SH19-6839-03

Distributed Console Access Facility

Target User's Guide

Version 1.31

IBM

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Version 1.31

Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under “Notices” on page ix.

ISO 9001 Certification

This product was developed using an ISO 9001 certified quality system.

Certification has been awarded by the Italian quality system certification group, CSQ (Certification No. CISQ/CSQ 9151.IBM1).

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Fourth Edition (August 1995)

This is a major revision of, and obsoletes, Part Number 26H1267 (SH19-6839-02). See the Summary of Changes for the changes made to this manual. Technical changes or additions to the text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

This edition applies to Version 1.31 of the licensed program Distributed Console Access Facility, Program Number 5622–212, which runs on the following operating systems:

- OS/2 workstations run on IBM Operating System/2* Version 2.1 or later.
- The Windows** target runs on Microsoft** Windows** Version 3.1x or Microsoft Windows for Workgroups Version 3.1x.
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About This Book

This book explains how to use the IBM Distributed Console Access Facility (DCAF) product. DCAF enables a user at one workstation to remotely control the keyboard and mouse input of and monitor the display output of another workstation.

Who Should Use This Book

This book is intended for the users of the DCAF target workstations.

How to Use This Book

This book is structured for DCAF target workstation users to use as a reference. This book has the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, "DCAF Fundamentals" on page 1, gives a brief introduction to the DCAF product. Read this section first to get a general concept of what the product is, why it is beneficial, and how it fits into the networking environment.
- Chapter 2, "Using the OS/2 Target" on page 3, explains how to use the OS/2 target.
- Chapter 3, "Using the Windows Target" on page 11, explains how to use the DCAF Windows target.
- Chapter 4, "Using the DOS Target" on page 17, explains how to use the DCAF DOS target.
- The "Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations" on page 21, explains the product-specific terms you will encounter while reading this book.
- The "Index" on page 27 helps you to find the information you need quickly.

Where to Find More Information

The following list contains the names and order numbers of books in the DCAF library.

Hardcopy	
Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide	SH19-4068
Distributed Console Access Facility Messages and Codes	SH19-4070
Distributed Console Access Facility Target User's Guide	SH19-6839
Distributed Console Access Facility User's Guide	SH19-4069
Softcopy CD-ROM	
IBM Networking Systems Softcopy Collection Kit	SK2T-6012
OS/2 Collection Kit	SK2T-2176

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In addition, the DCAF library is available for IBM BookManager* READ/2 and Library Reader* on a diskette included in the DCAF package.

Related Publications

Refer to the following publications for information about the software related to DCAF.

IBM Operating System/2 APPC Programming Reference, S01F-0295

IBM Operating System/2 ACDI Programming Reference, S01F-0294

IBM Extended Services for OS/2 Network Administration Guide, S04G-1001

IBM Extended Services for OS/2 Communications Manager Configuration Guide, S04G-1002

IBM Extended Services for OS/2 Programmable Configuration Reference, S04G-1003

IBM Extended Services for OS/2 Communications Manager Host Connection Reference, S04G-1004

IBM Extended Services for OS/2 Programming Services and Advanced Problem Determination for Communications, S04G-1007

IBM Communications Manager/2 Workstation Installation and Configuration Guide, SC31-7169

IBM Communications Manager/2 User's Guide, SC31-6108

IBM TCP/IP for OS/2: User's Guide, SC31-6076

Workstation Security Services Installation and Operating Guide, SA34-2141

Product documentation for IPX/SPX**

Product documentation for LAN Support Program

Product documentation for Windows**

Summary of Changes

The following is a list of changes to the DCAF for this release:

- Messages were removed from this book and the *Distributed Console Access Facility Messages and Codes* book was created
- Information about personalization removed from this book and added to *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*

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Chapter 1. DCAF Fundamentals

The IBM Distributed Console Access Facility (DCAF) provides a remote console function that allows one workstation, the controller, to control the keyboard and mouse input and monitor the display output of another workstation, the target.

This chapter explains, in addition to the fundamentals of the DCAF, the DCAF environment with its various components. You need to know this information before you can begin to install the product.

What Is a Target?

A target is a workstation that a controller can take over and control remotely. The controller can view everything on a target screen and can control its keyboard and mouse input.

DCAF targets run on the following kinds of workstations:

- DOS
- OS/2
- Windows

Because the DCAF Windows target runs on a DOS operating system, it can run in both native DOS (the DOS full-screen before you start Windows) and the Windows graphic environment. For this reason, there are some options that apply to the Windows target when it is running only in native DOS or Windows. For example, the same Windows target has a DOS hot key and a Windows hot key to be used when it is running in native DOS or Windows respectively. To avoid confusion with the non-Windows DOS target, when the target is running in a Windows environment, it is referred to as the Windows target.

Levels of DCAF Security

When the target was installed, the administrator of your system implemented one of three security levels:

- No password. The controller has access to your target even if the controller does not provide a password.
- Password-only. The controller has access to your target if the controller provides a password.
- Secure session. The highest level of security. It makes your target almost impregnable to unauthorized use.

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Chapter 2. Using the OS/2 Target

During a DCAF session, the controller controls the keyboard and mouse input and monitors the display output of your workstation. The OS/2 target enables your workstation to function as a target. The controller communicates directly with your workstation or through a gateway.

The target keeps a message log file of the error and informational messages about your workstation and errors that occur during a DCAF session. The default message log file name is EQNTG.LOG, and it is located in the directory where DCAF is installed. You can customize the name of the file with target personalization.

Starting the OS/2 Target

To get the target ready for a session, start the target and the communications that the controller uses to connect to your workstation.

If you choose the DCAF Target icon, you start the target but not the communications. You can start the OS/2 target automatically or manually. For instructions to start the OS/2 target automatically, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.

To start the OS/2 target manually, perform the following steps:

1. Choose the Distributed Console Access Facility from your desktop.
2. Choose **DCAF Target**. The DCAF Target main window (Figure 1) appears.

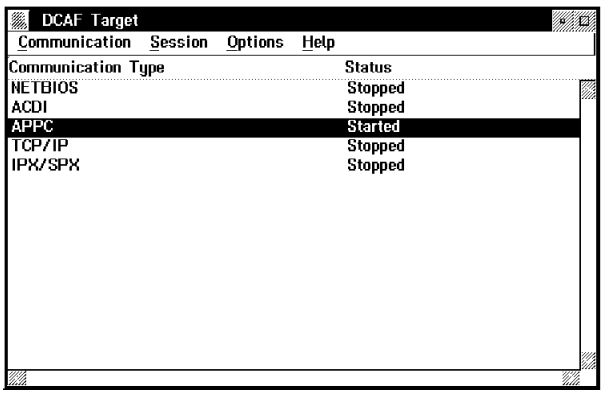

Figure 1. DCAF Target Window

The target is running. Start at least one communication type in order to be ready for a session.

Starting Communications

The communication type is the communications link that the controller uses to connect to your workstation. With DCAF you can use the following types of communication. Their availability depends on the software installed on your network and workstation.

- ACDI

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- APPC/APPN
- IPX/SPX
- NetBIOS
- TCP/IP

A controller can start a session with your workstation only when you start a communication type. Even if you start all available communication types, only one controller can connect to your workstation at a time. Table 1 describes the communication states.

Table 1. Communication Statuses for the Target

Communication Status	Description
Starting	The communication type is in the process of starting. You can stop it again when the process is complete. When you start a LAN communication type, your workstation registers with its LAN directory. Your LAN identifier number appears on the screen next to the LAN communication type.
Started	The communication that you selected and your target are ready for a session.
Stopping	The communication type is in the process of stopping. You can start it again when the process is complete.
Stopped	The communication that you selected is no longer ready for a session.

Start the asynchronous communication if the controller connects to your workstation through a modem. Start NetBIOS if the controller connects to your workstation through a DCAF gateway. Start a LAN communication protocol (IPX/SPX, NetBIOS, or TCP/IP) if the controller connects to your workstation on a LAN.

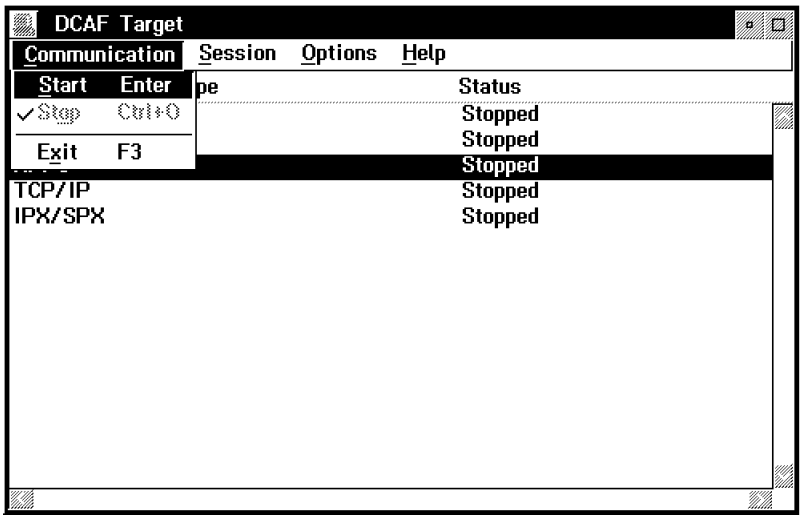

Figure 2. Starting a Communication Type

To start a communication type, perform the following steps:

1. Double-click or select the communication type.

2. Choose Start from the Communication menu. The status changes to Starting and then Started. You are ready for a session.
3. Contact the controller.

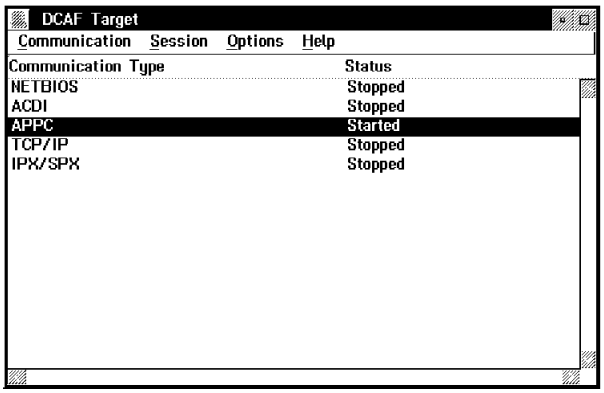

Figure 3. DCAF Target Window with Communication Types

Using the Target during a Session

Below the menu bar on the DCAF Target main window (Figure 3) are listed the **Communication Type** and the **Status** of the communication state for each communication type.

During a session, your window displays the following information about the session.

Current Session Status

The target title bar displays the current session state and your hot key combination (see Figure 4 on page 7). In addition, the current session state appears under the status column. For a description of session states, see Table 2 on page 6.

Hot Key

The target hot key enables you to interrupt a session and change session states. A hot key is a combination of two keys pressed simultaneously that gives you the chance to change the session state and gain control of your target. The default hot key is **Alt**+**T**, which you can personalize it. For more information about the hot key, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Session States

DCAF displays the current session state in four ways. You can personalize this status indicator to make it appear where you want on your window.

- In the upper right hand corner of the OS/2 full-screen.
- On the title bar of the DCAF Target window.
- Under the DCAF target icon when the target window is minimized.
- In the OS/2 Window List.

Table 2 on page 6 provides a description of the session states.

Using the Target during a Session

Table 2. Session States

Session States	Description
ACTIVE	A DCAF session has been established, and the controller user controls the keyboard input and monitors the display output of the target workstation. The target keyboard is locked; the keystrokes and mouse commands entered by the target user are not processed. If the hot key combination for the target is chosen at installation and enabled, then the target user can regain control by pressing the hot key combination to change the session state.
BUSY	A DCAF session has been established, and the target workstation user has pressed the hot key combination and has regained control of the target workstation. The controller user must wait until the target workstation user chooses to put the DCAF session in another state.
FILE TRANSFER	A file transfer between a controller and a target workstation is in progress.
INITIATING	The controller is starting a DCAF session with a target workstation.
MONITORING	A DCAF session has been established, and the controller monitors (watches) the activity of the target workstation. The controller user sees everything on the target workstation display, but the target workstation user is in control of the keyboard and mouse input. If the hot key combination for the target workstation is chosen at installation and enabled, then the target workstation user can end the monitoring state by pressing the hot key combination to change the session state.
PENDING	A DCAF session is in the process of changing states. The OS/2 workstation user who requested the state change must wait until the pending state change is complete before issuing another request to change states.
SUSPENDED	The DCAF session in progress between the controller and the target workstation has been suspended. On the controller, the target workstation's last screen has been frozen. A suspended session does not require any session startup if you choose to change to another session state (for example, active or monitoring). A different controller cannot start a session with a target workstation in a suspended session state.
TERMINATING	The DCAF session is terminating (ending). This is for controller and OS/2 target workstations only.

Taking Control from the Controller

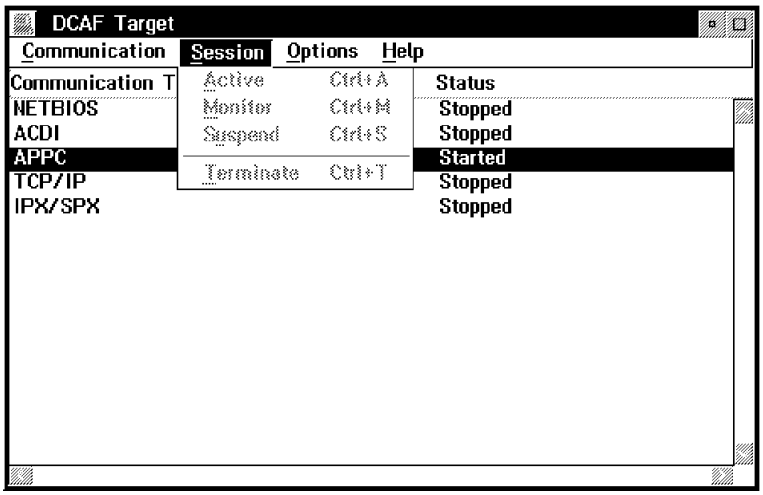

Figure 4. Changing the Session State

To take control of your target workstation, perform the following steps:

1. If the session state is Active, press the hot key combination to gain control. The session state changes to Busy and the DCAF Target window appears on your screen
2. Open the Session menu and choose the session state you want. The title bar of the DCAF Target window shows the new session state.

You can interrupt or switch to an active session or stop a session only if a hot key was enabled on your workstation during installation.

Enabling and Changing the Target Password

To change your password, perform the following steps:

1. On the DCAF Target window, choose **Password...** from the Options menu. The DCAF Password window (Figure 5) appears.

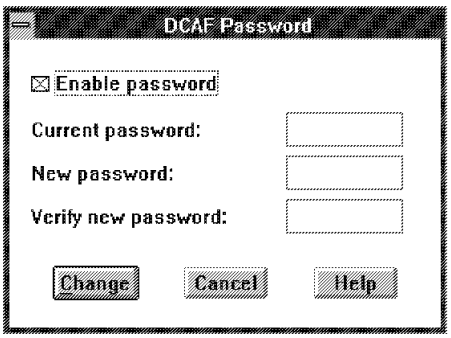

Figure 5. DCAF Password

2. Check the Enable password box.
3. In the Current password box, type your old password.
4. In the New password box, type your new password.

Character guidelines for your password:

- 4–8 characters.
- Upper- or lowercase letters (A – Z).
- Digits (0–9).
- Blanks after the last alphanumeric are ignored.

5. In the Verify new password box, type the same password again.
6. Choose the Change button. A message confirming your password change appears.

Tips:

- If you change your password, remember to give your new password to the user who controls your workstation.
- The Password... option is not available during an active session, because the controller cannot change your DCAF password.
- The Password... option does not appear in your Options menu if your target is secure.
- If there is a DCAF gateway on your workstation, when you change the password for the target, it changes for the gateway too.

Interrupting File Transfers

Only the controller starts file transfers to or from your workstation. When a file transfer begins, the DCAF icon changes appearance. Your mouse and keyboard, even if the session is in Monitoring, are locked until the transfer is complete.

To interrupt a file transfer, perform the following steps:

1. Make sure that the hot key combination is enabled on your workstation.
2. Press the hot key combination. The session state changes to Busy and the DCAF Target window appears (see Figure 4 on page 7). The file transfer stops.
3. Open the Session menu and choose the session state you want. The title bar of the DCAF Target window shows the new session state.

Terminating the DCAF Session

To terminate a session, perform the following steps:

1. If the session state is Active, press the hot key combination to take control. The session state changes to Busy and the DCAF Target window becomes the active window (see Figure 1 on page 3).
2. Open the Session menu and choose **Terminate** (or enter **Ctrl**+**T**). The session ends. On the DCAF Target window, the available communication type(s) status changes to Started.

To terminate a session, remember that:

- You can terminate a session only if your target has a hot key combination and is personalized to enable the target to terminate a session. For instructions to enable the target to terminate a session, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.

- The session stops but the target is still running. Your workstation is available for a new session. See “Stopping Communications” on page 9 for instructions on stopping the communications.

Stopping Communications

To stop a communication type, perform the following steps:

1. If the session state is Active, the DCAF Target window is minimized. Under the DCAF target icon, the label (where HotKey is your hot key) appears:

   DCAF TargetActiveHotKey

   Press the hot key combination. The session state changes to Busy and the DCAF Target window appears (see Figure 1 on page 3).

2. Select the communication type
3. Open the Communication menu (Figure 2 on page 4) and choose **Stop**. Any sessions in progress end. The Status changes to Stopping, then Stopped, and your workstation is no longer available for a session using that communication type.

To stop a communication type, remember that:

- You stop only the communication type that is selected. Any others are available for a session.
- You can stop a communication type during a session only if your target has a hot key combination and is personalized to enable the target to terminate a session. For instructions to enable the target to terminate a session, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.
- You can stop a communication type when the session state is busy, monitoring, or suspended.

Exiting the OS/2 Target

Exit the target in one of the following ways:

- From the **Communication** pull-down menu, choose **Exit** (or F3) as shown in Figure 2 on page 4.
- From the OS/2 system menu, choose **Close**.

A session in progress and any running communications stop. You can exit the target during a session only if your target has a hot key combination and is personalized to enable the target to terminate a session. For instructions to enable the target to terminate a session, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Chapter 3. Using the Windows Target

The Windows target enables your workstation operating in a Windows environment to be monitored and controlled by a controller in your network that operates in a Windows environment. You can make your workstation a Windows target or a DOS target. If you work in native DOS, follow the instructions in Chapter 4, "Using the DOS Target" on page 17.

Starting the Windows Target

To start the Windows target, complete the following steps. For instructions to start the target automatically, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.

1. Make sure that Windows is running on your workstation.
2. Choose the target icon from the DCAF group. The DCAF Target window appears.
3. In the DCAF Target window, you see the communication type and the status. To start the communications, see "Starting Communications."

Note: The Windows target runs on workstations that run Windows in enhanced mode only. If you try to start a target that runs Windows in standard mode, it terminates immediately.

Starting Communications

The communication type is the communications link that the controller uses to connect to your workstation. With DCAF you can use the following types of communication. Their availability depends on the software installed on your network and workstation.

- Asynchronous
- IPX/SPX
- NetBIOS
- TCP/IP

A controller can start a session with your workstation only when you start a communication type.

Even if you start all available communication types, only one controller can connect to your workstation at a time.

Table 1 on page 4 describes the communication states.

Start the asynchronous communication if the controller connects to your workstation through a modem. Start NetBIOS if the controller connects to your workstation through a DCAF gateway. Start a LAN communication protocol (IPX/SPX, NetBIOS, or TCP/IP) if the controller connects to your workstation on a LAN.

To start a communication type, perform the following steps:

1. Double-click or select the communication type.

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2. Choose Start from the Communication menu. The status changes to Starting and then Started. You are ready for a session.
3. Contact the controller.

Using the Target during a Session

During a session, your window displays information about the session.

Current Session Status

The target title bar displays the current session state and your hot-key combination. In addition, the current session state appears under the status column. For a description of session states, see Table 2 on page 6.

Hot Key

The target hot key enables you to interrupt a session and change session states. A hot key is a combination of two keys pressed simultaneously that gives you the chance to change the session state and regain control of your keyboard and mouse.

Helpful information:

- You can interrupt or switch to an active session or stop a session only if a hot key was enabled on your workstation during installation. For more information about the hot key, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.
- If the hot key is not enabled on your workstation, you can change the session state only if you are working in the Windows environment and the current state is Monitoring.

Taking Control from the Controller

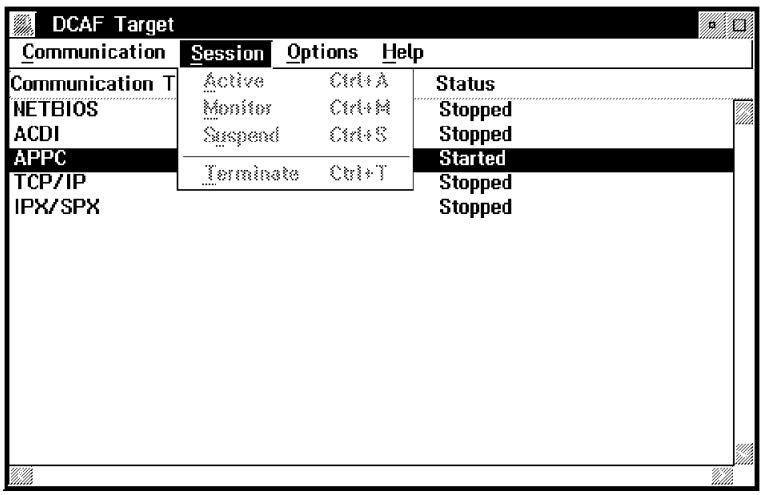

Figure 6. Changing Session States

To take control of your keyboard and mouse, complete the following steps:

1. If the session state is Active, press the hot-key combination to gain control. The session state changes to Busy and the DCAF Target window appears on your screen (see Figure 4 on page 7).

2. Open the Session menu and choose the session state you want. The title bar of the DCAF Target window shows the new session state.

Switching between Native DOS and Windows Environment

To switch from the native DOS target to the Windows target, start Windows. To switch back to the native DOS target, exit Windows from the Presentation Manager.

Changing Your Password

To change your password, perform the following steps:

1. On the DCAF Target window, choose **Password...** from the Options drop-down menu. The DCAF Password window (Figure 7) appears.

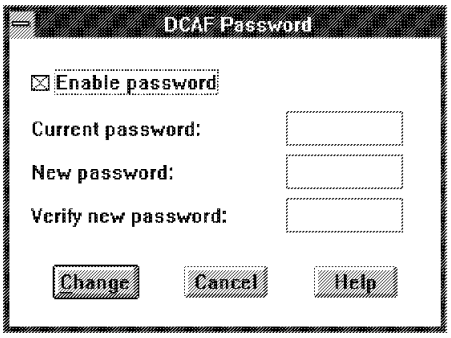

Figure 7. DCAF Password

2. Make sure that the Enable password check box is checked.
3. In the Current password box, type your old password.
4. In the New password box, type your new password.

   Character guidelines for your password:

   - 4–8 characters.
   - Upper- or lowercase letters (A – Z).
   - Digits (0–9).
   - Blanks after the last alphanumeric are ignored.

5. In the Verify new password box, type the same password again.
6. Choose the Change button. A message confirming your password change appears.

Tips:

- If you change your password, remember to give your new password to the user who controls your workstation.
- The Password... option is not available during an active session, because the controller cannot change your DCAF password.
- The Password... option does not appear in your Options menu if your target is secure.

Interrupting File Transfers

Only the controller starts file transfers to or from your workstation. When a file transfer begins, the DCAF icon changes appearance and your mouse and keyboard, even if the session is in Monitoring, lock until the transfer is complete.

To interrupt a file transfer, perform the following steps:

1. Make sure that you are working in the Windows environment when the file transfer begins and that the hot-key combination is enabled on your workstation. If you were not in the Windows environment or the hot-key combination is not enabled, you cannot interrupt the transfer.
2. Press the hot-key combination. The session state changes to Busy and the DCAF Target window appears. The file transfer stops.
3. Open the Session menu and choose the session state you want. The title bar of the DCAF Target window shows the new session state.

Terminating the DCAF Session

To terminate a session, do the following steps:

1. If the session state is Active, press the hot-key combination to take control. The session state changes to Busy and the DCAF Target window becomes the active window
2. Open the Session menu and choose **Terminate** (or enter **Ctrl**+**T**). The session ends. On the DCAF Target window, the available communication type(s) status changes to Started.

Remember the following:

- You can terminate a session only if your target has a hot-key combination and is personalized to enable the target to terminate a session. For instructions to enable the target to terminate a session, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.
- The session stops but the target is still running. Your workstation is available for a new session. See “Stopping Communications,” for instructions on stopping the communications.

Stopping Communications

To stop a communication type, perform the following steps:

1. If the session state is Active, the DCAF Target window is minimized. Under the DCAF target icon, the label (where HotKey is your hot key) appears:

   DCAF TargetActiveHotKey

   Press the hot-key combination. The session state changes to Busy and the DCAF Target window appears (see Figure 6 on page 12).
2. Select the communication type.
3. Open the Communication menu (Figure 2 on page 4) and choose **Stop**. Any sessions in progress end. The Status changes to Stopping, then Stopped, and your workstation is no longer available for a session using that communication type.

To stop a communication type, remember that:

- You stop only the communication type that is selected. Any others are available for a session.
- You can stop a communication type during a session only if your target has a hot-key combination and is personalized to enable the target to terminate a session. For instructions to enable the target to terminate a session, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.
- You can stop a communication type when the session state is busy, monitoring, or suspended.

Exiting the Windows Target

To exit the Windows target, do the following steps:

1. Open the Communication menu (Figure 2 on page 4) and choose **Exit** (or just press F3). A message for confirmation to exit DCAF appears. A session in progress and all started communication types end. The DCAF target becomes minimized.

To exit the DCAF target, remember that:

- You can exit the target during a session only if your target has a hot-key combination and is personalized to enable the target to terminate a session. For instructions to enable the target to terminate a session, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.
- You can stop a communication type when the session state is busy, monitoring, or suspended.
- If your target was started automatically (see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*) and you try to exit the target, a message appears telling you to exit Windows.

Chapter 4. Using the DOS Target

During a DCAF session, the controller controls the keyboard and mouse input and monitors the display output of the DOS target workstation. The DOS target allows the DOS workstation to function as a target workstation. The controller communicates with a DOS target on a local area network (LAN) only through a gateway.

The DOS target supports text mode only applications (up to 80 columns). No graphics mode applications are supported.

Starting the DOS Target

You can start the DOS target either automatically or manually. To start the DOS target automatically, see the *Distributed Console Access Facility Installation and Configuration Guide*.

To start the DOS target manually, perform the following steps:

1. Load the LAN software, such as the IBM LAN Support Program, if it is not already started.
2. From the DOS command line, type the command **DCAFDOS**.

After you start the DOS target, it is ready for a session with the controller. Contact the controller to start a session.

Taking Control from the Controller

```
Select a key

F1) ACTIVE      : Give Control

F2) MONITORING : Take Control

F3) SUSPEND     : Suspend Control

F4) TERMINATE   : Terminate Session to Listen

F5) UNLOAD      : Unload DCAF/DOS

<ESC>  Return to prior state

DCAF LAN Address :  1234567890AB
```

Figure 8. DOS Target User-Interface Window

You can take control of your target workstation from the controller only if the hot-key combination is enabled. A hot-key combination is a combination of two keys that when pressed simultaneously for a period of time causes a specific action. The hot-key combination can be enabled during installation of your target. The default hot-key combination for your target is **Right Shift Key** + **Left Shift Key**, pressed for at least 250 milliseconds.

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Taking Control from the Controller

You can terminate a session or unload the DOS target from your workstation only if these options were enabled in the personalization options of your target.

To take control of your target from the controller, do the following steps:

1. Press the hot-key combination. The DOS pop-up window (Figure 8 on page 17) appears and the session state changes to Busy.
2. Press the function key for the session state you want. Your screen shows the new session state.

When you press...	the DOS Target workstation will...
F1 (Active)	Give control of your workstation to the controller.
F2 (Monitoring)	Enable you to control the input while the controller observes your screen display.
F3 (Suspend)	Stop passing target screen updates to the controller but continue the session.
F4 (Terminate)	End the DCAF session and make the target available for another session.
F5 (Unload)	Unload DCAF from memory.
Esc	Return to the previous DCAF session state. For example, if the session was active before you pressed the hot-key combination, the session returns to active.

The current state of the session is displayed by the status indicator. The default location of the status indicator is in the upper right-hand corner of the workstation's display. You can customize its color and location during personalization.

Table 3 provides a description of the DOS session states only. See Table 2 on page 6 for a description of the session states for all targets.

Table 3. Session States for DOS Target

Session States	Description
CANNOT UNLOAD	The DOS target cannot unload from memory. A possible cause is a TSR (terminate stay resident) conflict. If a TSR application has been loaded after the DOS target, it should be unloaded before you attempt to unload the DOS target. This will also occur if you try to unload a TSR application from a virtual DOS machine.
ERROR	An error occurred in the DOS target. Refer to the DOS target message log file for more information.
LISTENING	The DOS target workstation is listening (waiting) for communications from a controller to establish a session. The DOS target workstation is in the listening session state when the DOS target has been enabled, when the session has been terminated, and if an error occurred in unloading the DOS target (it cannot be unloaded).
UNLOADED	The DOS target is unloaded from memory.
UNLOADING	The DOS target is being unloaded from memory.

Transferring Files

During a DCAF session, only the controller workstation user starts file transfers with the target workstation in either direction. When the controller workstation user starts a file transfer, your mouse and keyboard are disabled until the transfer is complete. The status indicator shows DCAF File Transfer.

Displaying the LAN Adapter Address

The LAN adapter address of the DOS target is displayed in the DOS target user-interface panel. When the DOS target is started, press the hot-key combination to display the DOS target user-interface panel (Figure 8 on page 17).

The universal address of the DOS workstation is displayed on the bottom line of the DOS target user interface panel.

DCAF LAN Address: *nnnnnnnnnnnn*

This is the unique adapter address that identifies the target workstation to the LAN. A nickname can be assigned to this adapter address (workstation) by using the LAN directory file for nicknames. The default nickname file is EQNLDDIR.DAT. The name of the file can be personalized during personalization of the LAN directory.

Using the Log File

The DOS target keeps a message log file of the error and informational messages that occur during a DCAF session. The default message log file name is **EQNDDERR.LOG**, and it is located in the directory where the DCAF product is installed. You can customize the name of the file during the DOS target personalization.

To display the message log file on the DOS workstation's screen:

1. Switch to a DOS command line and the directory where the DCAF product is installed.
2. Type **EQNDDPRT** <file name>. The file name is the name of the message log file. If you are using the default message log file name **EQNDDERR.LOG** then you can type the command, EQNDDPRT, without the file name.

To display the message log file on an OS/2 workstation's screen:

1. Copy the files, EQNDDPTR.EXE, EQN.MSG, and the DOS target message log file, into a directory on the OS/2 workstation.
2. From the OS/2 command line (in the directory where you copied the files), type **EQNDDPRT** <file name>. If you are using the default message log file name, **EQNDDERR.LOG**, then you can type the command, EQNDDPRT, without the file name.

Terminating the DCAF Session

If the hot-key combination is enabled and the DOS target personalization option **Enable Session Termination** was chosen, then the target workstation user can terminate a DCAF session with a controller.

To terminate the DCAF session, do the following steps:

1. Press the hot-key combination. A DOS target pop-up window appears (Figure 8 on page 17) and the session state changes to Busy.
2. Press function key **F4** for Terminate. The session ends and the status changes to Listening. Your target is ready for a new session.

Unloading the DOS Target

If the hot-key combination is enabled and the DOS target personalization option **Enable Unload the Program** was chosen, then the target workstation user can unload the DOS target from the workstation memory.

To unload the DOS target:

1. Press the hot-key combination. A DOS pop-up window appears and the session state changes to Busy.
2. Press function key **F5** for Unload. A session in progress ends. The DOS target unloads from memory and is no longer available for a session.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

This glossary defines important DCAF terms and abbreviations. It includes information from the *IBM Dictionary of Computing*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1994. Definitions from the *American National Dictionary for Information Processing* are identified by an asterisk (*). Definitions from draft proposals and working papers under development by the International Standards Organization, Technical Committee 97, Subcommittee 1 are identified by the symbol **(TC97)**. Definitions from the *CCITT Sixth Plenary Assembly Orange Book, Terms and Definitions* and working documents published by the Consultative Committee on International Telegraph and Telephone of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1980 are preceded by the symbol **(CCITT/ITU)**. Definitions from published sections of the *ISO Vocabulary of Data Processing*, developed by the International Standards Organization, Technical Committee 97, Subcommittee 1 and from published sections of the *ISO Vocabulary of Office Machines*, developed by subcommittees of ISO Technical Committee 95, are preceded by the symbol **(ISO)**.

For abbreviations, the definition usually consists only of the words represented by the letters; for complete definitions, see the entries for the words.

Reference Words Used in the Entries

The following reference words are used in this glossary:

Contrast with. Refers to a term that has an opposed or substantively different meaning.

See. Refers to multiple-word terms that have the same last word.

See also. Refers to related terms that have similar (but not synonymous) meanings.

A

ACDI. Asynchronous Communications Device Interface.

active. In the DCAF program, the session state in which the controller has control of the target workstation. The target workstation keyboard is locked. That is, any keystrokes or mouse commands entered by the target workstation user will not be processed by applications running on the target workstation.

active window. The window with which a user is currently interacting. This is the window that receives keyboard and mouse input from the user. Contrast with *inactive window*.

administrator. See *security administrator*.

Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN). An extension to SNA featuring (a) greater distributed network control that avoids critical hierarchical dependencies, thereby isolating the effects of single points of failure; (b) dynamic exchange of network topology information to foster ease of connection, reconfiguration, and adaptive route selection; (c) dynamic definition of network resources; and (d) automated resource registration and directory lookup. APPN extends the LU 6.2 peer orientation for end-user services to network control and supports multiple LU types, including LU 2, LU 3, and LU 6.2.

advanced program-to-program communications (APPC).. An implementation of the SNA/SDLC LU 6.2 protocol that allows interconnected systems to communicate and share the processing of programs.

APPC. Advanced program-to-program communications.

application. A collection of software components that is used to perform specific types of work on a computer. For example, the DCAF program is a software application that is used to provide remote console services.

APPN. Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking.

Asynchronous Communications Device Interface (ACDI). The programming interface that provides support for those who want to use the serial ports for asynchronous communications in a multitasking environment. ACDI interacts with the serial ports through the base operating system and ensures that interrupts are handled and data is buffered for applications as required.

authentication. (1) A process that is used to verify the integrity of transmitted data, especially a message. (2) In computer security, a process that is used to verify the user of an information system or protected resources. (3) A process that checks the integrity of an entity. (4) See also *password*.

authenticator. See *security authenticator*.

B

busy. The DCAF session state when the target workstation user is changing session states, and the controller user must wait before attempting to change the session state.

button. (1) A mechanism on a pointing device, such as a mouse, that is used to request or initiate an action. See *mouse button*. (2) A graphical device

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that identifies a choice. See *radio button* and *push button*. (3) A graphical mechanism in a window that, when selected, results in an action. For example, a list button produces a list of choices. See *list button*, *maximize button*, *minimize button*, and *restore button*.

C

click. To press and release a mouse button without moving the pointer off the choice. See *double-click*. See also *drag select*.

Close. A choice that removes a window and all its associated windows from the screen.

command. A request for system action.

component. In the DCAF program, it is a specialized part of the program that can function independently of the other components. For example, a workstation operating on DOS may have only the target for DOS component installed. The DCAF components include the controller, OS/2 target, DOS target, DCAF gateway, LAN directory, Security Administrator, Security Authenticator, and the Packager.

configuration. (1) (TC97) The arrangement of a computer system or network as defined by the nature, number, and the chief characteristics of its functional units. The term may refer to a hardware or a software configuration. (2) The devices and programs that make up a system, subsystem, or network. (3) In the DCAF program, the arrangement of components and workstations in the network. Also, the collective set of item definitions that describe such a configuration. (4) See *system configuration.*

controller. In the DCAF, the workstation that can monitor or take over and operate the keyboard and display of another workstation. Contrast with *target workstation*.

D

DCAF. Distributed Console Access Facility.

DCAF gateway workstation. For the DCAF, a LAN-attached workstation that provides communication functions between a controller and a target workstation on a LAN. See also *gateway* and *LAN gateway*.

Disk Operating System (DOS). Software for the PC that controls the execution of programs. Its full name is the IBM Personal Computer Disk Operating System.

display. (1) To present information for viewing, usually on a terminal screen or a hardcopy device. (2) A device or medium on which information is presented, such as a terminal screen.

Distributed Console Access Facility (DCAF). (1) This program product provides a remote console function that allows a user at one programmable workstation to remotely control the keyboard input and monitor the display output of another programmable workstation. The DCAF program does not affect the application programs that are running on the workstation that is being controlled. (2) An icon that represents the Distributed Console Access Facility.

DOS. Disk Operating System.

double-click. To press and release a button on a pointing device twice within the time limit the user has defined for the operating environment, without moving the pointer off the choice. See *click*. See also *drag select*.

drag select. To press a mouse button and hold it down while moving the pointer so that the pointer travels to a different location on the screen. Dragging ends when the mouse button is released. All items between the button-down and button-up points are selected. See also *click* and *double-click*.

E

entry. An input operation on a workstation.

Exit. An action that ends the active application and removes, from the screen, all windows associated with the application.

G

gateway. A functional unit that connects two computer networks of different network architectures.

Note: A gateway connects networks or systems of different architectures. A bridge interconnects networks or systems with the same or similar architectures.

See also *DCAF gateway workstation* and *LAN gateway*.

gateway workstation. See *DCAF gateway workstation*.

H

Help. A push button that provides information about the item the cursor is on or about the entire window.

hot key combination. A combination of two keys that, when pressed simultaneously for a period of time, can be used to cause a specific action. At the DCAF target workstation, the hot key combination can be used to manipulate the session status. During the installation or packaging of the target component, the hot key can be enabled or disabled and the key combination can be defined. At the controller, the hot

key can be used to manipulate the keystroke mode. See also *keystrokes local* and *keystrokes remote*.

I

icon. A graphical representation of an object, consisting of an image, image background, and a label.

inactive window. A window with which a user is not currently interacting. The window cannot receive input from the keyboard or mouse. Contrast with *active window*.

installation. The procedure of personalizing and copying the components of the DCAF product onto the workstations where they will be processed.

K

keystrokes local. A DCAF keystroke mode that occurs on the controller workstation when the keystrokes and mouse commands will be processed at the controller workstation. Contrast with *keystrokes remote*.

keystrokes remote. A DCAF keystroke mode that occurs on the controller workstation when the keystrokes and mouse commands will be transmitted to the target workstation and processed at the target workstation. Contrast with *keystrokes local*.

L

LAN. Local Area Network.

LAN directory. This DCAF component supplies the controller component with the names of the enabled DCAF target workstations, on the NetBIOS LAN, that are registered with the name of this LAN directory. Each NetBIOS LAN with DCAF has a specific DCAF LAN directory name. The name of the LAN directory is used by the DCAF components to make the logical connection between the DCAF components on the LAN.

LAN gateway. A functional unit that connects a local area network with another network using different protocols. See also *gateway* and *DCAF gateway workstation*.

link. In SNA, the combination of the link connection and the link stations that join network nodes. A link connection is the physical medium of transmission. A link, however, is both logical and physical.

list button. A button, labeled with a underscored down arrow, that produces a list of valid choices that can be selected for that field. See *button*.

local area network (LAN). (1) A network in which a set of devices are connected to one another for communication and that can be connected to a larger network. See also *token ring*. (2) A network in which communications are limited to a moderately sized geographic area such as a single office building, warehouse, or campus, and which do not generally extend across public rights-of-way. Contrast with *wide area network*.

locally administered. A DCAF security authenticator workstation is locally administered when it is installed on the same workstation as the DCAF security administrator component. When locally administered, the security data files can be transferred (locally) from the DCAF security administrator to the DCAF security authenticator without the need for a secure session to transfer the files. Contrast with *remotely administered*.

M

maximize button. A button on the rightmost corner of the title bar of a window that has not been maximized that, when selected, enlarges the window to its largest possible size. See *button*. Contrast with *minimize button*. See also *restore button*.

menu. A list of choices that gives users access to actions that can be applied to an object.

menu bar. The area near the top of a window, below the title bar and above the rest of the window, that contains choices that provide access to other menus.

message. Information not requested by a user but displayed or logged by an application in response to an expected or unexpected event.

minimize button. A button, located next to the rightmost button in a title bar, that, when selected, reduces the window to its smallest possible size. See *button*. Contrast with *maximize button*. See also *restore button*.

monitoring. In the DCAF program, the session state in which the controller workstation user sees everything on the target workstation display, but the target workstation user controls the keyboard and mouse.

mouse. A device that a user moves on a flat surface to position a pointer on the screen. It allows a user to select a choice or function to be performed or to perform operations on the screen, such as dragging or drawing lines from one position to another.

mouse button. A mechanism on a mouse that a user presses to select choices or initiate actions.

N

NetBIOS. Network Basic Input/Output System. An operating system interface for application programs used on IBM programmable workstations that are attached to the IBM Token-Ring Network.

network. An arrangement of nodes and connecting branches.

O

online. Stored in a computer and accessible from a workstation.

OS/2. An operating system that runs on a personal computer with an 80286 processor or larger (for example, an IBM Personal System/2 model 80).

P

panel. A particular arrangement of information that is presented in a window or pop-up. If some of the information is not visible because of the size of the panel, a user can scroll to see the information.

pass phrase. For a secure DCAF environment, each controller user has a pass phrase of 4 to 80 characters. The pass phrase may contain uppercase and lowercase letters, the digits 0 to 9, and the special characters #, @, $, and blanks.

password. A unique string of characters known to a computer system and to a user, who must specify the character string to gain access to a system and to the information stored within it.

password-only session. In the DCAF environment, a password-only session requires the controller user to type the correct password for the target or DCAF gateway workstation before a session is established. A nonsecure session is established when the user presses Enter without typing a password. Both these sessions do not require authentication. Contrast with *secure session*. See *session*.

personalization. Many of the features of the DCAF components are options that can be customized. During installation, the options for the DCAF components can be selected. Some of the options may be selected or changed, or both, after installation.

pop-up window. A movable window, fixed in size, in which a user provides information required by an application so that the application can continue to process a user request.

prompt. A symbol or action that requests an entry or selection from the user.

protocol. (1) (TC97) The set of semantic and syntactic rules governing the operation of functional units of a communication system that must be followed if communication is to be achieved. (2) In SNA, the meanings of, and the sequencing rules for, requests and responses used for managing the network, transferring data, and synchronizing the states of network components. (3) The DCAF program can use NetBIOS, SNA, and switched asynchronous protocols.

pull-down menu. A list of choices extending from a selected menu-bar choice that gives access to actions.

push button. A rectangle with text inside. Push buttons are used in windows for actions that occur immediately when the push button is selected.

R

radio button. A circle with text beside it. Radio buttons are combined to show a user a fixed set of choices from which only one can be selected. The circle is partially filled when a choice is selected.

Refresh. An action that updates the information that is being displayed.

remote. (1) Pertaining to a system, program, or device that is accessed through a telecommunications line. (2) In Advanced Program-to-Program Communications (APPC), indicates that the partner logical unit (PLU) or transaction program is not at the local node.

remote console function. The function that allows one workstation to control another.

remotely administered. A DCAF security authenticator workstation is remotely administered when it is not installed on the same workstation as the DCAF security administrator component. When remotely administered, the security data files must be transferred via a secure DCAF session. It is necessary that a secure OS/2 target component be installed on the security authenticator workstation. Contrast with *locally administered*.

restore button. A button that appears in the rightmost corner of the title bar after a window has been maximized. When the restore button is selected, the window returns to the size it was before it was maximized. See *button*. See also *maximize button* and *minimize button*.

S

screen. The physical surface of a display device upon which information is shown to a user. Contrast with *panel*.

secure session. In the DCAF environment, a secure session is a DCAF session that has been authenticated by the DCAF security authenticator. Contrast with *password-only session*. See *session*.

security administrator. The DCAF security administrator component centralizes the maintenance of the databases for the controller users, the target access tables, the secure target workstation information, and the security authenticators. This component updates the file EQNADMN.LOG with error and informational messages for the security file transfers.

security authenticator. The DCAF security authenticator verifies and authorizes the secure DCAF sessions between the controller and target components. The file EQNAUTH.LOG is used to log error and informational messages such as authentication requests. See also *locally administered* and *remotely administered*.

select. The process of explicitly identifying one or more objects to which a subsequent action will apply.

Send. (1) A choice in the Keystrokes pull-down menu that a user can select to send certain command key sequences to a target workstation. (2) A push button on the DCAF-File Transfer Utility window that causes a file to be sent to a target workstation.

session. In the DCAF, the period of communications activity between DCAF components. See *password-only session*, *secure session*, and *session state*.

session state. The status of the DCAF session. The session state can be active, monitoring, busy, or suspended. Whether the controller or target workstations can change the session state depends on their configuration.

status. The measure of the condition of a session. See *session state*.

suspended. In the DCAF program, the session state in which the controller does not control or monitor the target workstation. The controller does not receive display updates from the target, or in any way control the target workstation. Either the controller or the target workstation user can resume the session.

system configuration. A process that specifies the devices and programs that form a particular data processing system.

T

target workstation. In the DCAF, the workstation whose keyboard and display will be monitored or taken over by the controller. Contrast with *controller*.

TCP. Transmission Control Protocol.

TCP/IP. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. A set of communication protocols that support peer-to-peer connectivity functions for both local and wide area networks.

title bar. The area at the top of each window that contains the window title and system-menu icon. When appropriate, it also contains the minimize, maximize, and restore icons.

token ring. A network with a ring topology that passes tokens from one attaching device to another. For example, the IBM Token-Ring Network.

U

user. Anyone who requires the services of a computing system.

user interface. The actions or items that allow a user to interact with and perform operations on a computer.

Using help. A help choice that gives a user information about how the help function works.

W

wide area network. A network that provides data communication capability in geographic areas larger than those serviced by local area networks. Wide area networks may extend across public rights-of-way. Contrast with *local area network*.

window. An area of the screen with visible boundaries within which information is displayed. A window can be smaller than or the same size as the screen. Windows can appear to overlap on the screen.

workstation. A programmable or nonprogrammable device that allows a user to do work. A workstation allows a user to transmit or receive information from a computer.

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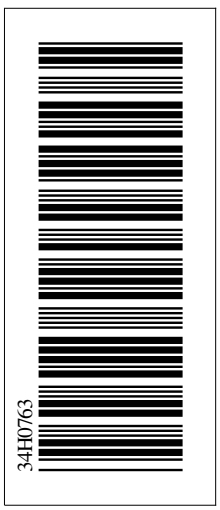

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