbar, macro, and language files.

In the Auxiliary Files area, expand each category to view the available auxiliary files. Select any files that you want to include with the published profile.



Specifying the Destination Profile Space

The Destination Profile Space page lets you specify the Profile Space to which you want to publish the profile.



To select a destination Profile Space:

1. In the Profile Space list, select a Profile Space.
2. Click Publish to copy the profile to the destination Profile Space.
3. When the publishing process is complete, click Finish to close the wizard.

In order for Active Directory to host a Profile Space, you must extend the underlying LDAP schema to include Profile Space objects.

To import the Profile Space schema into Active Directory:

1. Copy the following lines into a text file.

```
dn: CN=hummingbirdFolder,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=rootDom
ain
changetype: add
objectClass: classSchema
possSuperiors: person
```

```
possSuperiors: container
possSuperiors: organization
possSuperiors: organizationalPerson
possSuperiors: organizationalRole
possSuperiors: organizationalUnit
possSuperiors: user
subClassOf: container
governsID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.5966.2.1
mustContain: cn
showInAdvancedViewOnly: TRUE
adminDescription: hummingbirdFolder
objectClassCategory: 1
lDAPDisplayName: hummingbirdFolder

dn: CN=hummigbirdFileContentsBinary,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration
,DC=rootDomain
changetype: add
objectClass: attributeSchema
attributeID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.5966.1.2
attributeSyntax: 2.5.5.10
isSingleValued: TRUE
rangeLower: 1
rangeUpper: 65535
showInAdvancedViewOnly: TRUE
adminDescription: hummingbirdFileContentsBinary
oMSyntax: 4
lDAPDisplayName: hummingbirdFileContentsBinary

dn:
changetype: modify
add: schemaUpdateNow
schemaUpdateNow: 1
-

dn: CN=hummingbirdFileBinary,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=roo
tDomain
changetype: add
objectClass: classSchema
possSuperiors: container
possSuperiors: organizationalRole
possSuperiors: organizationalUnit
possSuperiors: person
possSuperiors: user
possSuperiors: HummingbirdFolder
```

```
governsID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.5966.2.3
mustContain: cn
mayContain: hummingbirdFileContentsBinary
showInAdvancedViewOnly: TRUE
adminDescription: hummingbirdFileBinary
objectClassCategory: 1
lDAPDisplayName: hummingbirdFileBinary
```

2 Replace *rootDomain* with the Base DN (DN of the root domain). Do not place spaces after the equal sign (=) or after commas that separate entries. The following are some examples:

- `DC=acme,DC=com`
- `DC=ad,DC=lulea,DC=marratech,DC=com`
- `DC=enterprise,DC=uab,DC=edu`

3 Save the text file as `HumSchema.txt`.

4 Ensure that Active Directory is running and that you are logged on as an Administrator.

5 Open a command prompt and use the following command to import the text file.

```
c:\ldifde -i -f HumSchema.txt
```

6 The command output should be as follows:

```
Connecting to "acme.com"
Logging in as current user using SSPI
Loading entries...
4 entries modified successfully
The command has completed successfully
```

Chapter 9

Automating Sessions

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Automating Sessions

This area describes how to automate tasks and execute predefined actions using Quick Scripts, Quick-Keys, hotspots, macros, and events. You can use these tools to do any of the following:

Automate tasks Such as the execution of command sequences and scripts.

Assign events to actions For example, system commands, action keys, editing keys, and characters.

Record events Save keystrokes, mouse actions, and other session events.

Create automated task schemes Use preconfigured schemes or create custom schemes that consist of groups of related automation tasks.

Automate login Automate host connections and login procedures and save recorded passwords in encrypted format.

Automate startup Configure Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts and macros to run at startup.

Run tasks from the toolbar Select and run available Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts or macros directly from the toolbar.

Recording Passwords

This feature lets you specify how hidden fields such as passwords are treated when recording macros and Quick Scripts.

Changing how hidden fields are handled:

1. On the Options menu, select Global Options. The HostExplorer Global Options dialog box opens.
2. Click Advanced, and then right-click Password Recording In Macros/Quick Scripts.
3. Select Edit in the context menu. A list appears, with the default setting (Clear Text) displayed.
4. Do one of the following:

- To store user input from hidden fields in encrypted form in the macro or Quick Script file, select Encrypted. When the macro or Quick Script is run, the encrypted text will be decrypted and used in the session.
- To prompt the user to enter a password when the macro or Quick Script is run, select Prompt. User input from hidden fields will not be stored in the macro or Quick Script file.

  In 3270 sessions, 5250 sessions, and macros, the Prompt dialog box lets you enter a value for the hidden field. In VT sessions and in Quick Scripts, the Prompt dialog box displays the last host prompt to be displayed on the screen when prompting the user for hidden input.

About Quick Scripts

For more information, see Quick Script Editor Help.

Quick Scripts are made up of commands that let you automate procedures or tasks. You can assign Quick Scripts to keyboard mappings, mouse actions, hotspots, toolbar buttons, and the Track menu.

You can use Quick Script Editor to create and modify HostExplorer and FTP Quick Scripts. A Quick Script must be started from the connection type with which it is created. For example, a VT Quick Script functions properly only when started from a VT session. To switch to a different Quick Script type, select New on the File menu of Quick Script Editor and specify a different type.

Sample Quick Script files are available in the Accessories\QuickScript directory in the User files folder. To access the User Files folder, open the User Files shortcut in the OpenText product group.

Quick Script Editor lets you perform the following functions:

- declare variables
- create labels
- control execution flow of Quick Script commands
- show Quick Script details
- create pop-up messages

For example, you can:

- Modify timeouts and delays to account for slower connections.

- Remove Send Keystrokes containing private information (for example, passwords) and replace with the Prompt dialog.

Starting Quick Script Editor

The options that are available when you open Quick Script Editor depend on whether you start it from Connection Central or from HostExplorer.

To start Quick Script Editor from Connection Central:



1 Launch Connection Central.

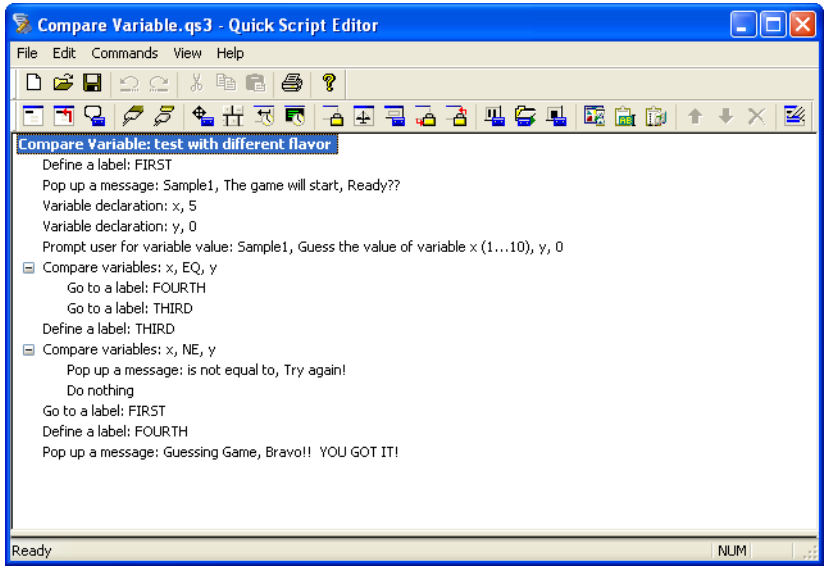
2 On the OpenText menu, select Quick Script Editor.

To select a Quick Script type, select New on the File menu of Quick Script Editor.

To start Quick Script Editor from HostExplorer:

1 On the Tools menu of the session window, point to Quick Script.

2 Select Edit in the submenu. Quick Script Editor opens.



When you start Quick Script Editor from a HostExplorer session, the toolbars and menus that appear are specific to that HostExplorer connection type. To select a different connection type, or to work with FTP Quick Scripts, select New on the File menu, and then select a Quick Script type.

Recording and Running Quick Scripts

You can use Quick Script Editor to record keystrokes and other session events directly in the host session window.

You can specify how hidden fields such as passwords are treated when recording Quick Scripts on the Advanced Page of HostExplorer Global Options.

To record a Quick Script:

1. In the session window, point to Quick Script on the Tools menu and select Start Recording.
2. Perform the steps that you want to record.
3. On the Tools menu, point to Quick Script and select Stop Recording. The Save Quick Script Files dialog box opens.
4. Type a file name for the Quick Script and click Save.

After you create or edit your script using Quick Script Editor, you can execute it at any time.

To open and run a Quick Script from the Tools menu:

To stop the execution of a Quick Script at any time, point to Quick Script on the Tools menu and click Stop.

1. In the session window, point to Quick Script on the Tools menu and select Run. The Open Quick Script Files dialog box opens.
2. Select a Quick Script file and click Open. The selected Quick Script runs.

The System Command `Quick Script-List` lists all available Quick Scripts and lets you select and run a Quick Script directly from a toolbar, menu, or keyboard shortcut.

This list box displays items in a single directory. If you want to run a Quick Script that is stored in a different location, you can view the directory tree by running the Quick Script from the Tools menu.

To run a Quick Script from the Quick Script list in the toolbar:

1. Click the arrow in the list box on the toolbar to display all available Quick Scripts.
2. Select an item in the list. The Quick Script executes.

Using Macros

HostExplorer provides utilities, such as Macro Recorder, Macro Editor, and Auto Macro Record that let you automate commands, actions and events. You can create a macro to automate your login and record your password in encrypted format.

You can also map recording and running macro functions to specific keys to further simplify the execution of automated tasks.

Recording and Editing Macros

HostExplorer Basic Workbench, a Microsoft VBA-compatible Basic interpreter and compiler, lets you write macros using the Basic Script tool.

Using the Macro Recorder, you can record keystrokes, mouse actions, and other session events. For example, you can record a macro at startup to include operations that occur prior to a connection, then edit the macro to enhance functionality, such as adding timeouts and delays to accommodate slower connections.

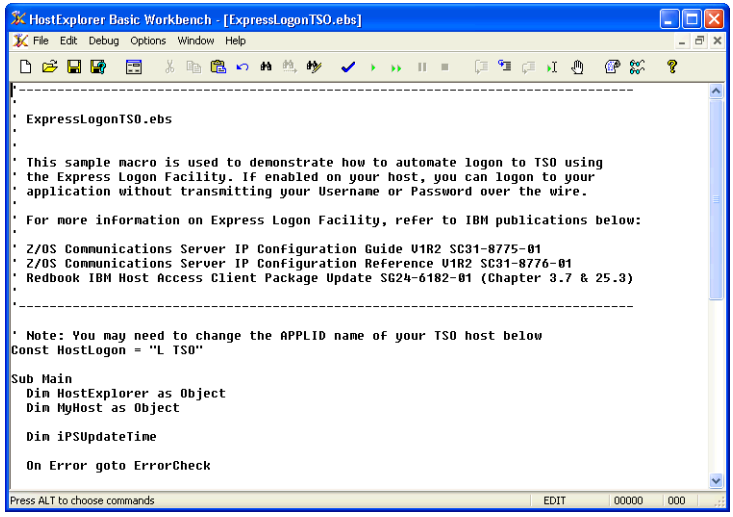
To record a macro:

1. On the Tools menu, point to Macro and select Start Recording.
2. Perform the steps that you want to record.
3. On the Tools menu, point to Macro and select Stop Recording. The Save Recorded Macro File dialog box opens.
4. Type a file name for the macro and select any options in the On Save area that you want to apply to the saved macro.

5 Click Save.

To edit a macro:

1 On the Tools menu, point to Macro and select Edit. HostExplorer Basic Workbench opens.



2 On the File menu, select Open.

3 Select the macro that you want to edit and make the necessary changes.

4 On the File menu, select Save and close the editor.

Recording Macros Automatically

The System Command `Auto-Macro-Record` lets you record a macro and assign it to a keyboard key. You can start and stop the recording of a macro using a single assigned keyboard key or key combination. You can then save the macro and assign it to another key, which you can use to run it.

For example, you could map the automated macro record function to the key combination `CTRL+F1`, which you could use to start and stop recording a login procedure. When you stop recording the macro, you are prompted to save the macro and assign it to the `F1` key. You could then use this single key to run the macro.

The Auto Macro Record process involves the following steps:

1. Assign the macro functions Start Recording and Stop Recording to a single key or key combination.
2. Use the specified key(s) to record a macro.
3. Save the macro as an `.ebs` file.
4. Assign the saved macro to a keyboard key.
5. Use the specified key to run the macro.

To map the macro record functions to a keyboard key:

1. On the Options menu, select Keyboard Mapping. The Keyboard Map dialog box opens.
2. Select a mode for the new key. For example, if you want to remap a key in Shift mode, select Shift.

In the Keyboard Map dialog box, you can reset the currently mapped mode by clicking Clear Entry.

3. Drag the System Command `Toggle-Auto-Macro-Record` to a key in the keyboard mapping area. This deletes the old key mapping and maps the new function. Values for the selected key appear in the Description area.

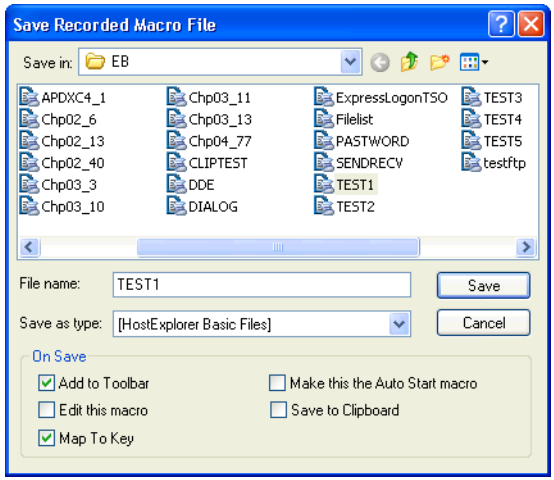
To reset all modes for the current key, click Default. To reset all keys to their default values, click Reset All.

4. Click Save. The Save Keymap dialog box opens.
5. Specify a name and location for the keymap and click OK to save the keymap and close the Save Keymap dialog box.
6. Click Load to open the Load Keymap dialog box with the newly saved keymap selected. Click OK to load the keymap and close the Load Keymap dialog box.
7. Click OK to close the Keyboard Map dialog box.

To record a macro using the assigned key:

1 To record a macro, press the assigned key (or key combination) once to start recording, and then perform the steps that you want to record.

2 When finished, press the assigned key (or key combination) again to stop recording. The Save Recorded Macro File dialog box opens with the Map To Key option selected.



3 Type a name for the macro, or accept the suggested name, and click Save. The Keyboard Map dialog box opens.

4 Make sure Macros is selected in Function Group and the saved macro file appears in the Function box. You can click Browse to locate the macro file.

5 Drag the macro file to a key, and then click Save. The Save Keymap dialog box opens.

6 Select a Profile Space in which to save the keymap file, and type a name or accept the default name.

7 Click OK to close the Save Keymap dialog box, and then click OK to close the Keyboard Map dialog box. You can now use the specified key to run the macro.

You can configure HostExplorer to run the macro automatically when it is started. For more information, see "Running Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts, or Macros at Startup" on page 186.

Running Macros

You can run a macro manually, or by using the Auto Macro Record function. You can also select and run a macro by adding the Macro-List function to a toolbar or menu, or creating a keyboard shortcut.

To run a macro from the Tools menu:

For information on running a macro at startup, see "Running Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts, or Macros at Startup" on page 186.

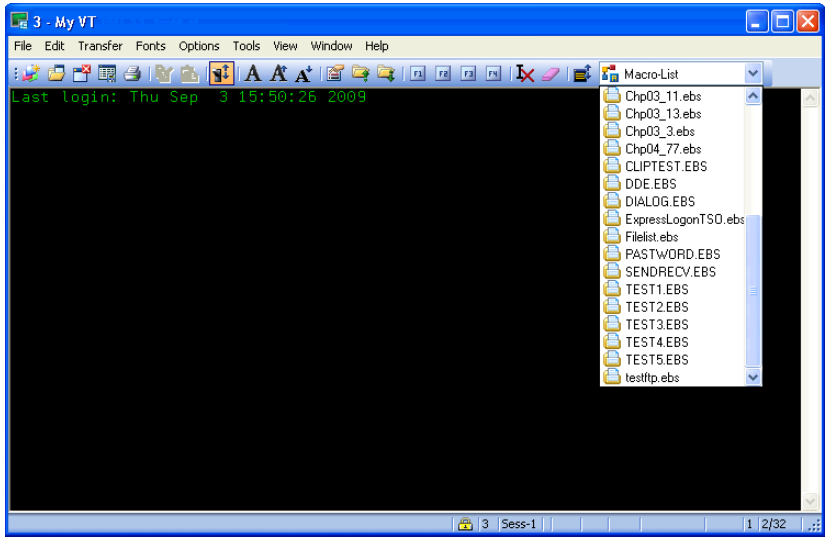
1. In the session window, point to Macro on the Tools menu.
2. Select Run. The Browse Macro Files dialog box opens.
3. Select a macro file and click Open.

The Macro-List feature lists all available macros and lets you select and run a macro directly from the toolbar.

This list box displays items in a single directory. If you want to run a macro that is stored in a different location, you can view the directory tree by running the macro from the Tools menu.

To run a macro from the macro list in the toolbar:

1 Click the arrow in the list box on the toolbar to display all available macros.



2 Select an item in the list. The macro executes.

To run a macro automatically:

In the session window, press the keyboard key (or key combination) that is assigned to the macro that you want to run. For more information, see "Recording Macros Automatically" on page 170.

Customizing Hotspots

Hotspots are designated text strings or regions on the host screen. When clicked, they execute predefined functions. You can assign hotspots to any action, editing, or character key, and have them execute system commands, macros, Quick-Keys, and Quick Scripts.

Hotspots can occur anywhere on the screen and can contain a preceding and/or trailing blank. Text hotspots can contain intervening blanks, which means they can consist of more than one word. Region hotspots are rectangular areas that you define.

HostExplorer lets you define hotspot schemes. You can define a scheme and add as many text and region hotspots as you want to that scheme.

Available Hotspots

The following text strings are automatically recognized as hotspots:

Text String	Function
`http://`	Opens a browser window and navigates to the specified web page or FTP site.
`https://`	
`ftp://`	
`mailto:`	Opens a new message in your default email program.

`file:///`	Opens a file that has an associated application in Windows. For example:
	`file:///test.txt`
	`file:///TestDocument.doc`
	`file:///C:\Progra~1\Test.doc`
	Note: the URL cannot contain spaces. File/path specifications that require spaces must be written in short form.

You can configure Function Keys and Action Keys as hotspots. For example:

Function Key	Example
`PF`*`n`*	PF1, PF2...
`PF`*`nn`*	PF11, PF12...
`F`*`n`*	F1, F2...
`F`*`nn`*	F11, F12...

Action Key	Example
PA*n*	PA1, PA2...
A*n*	A1, A2...

Assigning Hotspot Functions

After you have created a hotspot, you can click the hotspot text or region to execute a predefined action.

For example, many electronic mail packages have the PF key legend at the bottom of the screen. The format is as follows: PF2:Read, PF3:End, and so on. When these function keys are enabled, you can click the PF2 text on the screen to execute the PF2 action automatically.

The following text strings can be configured to be recognized as hotspots with *n* representing any digit:

- Program Function Keys - PF*n*, PF*nn*, F*n*, F*nn*
- Program Attention Keys - PA*n*, A*n*

For example, the PF1, PF2, F1, F12, PA1, PA2, A1 text strings.

> **Note:** Function keys and Attention keys are recognized as hotspots only if you manually configure them, or if you select a Hotspot Scheme that contains them.

Default 3270, Default 5250, and Default VT Schemes do not contain Hotspot Schemes unless manually entered. The Default Scheme in 3270 and 5250 Profiles do contain these hotspot keys, but must be manually selected from the Hotspot Scheme box.

Creating Hotspots

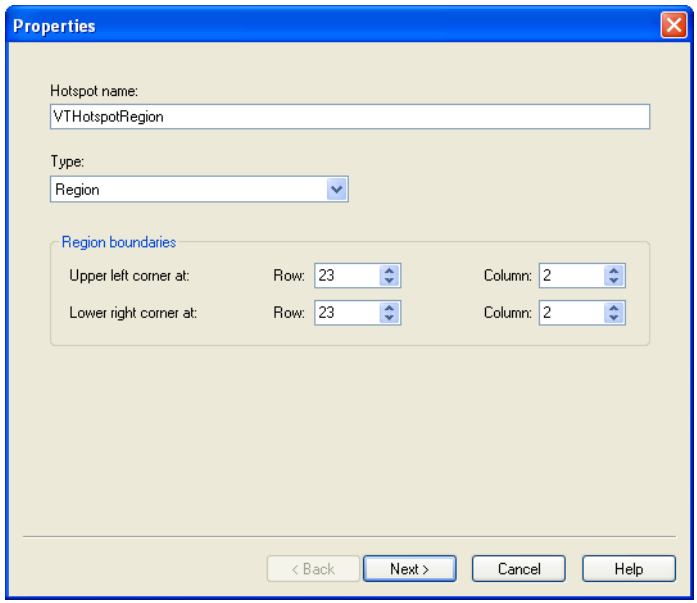
HostExplorer lets you create, edit, and delete hotspots. You can also use preconfigured hotspot schemes and create custom schemes comprised of groups of related hotspots.

To create a new hotspot:

1 On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 Open the Hotspots category and click Assignments.

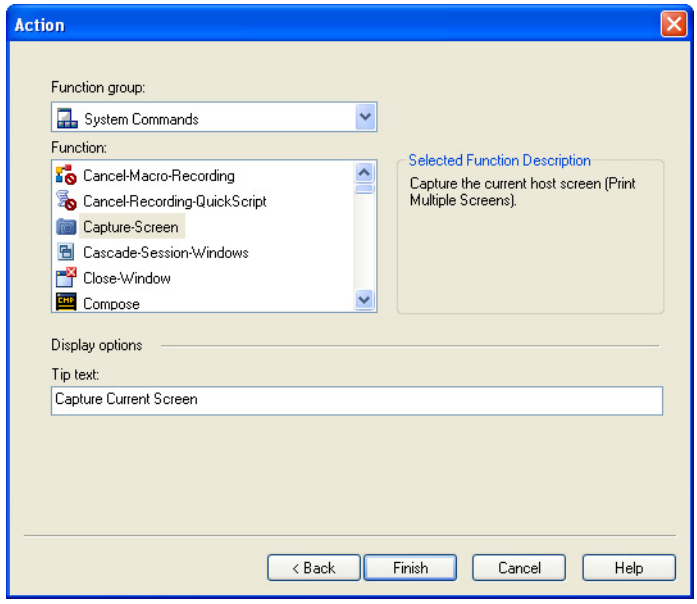
3 Click the Add New Hotspot button. The Properties dialog box opens.



4 From the Type list, select a hotspot type and do one of the following:

- For a text hotspot, type the text you want to include in the hotspot in the Hotspot Text box. This text doubles as the name for the hotspot.
- For a region hotspot, type the name you want for the hotspot in the Hotspot Name box.

5 Specify options for the hotspot and click Next. The Action dialog box opens.



6 Specify a function group, a function, and (if desired) ToolTip text.

7 Click Finish.

Enabling Hotspots

You can specify a hotspot style and mouse activation method when you enable hotspots. You can also change the position of hotspots in a session window and enable hotspot ToolTips.

To enable hotspots:

1 On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 Open the Hotspots category and click Assignments. Confirm that the hotspots to activate are listed in the Hotspots box.

3 Click the General category.

4 Select the Enable Hotspots check box.

5 In the Hotspot Style box, select a style from the list.

6 In the Mouse Activation box, select Left Single Click or Left Double Click.

7 Click OK.

To display hotspots while connected to a host:

1 In the session window, select Hotspots on the View menu. The hotspots appear in the style specified on the General page of the Hotspots category in the Session Profile dialog box.

2 Select Hotspots on the View menu again to clear the hotspot display.

Hotspots that do not appear because of overlapping cannot be executed.

If hotspots overlap on the session screen, you can define the order in which they appear. In the Hotspots Assignment category, the hotspots nearest the top of the current hotspot scheme take precedence over those below. You can change the order at any time.

To change the position of a hotspot:

1 On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 Open the Hotspots category and click Assignments.

3 In the Hotspots list, select the hotspot you want to move.

4 Click the Move Up or Move Down button to place the hotspot in the position you want.

Handling Events

HostExplorer Event Handler lets you automate tasks by assigning actions to specific system or host-initiated events.

For example, you could automatically engage the `Save-Screen` feature when a certain string is received from the host, or you could program HostExplorer to execute a Quick Script when your session connects to the host.

You can also automate tasks such as the execution of command sequences and scripts using Quick-Keys, macros, and Quick Scripts. In addition, you can assign events to other actions such as system commands, action keys, editing keys, and characters.

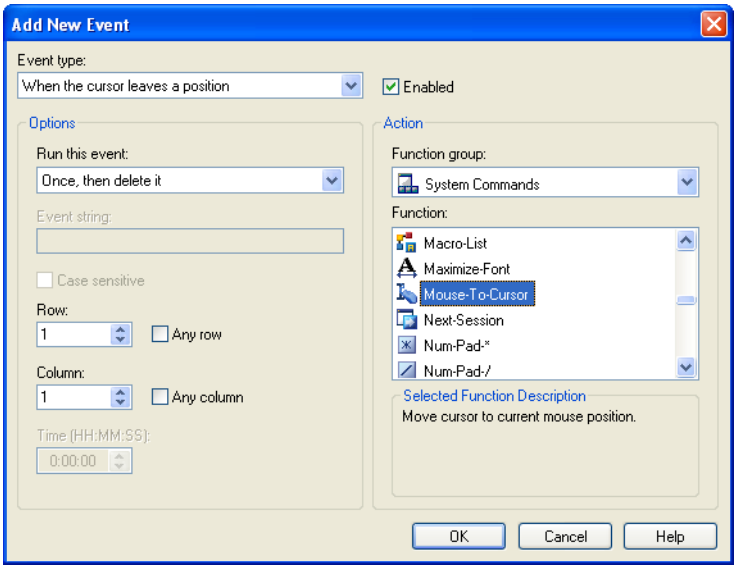
Creating and Deleting Events

HostExplorer lets you create, edit, and delete events. You can also use preconfigured event schemes and create custom schemes comprised of groups of related events.

To create an event:

1. On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
2. Expand the Events folder, and click the Assignments category.

3 Under the Events list, click the Add New Event button. The Add New Event dialog box opens.



4 In the dialog box, you can define parameters for, and assign functions to, the new event.

5 Click OK.

To delete an event:

1 On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 Expand the Events folder and click the Assignments category.

3 In the Scheme list, select the scheme that contains the event that you want to remove.

To remove all events from the scheme, click the Delete All button.

4 In the Events list, select the event that you want to remove.

5 Click the Delete button.

To edit an event:

You can edit the parameters of existing events and re-assign them to different function groups and functions.

1 On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 Expand the Events folder and click the Assignments category.

3 In the Scheme list, select the scheme that contains the event that you want to edit.

4 In the Events list, select the event that you want to edit.

5 Under the Events list, click the Edit Event Info button. The Edit Event Info dialog box opens.

6 Configure the settings in the dialog box.

7 Click OK to save the settings and exit the dialog box.

Enabling and Displaying Events

You can enable or disable selected events. You can also customize the display of events.

To enable or disable events:

1 On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 Expand the Events category and click Assignments.

To disable events, clear the Enable Events check box.

3 In the Events list, select the event(s) that you want to enable.

4 Click the General tab, and select Enable Events.

5 Click OK.

To change the order of events:

You can change the order of events in the current scheme, which affects the priority given to an event if it overlaps another event.

1. On the Options menu, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.
2. Expand the Events category and click Assignments.
3. In the Scheme list, select the scheme that contains the event you want to move.
4. In the Events list, select the event that you want to move.
5. Under the Events list, click the Move Up or Move Down button to place the event in the desired position.

Using Quick-Keys

For more information on available Quick-Keys, see the Quick-Key System Commands topic in the Reference/System and Session Options section of HostExplorer Help.

Quick-Keys are multi-functional shortcuts that can store text and commands. You can use Quick-Keys to execute a sequence of commands automatically. HostExplorer lets you assign Quick-Keys to keyboard mappings, mouse actions, hotspots, toolbar buttons, and the track menu.

You can create a Quick-Key using a combination of text, keys, and commands. Once you have created a Quick-Key, you can assign it to any session of the same terminal type.

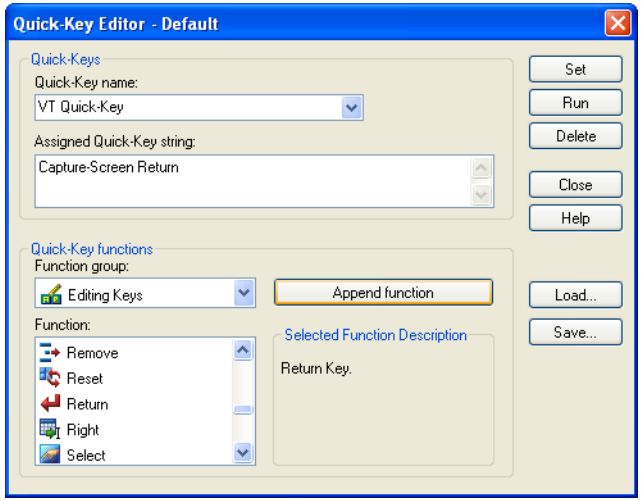
You can save a group of related Quick-Keys as a file in the HostExplorer/QuickKey directory in the `User Files` folder. To access the User Files folder, open the User Files shortcut in the OpenText product group. When you load a Quick-Key file, only the Quick-Keys in that file appear in the Quick-Key Editor dialog box.

Creating Quick-Keys

You can create a Quick-Key to act as a shortcut for text and commands. When creating Quick-Keys, be sure to include a timing delay. This delay allows the Auto Start Quick-Key to run when host data is received from a new session. To add a delay, select Pause on the Function menu, and then click Append Function.

To create a Quick-Key:

1 On the Options menu, select Quick-Keys. The Quick-Key Editor dialog box opens.



2 Type a name for the Quick-Key, or select a name from the list.

3 In the Function Group list, select a function group.

4 In the Function list box, select the individual function you want to apply to the Quick-Key and click Append Function. The function appears in the Assigned Quick-Key String field.

5 Repeat steps 3 and 4 until you have appended all the desired functions.

6 Click Set to implement the Quick-Key.

7 Click Save to save the Quick-Key to a Quick-Key file.

To activate a Quick-Key, you must first load, and then run, the selected Quick Key.

Loading and Running Quick-Keys

Before running a Quick-Key, you must load it into the Quick-Key Editor dialog box.

To load a Quick-Key file:

1 On the Options menu, select Quick-Keys. The Quick-Key Editor dialog box opens.

2 Click Load. The Load Quick-Key dialog box opens.

3 Select the name of the Quick-Key file you want to load and click OK. The Quick-Key file name appears in the title bar of the Quick-Key Editor dialog box and the contents of the file are listed in the Quick-Key Name box.

To run a Quick-Key from the Options menu:

For information on running a Quick-Key at startup, see "Running Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts, or Macros at Startup" on page 186.

1 On the Options menu, select Quick-Keys. The Quick-Key Editor dialog box opens.

2 In the Quick-Key Name list, select a previously loaded Quick-Key.

3 Click Run.

To run a Quick-Key from the Quick-Key List in the toolbar:

The Quick-Key List feature lists all available Quick-Keys and lets you select and run a Quick-Key directly from the toolbar.

The Quick-Key List displays items in a single directory. If you want to run a Quick-Key that is stored in a different location, you can view the directory tree by running the Quick-Key from the Options menu.

1 Click the arrow in the list box on the toolbar to display all available Quick-Keys.

2 Select an item in the list. The Quick-Key executes.

Connecting Automatically at Startup

You can establish a connection automatically when starting HostExplorer.

To create an automatic connection:

1 In the Open Session dialog box, copy and paste the profile(s) you want to designate for automatic startup into the Startup folder.

2 Create a shortcut on the desktop to the following file:

```
C:\Program Files\Hummingbird\Connectivity\version\
HostExplorer\HostEx32.exe
```

3 Right-click the `HostEx32.exe` shortcut and click Properties. The Properties dialog box for the shortcut opens.

4 On the Shortcut tab, add `a -*` switch to the end of the target string. For example:

```
"C:\Program Files\Hummingbird\Connectivity\version\
HostExplorer\HostEx32.exe" -*
```

5 Click OK. When you double-click the HostExplorer shortcut, the connection profile in the `Startup` folder starts automatically.

When the session window opens, you can log on and start working.

Creating a Connection Shortcut

You can add a connection shortcut icon to the desktop (or another location), which lets you start a session by double-clicking the shortcut.

To create a connection shortcut:

1 In the Open Session dialog box, right-click a profile.

2 Click Create Shortcut.

3 In the Browse For Folder dialog box, browse to the location for the shortcut and click OK.

Running Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts, or Macros at Startup

For more information about using Quick-Keys, Quick Scripts or macros, see:

- "Creating Quick-Keys" on page 183

- "Using Quick-Keys" on page 183
- "Recording and Editing Macros" on page 169

To run a Quick-Key, Quick Script, or macro at startup:

1 On the Options menu of a session window, select Session Properties. The Session Profile dialog box opens.

2 Open the Connection folder and click Other.

3 In the Auto Start Quick-Key/Quick Script/Macro box, do one of the following:

- Type the full path name of the Quick-Key, Quick Script, or macro that you want to use.
- Click Browse Macro Files or Browse QuickScript Files to specify a file.
- Select a Quick-Key from the list.

4 Click OK when finished.

5 On the File menu, select Save Session Profile. The Save Profile dialog box opens.

6 Select the profile or type a new name.

7 Click Save.

You can use this process to minimize the number of steps required to log into a system. For example, you can avoid having to type your user name and password each time you access a host.

About Automating Login Procedures

You can automate your login procedure using any of the following methods:

- Quick-Keys
- Quick Scripts
- the Express Logon Feature

Note: When migrating profiles and Quick Script files from previous versions, encrypted information (for example, user ID and password) must be re-entered manually after upgrading.

Automating Login Using Quick-Keys

You can automate the process of logging in to a host by creating a Quick-Key that contains the necessary information. The procedure for creating an automated login may vary depending on the host operating system.

To create an automatic login Quick-Key:

1. On the Options menu of a session window, select Quick-Keys. The Quick-Key Editor dialog box opens.
2. In the Quick-Key Name box, enter a name for the Quick-Key, or select one from the list.
3. In the Assigned Quick-Key String box, type your login name (user ID), enclosed in quotation marks.
4. Do one of the following:
   - For 3270 and 5250 connections, in the Function Group list, select Editing Keys. In the Function list box, select Tab.
   - For VT connections, in the Function Group list, select Editing Keys and in the Function box, select Return. Click Append Function to add the command. In the Function Group list, select System Commands and in the Function box, select Pause.
5. Click Append Function to add the command.
6. Type your password, enclosed in quotation marks, in the Assigned Quick-Key String box.
7. Do one of the following:
   - For 3270 and 5250 connections, in the Function Group list, click Action Keys. In the Function list box, click Enter.

- For VT connections, in the Function Group list, select Editing Keys and in the Function box, select Return.

8 Click Append Function to add the command. The Assigned Quick-Key String box now contains one of the following strings:

- For 3270 and 5250 connections, "*User ID*" Tab "*password*" Enter.
- For VT connections, "*User ID*" Return Pause "*password*" Return.

9 When finished, click Set to save the settings and to implement the Quick-Key.

10 Click Save to save the Quick-Key in a file. The Save Quick-Key dialog box opens. Type a name for the Quick-Key file and specify a Profile Space in which to save it.

You can save multiple Quick-Keys in a single Quick-Key file. When you load a Quick-Key file, the Quick-Key Name list displays only the Quick-Keys included in that file.

11 Click Close to close the Quick-Key Editor dialog box.

To apply a Quick-Key to a session profile:

1 In the Session Profile dialog box, click Other in the Connection category.

2 Select a Quick-Key from the Auto Start Quick-Key/Quick Script/Macro list.

3 Click OK to close the dialog box.

Automating Login Using Quick Scripts

You can automate the login procedure by creating a Quick Script that contains the necessary information. This procedure applies to 3270 and 5250 connections. The procedure for creating an automated login may vary depending on the host operating system.

> **Note:** When migrating profiles and Quick Script files from previous versions, encrypted information (for example, user ID and password) must be re-entered manually after upgrading.

To create an automatic login Quick Script:

For more information, see "About Quick Scripts" on page 166, or Quick Script Editor Help.

1. In the session window, point to Quick Script on the Tools menu and select Edit. Quick Script Editor opens.
2. Double-click the default header line "`Untitled: Description of Quick Script`". The Quick Script Description dialog box opens.
3. Type a name and description for the new Quick Script file and click OK.
4. On the Commands menu, select Declare Variable. The Declare Variable dialog box opens.
5. In the Variable Name box, type a name for the variable. For example, if you name a variable UserID, in the Initial Value box, type your User ID and click OK.
6. To declare a variable for your password, in the Variable Name box, type a name for the variable. For example, if you name a variable Password, in the Initial Value box, type your password and click OK.
7. On the Commands menu, select Send Variable To Screen. In the Variable Name list, select the name that you specified for your user ID and click OK.
8. On the Commands menu, select Send Keystrokes. In the Category list, select Editing Keys.
9. In the Mnemonic list, point to Tab, and click Insert. The mnemonic appears in the Keystrokes box. Click OK.
10. On the Commands menu, select Send Variable To Screen. In the Variable Name list, select the variable name that you specified for your password and click OK.
11. On the Commands menu, select Send Keystrokes. In the Category list, select Action Keys.
12. In the Mnemonic list, point to Enter, and click Insert. The mnemonic appears in the Keystrokes box.
13. Click OK. On the toolbar, click Save.

To apply a Quick Script to a session profile:

1. In the Session Profile dialog box, click Other in the Connection category.
2. Beside the Auto Start Quick-Key/Quick Script/Macro box, click the Browse Quick Script Files button to locate and specify a Quick Script file.
3. Click OK to close the Session Profile dialog box.

Automating Login Using the Express Logon Feature

The Express Logon Feature (ELF) lets a user running a 3270 client session log on to a host system using a digital certificate instead of a user ID and password.

To use the Express Logon Feature, make sure that the following are true:

- The host session is configured for SSL with client authentication.
- Each user has a unique digital certificate.
- The connection is to a supported IBM Communications server.

An Express Logon macro sends the following tags for the username and password:

- `)USR.ID(`
- `)PSS.WD(`

As a result, your username and password are not sent over the connection. In order for an application to be accessed using the Express Logon Feature, a PassTicket data class profile (`PTKTDATA`) must be defined on the host system.

To automate your login using the Express Logon Feature:

You can automate your login procedure with an ELF macro using either of the following methods:

- Create an ELF macro using the macro record function. You can record an ELF macro by performing your normal logon procedure and entering the tags instead of your real username and password.

- Use the sample logon macro (`ExpressLogonTSO.ebs`) that is installed in your Macro folder. You may need to change the logon string for the application ID (`APPLID`) that the host uses to identify the application. Your host system administrator can provide you with the Application ID.

For more information about the Express Logon Facility, refer to the following IBM publications:

- IBM Z/OS Communications Server IP Configuration Guide V1R2 SC31-8775-01
- IBM Z/OS Communications Server IP Configuration Reference V1R2
  SC31-8776-01
- IBM Host Access Client Package Update Redbook
  SG24-6182-01 (Chapters 3.7, 11.8, 25.3)

Most publications are available in Adobe PDF format from:

`http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/bkserv/`

`http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/`

Chapter 10

HostExplorer FTP

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About HostExplorer FTP

HostExplorer FTP is a client implementation of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). You can use HostExplorer FTP to transfer both text (ASCII) and image (binary) files between your PC and a remote FTP server using Windows Explorer. You can also use advanced scripting with OLE automation to view files and to transfer files to multiple hosts.

Features of HostExplorer FTP

Windows Explorer Integration—Fully embedded in Windows Explorer.

Windows Drag-and-Drop and Copy/Paste—Supports Windows drag-and-drop and copy/paste features.

Multiple FTP Server Type Support—Supports Solaris, SunOS, AIX, AS/400, VMS, VM/CMS, MVS, VM/VPS and Windows platforms.

Directory Caching—Caches directory listings locally, which lets you browse directories offline.

FTP Transfers from HostExplorer—You can start FTP transfers from within 3270 and VT HostExplorer sessions.

For more information about configuring security settings, see Connection Central Help.

Secure SFTP Connections—Supports the following secure connections: Secure Shell 2 (FIPS 140-2 certified), SSL/TLS, HTTP/HTTPS proxy servers, and Kerberos encryption and authentication protocols.

File Synchronization—You can synchronize files and directories to and from a remote server, allowing you to maintain sets of local and remote files that have the same content. You can also save multiple lists of FTP items as a synchronization profile, which you can use to perform or to schedule synchronization tasks.

Set Remote File Permissions—You can change the permissions of a remote file or directory, subject to the host system allowing permissions to be set.

Live Editing—You can automatically edit files using an associated application and save the changes to the server.

Shortcuts—You can create shortcuts to remote files and folders on your desktop for single-click viewing.

Resume Transfer—You can continue downloading data in the event of an interrupted transfer. The transfer of data continues from the point of interruption.

OLE Automation—Supports advanced scripting and OLE Automation.

Connecting to an FTP Server

You can also select the profile and click Connect or Disconnect on the toolbar.

To connect to an FTP server, you must use an FTP profile, which supplies the connection parameters. For more information on creating a profile, see "About FTP Profiles" on page 197.

To connect to an FTP server:

In Connection Central, double-click the FTP profile that you want to use to start the connection.

> **Note:** If the profile does not contain a valid host name, IP address, or required credentials, you are prompted to supply the information when starting a connection.

Using an SSH Proxy

HostExplorer FTP supports proxying session connections through an SSH server when the OpenText Secure Shell add-on is installed. Proxying a HostExplorer FTP connection over SSH requires two steps: Creating a OpenText Secure Shell tunnel profile, and setting the appropriate Proxy setting on the FTP profile's Firewall/Proxy settings page.

To create an FTP profile that uses a Secure Shell server to proxy the connection:

1. Create a tunnel in OpenText Secure Shell Management Console that points to the Secure Shell proxy server. You can also configure appropriate authentication settings.
2. In Connection Central, double-click New FTP Profile. The FTP Site Properties dialog box opens.

3 On the General Page, in Connection Type, select the type of connection you want to use.

4 On the Firewall/Proxy page, in the Firewall Type drop-down list, select the OpenText Secure Shell tunnel you created in Step 1. (For example, SSH - *MyTunnel*.csp.)

5 Click OK. The new profile appears in Connection Central.

When you connect using this profile, HostExplorer FTP automatically loads the specified OpenText Secure Shell tunnel and creates and keeps the proxy connection open until you close the FTP session.

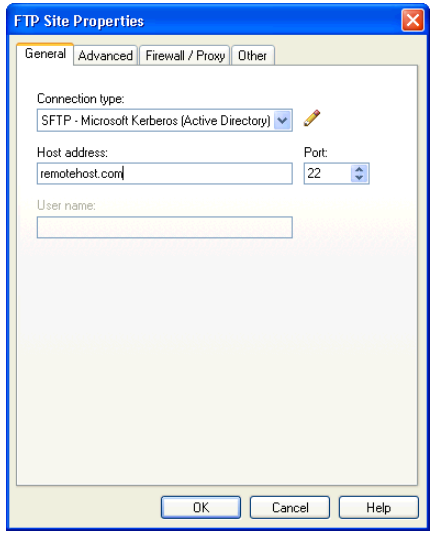
About FTP Profiles

FTP profiles are saved session configurations that contain the settings necessary to connect to an FTP server. HostExplorer FTP lets you create, edit, rename, and delete FTP profiles in the same manner as you would manage files in Windows Explorer.

To create an FTP profile:



1 In Connection Central, double-click New FTP Profile. The FTP Site Properties dialog box opens.



Note: The options that appear in this box depend on the type of connection you select.

For more information about the options on this page, see Connection Central Help.

2 In Connection Type, select the connection type that matches your desired security level and authentication method.

3 If you want to change the default configuration settings for the type of connection you selected, click the Configure button. The appropriate dialog box for configuring settings opens

4 Click OK. The Save FTP Profile dialog box opens.

5 In the Profile Name box, type a name for the new profile. If you specified a host name in the Host Address box (on the General page of the FTP Site Properties dialog box), this name appears by default.

6 Click Save to save the profile and close the dialog box.

The new FTP profile appears in Connection Central. To connect to the host, double-click the profile.

To edit, rename, or delete a profile:

Right-click the profile, and then click the related menu item. To change profile settings, click Properties.

Setting the FTP Transfer Mode

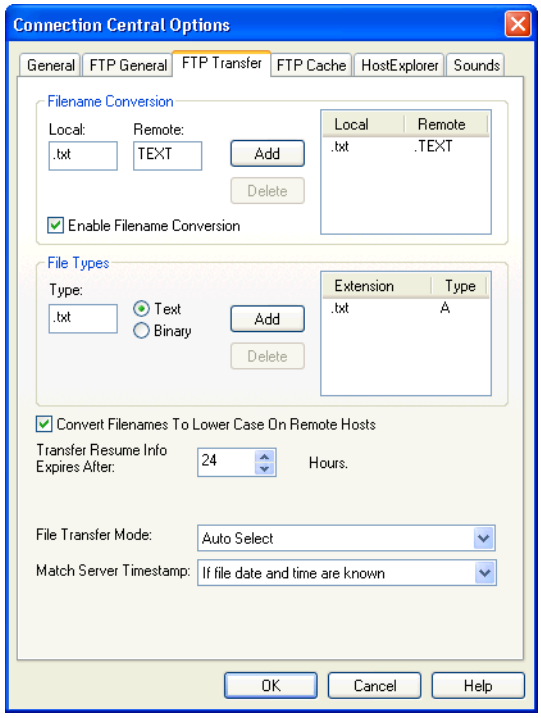
> **Note:** HostExplorer FTP defaults to Auto Select when performing file transfers.

HostExplorer FTP transfer modes include:

- ASCII—Transfers files as ASCII text.
- Binary—Transfers files in pure binary form.
- Auto Select—Lets HostExplorer FTP determine which of the above two modes is the best mode for the selected file.

  Some systems (including MVS and VMCMS) automatically transfer files as ASCII files when using the Auto Select transfer mode.

You can set the default transfer mode using the toolbar or the FTP Transfer page of the Connection Central Options dialog box.



To set the default transfer mode:

You can set the transfer mode by clicking the ASCII, Binary, or Auto Select button on the toolbar.

1. On the View menu, click Connection Central Options. The Connection Central Options dialog box opens.
2. Click the FTP Transfer tab.
3. In the File Transfer Mode list, click the desired transfer mode.
4. Click OK.

To override the default transfer mode:

1. In Connection Central, right-click the desired FTP Profile and click Properties. The FTP Site Properties dialog box opens with the specified values for the site.
2. Click the Other tab.
3. Select an upload and a download transfer mode for this profile.
4. Click OK.

To override the default timestamp behaviour:

1. On the View menu, click Connection Central Options. The Connection Central Options dialog box opens.
2. Click the FTP Transfer tab.
3. In Match Server Timestamp, select Never, If File Date And Time Are Known, or Always to specify options for using the time of the source file for downloaded files. For more information, see FTP Transfer Page in Connection Central Help.

Tracing an FTP Session

HostExplorer FTP provides a tracing feature that lets you monitor or debug an FTP server connection. All information about the FTP server connection is copied to the trace file.

To trace an FTP session:

1. On the toolbar, click the Enable/Disable FTP Tracing button.
2. Establish an FTP server connection.

To select a trace file:

1. On the View menu, click Connection Central Options. The Connection Central Options dialog box opens.
2. Click the FTP General tab.
3. In the Trace File box, enter the directory path and file name of the trace file you want to use, or click Browse to locate the file.

4 Click OK to close the dialog box.

Uploading and Downloading Files

After you connect to an FTP server, you can upload files from your PC to the server, or download them from the server to your local machine. You can transfer files using the copy and paste or the drag-and-drop method.

To avoid data loss in the event of an unexpected transfer interruption, enable Allow Transfer Resume on the Advanced page of the FTP Site Properties dialog box before beginning the transfer. In the event of a connection drop, the transfer of data will continue from the point where it stopped.

To transfer files between a remote server and a local PC:

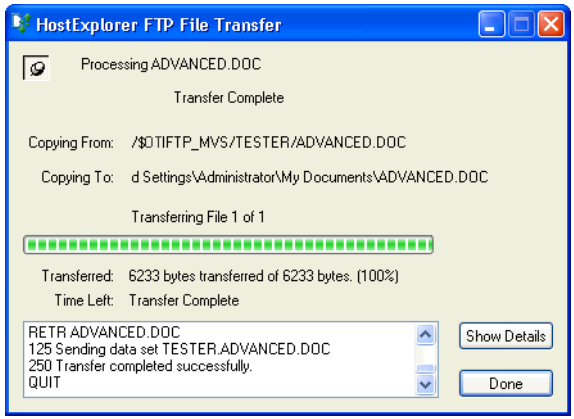
1 In Connection Central, select the FTP profile you want to use.

2 Establish an FTP connection with the selected FTP server. For information on establishing an FTP connection, see "Connecting to an FTP Server" on page 196.

Make sure that you have set the appropriate FTP transfer mode (that is, ASCII, binary, or Auto Select) on the FTP Transfer page (in the Connection Central Options dialog box).

Note: You can append the contents of a local file to a remote FTP file by dragging the local file with the right mouse button and dropping it onto the remote FTP file. In the context menu, select Append Here.

3 In the Windows Explorer window, copy and paste, or select and drag the file(s) you want to transfer into the destination directory or desired location on the PC or remote server. The HostExplorer FTP File Transfer window opens and the transfer process begins.



To transfer files between two servers:

1 In Connection Central, select the FTP profiles you want to use to connect to the remote servers.

2 Establish FTP connections with the selected FTP servers.

3 Make sure that you have set the appropriate FTP transfer mode (that is, ASCII, binary, or Auto Select).

4 Copy and paste the file(s) you want to transfer.

To append the contents of an FTP server file to another:

1 Select the source file and drag it with the right mouse button.

2 Drop it onto the target file.

3 In the context menu, select Append Here.

Setting Remote File Permissions

The status of remote file or folder permissions appear in the Attributes column of the HostExplorer FTP main window. You can change the permissions of a remote file or directory if the host FTP server supports this feature and if you have sufficient administrative privileges.

To change remote file or folder permissions:

1. Establish an FTP connection with the selected FTP server.
2. Right-click the file or folder that you want to modify and click Properties. The File Properties dialog box opens.
3. You can change permissions for a remote file or folder by selecting or clearing the check boxes in the Owner, Group, and Others columns. Alternatively, you can enter the appropriate value in the Numeric Value box.

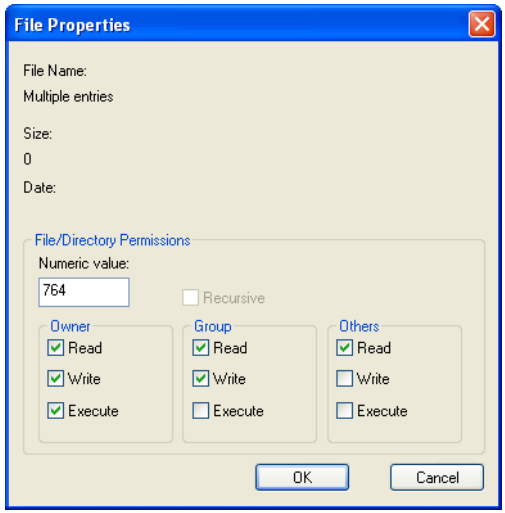
The Numeric Value box can contain a three-digit number. Each digit represents the permissions level of one of the groups.

4. If you are changing permissions for a folder, select Recursive if you want to apply the selected permissions to all files and folders within that directory.
5. Click OK to close the dialog box.

To change permissions for groups of remote files or folders:

1 Establish an FTP connection with the selected FTP server.

2 Select the files or folders that you want to change, right-click, and select Properties. The File Properties dialog box opens.



3 The check boxes in the Owner, Group, and Others columns indicate the permissions status of the selected group as follows:

- If none of the selected files or folders have a specific permission enabled, the check box is cleared.
- If some of the selected files or folders have a specific permission enabled and others do not, the check box contains a gray check mark.
- If all of the selected files or folders have a specific permission enabled, the check box contains a black check mark.

The Numeric Value box is disabled when the Properties dialog box represents multiple files or folders.

4 You can change permissions for a remote group of files or folders by selecting or clearing the check boxes in the Owner, Group, and Others columns. If you enable or disable a permission for multiple entries, it applies to all selected files.

5 Click OK to close the dialog box.

Viewing Files

HostExplorer FTP provides a View feature that lets you open a remote file for viewing. When you choose this option, HostExplorer FTP saves the file in a temporary directory on your PC and starts the associated application.

To view a file:

1. Establish an FTP connection with the selected FTP server.
2. Make sure that you have set the appropriate FTP transfer mode (that is, ASCII, binary, or Auto Select).
3. In the Exploring window, right-click the FTP file and click View.

If there is no program associated with the file, HostExplorer FTP uses Notepad to display the file.

Synchronizing Files

Connection Central lets you synchronize files and directories to and from a remote FTP or AS 400 site, allowing you to maintain sets of local and remote files that have the same content. You can designate either the local or the remote copy as a master file. When you make changes to the master file, the mirror file is updated automatically when the synchronization item is executed.

Determining Synchronization Parameters

HostExplorer FTP lets you determine how synchronization items transfer files. Remote FTP server files and local files can be synchronized based on their modification dates as well as the synchronization direction.

Synchronizing Files Based on Modification Date

Selecting Newer Only in the Edit Synchronization Item Properties dialog box instructs Connection Central to compare modification dates and decide whether or not to upload or download a specified file or directory.

When the synchronization direction is set to Auto and the search for files detects new or changed files on both local and remote locations, two separate transfer processes are started. One downloads files that are newer on the remote server or missing from the local machine, and the other uploads files that are newer on the local machine or are missing from the remote server.

Adding New Files and Folders

When a synchronization item specifies a folder for synchronization, the specified folder and all subfolders are scanned for candidate files to be synchronized according to the specified direction. If the specified folder does not exist on the recipient machine, a new folder is created.

For example, you could create a synchronization item that specifies a folder on a local machine and one on the remote server, and set the direction to either Auto or To Remote Host. When you synchronize a newly created and populated folder beneath the folder on the local machine, a new folder is created on the remote server and the new files are uploaded to it.

Appending Local Files

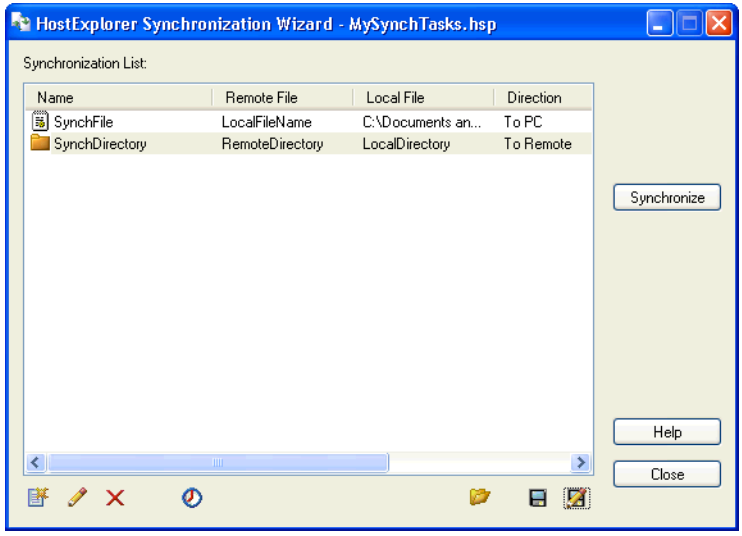
If you are downloading a file from an FTP server to your local PC, you can select Append to add the contents of the remote file to the existing local file, without overriding or replacing the original file. If the local file does not exist it will be created. If this option is not selected, the original file will be replaced.

Creating Synchronization Items

Files and directories to be synchronized must first be set up as synchronization items in the HostExplorer Synchronization Wizard.

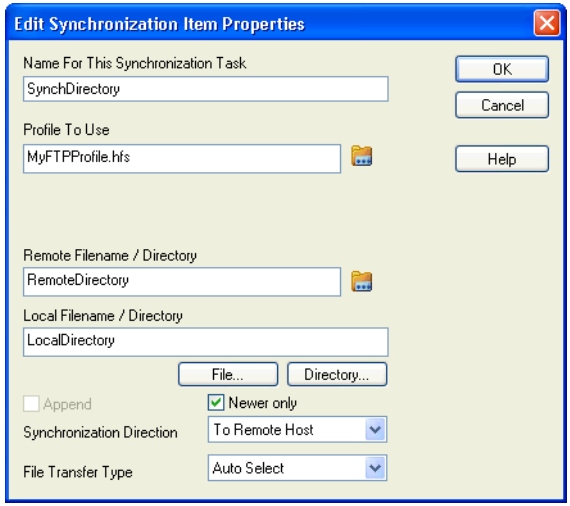
To create a synchronization item:

1 In Connection Central, click Synchronization Wizard on the OpenText menu. The HostExplorer Synchronization Wizard opens.



2 Click the New Synchronization Item button. The Edit Synchronization

Item Properties dialog box opens.



3 Enter a name for the synchronization task.

4 In Profile To Use, specify a name and location for the FTP or 5250 Data Transfer profile that you want to use for the synchronization item, or click Browse to search for one.

5 If you are using a 5250 Data Transfer profile, the Additional Settings File box appears. This option lets you specify a 5250 Data Transfer Wizard profile to provide more information about the transfer settings. Click the Browse button to search for a profile, or the Edit button if you want to modify the specified profile.

This Browse button is enabled only when a valid FTP or 5250 Data Transfer profile is specified in the Profile To Use box.

6 In Remote Filename/Directory, type the full path for the remote item you want to synchronize, or click the Browse button to search for a location.

The Browse button opens the Browse Remote Files And Folders dialog box, which lets you select host files or folders (FTP) or members (5250 Data Transfer) to use in the synchronization item.

7 In Local Filename/Directory, type the full path for the local item you want to synchronize. To browse to a location, click File or Directory (the Directory button is available for FTP synchronization items only).

8 If you are downloading from an FTP server, you can select Append to add the contents of the newer synchronization item to the older version, without overriding or replacing the older file.

You can select Newer Only to let HostExplorer FTP decide if the file on the server should be downloaded by comparing the synchronization items based on modification date.

9 Set the synchronization direction by selecting one of the following options:

For FTP transfers only—If Newer Only is selected, the remote file is downloaded only if the remote file is newer than the local.

- Not Set—Saves the settings but does not synchronize the files.
- To PC—Sets the remote file as the master file. When synchronized, downloading a remote file overrides the local file by default.
- To Remote Host—Sets the local file as the master file. When synchronized, uploading a local file overrides the remote file by default.
- Auto—(For FTP transfers only) HostExplorer FTP determines which is the best synchronization direction for the selected file(s). If the file search detects new or changed files on both the remote FTP server and the local machine, files are synchronized based on their modification dates.

> **Note:** When a synchronization item that involves uploading a file from a PC to a host is executed, the modification date on the local file will change to reflect the modification date of the uploaded file on the host. This behavior prevents the occurrence of cyclical updates as a result of the remote file having a newer modification date immediately after the upload.
>
> If you set the direction to Auto, you must set the Match Server Timestamp option (on the FTP Transfer page of the Connection Central Options dialog box) to Always.

10 Select one of the following options to set the file transfer type:

- Auto Select—Lets HostExplorer FTP determine which is the best transfer mode for the selected file(s). (FTP transfers only.)
- ASCII—Transfers files as ASCII text.
- Binary—Transfers files in binary form. (FTP transfers only.)

- No Conversion—Files are transferred without conversion. (5250 transfers only.)
- Tab Separated—Transfers files with fields separated by the tab character. (5250 transfers only.)
- Comma Separated (CSV)—Transfers files with fields separated by the comma character. (5250 transfers only.)
- Microsoft Excel (4.0, 5.0, or 2000)—Transfers files in Microsoft Excel format. (5250 transfers only.)

11 Click OK to close the dialog box.

The Synchronization Wizard now displays information about the newly synchronized items. Click Close to close the wizard.

Editing Synchronization Items

You can change the properties of a synchronization item using the Edit Synchronization Item Properties dialog box.

To edit a synchronization item:

1 In Connection Central, click Synchronization Wizard on the OpenText menu. The HostExplorer Synchronization Wizard opens.

2 Select the item you want to edit and click the Edit Synchronization Item button. The Edit Synchronization Item Properties dialog box opens.

3 Make the desired changes and click OK to close the dialog box.

The Synchronization Wizard now displays information about the edited synchronized items. Click Close to close the wizard.

Creating Synchronization Profiles

You can save multiple lists of FTP or AS/400 synchronization items as a synchronization profile, which you can use to perform or to schedule synchronization tasks. The profile is saved as a Connection Central Synchronization profile.

To create a synchronization profile:

1. In Connection Central, select the FTP or AS/400 profile for which you want to create a synchronization profile.
2. Click Synchronization Wizard on the OpenText menu. The Synchronization Wizard opens with all synchronization items for the selected profile listed.
3. Click the Save As button. The Save Profile dialog box opens.
4. Type a name for the synchronization profile and select a location in which to save it. The profile is saved as a Connection Central Synchronization profile.
5. Click OK to close the dialog box.

To load a synchronization profile:

1. In Connection Central, select the FTP or AS/400 profile associated with the synchronization profile that you want to load.
2. Click Synchronization Wizard on the OpenText menu. The wizard opens with the selected synchronization profile active.
3. If no active profile is set, click the Load button. The Open Profile dialog box opens.
4. Select the profile you want to use and click Open. The synchronization items in the active profile appear in the Synchronization List in the wizard.

To change the active synchronization profile:

1. Click the Load button. The Open Profile dialog box opens.
2. Select the profile you want to use and click Open. The profile becomes active.

Scheduling Synchronization Items

You can create schedules for synchronization tasks for all items in a synchronization profile using Task Scheduler.

To create a schedule for a synchronization item:

1 Open the HostExplorer Synchronization Wizard.



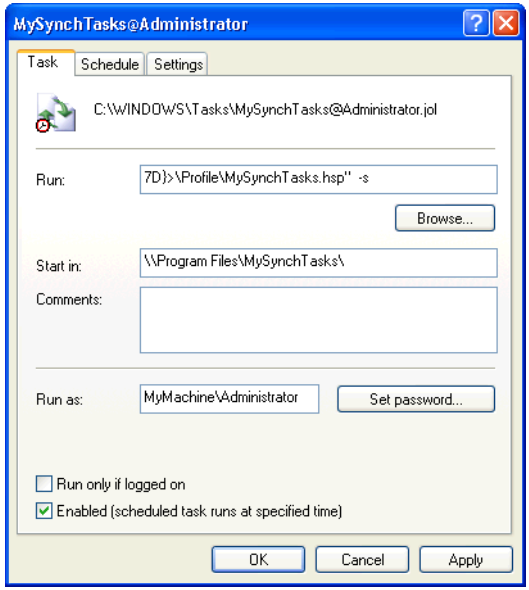
2 In the Synchronization list, click the Schedule Synchronization Profile button.

If you do not want to schedule all of the items in the Synchronization List, click Save As to save the entire list as a new profile, and then delete the items you do not want to include. You can then create a schedule for the new profile.

For more information, see Connection Central Help.

You can also use the command line to schedule individual or grouped synchronization items.

3 The Task Scheduler dialog box opens. Specify the schedule task settings.



If there is no synchronization profile associated with the item(s), the Save Profile dialog box opens. Type a name and browse to a location in which you want to save the profile, and then click OK. For more information, see “Creating Synchronization Profiles” on page 211.

4 Click OK to save the task and close the dialog box.

FTP Directory Caching

HostExplorer FTP maintains a cache of FTP directories and file names on your local machine, so you can view the directory listing without establishing a server connection. HostExplorer FTP automatically updates the local cache when you make changes on the remote host that affect the file system. Only pointers to the files, not the contents of the files, are stored in the local cache.

> **Note:** By default, when you create a new FTP profile, directory caching is enabled.

Press F5 to refresh a directory.

HostExplorer FTP also lets you select how often the cache is cleared. The Clear setting works regardless of whether you have made changes to the file system on the remote host. The setting is located on the FTP Cache tab in the Connection Central Options dialog box.

To enable directory caching:

1. In Connection Central, select the FTP profile associated with the cache that you want to enable.
2. Right-click the profile and click Properties. The FTP Site Properties dialog box opens.
3. Click the Advanced tab.
4. Select Enable Directory Caching.
5. Click OK.

OLE Automation

OLE Automation is a Windows facility that permits data exchange between applications and automates tasks. When an object, such as an image file, is linked to a compound document, such as a spreadsheet, the document contains only a reference to the object. Any changes made to the contents of a linked object are seen in the compound document.

You can access and control HostExplorer FTP through OLE Automation. You can write OLE Automation clients using a variety of tools, such as HostExplorer Basic, Visual Basic, C++, and Java. The name of the automation object is `HclFtp.Engine`.

For more information about working with FTP OLE APIs, refer to the Automating FTP and FTP OLE book in HostExplorer Programming Help.

> **Note:** This Help file is available only when you install the HostExplorer Development Kit, available through the Custom or Complete installation of your OpenText Connectivity product.

Creating an OLE Script

You can code OLE Automation containers to implement all of the features and functions of FTP in another application that uses OLE features, such as HostExplorer Basic. You can work with FTP session objects to call functions, such as connecting to a host, transferring files from host to host, and so on. You can use any tool that supports OLE Automation control, such as Visual Basic and Visual C++.

To create an OLE Script:

1. Create the main FTP Engine object. All objects support a dual interface. This lets you fully use the FTP OLE features. For example:

```
Dim FtpEngine As Object
Set FtpEngine = CreateObject ("HclFtp.Engine")
```

2. Retrieve an FTP Sessions collection. This lets you set such things as local drives, access permissions, and so on. For example:

```
Dim FtpSessions As Object
Set FtpSessions = FtpEngine.Sessions
```

3. Create the FTP session object. For example:

```
Dim FtpSession1 As Object
Set FtpSession1 = FtpSessions.NewSession
```

4 Set properties such as server name, user name, user account, and so on. For example:

```
FtpSession1.ServerName="ftp.com"
```

5 Call session methods such as Connect to Host, User Login, Get, and so on. For example:

```
FtpSession1.UserLogin
```

Automating Tasks Using Quick Script Editor

Rather than creating FTP scripts based on the HostExplorer Basic programming language, you can use the Quick Script Editor, which provides a graphical environment in which to create and modify FTP scripts.

You can use Quick Script Editor to do any of the following:

- transfer files and directory trees
- create pop-up messages
- print files
- change transfer modes
- control execution flow of Quick Script commands

To create an FTP Quick Script:

1 In Connection Central, click Quick Script Editor on the OpenText menu. Quick Script Editor opens.

2 On the File menu of Quick Script Editor, click New. The Quick Script Type dialog box opens.

3 Select FTP and click OK.

For information on how to work with Quick Scripts, refer to Quick Script Editor Help.

Chapter 11

Print Services

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Introducing HostExplorer Print Services

HostExplorer Print Services is a server-based, scalable printing solution that lets you distribute reports from hosts to any LAN (local area network) printer in your enterprise network.

HostExplorer connects desktop computers to IBM mainframes, and IBM-compatible systems to IBM midrange systems (the AS/400 family).

HostExplorer Print Services has two key components:

Service Starts automatically whenever a machine on which it is installed starts Windows. Service runs in the background as a Windows service, formatting host reports and routing them to LAN printers.

Console Lets LAN administrators configure and monitor the functions of Service. Consoleis a Windows application that is used to create printer definitions that connect LAN printers to a host and to monitor the activities of Service.

Routing Host Reports

For more information, see “Creating Printer Profiles” on page 226.

Before you connect a LAN printer to a host for the first time, you must first create and load a printer session profile. In the printer profile, identify the host, the LU name of the host, and the LAN printer to which the host report is sent.

How a Host Report is Routed to a LAN Printer

In a typical scenario that describes how HostExplorer Print Services routes a report, a host report is routed to a LAN printer in your company Sales department (Sales Printer).

Connect the LAN printer specified in the profile to the host specified in the profile. Reports that the host spools to the specified LU name (for example, SALES) print on the LAN printer (for example, Sales Printer).

LU Name

For more information about specifying the LU name, see "Creating Printer Profiles" on page 226.

Specify the LU name of the host in the Printer Session Properties dialog box. Your host system administrator can provide you with an LU name (also known as the logical unit name) for the host printer.

> **Note:** LU names intended for use with HostExplorer Print Services are processed by the host TCP/IP package, and the TCP/IP package must support TN3270E or TN5250E protocols. For more information, consult with your host system administrator.

How a host report is formatted and routed

When a host report is routed to a LAN printer, the following procedures are carried out by HostExplorer Print Services:

- The report is routed to Service by the TCP/IP package, which is running on a PC in your LAN.
- Service translates the text of the report from EBCDIC to ASCII, and converts the printer codes from host printer codes to ASCII codes.
- Service routes the report to the LAN printer. In most cases, this means that Service spools the report to the printer queue for the LAN printer.

> **Note:** If Service is not running or is not properly configured, the reports do not print. They remain in the print queue of the host until the problem is solved.

In the Sales Department scenario, the LU name of the host printer is SALES. Use the HostExplorer Print Services Session menu to make the connection between SALES and Sales Printer.

How a host report is generated and processed

When you submit a batch job to the host, you can use HostExplorer as a terminal emulator, or use a terminal that is connected directly to the host.

- The host then spools the batch job to a job queue, where it stays until it is able to run.
- The job runs, generating a report intended for a host printer. The report is in EBCDIC (not ASCII). EBCDIC uses a system of printer controls

that is different from the ASCII codes for line feed, carriage return, form feed, and so on.

- Before the report is printed, the host spools the report to a print queue. For our scenario, reports intended for the Sales department are spooled to a print queue named SALESQ.
- Reports in the print queue are printed on a host printer with the LU name. This host printer is normally a real printer (for example, an IBM 3287) if you are not using HostExplorer Print Services. In the scenario, print jobs in the SALESQ print queue are printed on the host printer with the LU name of SALES.

Note: Your host system administrator is normally responsible for ensuring that a print queue is connected to the correct printer LU name and that reports are spooled to the correct print queue.

Using Print Services

The Print Services process consists of the following steps:

1 Starting Console and Service.

2 Connecting Console to Service.

3 Creating a printer profile.

4 Securing host connections.

5 Connecting a printer to a host.

Starting Console and Service

Launch HostExplorer Print Services Console from the OpenText program group.

Service automatically runs after the installation of HostExplorer Print Services is complete.

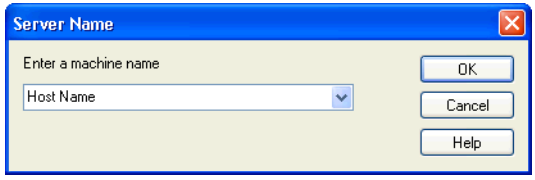
> **Note:** To view or change the startup options, open Administrative Tools on the Control Panel and then open Services. Right-click HostExplorer Print Services and select Properties. Select an option from the Startup Type box.

Connecting Console to Service

If Service is installed and running on more than one machine in your LAN, you can connect to an instance of Service that is running on your own machine or to one on another machine.

To connect Console to Service:

1. On the toolbar, click the Connect To Service button.
2. In the Server Name dialog box, enter the name of the machine on which Service is running. If Service is running on the same machine as Console, accept the default, which is [Local Machine].



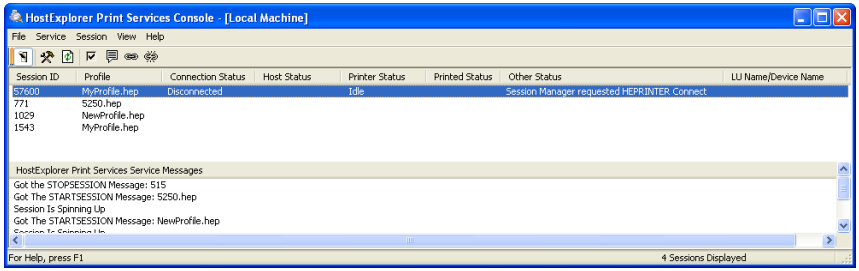
To disconnect from Service:

To disconnect from a Service, click the Connect To Service button on the toolbar. Console disconnects from the Service to which it is connected. You can then connect to a different Service.

> **Note:** If Service is not running, Console starts it before attempting to connect.

Monitoring Service

You can monitor Service in the main window of Console. Data is displayed in the Service Messages area at the bottom of the main window when you connect or disconnect a session (load a profile) to a host and when Service is processing a host report.



Displaying Recent Messages from Service

If you encounter a problem with Service, you can display the fifty most recent messages relating to the session.

To display recent messages:

To display recent messages from Service, do one of the following:

- Right-click a session name. On the menu, click Message History.
- Double-click on a session. The Profile Messages dialog box opens.

Monitoring Multiple Instances of Service

If more than one instance of Service is running on different machines, you can monitor them from your machine. You can then start several instances of Console on your machine and connect each of these Console instances to different instances of Service.

Refreshing Console

If one instance of Service is running on more than one PC, each instance of Console on the different PCs refreshes automatically. Each PC displays a current version of HostExplorer Print Services activity.

Creating Printer Profiles

A printer profile lets you format a report for your LAN printer and refine the conversion from host printer output to LAN printer output.

You must create and load a printer profile before you connect a LAN printer to a host for the first time. You can create printer profile in the New Profile dialog box in HostExplorer or from the Service menu in the HostExplorer Print Services Console.

> **Warning!** The current version of HostExplorer does not support Telnet and regular options for the creation of new profiles. You must modify the hostex.ini file for all printer sessions. For more information, see "Securing Printer Connections" on page 228.

Creating Printer Profiles from HostExplorer

To create a printer profile from HostExplorer:

1. Launch HostExplorer from the OpenText product group. The Open Session dialog box opens.
2. Click the Create New Profile button next to the Folder box. The New Profile dialog box opens.
3. Type a name for the profile in Profile Name.
4. Select 3270 Printer or 5250 Printer in Profile Type, depending on the type of host you are connecting to.
5. To specify options for the profile, click Properties. The Printer Session Properties dialog box opens.

For more information about the Printer Session Properties dialog box, see HostExplorer Print Services Help.

6. On the General tab, you must include the following information:
   - IP Host/Gateway—Specify the IP address, machine name, or DNS name of the host from which reports are printed.
   - LU Name/Device Name—Specify the logical unit (LU) or device name (for example, SALES) that the host is using to identify the host printer that the program is emulating. Consult with your host system administrator to obtain an LU name or a device name.

7 Click OK when you are finished specifying options.

8 In the New Profile dialog box, select a connection type in Connect By and specify a machine name or IP address in Host Name.

9 Select Connect Using This Profile After Accepting This Dialog Box if you want to connect immediately after saving the profile.

10 Click OK to save the profile and close the New Profile dialog box. The new profile appears in the Connection Central directory.

Creating Printer Profiles from the Console

To create a printer profile from HostExplorer Print Services Console:

1 Launch click HostExplorer Print Services Console from the OpenText product group.

2 In the console, on the File menu, click Connect To Service. In the Server Name dialog box, type the name of the host you want to connect to.

3 On the Service menu, click Create New Profile On Service.

4 Type a name for the profile in Enter A Profile Name and click OK. The Printer Session Properties dialog box opens, where you can define properties for this profile.

For more information about the Printer Session Properties dialog box, see HostExplorer Print Services Help.

5 On the General tab, you must include the following information:

- IP Host/Gateway—Specify the IP address, machine name, or DNS name of the host from which reports are printed.
- LU Name/Device Name—Specify the logical unit (LU) or device name (for example, SALES) that the host is using to identify the host printer that the program is emulating. Consult with your host system administrator to obtain an LU name or a device name.

6 On the Printer Destination tab, click Use Specific Printer, and then Select Printer. In the Print Setup dialog box, click a printer on your system and specify printer settings.

7 Make any necessary changes in the remaining tabs. The default settings are sufficient for most situations.

8 Click OK.

Securing Printer Connections

SSL encryption is provided by the OpenText Cryptographic Module.

To secure your printer sessions using OpenText SSL, you can create a new profile, or enable SSL/TLS in an existing profile.

To configure a secure connection with OpenText SSL:

1 With Console connected to Service, on the Service menu, click Create New Profile On Service. To change an existing profile, right-click the profile in the main window and click Properties. The Printer Session Properties dialog box opens.

2 Click the SSL/TLS tab.

3 Select Use SSL/TLS to enable the SSL options.

4 Specify SSL/TLS settings, and then click OK. For more information, see Printer Session Properties—SSL/TLS Settings Page in HostExplorer Help.

Modifying Profile Properties

Once you have connected to Service and loaded a profile, you can modify its properties to:

- Change the format of a report for your LAN printer.
- Modify the conversion from host printer output to LAN printer output.

To change the properties of a profile, use the Printer Session Properties dialog box.

To change the properties of a session:

1 Load the profile into Service (if it is not already loaded) and select it.

2 Right-click the profile, and click Properties. The Printer Session Properties dialog box opens.

3 Click the tab that pertains to the options you want to change. Make the session properties changes, and then click OK.

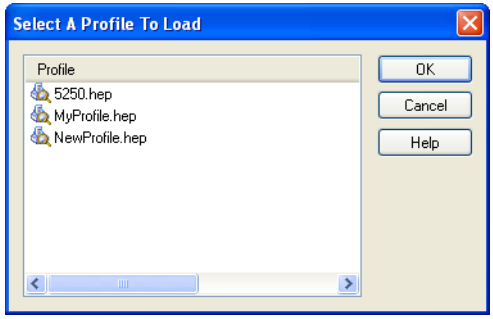
Loading a Profile

To use an existing printer profile to connect a host to a printer, or to modify it, you must load the profile into service.

> **Note:** Before loading a profile, make sure Console is connected to the appropriate instance of Service. For more information, see "Connecting Console to Service" on page 224.

To load a profile into Service:

1. On the Service menu of the main window of Console, click Load Profile Into Service. The Select A Profile To Load dialog box opens.
2. Select a profile and click OK. A list of profiles that are loaded in the selected Service displays in the main window.



> **Note:** You can load multiple profiles and run multiple sessions simultaneously.

To unload a profile from Service:

Select the profile from the list in the main window and right-click it. Select Unload From Service.

To delete a profile from an instance of Service:

Once you have connected to Service, you can delete one or more profiles for that service.

1 On the Service menu, click Delete Profile On Service. The Select Profiles to Delete dialog box opens.

2 Check the profile(s) that you want to delete.

3 Click OK.

Autostarting a Profile

Once you have created and tested a printer profile, you can put it into production. It is possible to load the profile automatically whenever you start Service.

To configure Autostart Profiles:

1 On the Service menu, click Autostart Profiles. The Autostart Profiles dialog box opens.

2 From the list of profiles, select one or more profiles that you want to start automatically.

Managing Profiles

The following tips can help you manage your profiles:

HostExplorer printer session profiles HostExplorer Print Services works with printer profiles created in HostExplorer. The profiles are saved in the user `Profile` folder. To access the `User Files` folder, open the User Files shortcut in the OpenText product group.

Modifying profiles To modify the properties of a profile, load the profile into Service, right-click it, and select Properties.

New profiles based on old To create a new profile based on an existing profile, use Windows Explorer to make a copy of the source profile. Rename the copy and then load the new profile and modify its properties.

Profiles with the same LU name You can keep several profiles on disk with the same LU name. However, you cannot connect two profiles at the same time to the same host using the same LU name.

Connecting a Printer to a Host

For more information about profiles, see "Creating Printer Profiles" on page 226.

Once a profile is loaded into Service, you can connect a LAN printer to a host.

To start a connection:

On the Session menu in the Console main window, click Connect To Host. The LAN printer specified in the profile connects to the host that you specified in the profile. Any reports that the host spools to the specified LU name (for example, SALES) print on the LAN printer (for example, Sales Printer). You can monitor connection progress in the Service Messages area at the bottom of the Console main window.

Printing a Test Report

To make sure that the connection is working, generate a report and check the following:

- If the report does not reach the printer, see "Troubleshooting a Missing Report" on page 233.
- If the report prints, but you are not satisfied with the formatting, use the Printer Session Properties dialog box to format the report for the LAN printer.

> **Note:** If you have created and tested a printer profile, you can modify the default settings so that the profile loads automatically whenever you start Service. For more information, see "Autostarting a Profile" on page 230.

Troubleshooting Print Services

The most common problems you may encounter with HostExplorer Print Services involve issues with Service and with missing reports.

Create a trace file

Before contacting Customer Support with a problem, enable tracing and then reproduce the problem. This creates a trace file that you can send by e-mail to our customer support team.

To enable tracing:

1. In HostExplorer Print Services Console, click Connect To Service on the File menu.
2. On the Service menu, click Properties. The Service Properties dialog box opens.
3. Select Enable Tracing. You can change the name or location of the trace file in Trace File.

Troubleshooting Service

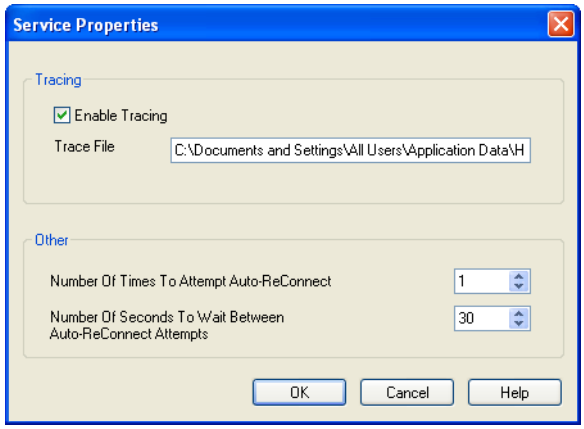
The following are suggested solutions for some common issues with HostExplorer Print Services:

Configure Re-connection Attempts

When you select Properties from the Service menu, you can configure whether Service automatically tries to re-connect with a host. In the Number Of Times To Attempt AutoReconnect box, use the following list as a guideline:

- `0`—Never attempts to automatically reconnect.
- `-1`—Continually attempts to automatically reconnect.
- `>0`—Maximum number of times to attempt to automatically reconnect.

You can also set the amount of time between connection attempts in this dialog box.



Verify Host Settings

Consult your host system administrator to check the following host settings.

- If the host reports do not print on the local printer, the host TCP/IP package may not be properly configured to support the TN3270E or TN5250E protocol.
- Verify the print job status and monitor print queues on the host printer.
- If the report spool file is too small, it may not have been recognized by the host. Retry the print job.

Troubleshooting a Missing Report

For an overview of report routing, see “How a Host Report is Routed to a LAN Printer” on page 221.

If a report did not arrive at the local printer to which it was routed, check the following to pinpoint the problem.

Local Printer

Check the local printer status dialog box. If the report is listed, make sure the printer is online and is functioning properly.

Console

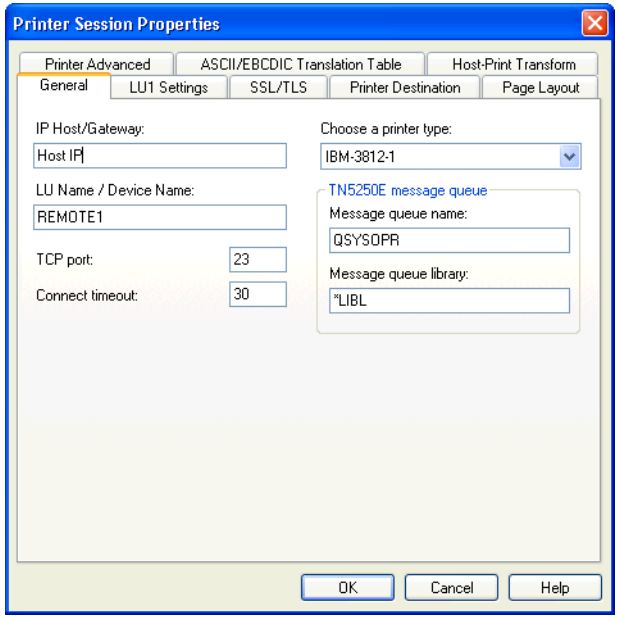
In HostExplorer Print Services Console, make sure Service is still running (Connect To Service on the File menu is selected) and that the session is connected (the Connect/Disconnect button is in the On position).

Check the session status messages in the main window to verify the session is using the correct printer profile for the report.

Printer Profile Properties

For more information, see Printer Session Properties Dialog Box in HostExplorer Print Services Help.

Click Properties on the Session menu to open the Printer Session Properties dialog box.



Check the settings of the profile for the following:

- On the General tab, note the LU name used by the printer profile, then make sure the print queue has been assigned to the same LU name.
- On the General tab, verify the report is being sent to the correct printer type. Select IBM-3287-1 for mainframe (3270) hosts or IBM-3812-1 for AS/400 (5250) hosts.

- On the Printer Destination tab, check the Printing System box. If Print To File is selected, Service saves the host report as a file instead of routing it to a printer. Select another option in the list.

Appendix A

Troubleshooting

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Troubleshooting HostExplorer

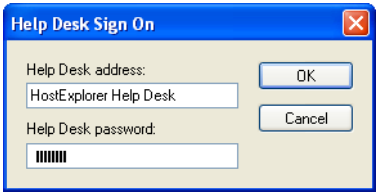
This section describes methods you can use to troubleshoot HostExplorer session problems.

You can use any of the following methods to facilitate communications with Customer Support:

- Recording a Trace Manually
- Creating a Command Line Trace
- Creating a Trace Using HostExplorer Trace Wizard



About Tracing HostExplorer Sessions



A trace is a file that logs PC-to-host interactions to the `hetrace.txt` file located in the default user's directory. When you recreate the steps that caused the problem, the trace captures all data sent to and received from a host.

> **Note:** The trace will also log user name and password information.

You can create a trace using any of the following methods:

- Recording a Trace Manually
- Creating a Trace Using HostExplorer Trace Wizard
- Creating a Command Line Trace

After you have reproduced the steps that caused the problem, you can view and analyze the logged data or send a ZIP file containing the trace file to Customer Support.

You can enable and disable tracing and configure more tracing options on the Advanced Page page of the HostExplorer Global Options dialog box.

Recording a Trace Manually

To start a trace, press Ctrl+Shift+T. This key combination starts recording events to the HETrace.txt file.

> **Note:** If you modified default keyboard mappings, you may have to reset the default settings. Open the Keyboard Mapping dialog box, select the letter *T* on the keyboard and press Default.

Creating a Command Line Trace

To start a command line trace:

1. At the Command Prompt, change to following location:

   ```
   C:\Program Files\Hummingbird\Connectivity\version\
   HostExplorer\HostEx32.exe
   ```

   where *version* is the version number of your product.

2. Add the following command line option:

   ```
   -d
   ```

The following is an example of the full command line syntax:

```
"C:\Program Files\Hummingbird\Connectivity\version\
HostExplorer\HostEx32.exe" -d
```

About HostExplorer Trace Wizard

The HostExplorer Trace Wizard guides you through the steps needed to create a trace, package all relevant files, and create a ZIP file that you can send to Customer Support.

The trace file is saved as an archive (ZIP) file that contains the following:

- the HostExplorer profile used for the trace
- the HostExplorer trace file

- any screen shots captured during the session
- all related schemes and themes for the emulation type

To start HostExplorer Trace Wizard:

Launch HostExplorer Trace Wizard from the HostExplorer Tools group of your OpenText product. Alternatively, you can run the following executable program:

```
C:\Program Files\Hummingbird\Connectivity\version\
HostExplorer\HETraceWizard.exe
```

where *version* is the version number of your product.

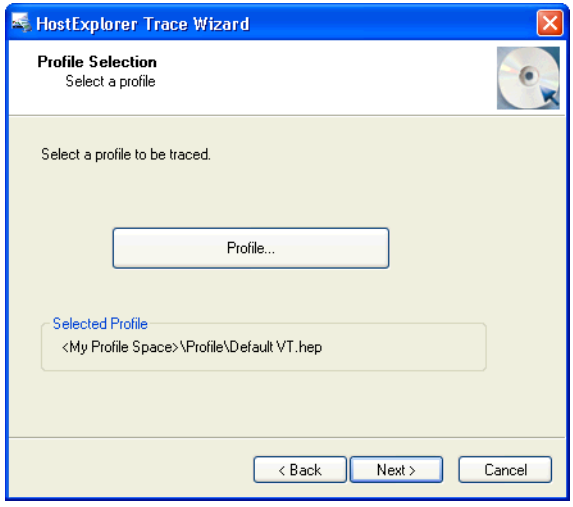
Creating a Trace Using HostExplorer Trace Wizard

The wizard opens on the Welcome page. Click Next to begin the process of creating a trace.

Profile Selection Page

The Profile Selection page lets you browse for a HostExplorer profile to use for the trace. The selected profile appears in the Selected Profile area. Click Next to continue.

Once a profile is selected, HostExplorer starts a session using that profile. You can then recreate the problem you require help with, using as few steps as possible to ensure the trace is easy to follow.

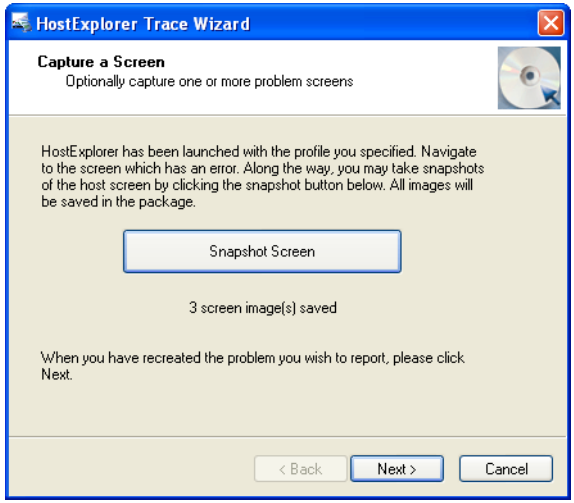


If HostExplorer is currently running when you select a profile to use for the trace, you are prompted to close all HostExplorer sessions before continuing. Once all current HostExplorer processes are closed, click Next to continue.

> **Note:** The Check For HostExplorer page appears only if HostExplorer is currently running. The wizard does not proceed until all instances are closed.

Capture A Screen Page

You can capture screens to include with the trace file. Include as many screen shots as you like, and then click Next to continue.



> **Note:** Please clearly document the screen shots in the e-mail message you send to Customer Support.

Data Packaging Page

The Data Packaging page appears as the data is collected and packaged into a single ZIP file, which is saved to your Documents/My Documents folder using the following format:

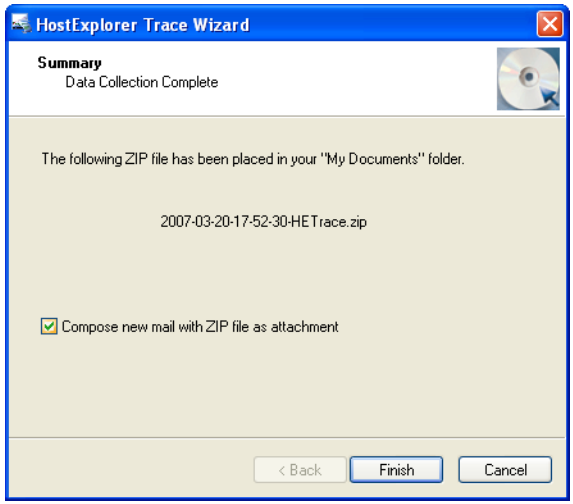
```
yyyy-mm-dd-hh-mm-ss-HETrace.zip
```

When the Packaging Complete message appears, click Next to continue.

> **Note:** The ZIP file is saved to the following location, depending on the Windows operating system that you are using.
>
> Windows:
>
> `C:\Users\`*`Username`*`\Documents`

Summary Page

This page displays the name of the ZIP file that is saved to your Documents/My Documents folder. If you want to send an e-mail message to Customer Support immediately, select the check box and click Finish. The ZIP file is renamed with a new extension `._zip` to ensure the file is able to get through e-mail filters.



Appendix B

Migrating and Converting Files

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Introducing HostExplorer Migration Wizard

HostExplorer Migration Wizard converts user settings files created for Attachmate Extra!, IBM Personal Communications, and RUMBA into HostExplorer settings files. This tool assists you with the task of migrating from any of these products to HostExplorer.

HostExplorer Migration Wizard targets these files and settings for conversion:

- Display Session Profiles, which include multiple settings, such as toolbar definitions, keyboard maps, color definitions, and hotspot definitions
- Printer Session Profiles
- Macros
- File transfer settings and lists

The wizard offers two modes of operation. You can operate it from the wizard interface or from the command line.

For more information on command line options, see “Migrating Settings from the Command Line” on page 254.

Migrating Settings with the Wizard

When you run HostExplorer Migration Wizard, the Welcome page opens. Click Next to proceed with migration. The wizard then presents a number of pages that let you configure the migration process as follows:

Migration Type page Lets you specify how the wizard migrates files. You can have the wizard migrate all available files, or you can customize the file search criteria. See “Selecting a Migration Type” on page 248.

File Types Selection page If you selected the Custom migration type on the previous page, this page opens. Identify the types of files for which you want the wizard to search. See “Customizing the Search Criteria” on page 249.

Search and Destination Settings page In Custom mode, you must also specify the directory in which you want the wizard to search for files and the destination folder for the HostExplorer files generated by the migration. See "Specifying the Search and Destination Directories" on page 250.

Search Progress page This page displays a search progress indicator.

Files To Migrate page This page displays the results of the file search and lets you specify which of the detected files you want to migrate. See "Selecting the Files to Migrate" on page 251.

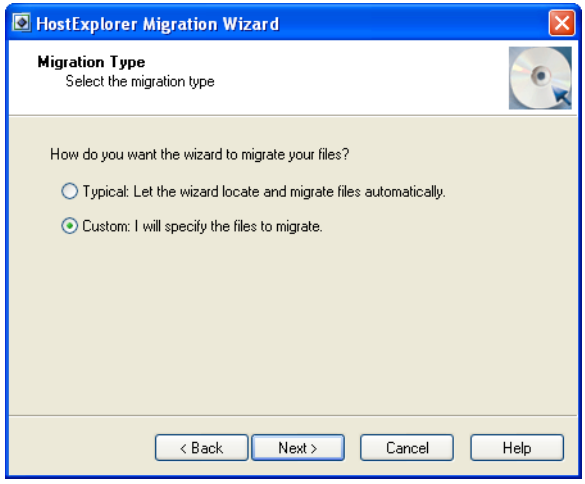
Migration Progress page This page displays a migration progress indicator.

Migration Complete page This page displays the results of the completed migration. See "Viewing the Migration Summary" on page 252.

Finish page This page lets you open the report file, which summarizes the migration events. You can also opt to delete all of the original files that the wizard successfully migrated. See "Finalizing the Migration" on page 253.

Selecting a Migration Type

The Migration Type page lets you specify how you want the wizard to migrate the files.



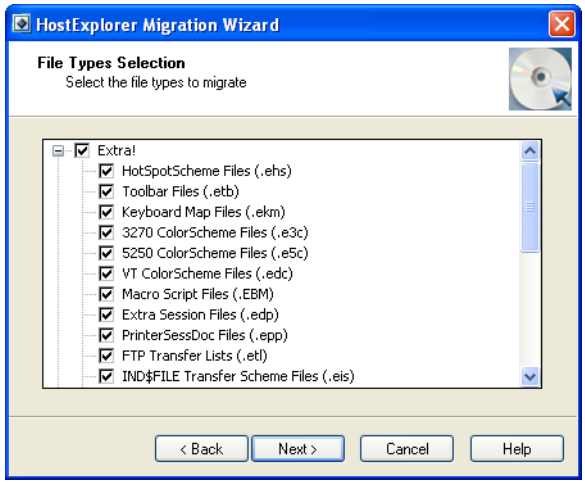
You have two options:

- In Typical mode, the wizard automatically searches the root folder of the current drive, as well as all subfolders, for migratable files belonging to supported products. If you select this option, the wizard proceeds to the Search Progress page.
- In Custom mode, you can customize the search criteria, including which product files to search for and where. If you select this option, the wizard proceeds to the File Types Selection page.

Note: Make sure all files you want to migrate are closed.

Customizing the Search Criteria

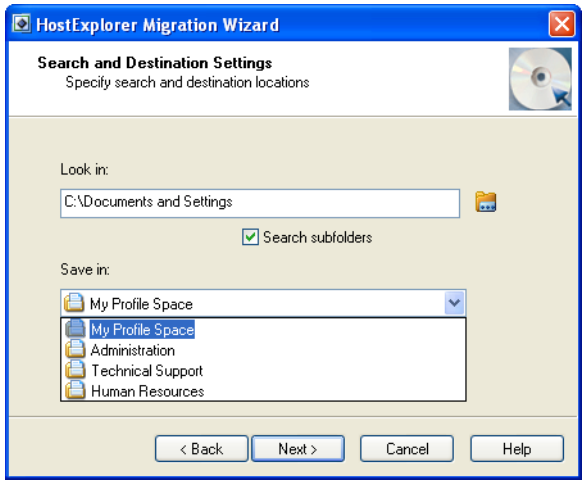
The File Types Selection page opens only if you selected the Custom migration mode in the Migration Type page. It displays the migratable file types associated with supported products.



Select the file type(s) for which you want the wizard to search. If you have uninstalled a product, but kept the related configuration files, you can still select that product's configuration file types. To select or clear all files associated with a product, right-click the product name and use the context menu.

Specifying the Search and Destination Directories

The Search And Destination Settings page opens only if you selected the Custom migration mode and you have selected the file types for which you want the wizard to search.

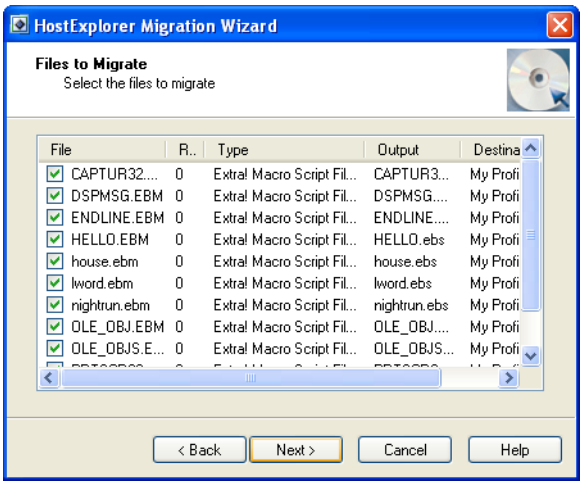


Use the Look In box to specify the directory in which you want the wizard to search for files of the type(s) you specified in the previous page. Use the Save In box to specify a destination for the HostExplorer configuration files that will be created by the migration process.

Note: The location of User files may vary according to the Windows operating system you are using.

Selecting the Files to Migrate

The Files To Migrate page displays the results of the file search.



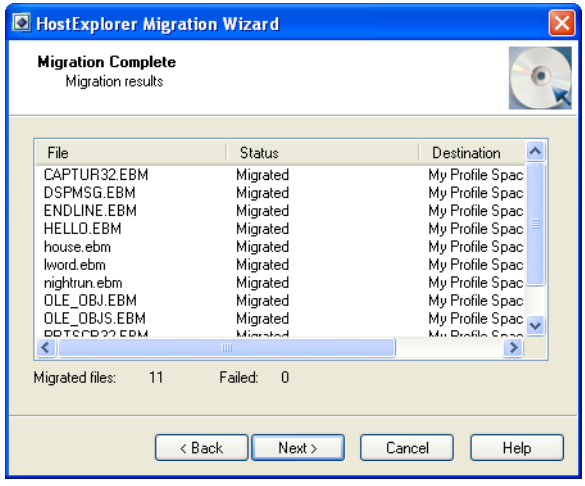
By default, all files are selected for migration. Click on a file name to select or clear it. You can also highlight multiple files by holding down the Ctrl or Shift key as you click on file names. After you do so, right-click on the list and use the context menu to select or clear all of the highlighted files. The file list displays the following information:

Column	Description
File	Specifies the name of the file available for migration.
Ref	Indicates the number of files that reference the listed file. Note: If you attempt to clear a file that is referenced by another file, a prompt appears that lists the referencing files.
Type	Indicates the file type and the product with which it is associated.

Column	Description
Output	Specifies the name that the wizard will give the new HostExplorer file upon successful migration. Note: • In some cases, a single competitor file extension is the potential equivalent of more than one HostExplorer file extension. In this case, the wizard generates more than one output file per migrated file, each with a different extension. • If the search produces multiple files with the same name, the output file name for the first file encountered is the same as the original (`example.EDP`). Files encountered subsequently receive an incremented number in their names (`example_1.EDP`).
Destination	Specifies the destination folder for the output file.

Viewing the Migration Summary

The Migration Complete page displays the results of the completed migration.



The file list displays the following information:

Column	Description
File	Specifies the name of the file the wizard attempted to migrate.
Status	Indicates whether the migration was successful.
Destination	Specifies the folder in which the newly generated HostExplorer file resides.

Finalizing the Migration

The final wizard page lets you open the report file, which summarizes the migration events and lists the files generated.



You can also choose to delete all of the original files that the wizard successfully migrated. Click Finish to end the migration session.

Migrating Settings from the Command Line

You can use command line options to perform file conversions with HostExplorer Migration Wizard (`HeMigWiz.exe`). As is the case when using the wizard interface, you can perform both single file conversions as well as batch file conversions from a specific directory.

> **Note:** When performing batch file conversions from the wizard interface, you can specify which files in a given directory you want to convert. Batch file conversions performed from the command line always convert all files in the specified directory.

Automatic Migration

You can configure `HeMigWiz.exe` to handle third-party session profile extensions on demand. In this case, when you double-click a third-party profile, the wizard automatically migrates the profile, along with any files the profile references, such as keyboard map and toolbar files. Upon completion, HostExplorer starts automatically as specified by the newly migrated profile.

During the product installation, you have the option of enabling automatic migration. If you do so, third-party session profiles are re-associated to open with HostExplorer Migration Wizard, at which time they are migrated to HostExplorer profiles. If you have already installed the product and want to enable this feature, you can modify the installation. For more information, see the *Installation Guide*.

Alternatively, you can auto-migrate specific session profiles with the `-a` command. For more information, see the Command Syntax section that follows.

Command Syntax

You can use standard Windows environment variables (for example `%USERPROFILE%)` in paths specified in the command line.

You can use the following command line options:

```
HeMigWiz.exe [-h <extension>] [-a <filename>] [-f <filename>] [-x]
[-ps <Alternate Profile Space ID>\HostExplorer] [-d [sourcedir] [-s]]
[-e <Extra-extension...>] [-r <Rumba-extension...>]
[-p <Pcomm-extension...>] [-o [pathname]]
```

Option	Action

`-h`	Associates the specified file extension with HostExplorer Migration Wizard. When you open a file with the specified extension by double-clicking it, or from a context menu, `HeMigWiz.exe` opens with the `-a` option in the command line.
	Note: This option is only necessary if HostExplorer Migration Wizard is selected in a Custom installation, but the Wizard Support for <*productname*> Profiles files are disabled.
	Example:
	`HeMigWiz -h edp`
	When you double click *`filename`*`.edp`, HeMigWiz opens as follows:
	`HeMigWiz -a filename.edp`

`-a`	Automatically migrates the specified third-party session profile. For more information, see “Automatic Migration” on page 254. Example: `HeMigWiz.exe -a "C:\Documents and Settings\Attachmate\Sessions\filename.edp"`
`-f`	Converts only the specified file. HostExplorer is not started to open the migrated file. Example: `HeMigWiz.exe -f "C:\Documents and Settings\Attachmate\Sessions\filename.edp"`
`-x`	Deletes the original, third-party file if the conversion is successful. Example: `HeMigWiz.exe -f "C:\Documents and Settings\Attachmate\Schemes\filename.tbs" -x`

Option	Action

-ps	Sets the destination Profile Space for the converted file(s).
	Example:
	`HeMigWiz.exe -d "C:\Documents and Settings\" -s -ps <Alternate Profile Space ID>\HostExplorer`
	Note: You can find the Profile Space ID in the Profile Space Properties dialog box. (In Profile Space Editor, select the Profile Space in which you want to create the migrated files and click the Profile Space Properties button.)
	HostExplorer recognizes profiles only if they are located within a supported Profile Space. Do not use this option to specify custom destinations.
	If -ps is not set, then the default directory is used:
	`<My Profile Space>\HostExplorer`

-d	Specifies the root directory you want to use to search for files to convert. If this is not set, the local default drive is used. In most cases, the default is C:\. Example: `HeMigWiz.exe -d :\Documents and Settings\"`
-s	Indicates that you also want to search the subdirectories of the search location. Example: `HeMigWiz.exe -d "C:\Documents and Settings\" -s`

Option	Action
-e	Searches for Extra! files with the specified extensions. Example: `HeMigWiz.exe -d "C:\Documents and Settings\" -s -e .ehs .ekm .e3c`
-r	Searches for RUMBA files with the specified extensions. Example: `HeMigWiz.exe -d "C:\Documents and Settings\" -s -r .map .rmc`
-p	Searches for PComm files with the specified extensions. You can set all three product-specific options in combination. If you do not specify a product, all products are selected with all extensions. Example: `HeMigWiz.exe -d "C:\Documents and Settings" -s -p .ws`

-o	Generates a report file (`MigrationReport.txt`) that includes the status of all converted files. If you omit the pathname, the file is saved in the `My Documents` directory.
	Examples:
	`HeMigWiz.exe -d "C:\Documents and Settings\" -s -o`
	`HeMigWiz.exe -d "C:\Documents and Settings\" -s -o "C:\Documents and Settings\Default User\Desktop\"`

Note: The location of User files may vary according to the Windows operating system you are using.

Macro and Profile Converter

HostExplorer Macro and Profile Converter lets you convert RUMBA, Attachmate Extra!, and IBM Personal Communications macros into HostExplorer Basic macros. This utility also converts Extra! and Personal Communications profiles into HostExplorer profiles.

Converting Macros and Profiles

The utility keeps the original file intact and lets you specify a destination folder for storing the converted file. You can convert individual files or entire directories.

To convert files:

1. Launch Macro And Profile Converter from the HostExplorer Tools group for your OpenText product.
   In the Conversion Type list, select the type of file you want to convert.
2. In Files Or Directory To Convert, specify or browse to the files or directory you want to convert.
3. In Destination Directory, specify or browse to a directory in which to store the converted files.
4. If you are converting an entire directory and want the utility to include subfolders in that directory, select the Recursive Search option.
5. If you are converting an entire directory and want to be notified before each file is actually converted, select the Prompt Before Each Conversion option.
6. Click Convert to begin the conversion.