

- C-Net 128 v6.02 Undocumented Commands List -

The following is a partial list of undocumented commands in the C-Net BB5 system. They will be discussed in no particular order, but, should be grouped together pretty well. There is no pagination nor are there many references to where in the original manual they might go, however, it should be printable in such a way that it can be extracted from here and inserted into your original manual with little or no trouble.

At the main command area:

7.15 ACCOUNTING SUMMARY

AC This command replaces the A command to edit the accounting summary schedule.

7.16 RELOGON

RE This command replaces the R command to relogon the system.

7.22 MAINTENANCE COMMANDS

EM This command controls entering the Main Macro editor

You will be prompted to edit each macro by number. There are a maximum of 25 allowed at the Main prompt, but, may be changed by editing the CN file at line 1301.

NT This command allows you to 'test' any of the Multi-Net files without having to run the entire network. It will prompt you for a filename. When you enter the filename, you only need to add the portion AFTER the dash in the filename. For example, if you would like to see the prg.net-subs in action, then you only need to enter NT and when prompted, enter subs. The NT file will automatically add the net- portion of the filename for you, and then ask if you would like to have the TRACE command active (makes things difficult to read, but, is an EXTREMELY useful debug tool). It is important to note here that 'Testing' the p-file assemble will cause C-Net to run all the way through the network.

In the E-Mail System:

The E-Mail system uses a new system of message filing. It was given ample opportunity to be corrected from the v5.0 era, however, it was never made to be reliable. Therefore, a NEW system was devised for v6.02. As the menu for both versions is nearly identical, there are two main differences between the old and the new:

9.4.5 RESPONDING TO A MESSAGE

One cannot have their original message returned to them as it would be a very time consuming process due to the file differences.

9.7 ELECTRONIC MAIL MAINTENANCE

To gain access to the E-Mail maintenance commands, one must enter the Z command first. Under this command, are the new maintenance routines. The user online (with SysOp level access) may either scan all accounts for mail or 'pack' the entire E-Mail system into smaller files.*

* By 'Pack' the email system, it will search through any of the header files, and total up the total number of used records. It then looks at the corresponding relative file, and if a difference of 15 records exist, it will copy each of the remaining (undeleted) pieces of mail into a newly created relative file. It then adjusts the file markers in the header file, and finally, re-saves the header file back to disk. Depending on the amount of mail on your system, it could be a rather long process. For this reason, you may also have the BBS do it by itself at amaint time by toggling the 'Pack Mail Files @ AMaint' option on at the MACS screen.

13.1 POST (OR RESPOND) ITEMS

In the BBS Area (Message Base area), the alias portion was incorrectly explained. The message bases will NOT allow you to enter a users handle that is presently on the BBS if you choose to use a different handle.

Also in the Message Base area, it also incorporated a new feature of 'Quoting Text', or preloading a previously entered message, and putting either the first two letters of the original posters handle, or the first letter of the first two parts of a handle (separated by a space). This option can not be disabled (as you would make a message base optionally anonymous).

13.5.5 REORGANIZING TEXT

While you are inside a subboard, you may elect to have C-Net 'pack' the message base to reclaim space that might otherwise be wasted a single line or two that would not normally be used. The command to 're-organize' the subboard is RO. It will read all the messages that are presently contained in your subboard, and copy them into a new relative file. It will then update the file pointers in memory, and when completed, will advise you of the new storage status of the newly created relative file. You will be responsible for adding back in the original size of the file (if you elect to keep it at one size, and one size only).

NOTE: Multi-Net will take care of your networked bases by itself, it will expand the message base on an 'as-needed' basis. If, when Multi-Net makes an attempt to install a network message, there are fewer than 100 lines, it will automatically increase the size of the base by 200 lines. This serves two purposes -- It ensures that there are always SOME lines left when Multi-Net is finished, and it also ensures that Multi-Net will be able to install the messages that are received.

19.2 Other Parameters:

C-Term has other optional parameters (O from the terminal Main Menu) which include:

- I Input Linefeeds. (Required or automatic). This feature applies only to the ASCII/ANSI terminal mode. Some ASCII systems you call may expect your cursor to move to the beginning of the next line when they send your terminal a carriage return, that is, linefeeds are assumed AUTOMATIC. Other systems however, only expect your cursor to move to the beginning of the SAME line, when carriage return is sent, so they go on to send a linefeed to actually move your cursor down to a new line. In this later example, linefeeds are "REQUIRED".
- O Output linefeeds (Sent after carriage return, or not sent). If output linefeeds are enabled, a linefeed character will be sent to the system you are connected to after each carriage return has been sent.

19.3 Disk Options.

As disk are sent to a work drive inside the BBS itself, so are commands sent to a logged drive while in the term. To change to a different drive while inside C-Term, you must only enter the number next to the drive that you wish to select, or work with. These drives are read in while C-Term is setting up for use, and are listed in the order shown on your Waiting for Caller SAM screen.

Some of the highlighted commands are:

- % Directory of logged drive (pattern matching is available).
- @ Send a DOS command to the drive (ie, s#:filename, r#:newname=oldname, etc).
- RF/WF/MF Read file, Write file, Move file between drives available. Reading a file will NOT cause it to be sent over the modem.

SELECTING FILES: To pre-select files for multi-uploading in C-Term, use the SF command at the main menu. It will prompt you for a file pattern initially, use as many characters as needed to select as many files as needed. Once you have finished selecting that file pattern, you may continue to select file patterns by answering Yes to the 'Use previous selection List?' and the 'Append Previous list?' prompts. It will prompt you again for another file pattern. It is important to note that this routine will NOT 'remember' where you selected the file from, and that if you elect to select from a different drive than the one currently selected, it will clear the list. If, after selecting files, you change to a different work drive, and do NOT select any files, it will clear C-Term's

Capture Buffer. A terminal text buffer allows you to capture data to a place in memory for later saving and retrieval. C-Term is able to support approximately 20K of storage (or roughly 20,480 bytes). Enter CB from the Main menu to pull up C-Term's buffer menu. The options here include:

Toggle open/close: Just as you may open and close the buffer while in C-Term with the ALT/C command, you may also close and open the buffer from the buffer menu. To open the buffer means to allow the computer to 'remember' what the modem is sending it.

Clear buffer: Erases the contents of the buffer. WARNING! Once the buffer is cleared, it is NOT recoverable!

Save buffer to disk. The captured text may be saved to disk as a PROGram or SEQUential file format.

Load Buffer from Disk. This will allow you to load a file from disk into the capture buffer. It is useful to load a file into memory, such as a long message, and 'printing' it to the modem after loading.

Print buffer. When the capture buffer is displayed, the option is given to send the file simultaneously to the modem. This is useful to send a message received from another system. While the capture buffer is being displayed, output may be paused (using the CLR/HOME key or Control/S keys), or aborted (using the spacebar or the "/" key).

Edit buffer. This command loads a text file into the editor buffer so that it may be edited. A couple of restrictions apply: the editor holds a maximum of 250 lines -- anything past that if 'saved' using the editor '.s' command will be lost. Also each line is limited to 78 characters -- anything past that will be cut off, or forced onto another line.

19.4 PHONEBOOK/AUTODIALER

CTerm is able to house up to 39 of your most frequently called numbers, each with a name, number, baud rate, wait time to connect, last call date, and what form of translation to use (CG, CG+, ASCII/ANSI). To enter the autodialer, enter AD at the main menu. A short menu of options will appear, to either Add, Remove, Save, Dial or Quit back to the main menu.

To add a BBS to the phonebook, enter the A command from the second menu. You will be asked for:

- o A name for the BBS to remember by.
- o The maximum baud rate of the BBS (Remember, do NOT exceed maximum baud rate YOU support), up to 2400 baud.
- o The translation you would like to use, C/G, C/G+ or ANSI/ASCII mode.
- o A pre-defined amount of time to wait for the BBS to get you connected to the BBS (generally 20 seconds seems average for a local system, while long distance BBS's usually average 45 seconds for a connection).

You are also allowed two macros per entry in the list, they are assigned to the F7 and F8 keys. One might be good for your Login ID, while the other could be used for your password.

Finally, you will be prompted for a phone number to call the BBS with. If it is out of your area code, you do not need to insert a 1 (for long distance), however, if it is a long distance connection within your area code, you will need to add the one to the autodialer.

When you are finished adding the BBS's to the autodialer, pressing any key not listed will return you to the main menu. To dial a number you have entered, enter the D command to dial, where you will be presented with a list of the first ten choices to dial. To dial a number shown, you may enter the digit in the ones column, or you may 'cursor' down to it using the + and - signs, and you may also optionally 'select' it into a batch of numbers to dial. If you wish to dial the one number, place the white cursor bar on that BBS and enter the 'D' key. To abort the call progress of any BBS you are dialing, press the spacebar.

NOTE: Pressing the SPACEBAR during a 'multi-dial' will cause CTerm to abort dialing ALL the numbers you have selected.

Once you are connected to a remote system, CTerm will beep at you a few times to alert you to the connection, and move to terminal mode at the specified baud rate.

17.1 UTILITIES P-FILE OVERVIEW

For your convenience, there is a p-file on your original master disk called prg.utilities. In it you will find several useful utilities to manage your BBS system. There are several options available to you for executing any of the commands available in prg.utilities. One way to gain access to the p-file is to add it to a SysOp directory in your P-Files area on your system. Another way to use this program is to use the EXecute command at the MAIN: command prompt.

17.2 CREATE SYSTEM POINTERS FILE

Your BBS is set up to find a user either by handle or account ID number. It uses a file called sys.pointers to hold the correlating data between handle and ID number. At times, this file can be corrupted in memory, and may be improperly saved. This will be evidenced by handles not being found (even though shown in the user listing), to 'missing' areas in your user base. To correct this problem, the (C) command in prg.utilities will re-create this file for you. It first reads all pertinent data from your sys.udata file, and then 'sorts' it to its proper format, then resaves the sys.pointers file to disk. This command is normally not needed, and is not recommended for routine use. Use only if you suspect a problem with your user base.

17.3 PREFERENCES EDITOR

C-Net has many flags that can be set and/or changed to make your BBS more individualized. There are some things that might suit you better than others. For this reason, you may elect to run a 'closed' system, or one that does not accept new users, or you may elect to have the U/D area closed at all times. This function of the prg.utilities is available to edit these parameters and others. Options include:

Sysop in/out -- would you rather have the SY flag default to being on at all times (while still being able to turn it off if desired)?

U/D area open/closed. You may elect to have the entire U/D area closed at all times (if for example you don't have enough space to operate a U/D area).

NW flag on/off. If you wish to have a closed (private) system, you may turn it the flag on (make the system private) using this option.

Screen Blanking on/off. You can tell C-Net whether to turn on screen blanking at all times (upon bootup) with this option.

Default color changer. You may elect a new color without having to take the BBS down to change it in the setup utility.

Message Printing at Logout. You may send a particular message to the

offhook command).

Modem string at logff: You may send another string to the modem at local logoff time, in addition to the re-initialization string sent regardless of whether or not the last caller was local or remote.

System 'Line': The system line is the line that is displayed at the beginning of the E-Mail scan routine and again at the end of the list. It is NORMALLY 38 equal signs (=) followed by a carriage return. You may change it to anything you'd like to here. A maximum of five characters may be used.

System Name: You may edit the System name as you would like it to appear to your users. It defaults to C-Net 128 v6.0. Note to programmers: The System name is kept in the variable sn\$.

Password mask: You can change the mask for the password character (defaults to '*') to another character if you wish. NOTE: Some of the characters, namely the upper case graphics, will not necessarily be displayed. You may get the upper case character (the shifted letter) of some graphics.

System Password: You may also change the system REMOTE maintenance password in the preferences editor.

17.4 AUTOBACKUP UTILITY CONFIGURATION

For your convenience, a file is included with your C-Net v6.0 to allow you to back up essential files automatically during Auto-Maintenance. This command in prg.utilities is available to configure the system so that automaintenance will know what files to copy from what drive to what drive.

Several filename structures are allowed using the autocopy feature of C-Net. You may select a specific filename, such as sys.udata, or you may specify a group of files by entering just enough characters to flag the autocopy routine to 'tag' all files matching that pattern. For example, you may wish to have EVERY system file copied to another drive, to do this, you might enter a filepattern such as sys.*, which would copy over every file beginning with sys. but would not include such files as menu el.

You will be first prompted to tell the configuration utility what drive to copy from. Enter the device and LU/drive to copy from. Then you will be prompted for a target device/drive. This is entered the same way as the source drive. Finally, you will be prompted for a file pattern to match.

It is not recommended that you copy from one LU on your Hard drive to another for using the Auto-Backup utility. It for some reason does not like to do this.

When you have finished with the autocopy configuration utility, enter quit, which will prompt the software to ask if you want to save your work in this area. Press the Y key if this is correct, or the N key if not. You will be placed back at the Main Prompt when the program is finished.

17.5 Message Generator

The Message Generator is new for v6.0. It is a relative file that contains all the messages that the CN file used to have in text. For example, if you do not have the dating area online and configured, if a user tries to enter the area, C-Net simply tells the user that the area is not online. It uses this message file to tell the user that.

When you first get your v6.0, you should immediately run the Message Generator from the Utilities menu, to create all the needed message records that CN will use to tell your users what is going on.

NOTE:** Your failure to do this will cause C-Net to not **
***** print these messages to your users. *****

When you run the file the first time, it will tell you that it is creating the messages, and to please wait. Your drive will run for a few minutes, and you will be placed at a prompt where you can Add new records, Delete a record, Edit a record, or List records.

The most important thing to remember about adding a new record is that the record number shown is one less than the actual number of records in use. This is because the first record in the relative file is used to hold the highest used record. Therefore, if you wish to create a record, and the number shown on your screen is 30, when you add the record for C-Net to look up to tell your users the message, you will need to add one to it, or have it look at record 31. The format for looking up a record in the sys.messages file is as follows:

```
x=[your number]:gosub [or goto] 1515:end of routine
```

This will prompt C-Net to look up record #X in the file sys.messages.

Listing the messages will cause C-Net to simply start at the beginning of the file and display all the messages it contains.

Editing one will allow you to change one of the messages that it already contains.

Deleting one will remove it from the file. NOTE: If you delete a record, whatever line in CN used to pull that message out of the file will cause C-Net to print a null character instead.

***** It is your responsibility to remember what records you delete.
***** There is NO map for this file other than the highest record
***** used.

Selecting the Quit function will ask if you are sure, and put you at the Main Command level.

Restart email is no longer a valid option for v6.0. It will still do everything it says it will, but, your email system will NOT be restarted due to a difference in file structures.

17.6 Call-Back Validation Configuration

Once your C-Net is fully functioning and operational, you may elect to have C-Net help you with validating accounts by calling back your users assigned to the New User access level. To create this file, you should have a list of all the local exchanges that your system can reach. You will first be asked for your area code, and then whether you have tone or pulse dialing. Finally, it will prompt you for an exchange area to dial, and you should enter only the exchanges that are valid for your area.

When you are finished entering exchanges, press return without entering anything, and C-Net will save the numbers file for you. You will be placed at the Main command level when it is finished.

17.7 Bad Numbers File Creation

Once your C-Net is fully functioning, it is possible to have C-Net restrict certain phone numbers from users trying to 'break into' the BBS. Numbers such as network services, or other dial in services can be entered here to restrict the user from entering them. You might also have your BBS phone number in here so that it won't be entered, either.

To create the file, simply follow the prompts that C-Net will ask you to create the file. When you are finished entering phone numbers to restrict, press RETURN. C-Net will save the file and return you to the Main Command level.

11.5 G-File and P-File Maintenance Help

As with much of C-Net you are able to control many aspects of each system/subsystem within the BBS. The G-Files and P-Files are no exception to this. You are able to control how long a user must be online, to how much to charge (if using the accounting system), and just about anything in-between. For this reason, some of the prompts for the Files editing system need a little explaining.

First, if you want a particular access group to be online for at least ten minutes before playing games, you may code each type of game (eg, role-playing games). To do this, just edit the DIRECTORY for those games, and the user will not be allowed into that directory until he has been online for ten minutes. This is for all of the games in a directory. You may elect to allow users to play SOME games, but not others, those that you wish to 'lock' for a time must be edited individually.

You may also elect to keep a game from an access group until you get it fully tested on your system. This is exactly the purpose of the Date prompt. Just as you would 'predate' a news file, you may also do so with a game or gfile. Simply enter the number of days you would like the game to not appear in relation to the CURRENT date, and that game will NOT appear to your users (unless that user has p-file maintenance access).

You may elect to have a game alphabetized, or not when adding it. This feature allows you to keep those games that you would like to appear first at the top of the list, and those you aren't quite as concerned about can be just about anywhere. You may elect to have a game at the bottom of the list, this too can be accomplished by transferring it to the bottom.

11.4 G-Files - Online Store Editing

One of C-Net's abilities (also Multi-Net's), is the ability to process orders for products and services that you or an associate can provide. For this reason, there is a p-file on your original master disk entitled prg.Order Here whose purpose is to process orders taken by C-Net.

Multi-Net is capable of transmitting these orders to another node in the network, using its powerful mapping routines. It is done by simply adding that item to a network order list.

To enter an item for the Online Store to process, you must first have an entry in the G-Files, explaining about your product. To have the Online Store process each order, it must reside in the same directory as your product. Simply add the item as you would any other entry in the G-Files area, only the description must follow a special format. Below is a sample entry in the G-Files Online Store:

##	Title	Date	Description
1.	C-Net 128 v6.0	21-Mar-92	\$ 89.95, (5.05), #1, Mar 30, 92

The description is the key to making the Online Store recognize the item. First, you would want to put the price for the item, appending it with a comma. Secondly, add the amount of shipping and handling (if any), again followed by a comma, followed by the weight of the item (the # and then the number of pounds), and finally the date that the item is made available.

You must also have in the directory the entry Order Here, and as you would add any G-File, specify it as a program file, and it will be executed. prg.Order Here simply 'remembers' what items are in that directory, and will prompt the user online for which item he is interested in. The order routine is very un-complicated, he will be asked for how many, whether his address is correct, and ask for a method of payment.

*** Note: It is very important that you do not allow a credit card order if you are not able to process this function. It is also NOT recommended that you allow the network to process a credit card order.

Multi-Net and the Online Store

The Network looks at the online store much like feedback, as that is where the orders get placed, in the etc.fback file. It will send the file to another system under the filename Nordr.NODE/ ID. To add a product to the network, as a SysOp, the program Order Here will ask if you would like to enter the 'editor'. Answering yes will display a list of the items in that directory that you would like to add to or remove from the directory. Simply enter that number from the list. If the item has already been added to the network, it will show you the NODE/ ID of the system where it should go. If it is NOT in the network, it will say (None). To place it in the network to go somewhere, enter the number of the node you want it to go to. For example, if you were to sell something for the system at node 5, simply enter 5 as the destination when adding it to the network.

When you are finished editing the list for the network, simply enter return, and answer No to the 'Enter Sysop Editor?' prompt.

20.8 Some Files You May Write For Your System

Below are some of the sys. files that C-Net uses that you may write for your system. Note that there is no requirement that you do write them, as C-Net will operate just fine without them.

sys.aboard	This file is used when R)eplying to new user applications. If you desire to send a 'Standard' welcome (format letter), this is the file to write.
sys.validation	This file is used to inform your users that all the files that are uploaded to a particular subboard requires validation by a SysOp or sub-operator before it can be 'made available' to other users.
sys.start	This file is shown to the user after C-Net sorts out whether the user is calling with C/G mode, or ANSI, or using an ASCII Terminal mode.
sys.welcome	This file is shown to the user after he successfully logs onto the BBS, and is told how many more calls (if any) are allowed for that day.
sys.access#	This file is one that can be written to show users of a specific access group information or other items of interest particular to that access group. It must have the access group in numeric form (ie, groups ten through fourteen must be shown as 10 or 14).
sys.second	This screen is available for your use to show users that call more than once per day, much like another sys.welcome, or just to inform them that this is their second call (or higher) for that day.
sys.today	This is the Today in History file that you can toggle on and off at the MACS screen.
sys.u/d	This file can be shown to users that do NOT have access to the UD area.
e.subboard	These files are the intro files for each subboard available to theonline user. Note that you may have a different file for each subboard that you have on your system.
e.u(s)main	These files are the entry files that can be shown to users on the way into the UD bases or the Subboards (message bases).

NOTE: ALL subboard entry files are skipped by setting your help level to greater than level 2.

sys.warning

This file is used to advise the user that they are about to run out of time. The system will otherwise tell the online user 'Less than X minutes left!' if this file is not found.

sys.new_user

This file is read off to the user when first calling into the system as a new user.

sys.badnames

This file is used by the new user application process to find out if you wish to allow the handle or not. See the New User portion of the manual for more information on this.

sys.badnumbers

This file is used by the new user application process to find out if the phone number they enter is one that is restricted or not. See the New User portion of your manual for more information on this subject.

sys.new @file

(Where the @ could be for the P-Files or G-Files). These files may be written to allow use of the N command in the p-files and g-files areas. The intent was to allow for news writing for each area of the files system.

sys.info

This file can be written to tell the user about what your BBS is run on, eg, equipment and the like. Don't forget to tell them about the software!

20.9 MENUS By The Numbers

Below are the menus that are available to your users if they enter a question mark.

sys.menu 1	The Main Command Area menu
sys.menu 2	The Message Base Area Menu
sys.menu 3	The in-editor Help menu (.h in the editor).
sys.menu 4	The System Maintenance Menu
sys.menu 5	The UD Area Menu
sys.menu 6	The E-Mail Menu
sys.menu 7	The News/G-File/P-File Menu
sys.menu 2a	The 'While reading posts' menu
sys.menu 2b	The 'End of Post' Menu

20.5.5 Access Flags

Below are the bits that are checked for access to different areas of C-Net. If the bit is on (equals one), the user has access to that particular area. Note that a bit can only be on or off.

If the byte being checked is

And the
bit being
tested is:

	sf%	s1%	s2%	s3%
1	System Maint Access	P-File Access	Adopt Orphans	Write Private Msg
2	Email Access	G-File Access	READ Pvt Msg	Not used
4	Ulist Access	Bypass UD Ratios	Delete ANY File	UD Maint Commands
8	Edit Profile Access (EU)	Bypass Calls/Day	Delete OWN Files	Files Maint Commands
16	Subboard Maint (Msgs)	Bypass Mins/Call	User Purge Exempt	Write to Wall
32	MCI Level I Access	Bypass Time Re- strictions	Auto-Validate Files	Restart the Wall
64	MCI Level II Access	Bypass FileLock (P-Files)	Write Anonymous Messages	Not Used
128	RE-Logon Command	Alias Msg Author (Can see who actually wrote)	Trace Anonymous Messages	Not Used

Note that particularly in v6.0, you cannot issue any System Maintenance Commands without entering the ID command and successfully entering the system password.

There is also a bypass for the idle timer, that is not being used correctly at the time of this writing, connected to the Bypass times flag.

Maintenance Commands Revision

Three System Maintenance commands were not documented in the original manual. They are as follows:

- 16.13 SS Will select an alternate character font. There are four provided on your original disk.
- 16.14 RL Re-Loads the CN file. After you make any changes to the CN file in the basic shell, you may elect to have it reloaded into memory using this command in system maintenance.
- 16.3 UP Updates all accounts by user group with the exception of account number one. Handy if you make a change to an access group as a whole, and then want to update each account. This feature may be aborted by holding down the space bar. It will stop shortly.
- 16.6 LF Reads log of the autobackup utility.

Reading Files and Types of Files C-Net Can Read

When reading a text file, especially one created within C-Net's normal editor, you may use the following syntax:

```
SM (8,0); rf sys.start /p
```

The '/p' parameter elects that you wish the file be listed to your printer (online and ready) as well as your screen.

You may also use this combination of commands when reading a file:

```
SM (8,0): rf prg.maint +p /p
```

This command line will allow you to read the PRoGram file prg.maint as an ASCII dump to your screen, and will also simultaneously list it to your printer.

15.10 EDITOR COMMANDS YOU MIGHT NOT KNOW ABOUT

If you are in the editor, you may append to text already in the editor by using the following dot command:

```
.G (get) +sys.start
```

This command would get your file sys.start off your system drive and APPEND IT TO THE END of the text already in your editor.

When saving your work as a temporary file, you may use this command structure to append the text you would like to save as well as the text of the original file you wish to append to:

```
.P (put) +sys.temp
```

You may log a new disk (or LU) to work from in the editor as follows:

.@ The editor will respond with 'Disk:' you may elect to see the directory of the disk by entering the \$ command (pattern matching is allowed!). If you wish to pull text from another drive, you may select it by using the '/' key after the file name you wish to mask for, and before the drive and LU you wish to check; ie:

.@ ##:sys.?tart /8

This will cause the editor to look at the directory of LU # for all files that start with sys. and have any character, then the letters tart from the disk drive assigned as unit 8.

You may also substitute a dos command for the directory command (\$) in the editor. Scratch, rename, copy, format (n#:) etc all are valid commands. Using the editor dos command prompt is very much like issuing its equivalent from the lower case command prompts (as in system maintenance).

Commands available at Waiting For Caller

The following are a 'Quick Reference Chart' of the available commands at the Waiting For Caller Screen.

- C=/T Will place you in a 'mini-term', where you can dial out using the ATDT command set. This mode will NOT allow you to transfer files, use the capture buffer, or any of the other features of C-Term. To exit this mode, you may use the familiar ALT/X combination.
- C=/P Will reset the SAM Page One Period column.
- C=/A Will run the AutoMaintenance program file. If you have elected to reset the Period and/or graph during the week, it will be reset.
- C=/S Causes C-Net to restart the SAM screen (Reset the ENTIRE SAM to all 0's). There is not an 'Are you sure?' prompt with this option.
- C=/C This will 'force' C-Net to update the Currents column on your SAM Page One screen.
- C=/M This command will load the Current MACS Options and allow you to toggle them on and/or off as you desire.
- C=/N Will force Multi-Net to run through its paces, if you have been activated into the network.
- <- Key Will toggle Screen-Blanking to either on or off.
- 1 Key Presents you SAM Page One.
- 2 Key Presents you with SAM Page Two.
- 3 Key Displays the Large Clock (Neat to watch!)
- 4 Key Displays the Activity Graph.
- ↑ Key (up arrow) Sends the ATA command to the modem to manually pick up the phone.
- ESCAPE Will load and run C-Term, a full featured terminal program for C-Net 128 owners.