VXT Software:

Managing Terminals and Work Groups

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VXT Software

Managing Terminals and Work Groups

January, 1994

This section describes how to centrally manage the settings of VXT 2000 windowing terminals. You can use the terminal's configuration manager or create resource files that reside on a host system. You can create groups of terminals that share settings.

The section also describes how to use the configuration manager to create and manage terminal font sets on supporting InfoServer systems.

Internet Address for Reader Comments

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Revision/Update Information This is an updated document.

Software Version: VXT Version 2.1

Digital Equipment Corporation
Maynard, Massachusetts

Contents

1 Overview—Choosing a Method to Manage Terminals

1.1 Two Methods—The Configuration Manager or Host-Based Resource Files . . . 1–1
1.2 Managing Host-Based Terminals . . . 1–3
1.3 Managing Server-Based Terminals . . . 1–5
1.4 Summary . . . 1–6

2 Using Host-Based Resource Files

2.1 Host-Based Resource Files . . . 2–1
2.2 Creating Individual and Group Resource Files . . . 2–2
2.2.1 Resource File Syntax . . . 2–3
2.2.2 Including Resources from Other Resource Files . . . 2–4
2.3 Creating Composite Resource Files . . . 2–5
2.4 Using Host-Based Resource Files . . . 2–6
2.5 Specifying Resource Files . . . 2–7
2.6 Scenarios . . . 2–8
2.7 Displaying the List of Files in Use . . . 2–11
2.8 Default Sequence for New Terminals . . . 2–11
2.9 Adding Other Resources . . . 2–11
2.9.1 Using an .mwmrc File for the Window Manager . . . 2–11
2.9.2 Using an rgb.txt File for Colors . . . 2–12
2.10 Resource Template File . . . 2–13

3 Using the Configuration Manager

3.1 Getting Started—Managing Server-Based Terminals . . . 3–2
3.1.1 Work Group Management . . . 3–2
3.1.2 Introducing Some Terms . . . 3–2
3.1.3 Unregistered Terminals Work Group . . . 3–3
3.1.4 Backing Up Work Groups and Terminals . . . 3–4
3.1.5 Work Group Policies . . . 3–5
3.1.6 What Do I Do First? . . . 3–5
3.2 Getting Started—Managing Host-Based Terminals . . . 3–6
3.2.1 Introducing Some Terms . . . 3–6
3.2.2 What Functions Can I Perform? . . . 3–7
3.3 Displaying the Resource Management Dialog Box . . . 3–8
3.3.1 Entering Names, Passwords, and Addresses . . . 3–9
3.4 Creating Work Groups . . . 3–10
3.5 Creating Terminals in Work Groups . . . 3–12
3.6 Choosing a Server, Work Group, or Terminal . . . 3–14
3.7 Finding Work Groups and Terminals . . . 3–16
3.8 Finding Services on InfoServer Systems . . . 3–18
3.9 Customizing Work Groups and Terminals . . . 3–20

3.9.1 Terminal Manager Customizations 3–24
3.9.2 DECterm Customizations 3–25
3.9.3 Window Manager Customizations 3–26
3.10 Customizing DECnet, LASTport, or Primary Boot Settings 3–27
3.10.1 Sync NVRAM 3–27
3.11 Copying Work Group Customizations 3–29
3.12 Copying Terminal Customizations 3–31
3.13 Moving Terminals Among Work Groups 3–34
3.14 Backing Up Work Group or Terminal Customizations 3–38
3.14.1 Backing Up a Work Group 3–38
3.14.2 Backing Up Terminal Customizations 3–40
3.15 Changing Passwords for Work Groups 3–43
3.16 Changing Passwords for Host-Based Terminals 3–44
3.17 Deleting Work Groups and Terminals 3–45
3.18 Exiting from the Resource Management Dialog Box 3–46
3.19 Managing Fonts 3–47
3.20 Creating Font Sets 3–49
3.21 Copying Font Sets 3–51
3.22 Removing Font Sets 3–52
3.23 Exiting from Font Management Dialog Box 3–52

Index

Figures

1–1 Managing Host-Based Terminals 1–3
1–2 Customized Settings (Host-Based Terminals) 1–4
1–3 Managing Server-Based Terminals 1–5
1–4 Customized Settings (Server-Based Terminals) 1–6

1

Overview—Choosing a Method to Manage Terminals

Chapter Overview

This chapter introduces two methods for managing the operating settings of VXT 2000 windowing terminals in your network from a central location:

- The terminal's configuration manager
- Host-based resource files (using TCP/IP)

You can use this chapter to help you choose the method best suited for your network and working style. The next two chapters describe each method in detail.

1.1 Two Methods—The Configuration Manager or Host-Based Resource Files

Overview

Before you choose a method for managing VXT 2000 windowing terminals, you should understand how the terminal stores and applies customized settings. When you boot a VXT 2000 windowing terminal, it applies the customized settings from a **resource file**.

- By default, a terminal reads its customized settings from its **native resource file**. Host-based terminals store the native resource file in the terminal's nonvolatile memory (NVRAM), while server-based terminals use an InfoServer system.

  The native resource file stores the customized settings entered by users in the terminal's dialog boxes. You can centrally manage the native resource files for all terminals on your network by using the **configuration manager** from a single terminal. You cannot edit the native resource file directly.

- You can also create **host-based resource files** that reside on a host system. If you use host-based resource files, they override settings in the native resource files.

Configuration Manager

The configuration manager is a VXT local client accessed from the Customize menu of the Terminal Manager window.

- For **server-based terminals**, you can use all features of the configuration manager. You can
  - Customize and manage terminals individually or in work groups.
  - Copy, back up, and delete terminal or work group settings.

  - Move terminals among work groups.
  - Create, copy, or remove font sets from InfoServer systems.
  - Lock or unlock terminal or work group settings.

  Work group passwords provide security.

- For **host-based terminals**, you can use some features of the configuration manager. You can
  - Customize individual terminals.
  - Copy settings from one terminal to another.
  - Back up terminal settings (if you have an InfoServer system)
  - Lock or unlock terminal settings.

  Terminal passwords provide security.

When you change a terminal's customized settings in the Configuration Manager dialog boxes, the changes are written to the terminal's native resource file. See Chapter 3, Using the Configuration Manager.

Host-Based Resource Files (Using TCP/IP)

Alternatively, you can create your own host-based resource files and store them remotely on a host system that uses TCP/IP. You must enable TCP/IP on the terminal and enter a path to the file on the host system. The terminal can use the TFTP or NFS transport to access the file.

Host-based resource files

- Work with host-based terminals and server-based terminals.
- Provide access to all resources available in the configuration manager.
- Can be terminal or group files. For host-based terminals, this means you can create group files that you cannot create with the configuration manager.
- Override native resource files when you reboot the terminal.

  A customized group file overrides a native group file, while a customized terminal file overrides a native terminal file. In other words, the customized terminal file overrides user settings entered in dialog boxes.
- Can include resources for other features such as the local Motif window manager.

You edit host-based resource files directly, rather than accessing them through a graphical user interface such as the configuration manager. You enter resource data in the X resource manager (Xrm) format.

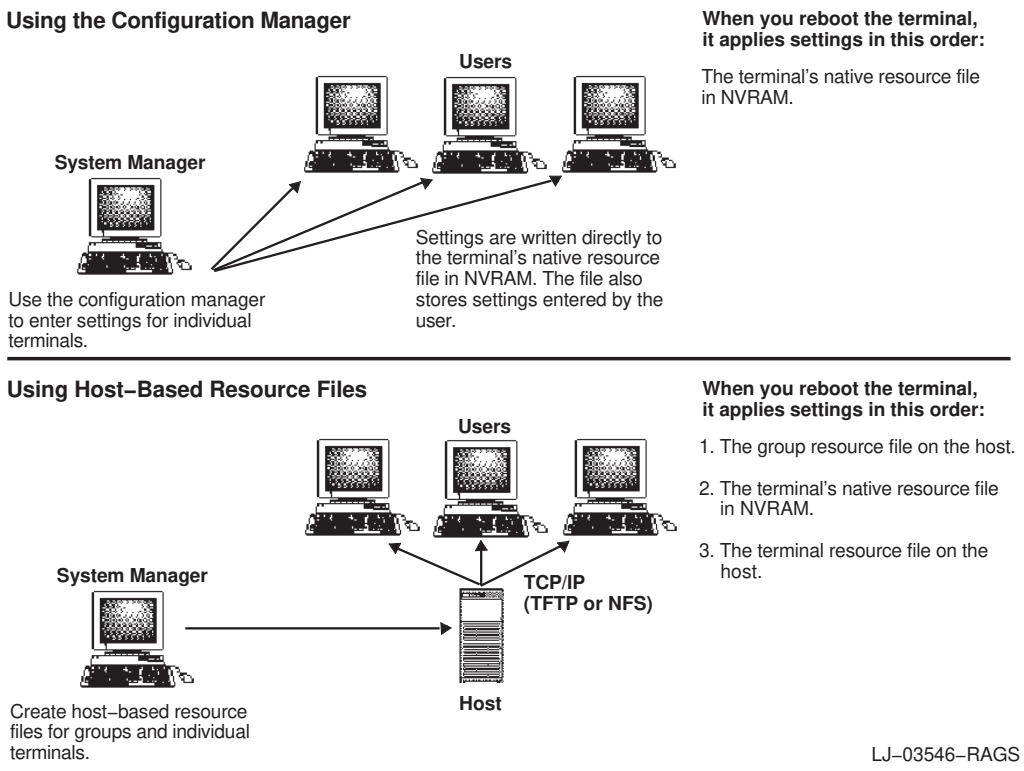
1.2 Managing Host-Based Terminals

Comparing the Two Methods

Figure 1–1 compares the use of the configuration manager and host-based resource files for managing host-based terminals.

If you decide to use host-based resource files, you may want to limit your use of the configuration manager. Otherwise, you will have two sets of customized settings to manage. You may decide to use the configuration manager only to enter the location of your host-based resource files in the Customize Resource Files dialog box.

Figure 1–1 Managing Host-Based Terminals



Effect on Customized Settings

Figure 1–2 shows how a host-based terminal determines its customized settings, depending on the management method you choose. The figure uses the screen background and display language for examples. As you move from left to right, the new setting overrides the previous setting. The figure shows the use of both group and individual terminal resource files. You have the flexibility to use only group files or only individual terminal files.

Figure 1–2 Customized Settings (Host-Based Terminals)

Using the Configuration Manager

	Default Setting	User or Configuration Manager Terminal *	Setting After Rebooting
Screen Background	Pattern	Black	Black
Display Language	English	English	English

Using Host–Based Resource Files

	Default Setting	Host–Based Group	User	Host–Based Terminal	Setting After Rebooting
Screen Background	Pattern	––	Black	White	White
Display Language	English	French	English	––	English

Using Host–Based Resource Files + Configuration Manager

	Default Setting	Host–Based Group	User or Configuration Manager Terminal *	Host–Based Terminal	Setting After Rebooting
Screen Background	Pattern	––	Black	White	White
Display Language	English	French	English	––	English

* The terminal's native resource file stores the last saved setting –– either by the user or by the system manager in the configuration manager.

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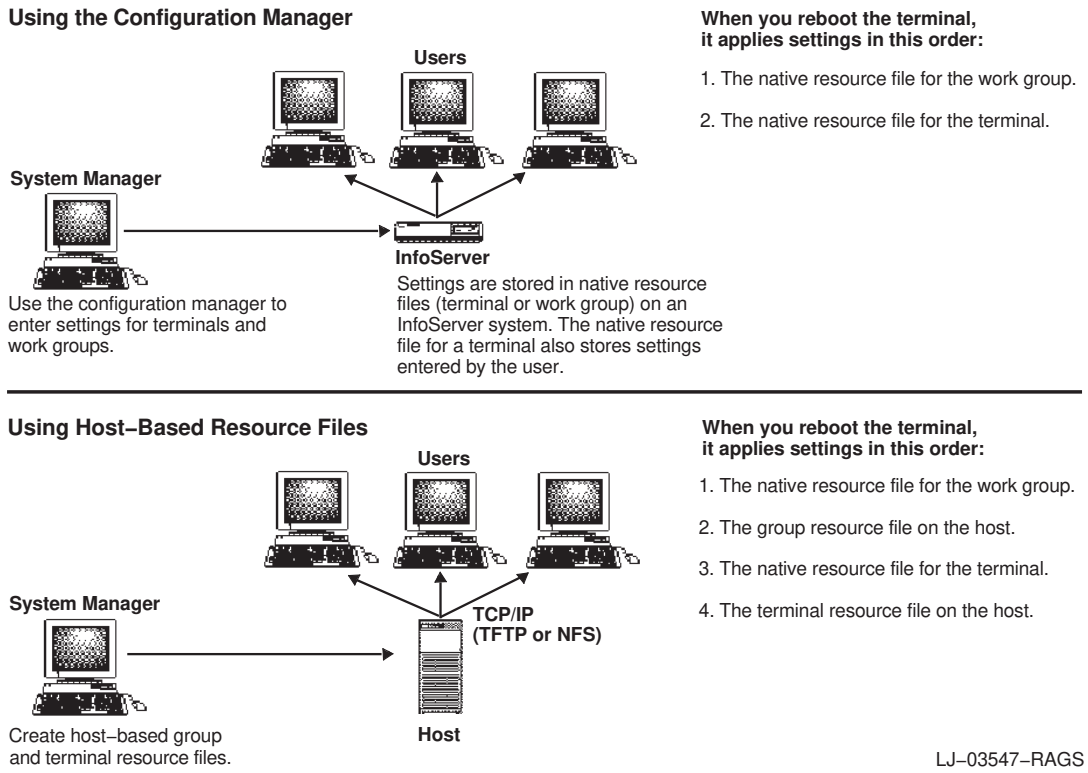
1.3 Managing Server-Based Terminals

Figure 1–3 compares the use of the configuration manager and host-based resource files for managing server-based terminals.

If you decide to use host-based resource files, you may want to limit your use of the configuration manager. Otherwise, you will have two sets of customized settings to manage. You may decide to use the configuration manager only to enter the location of your host-based resource files in the Customize Resource Files dialog box.

Figure 1–3 Managing Server-Based Terminals



Effect on Customized Settings

Figure 1–4 shows how a server-based terminal determines its customized settings, depending on the management method you choose. The figure uses the screen background and display language for examples. As you move from left to right, the new setting overrides the previous setting. The figure shows the use of both group and individual terminal resource files. You have the flexibility to use only group files or only individual terminal files.

Figure 1–4 Customized Settings (Server-Based Terminals)

Using the Configuration Manager

	Default Setting	Configuration Manager Work Group	User or Configuration Manager Terminal *	Setting After Rebooting
Screen Background	Pattern	White	Black	Black
Display Language	English	English	English	English

Using Host–Based Resource Files

	Default Setting	Host–Based Group	User	Host–Based Terminal	Setting After Rebooting
Screen Background	Pattern	––	Black	White	White
Display Language	English	French	English	––	English

Using the Configuration Manager + Host–Based Resource Files

	Default Setting	Configuration Manager Work Group	Host–Based Group	User or Configuration Manager Terminal *	Host–Based Terminal	Setting After Rebooting
Screen Background	Pattern	White	––	Black	White	White
Display Language	English	English	French	English	––	English

* The terminal's native resource file stores the last saved setting –– either by the user or by the system manager in the configuration manager.

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1.4 Summary

The following table summarizes the features of the configuration manager and host-based resource files.

	Configuration Manager	Host-Based Resource Files
Attributes	• Graphical user interface. • Settings are stored in native resource files.	• Text files created by user. • Files are stored on a host system. • Settings override native resource files. • Requires TCP/IP.
Host-Based Terminals	• Can manage terminals. • Can copy terminal files. • Can manage InfoServer font sets. • Native resource file is in terminal's NVRAM.	• Can manage terminals and work groups. • Can include other resources and files.
Server-Based Terminals	• Can manage terminals and work groups. • Can manage InfoServer font sets. • Can copy, delete, back up, and move terminal and work group files on InfoServer systems. • Native resource file is on InfoServer.	• Can manage terminals and work groups. • Can include other resources and files.

2
Using Host-Based Resource Files

Chapter Overview

This chapter describes how to create and use host-based resource files to manage VXT 2000 windowing terminals. Host-based resource files are an alternative to using the terminal's configuration manager.

For an overview of host-based resource files and the configuration manager, see Chapter 1, Overview—Choosing a Method to Manage Terminals.

TCP/IP Required

You place host-based resource files on a host system that uses TCP/IP. Set up TCP/IP as described in the section for your host operating system in this guide.

Individual terminals must have TCP/IP enabled in the Terminal Manager window's Customize TCP/IP dialog box. To access the files from the host, terminals use the TFTP or NFS transport.

2.1 Host-Based Resource Files

Host-based resource files are text files that contain a list of parameters and values, called **resources**. Most resources correspond to the features in the terminal's dialog boxes. Resource names are comparable to the names of buttons and fields in the dialog boxes. You can also add resources for other features, such as the local Motif window manager.

Text Editors

You create and edit host-based resource files with a text editor, rather than accessing them through a user interface such as the configuration manager. You can include some VXT resources or all VXT resources, depending on what settings you want to control from the host.

Xrm File Format

Host-based resource files use the X resource manager (Xrm) syntax. See Section 2.10 for syntax examples.

`vxtcfgtmpl.xrm` **Template File Provided**

VXT Version 2.1 software installation kits for ULTRIX, DEC OSF/1 AXP, and UNIX systems provide a template resource file named `vxtcfgtmpl.xrm`. The template file contains the names of available VXT resources and their default values.

Section 2.10 shows the template resource file.

Individual, Group, and Composite Files

You can create an **individual resource file** for each terminal. You can also create a **group resource file** to share among terminals or work groups. Values specified in the individual resource file override those specified in the group resource file.

You can create a single **composite resource file** if you want to store several individual or group resource files in the same file. Each included file is identified by a unique key name (Section 2.3).

Effect on Dialog Boxes and the Configuration Manager

VXT 2000 windowing terminals store user settings from dialog boxes (including the configuration manager) in native resource files. When you boot a VXT 2000 windowing terminal, the settings in host-based resource files override the settings in the native resource files.

Entering a setting in a host-based resource file effectively locks that feature, preventing users from saving a new setting in a dialog box. Users can make temporary changes that remain in effect until the next time the terminal is booted.

Note

The terminal may ignore the settings in host-based resource files if the resources are locked in the configuration manager. See Chapter 3, Using the Configuration Manager for details.

2.2 Creating Individual and Group Resource Files

You can create host-based resource files with any text editor. You can edit the template resource file (Section 2.10) or create your own resource file. To activate a resource file for a terminal, you designate the file as a terminal file or group file in the terminal's Customize Resource Files dialog box.

Template File Format

The template file begins with basic syntax rules, followed by many VXT resources. Resources are grouped into three sections:

- VXT specific resources (corresponding to dialog boxes)
- Common application resources
- VXT local application resources

Each resource begins on a new line. Below each resource is a list of all possible values and the default value. Initially, all lines are commented out by a comment character (!). For example, here is the entry that controls the order of mouse (pointer) buttons:

```
! Vxt.xserver.pointer.buttonOrder:
!  Default: right   Values: right, left (handed)
```

To make a resource active, you remove the comment character and enter the desired value. For example, to set the pointer button order for a left-handed user:

```
Vxt.xserver.pointer.buttonOrder: left
!  Default: right   Values: right, left (handed)
```

Activate Customized Settings Only

Resource files should contain active settings only for resources that you want to customize. There is no need to activate system-default settings in resource files. One exception is when a group file contains a customized setting for a resource and you want a particular terminal in the group to use the system-default setting; in this case, you could activate the system-default setting for that resource in the individual terminal resource file.

2.2.1 Resource File Syntax

Resource files can contain resource items, comments, and commands to include other files (Section 2.2.2). Each entry begins on a new line.

- A resource item consists of a resource name followed by a colon (:) and a value or list of values, terminated by a new line character.

  name:*value*

  Example:

  ```
  Vxt.xserver.backingStore:enable
  ```

- A comment line consists of exclamation point (!) followed by a text comment.

  !*comment*

  Example:

  ```
  !Resource names are case-sensitive.
  ```

  You can use comments to explain why you set a resource to a specific value, or to record a history of changes.

Syntax Rules

- Resource names are case-sensitive. You must use the exact case.
- Values are not case-sensitive, except in specific cases such as
  - Text strings
  - File names
- You can use spaces and tabs in values.
- You can use commas to separate items in a list.
- If you need more than one line for a resource, use the backslash (\) at the end of a line to continue to the next line.
- Many resources accept the value **default**, which assigns the factory-default value to a resource.

- If you omit a resource or leave it commented out, the terminal uses the default value or the value specified in the group resource file (if there is one).

  If you omit the resource value, the value is set to null. The result depends on the resource.

Sample Resource File

Here is an example of a simple resource file, with comment lines removed:

```
  ! Sample Resources file
❶ Vxt.language: fr
❷ Vxt.create.autoStart: "Vxt Create" f.title\n\
   "Term Mgr + Msg Box"      f.exec "term_mgr -msgbox"\n\
   "Motif WM"       f.exec "mwm"\n\
   "LAT DECterm on node DOCS1" f.exec "decterm DOCS1 -lat"\n
❸ Vxt.xserver.keyboard.keymap: SWISS_FRENCH_LK401AK_DP
❹ Vxt.xserver.pointer.shape: upperrightarrow
❺ Vxt.xserver.display.background: white
❻ Vxt.xserver.display.foreground: blue
```

Explanation:

❶ Sets the display language to French.

❷ Sets the terminal to autostart the Terminal Manager and VXT Message Box, the local Motif window manager, and a VXT DECterm window on node DOCS1 over the LAT transport.

❸ Sets the keyboard map to the LK401 (ANSI model) Swiss French keyboard.

❹ Sets the mouse pointer to the default arrow shape.

❺ Sets the screen background to white.

❻ Sets the screen foreground to blue.

2.2.2 Including Resources from Other Resource Files

Resource files can call in other files. This feature allows you to organize sets of resources in different files. For example, you may create a resource file that contains your default settings for a particular subset of resources. You could include this file in the resource files for individual terminals.

There are two ways to call in another file:

- Use the `#include` command
- Use the `Vxt.resource.resourceFile` or the `Vxt.resource.groupFile:` resources

#include Command

An include command consists of a pound sign (#) followed by the include command and a file name in quotes:

#include "*file name*"

For example:

```
#include  "//tftp//nextfile-xrm"
```

See Section 2.5 for VXT file name conventions.

Resources to Include Files

You can use the following two resources to include other resource files in the current resource file. Resource files can be nested up to 20 levels.

- `Vxt.resource.resourceFile:` lets you include an individual resource file. The resources in specified file override the same resources in the current file or any group files.
- `Vxt.resource.groupFile:` lets you include a group resource file. You can use this feature to include a file that contains the default values for resources. These group values can be overridden by any individual resource file.

If you use these resources to include a resource file, you can specify a key within the composite file. See Section 2.5 for rules about specifying file names. For example:

`Vxt.resource.resourceFile: key` *keyname* `"//tftp//nextfile-xrm"`

You cannot specify a key with the `#include` command.

Note

The terminal may ignore the settings in host-based resource files if the resources are locked in the configuration manager. See Chapter 3, Using the Configuration Manager for details.

2.3 Creating Composite Resource Files

If you prefer, you can maintain the resources for different terminals and work groups within a single resource file.

Key Name Syntax

To mark the sections for individual terminal or work groups in the file, you use **key** names. Use braces to enclose the list of resources for that terminal or work group.

key *keyname1*
{
resource: value
.
.
.
}
key *keyname2*
{
resource: value
.
.
.
}

To access the correct resource key, the user includes the *keyname* before the file name when specifying the resource file in the Customize Resource Files dialog box (Section 2.4).

If the key is for an individual terminal, the *keyname* can be the terminal's Internet address or Ethernet address. In this case, the user can enter a substitution character for the address in the Customize Resource Files dialog box.

2.4 Using Host-Based Resource Files

To activate a terminal resource file or group resource file for a terminal, enter the file name in the terminal's Customize Resource Files dialog box. Then reset the terminal.

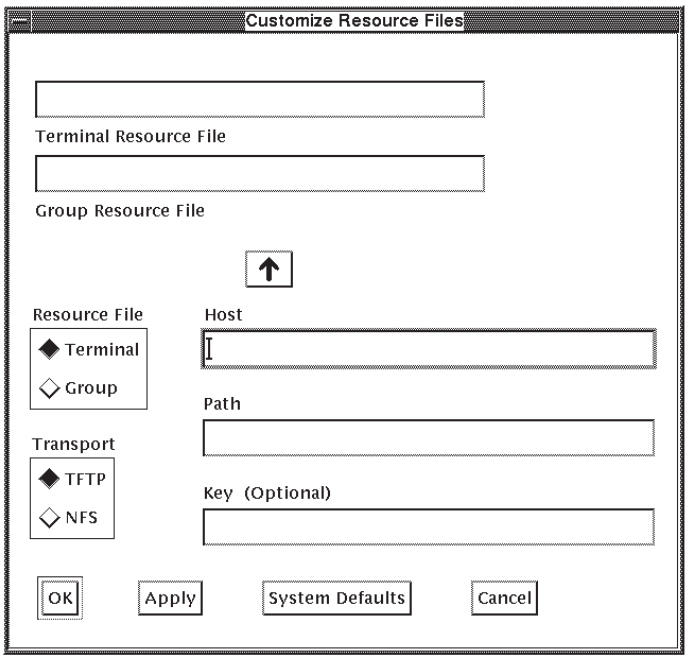
Displaying the Customize Resource Files Dialog Box

You can access the dialog box from the configuration manager or from the individual terminal's Terminal Manager window.

From the configuration manager: Choose the terminal you want to customize. In the Customize Terminal dialog box, choose Resource Files... from the Terminal Manager Customizations scroll box. See Section 3.9, Customizing Work Groups and Terminals .

From the individual terminal's Terminal Manager window:

1. Click on the Customize menu.
2. Click on the Resource Files... menu item to display the Customize Resource Files dialog box.



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Specifying a Resource File

1. In the Resource File box, click on the type of file you want to enter – Terminal or Group.
2. In the Transport box, click on the transport you use—TFTP or NFS.
3. For TFTP: Click on the Host box and enter the name or address of the host where the resource file resides.

For NFS: Click on the Host box and enter an NFS mount point. You must define mount points in the Customize NFS dialog box.

4. Click on the Path box and enter the path to the file.
5. If you want to specify a key within the resource file, click on the Key box and enter the key name.
6. Click on the ⌐↑¬ to add this information to the resource file you selected.
7. Repeat these steps for each resource file—Terminal or Group.
8. Click on OK to save your setting and dismiss the dialog box.

To activate the new settings, you must reset the terminal:

1. In the Terminal Manager window, click on the Session menu.
2. Click on Reset.

Entering Resource File Names Directly

You can also enter resource file names directly in the Terminal or Group Resource File boxes. Use the syntax rules described in Section 2.5.

To activate the new settings, reset the terminal from the Session menu.

2.5 Specifying Resource Files

Use the following rules to specify file names in the Customize Resource Files dialog box and in resource files. Use pathnames relative to the TFTP or NFS root directory.

TFTP

- If the file is on the same host used to boot the terminal, use `//tftp//`*path-to-file*.

Note

For information on restricted TFTP access, see the VXT system management chapter for your operating system in this guide.

- If the file is on a different host, use `//tftp/`*host/path-to-file*.

NFS

- Use `//nfs/`*mount-name/path-to-file*.

Specifying Keys from Composite Resource Files

To specify a key from a composite resource file (Section 2.3), enter the key name:

key *keyname or address path-to-composite-file*

If you omit the path to the composite file, the terminal uses the last composite file specified with any key. For example:

- In the Customize Resource Files dialog box, you can omit the path for the terminal resource file if you have already specified the same path for the group resource file. However, you cannot omit the path for the group resource file.

- If you are in a composite file, the terminal looks in that file.
- If no composite file has been specified, then the terminal uses the default file name `//tftp//vxtterminals.xrm`.

Use Substitutions for Addresses in Resource File Names and Key Names

If a resource file name or a key name includes the terminal's Ethernet address or Internet address, you can use the following substitutions in place of the address when specifying the file or key:

Use ...	To represent...	Address Example
#i	The terminal's Internet address	12.122.18.4
#e	The terminal's Ethernet address (lowercase)	08002b28a744
#E	The terminal's Ethernet address (uppercase)	08002B28A744

Examples

The following table shows examples of specifying resource files and key names.

To specify...	Use...
Resource file `//tftp//vxt-08002628a744.xrm`	`//tftp//vxt-#e.xrm`
Key name `08002628a744` in composite resource file `//tftp//vxtterminals.xrm`	`key #e vxt//tftp//vxtterminals.xrm`
Key name `12.122.18.4` in the composite resource file `//tftp//vxtterminals.xrm`	`key #i vxt//tftp//vxtterminals.xrm`

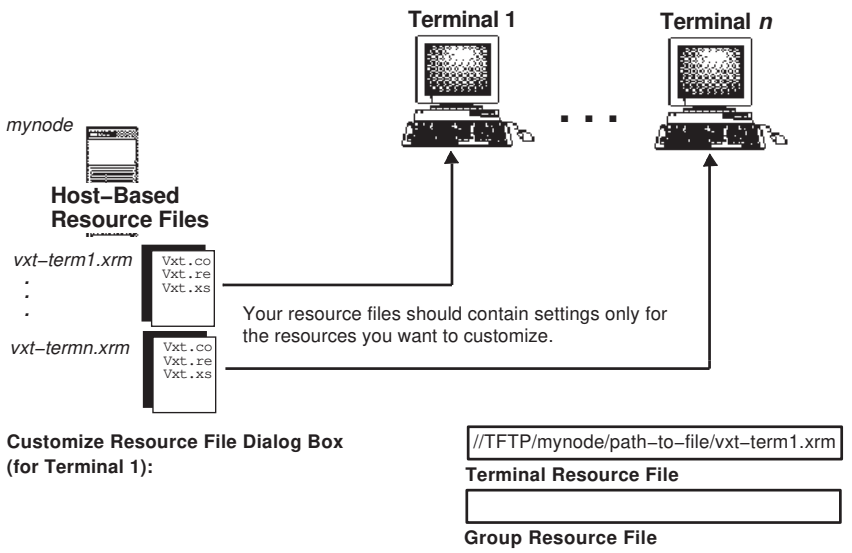
2.6 Scenarios

Here are four possible approaches for using host-based resource files. You can use

- One host-based resource file for a terminal
- Two or more host-based resource files for a terminal
- Terminal resource files and a group resource file
- A composite resource file for all terminals

The following figures illustrate these approaches.

One Host-Based Resource File



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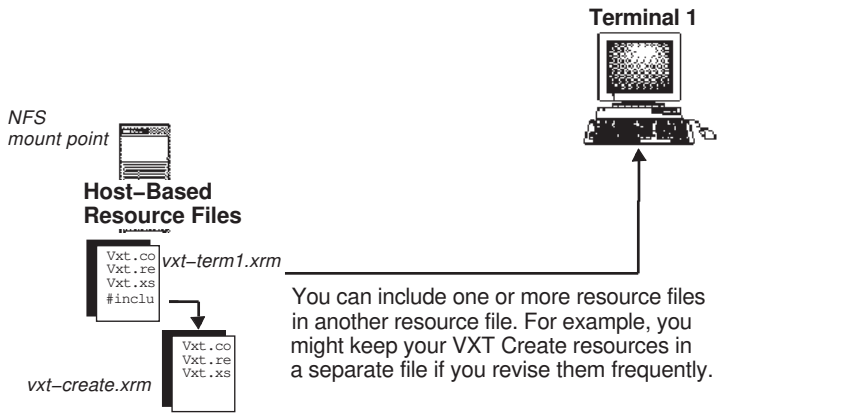
Two Host-Based Resource Files



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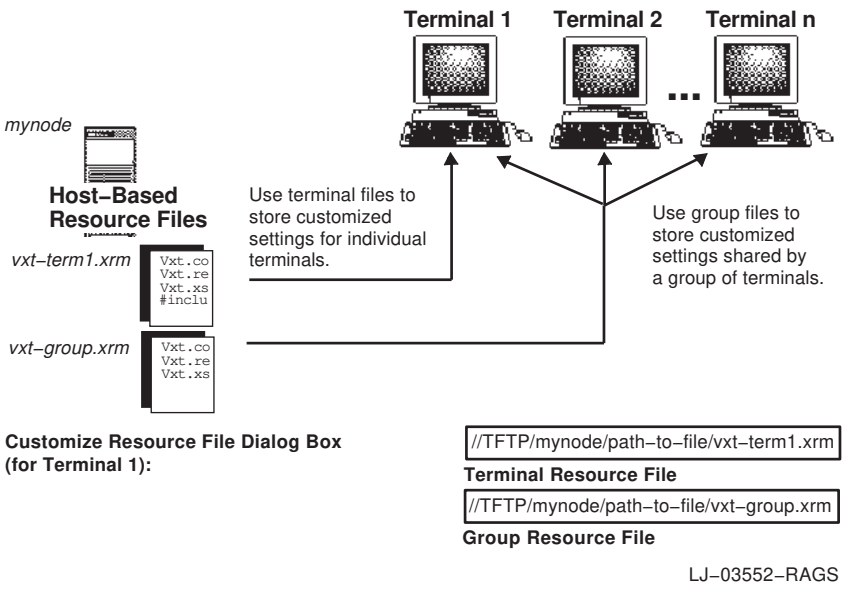
Using Host-Based Resource Files
2.6 Scenarios

Terminal Files and Group Files



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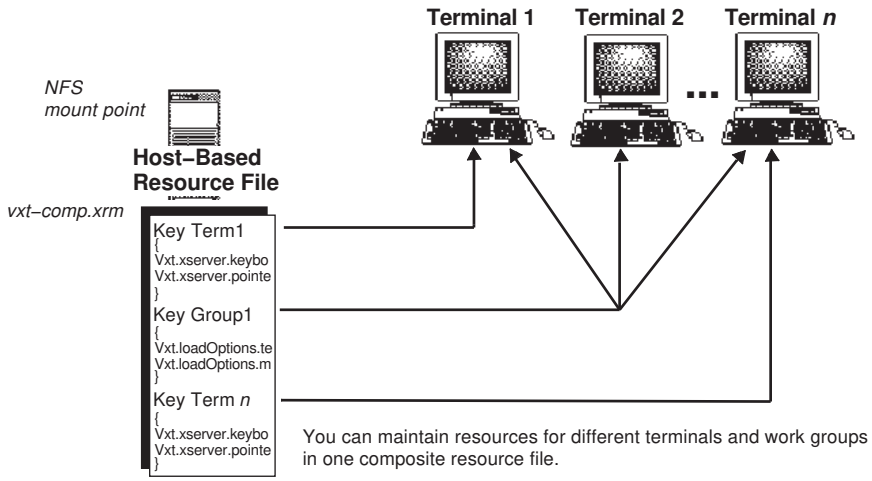
Composite File



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2.7 Displaying the List of Files in Use

To display the resource files in use for a terminal:

1. In the Terminal Manager window, click on the Session menu.
2. Click on Status to display the Status submenu.
3. Click on System Configuration... to display the System Configuration dialog box.
4. Check the **Resource files currently in use** scroll box.

   The scroll box lists all resource files in use, except files that were included with the `#include` command.

2.8 Default Sequence for New Terminals

When you boot a new terminal that has not been customized yet, the terminal looks for its resources in the following order:

1. Native resource file in the terminal's NVRAM or on an InfoServer system
2. `//tftp//vxt/config/vxt#e.xrm` host-based resource file on the boot host
3. The key `#e` in the `//tftp//vxt/config/vxtterminals.xrm` host-based resource file on the boot host
4. The key `#i` in the `//tftp//vxt/config/vxtterminals.xrm` host-based resource file on the boot host

2.9 Adding Other Resources

Your host-based resource files can include resources for common applications and local VXT applications that do not appear in dialog boxes.

For example, you can include resources that point to the following files:

- `.mwmrc` file for customizing the local Motif window manager.
- `rgb.txt` file for customizing display color definitions. You can use this file to ensure that an application's color display looks the same on different types of monitors.

2.9.1 Using an .mwmrc File for the Window Manager

VXT Version 2.1 software lets you use a remote `.mwmrc` file to customize the terminal's Motif window manager. When you start the terminal's Motif window manager, it reads the `.mwmrc` file.

You use the Mwm*configFile: resource to specify the path to the file. You can use the TFTP or NFS transport for access.

See the *Motif User's Guide* that comes with your system for information about `mwmrc`.

Specifying the .mwmrc Path

Use the following syntax to specify the path to an `.mwmrc` file in a host-based resource file:

Mwm*configFile: *//transport/node-name/path-name/file-name*

Example

The following entry defines an NFS path to a file named `.mwmrc` in directory `/smith/usr/users` on node `pelican`:

```
Mwm*configFile: //nfs/pelican/usr/usrs/smith/.mwmrc
```

Retaining the VXT Create Pop-Up Menu

Normally, you can use mouse button 2 (MB2) to display the VXT Create pop-up menu. This mouse button assignment is associated with the terminal's Motif window manager. If you use a remote `.mwmrc` file, the file overrides the mouse button assignments for the local Motif window manager. To retain access to the VXT Create pop-up menu, you must include the following line in DefaultButtonBindings list of the remote `.mwmrc` file:

```
<Btn2Down> root f.menu VxtCreateMenu
```

2.9.2 Using an rgb.txt File for Colors

The VXT Version 2.1 X11R5 server lets you use a remote `rgb.txt` file that defines custom display colors. You can include only one `rgb.txt` file. To include the file, you specify a path with the Vxt*rgbfile: resource.

Specifying the rgb.txt Path

Use the following syntax to specify the path to an `rgb.txt` file in a host-based resource file:

Vxt*rgbfile:*//transport/node-name/path-name/file-name*

Example

The following entry defines a TFTP path to a file named `my_rgb.txt` in directory `/tftpboot/vxt/config` on node `pelican`:

```
Vxt*rgbfile: //tftp/pelican/tftpboot/vxt/config/my_rgb.txt
```

rgb.txt File Syntax

An `rgb.txt` file contains one line for each color definition:

Red-value Green-value Blue-value Color-name

Each color definition includes three decimal integer values for red, green, and blue intensity. Each value is a decimal integer in the range of 0 to 255. Spaces between the blue value and color name are ignored, but the color name includes all other characters until the end of line. If a color name includes more than one word, separate the words with a single space.

VXT Clients Require Black and White

Certain VXT local clients and other Digital X applications rely on the color names white and black being defined in the color database. If you are using a remote `rgb.txt` file, Digital recommends that you include the following definitions:

```
  0   0   0             black
255 255 255             white
```

2.10 Resource Template File

The VXT Version 2.1 software installation kits for ULTRIX, DEC OSF/1 AXP, and UNIX systems provide the following `vxtcfgtmpl.xrm` template file:

```
!============================================================================
! VXT Software Version 2.1 Resource File Template
!============================================================================
! Copyright (c) 1993 by Digital Equipment Corporation, Maynard, Mass.
!
! This software is furnished under a license and may be used and copied
! only  in  accordance  with  the  terms  of such  license and with the
! inclusion of the above copyright notice. This software or  any  other
! copies thereof may not be provided or otherwise made available to any
! other person. No title to and ownership of  the  software  is  hereby
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! The information in this software is subject to change without  notice
! and  should  not be  construed  as  a commitment by Digital Equipment
! Corporation.
!
! Digital assumes no responsibility for the use or  reliability  of its
! software on equipment which is not supplied by Digital.
!============================================================================
!Abstract:
! This file provides a template for creating a host-based resource file to
! control the customized settings on terminals running VXT software. For
! details, see the VXT Software Version 2.1 Installation and System Management
! guide.
!
! This file lists all VXT resources, with default values and possible
! values. The file also lists local Motif window manager (MWM) resources and
! DECterm resources. You can use this file as a template to create your own
! host-based resource file, or you can edit the file and use it as a host-based
! resource file.
!
! The file contains the following sections:
!
!  I.   Resource File Syntax
!  II.  Alphabetical listing of VXT Customize dialog boxes and their resources
!  III. Alphabetical listing of Configuration Resource Management resources
!  IV.  VXT AutoStart and Create dialog box resources
!  V.   Alphabetical listing of DECterm resources
!  VI.  Alphabetical listing of MWM resources
!
! All the resources in this file are commented out using the "!" character.
! To enable a resource setting, remove the "!" comment character at the
! beginning of the line and provide a value for the resource.
!
!============================================================================
!I. Resource File Syntax
!============================================================================
!
! Resource names are case-sensitive.  Resource values are not case-sensitive.
!
! Default:            Default
!
! Boolean:            enable    disable
!               On    Off
!               Yes    No
!               1            0
!               TRUE         FALSE
!
! String:             string string string string
```

```
!               "string string string string"
!
! Integer:             100 (decimal)
!               #10ABC (hex)
!
! Color:               (color name)
!               #rgb
!               #rrggbb
!               #rrrgggbbb (hexadecimal values)
!
! List of Values:     value, value, value, ...
!        value\n value\n value\n ...
!
! IP Host:             <host name>
!                      n.n.n.n   (dotted decimal notation)
!
! IP Route:            <type> <destination address> <gateway address> <metric>
!               <type> = {default, host, network}
!
! Mount Point:         <IP host>:/<remote name> <mount point name>
!
! DECnet host:         <node name>
!                      <node number>
!                      <area>.<number>
!
! Remote file specification:
!                      //tftp//<path to file>
!                      //tftp/<IP host>/<path to file>
!                      //nfs/<mount point name>/<path to file>
!
! Font path element:   tcpip/<IP host>
!                      decnet/<DECnet host>
!                      //lastport
!                      //lastport//<font set name>
!                      //lastport/<server name>/<font set name>
!                      <remote file specification>
!
!
! To include another resource file, use:
!   #include "<remote file specification>"
!
!
!============================================================================
!II. VXT Terminal Manager Resources
!============================================================================
!
!---------------------- Customize Boot Dialog Box ---------------------------
!
! Vxt.boot.primary.type:
!  Default: auto   Values: auto, ip, mop, moppreconfigured
!
! Vxt.boot.primary.file:
!  Default: none   Values: (string)
!
! Vxt.boot.system.version:
!  Default: Default Values: (string)
!
! Vxt.comm.mop.trigger:
!  Default: disable Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.comm.mop.trigger.password:
!  Default: "0"     Values: (string)
!
!---------------------- Customize DECnet Dialog Box -------------------------
!
```

```
! Vxt.comm.decnet:
!  Default: disable Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.comm.decnet.address:
!  Default: none    Values: (DECnet address)
!
! Vxt.comm.decnet.bufferSize:
!  Default: 576     Values: (integer, 100 to 1478)
!
!--------------- Customize DECnet Name Translator Dialog Box ------------------
!
! Vxt.comm.decnet.nameTranslator:
!  Default: none    Values: n.n, n.n (decimal primary & secondary)
!
!----------------------- Customize Font Path Dialog Box -----------------------
!
! Vxt.xserver.fontPath:
!  Default (for host-based systems):   none
!  Default (for server-based systems): //lastport
!                             Values:  (list of Font Path elements)
!
!---------------------- Customize Keyboard Dialog Box -------------------------
!
! *blinkRate:
!  Default: 500 milliseconds  Values: (integer, 0 to 1000 milliseconds)
!
! *blinkEnable:
!  Default: enable  Values: Boolean
!
! Vxt.xserver.keyboard.keymap:
!  Default: System Default  Values: System Default, see the Keyboard Type
!                                   scroll box listing)
!
! Vxt.xserver.keyboard.autoRepeat:
!  Default: enable  Values: Boolean
!
! Vxt.xserver.keyboard.bell:
!  Default: enable  Values: Boolean
!
! Vxt.xserver.keyboard.bellPercent:
!  Default: 30      Values: (integer, 0 to 100)
!
! Vxt.xserver.keyboard.keyclick:
!  Default: enable  Values: Boolean
!
! Vxt.xserver.keyboard.keyclickPercent:
!  Default: 30      Values: (integer, 0 to 100)
!
! Vxt.xserver.keyboard.lockMode:
!  Default: caps    Values: caps, shift
!
!---------------------- Customize Language Dialog Box -------------------------
!
! *xnlLanguage:
!  Default: en_us   Values: en_us, fr_fr, de_de, it_it, es_es, nl_nl, iw_il
!
!---------------------- Customize LASTport Dialog Box -------------------------
!
! Sorry, the Customize LASTport group code cannot be remotely customized.
!
!----------------------- Customize LAT Dialog Box -----------------------------
!
! Vxt.comm.lat.circuitTimer:
!  Default: 30      Values: (integer, 10 to 1000) (milliseconds)
!
```

```
! Vxt.comm.lat.retransmitLimit:
!  Default: 40      Values: (integer, 4 to 120)
!
! Vxt.comm.lat.keepAlive:
!  Default: 40      Values: (integer, 10 to 255) (seconds)
!
!----------------------- Customize NFS Dialog Box -----------------------------
!
! Vxt.comm.ip.nfs.mountPoints:
!  Default: none    Values: (list of Mount Points)
!
!----------------------- Customize Pointer Dialog Box -------------------------
!
! Vxt.xserver.pointer.acceleration:
!  Default: medium  Values: fast, medium, slow, none
!
! Vxt.xserver.pointer.background:
!  Default: white   Values: (color name or RGB)
!
! Vxt.xserver.pointer.foreground:
!  Default: black   Values: (color name or RGB)
!
! Vxt.xserver.pointer.buttonOrder:
!  Default: right   Values: right, left (handed)
!
! Vxt.xserver.pointer.shape:
!  Default: upperleftarrow  Values: upperleftarrow, plus, uparrow,
!  upperrightarrow, leftarrow, rightarrow, x, circle, mouse, leftpointer,
!  uppointer, rightpointer, check
!
! *multiClickTime:
!  Default: 250 milliseconds  Values: (integer, 0 to 2500 milliseconds)
!
!----------------------- Customize Print Screen Dialog Box --------------------
!
! Vxt.printScreen.aspectRatio:
!  Default: 1 to 1  Values: 1 to 1, 2 to 1
!
! Vxt.printScreen.formFeed:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.printScreen.ribbonSaver:
!  Default: disable Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.printScreen.colorMode:
!  Default: monochrome  Values: monochrome, color, dithered grayscale,
!                               dithered color, grayscale
! Vxt.printScreen.rotate:
!  Default: disable Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.printScreen.outputFormat:
!  Default: sixels  Values: sixels, postscript
!
! Vxt.printScreen.center:
!  Default: disable Values: (Boolean)
!
!----------------------- Customize Resource Files Dialog Box ------------------
!
! Vxt.resource.resourceFile:
!  Default: none    Values: (Remote file specification)
!                           file <Remote file specification>
!                           key  <key name> <Remote file specification>
!
! Vxt.resource.groupFile:
!  Default: none    Values: (Remote file specification)
```

```
!                          file <Remote file specification>
!                          key  <key name> <Remote file specification>
!
!----------------------- Customize Screen Background Dialog Box ---------------
!
! Vxt.xserver.display.background:
!  Default: #356    Values: (color name or RGB)
!
! Vxt.xserver.display.foreground:
!  Default: white   Values: (color name or RGB)
!
! Vxt.xserver.display.pattern:
!  Color Default: solid        Values: weave, solid
!  Monochrome Default: weave   Values: weave, black, white
!
! Vxt.xserver.screenSaver:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.xserver.screenSaver.interval:
!  Default: 10      Values: (integer, 1 to 60 minutes)
!
! Vxt.xserver.os.rgbfile:
!  Default: none    Values: (Remote file specification)
!
!----------------------- Customize Security Dialog Box ------------------------
!
! Vxt.xserver.security.accessControl:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
! This resource is for the Connections Allowed setting.
! The default setting of enable is the same as Listed Users Only.
! Using the disable value is the same as allowing All connections.
!
! Vxt.xserver.security.hostList:
!  Default: none    Values: <list of allowed hosts>
!
!------------- Customize Serial and Parallel Ports Box ------------------------
!
! Vxt.comm.serial.1.modemControl:
!  Default: disable Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.comm.serial.1.parityCheck:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.comm.serial.1.charFormat:
!  Default: 8n      Values: 8n, 8e, 8o, 7n, 7e, 7o, 7m, 7s
!
! Vxt.comm.serial.1.stopBits:
!  Default: 1       Values: 1, 2
!
! Vxt.comm.serial.1.XOFFat:
!  Default: 64      Values: 0, 64, 128
!
! Vxt.comm.serial.1.usage:
!  Default: host    Values: host, printer, touchscreen
!
! Vxt.comm.serial.1.transmitRate:
!  Default: 9600    Values: 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400
!
! Vxt.comm.serial.1.receiveRate:
!  Default: 0 (receive = transmit)  Values:  0, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400
!
! Vxt.comm.printer.access:
!  Default: enable  Values: Boolean
!
!----------------------- Customize Software Options Dialog Box ----------------
```

```
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.ex:
!  Default: disable Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.xie:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.3270:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.decterm:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.fontmanager:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.inforeader:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.mwm:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.printScreen:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.netPrint:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.terminalManager:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.loadOptions.messageBox:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
!----------------------- Customize TCP/IP Dialog Box --------------------------
!
! Vxt.comm.ip:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.comm.ip.address:
!  Default: none    Values: (Ip Address)
!
! Vxt.comm.ip.subnetMask:
!  Default: none    Values: n.n.n.n  (decimal IP notation)
!
!---------------- Customize TCP/IP Name Server Dialog Box ---------------------
!
! Vxt.comm.ip.domainName:
!  Default: none    Values: (string)
!
! Vxt.comm.ip.nameServer:
!  Default: none    Values: n.n.n.n, n.n.n.n  (decimal IP notation,
!                                              primary & secondary)
!
! Vxt.comm.ip.determineDomain:
!  Default: disable Values: (Boolean)
!
!---------------- Customize TCP/IP Routing Tables Dialog Box ------------------
!
! Vxt.comm.ip.rip:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
! This resource is for the Dynamic Routing button.
! The default setting of enable indicates Dynamic Routing enabled.
!
! Vxt.comm.ip.routes:
```

```
!  Default: none    Values: (list of IP routes)
!
!------------------- Customize Terminal Manager Window -----------------------
!
! Vxt.create.allowRemoteWM:
!  Default: disable Values: Boolean
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.pausePrompt:
!  Default: Enter Password to Resume  Values: (string)
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.confirmReset:
!  Default: enable  Values: Boolean
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.confirmClose:
!  Default: enable  Values: Boolean
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.tag:
!  Default: none    Values: (string)
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.initialState:
!  Default: normal  Values: icon, normal, hidden
! This resource is for the Startup State selection.
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.statusInterval:
!  Default: 5       Values: (1 to 60 seconds)
! This resource is for the Status Update Frequency slide bar.
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.hideKey:
!  Default: enable  Values: (Boolean)
! This resource is for the Disable F3 Key button.
!
!----------- Customize Terminal Manager Window Position and Size --------------
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.x:
!  Default: 11      Values: (integer)
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.y:
!  Default: 27      Values: (integer)
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.width:
!  Default: 779     Values: (integer)
!
! Vxt.terminalManager.height:
!  Default: 145     Values: (integer)
!
!-------------------- Customize VXT Message Box Dialog Box --------------------
!
! Vxt.messageBox.headerText:
!  Default: Messages  Values: (string)
!
! Vxt.messageBox.messageType:
!  Default: all     Values: all, info, warn, error
!
! Vxt.messageBox.savedLines:
!  Default: 50      Values: (integer, 10 to 200)
!
!--------------- Customize VXT Message Box Position and Size ------------------
!
! Vxt.messageBox.x:
!  Default: 11     Values: (integer)
!
! Vxt.messageBox.y:
!  Default: 210    Values: (integer)
!
! Vxt.messageBox.width:
```

```
!  Default: 779    Values: (integer)
!
! Vxt.messageBox.height:
!  Default: 300    Values: (integer)
!
!----------------------- Customize TouchScreen Dialog Box ---------------------
!
! TOUCHplus.type:
!  Default: Capacitive  Values: Capacitive, Resistive 1, Resistive 2, Saw,
!                               DECtouch
!
! TOUCHplus.calibrationPoints:
!  Default: 5        Values: (integer)
!
! TOUCHplus.audibleTouch:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! TOUCHplus.xCalibration:
!  Default: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
!           0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
!  Values: (list of integer)
!
! TOUCHplus.yCalibration:
!  Default: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
!           0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
!  Values: (list of integer)
!
! TOUCHplus.jitter:
!  Default: 2        Values: (list of integer)
!
! TOUCHplus.pressOnTouchdown:
!  Default: TRUE     Values: (Boolean)
!
! TOUCHplus.releaseOntouchdown:
!  Default: TRUE     Values: (Boolean)
!
! TOUCHplus.pressOnLiftoff:
!  Default: FALSE    Values: (Boolean)
!
! TOUCHplus.releaseOnLiftoff:
!  Default: FALSE    Values: (Boolean)
!
! TOUCHplus.activate:
!  Default: FALSE    Values: (Boolean)
!
!----------------------- Customize Window Colors Dialog Box -------------------
!
! *Background:
!  Color default:       CACAAAAA9191
!  Monochrome default:  BLACK
!  Values: (color name or RGB)
!
! *Foreground:
!  Color default:       BLACK
!  Monochrome default:  WHITE
!  Values: (color name or RGB)
!
! *highlightColor
!  Color default:       BLACK
!  Monochrome default:  BLACK
!  Values: (color name or RGB)
!
! *autoshade:
!  Color default:       ENABLE
!  Monochrome default:  ENABLE
```

```
!  Values: (color name or RGB)
!
! *topShadowColor:
!  Color default:       DCDCBCBCA3A3
!  Monochrome default:  DCDCBCBCA3A3
!  Values: (color name or RGB)
!
! *bottomShadowColor:
!  Color default:       BLACK
!  Monochrome default:  989878786767
!  Values: (color name or RGB)
!
!----------------------- Customize X Server Dialog Box ------------------------
!
! Vxt.xserver.backingStore:
!  Default: enable  Values: Boolean
!
! Vxt.xserver.monitor:
!  Default: color   Values: color, greyscale
!
! Vxt.xserver.resetServerAction:
!  Default: restart Values: restart, reboot, ignore
!
! Vxt.xserver.displayScaling:
!  Default: 100     Values: (integer, one of 100, 75, 133) (percent)
!
!============================================================================
! III. Configuration Resource Management Dialog Box
!============================================================================
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.keyboard:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.language:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.pointer:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.printScreen:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.security:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.display:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.xclient:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.terminalManager:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.messageBox:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.autoStart:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.serial:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.lat:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
```

```
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.lastport:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.ip:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.ipNames:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.ipRoutes:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.nfs:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.decnet:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.decnetNames:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.configuration:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.fontpath:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.xserver:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.boot:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.loadOptions:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.resourceFiles:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.touchScreen:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.create:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
! Vxt.resource.lock.decterm:
!  Default: disable  Values: (Boolean)
!
!============================================================================
! IV.  VXT AutoStart and Create Dialog Box Resources
!============================================================================
!---------------------- Customize AutoStart Dialog Box ----------------------
!
! Vxt.create.autoStart:
! Defaults:
! "Term Mgr + Msg Box"    f.exec "term_mgr -msgbox"\n\
! "Motif WM"              f.exec "mwm"\n
!
! Values: See the Create dialog box description for syntax and a list
!         of local VXT application names.
!
! Note: You cannot AutoStart remote applications.
!
!---------------------- Create Dialog Box -----------------------------------
```

```
!
! Vxt.create.createList:
! Defaults:
!       "VXT Create"         f.title\n\
!       "Term Mgr + Msg Box" f.exec "term_mgr -msgbox"\n\
!       "Motif WM"  f.exec "mwm"\n
!
!  A backslash (\) at the end of a line indicates there are more
!  applications in the list. The last listed item does not have a final
!  backslash.
!
!  Values: You can create local VXT applications or remote host applications.
!    See the following description.
!
! Local VXT Applications
! ----------------------
!
!  Syntax:
!
!           "<comment>" f.exec "<application name> <arguments>"
!
!_____________________________________________________________________________
! Application Name  Arguments
!-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
! x                 [-ip, -ip -indirect, -lat, or -dnet] <host>
! decterm           [-ip, -ip -indirect, -lat, or -dnet] <host>
! decterm           -serial
! mwm               none
! term_mgr          [-msgbox]
! msgbox            none
! font_mgr          none
! 3270              [-dnet]
!-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
! <> indicates a required argument.
! [] indicates an optional argument. Choices are separated by commas.
!
! IP is the default transport for DECterm and X applications.
! DECnet is the default transport for the 3270 application.
!
! Examples:
!_____________________________________________________________________________
! To Create...                                  Use...
!_____________________________________________________________________________
! TCP/IP X session on host Art                  x -ip art
! LAT X session on host Art                     x -lat art
! DECnet X session on host Art                  x -dnet art
! TCP/IP DECterm window on host Art             decterm -ip art
! LAT DECterm window on host Art                -lat art
! DECnet DECterm window on host Art             -dnet art
! Serial DECterm window                         decterm -serial
! Local Motif window manager                    mwm
! Terminal Manager window                       term_mgr
! Terminal Manager window and VXT Message Box   term_mgr -msgbox
! VXT Message Box                               msgbox
! Font manager                                  font_mgr
! DECnet VXT 3270 terminal window               3270 -dnet
!_____________________________________________________________________________
! Note: Comments entered and saved in the Create dialog box will overwrite
!       comments for the same application in the host-based resource file.
!
!
! Remote Host Applications
!
! Syntax:
!
```

```
!            "<comment>" f.exec "rexec <vxt_launcher> <command>"
!
! Example: This example shows a remote clock application added to the
!    end of the default create list.
!
! Vxt.create.createList:
!  "VXT Create"          f.title\n\
!  "Term Mgr + Msg Box"  f.exec "term_mgr -msgbox"\n\
!  "Motif WM"   f.exec "mwm"\n\
!  "Start the clock"   f.exec "rexec vxt run sys$system:decw$clock"\n
!
!============================================================================
! V. VXT DECterm Application Resources (default values listed)
!============================================================================
!
! DECterm.allowShellResize:                       on
! DECterm.ancestorSensitive:                      on
! DECterm.argc:                                   0
! DECterm.background:                             #cacaaaaa9191
! DECterm.borderColor:                            #000000000000
! DECterm.depth:                                  8
! DECterm.iconName:                               VXT DECterm
! DECterm.iconic:                                 off
! DECterm.main.terminal.CRM:                      off
! DECterm.main.terminal.adjustFontSizes:          on
! DECterm.main.terminal.ancestorSensitive:        on
! DECterm.main.terminal.angleBracketsKey:         0
! DECterm.main.terminal.answerbackMessage:
! DECterm.main.terminal.applicationCursorKeyMode: off
! DECterm.main.terminal.applicationKeypadMode:    off
! DECterm.main.terminal.autoAdjustPosition:       on
! DECterm.main.terminal.autoRepeatEnable:         on
! DECterm.main.terminal.autoResizeTerminal:       off
! DECterm.main.terminal.autoResizeWindow:         on
! DECterm.main.terminal.autoWrapEnable:           off
! DECterm.main.terminal.backarrowKey:             1
! DECterm.main.terminal.background:               #cacaaaaa9191
! DECterm.main.terminal.backingStoreEnable:       on
! DECterm.main.terminal.batchScrollCount:         0
! DECterm.main.terminal.bigFontOtherName:
! DECterm.main.terminal.bigFontSetName:   -*-Terminal-*-*-*--*-180-*-*-*-*-*-*
! DECterm.main.terminal.bigFontSetSelection:      off
! DECterm.main.terminal.bitPlanes:                0
! DECterm.main.terminal.borderColor:              #000000000000
! DECterm.main.terminal.borderWidth:              0
! DECterm.main.terminal.columns:                  80
! DECterm.main.terminal.concealAnswerback:        off
! DECterm.main.terminal.condensedFont:            off
! DECterm.main.terminal.controlQSHold:            on
! DECterm.main.terminal.couplingHorizontal:       off
! DECterm.main.terminal.couplingVertical:         on
! DECterm.main.terminal.cursorBlinkEnable:        on
! DECterm.main.terminal.cursorStyle:              0
! DECterm.main.terminal.depth:                    8
! DECterm.main.terminal.disableXSME:              off
! DECterm.main.terminal.displayHeight:            488
! DECterm.main.terminal.displayHeightInc:         20
! DECterm.main.terminal.displayWidth:             907
! DECterm.main.terminal.displayWidthInc:          11
! DECterm.main.terminal.doubleClickDelay:         250
! DECterm.main.terminal.eightBitCharacters:       on
! DECterm.main.terminal.fineFontSetName:
!                              -JDECW-Screen-Medium-R-Normal--14-*-*-*-*-*-*-*
! DECterm.main.terminal.fontSetSelection:         1
! DECterm.main.terminal.fontUsed:
```

```
!          -bitstream-terminal-medium-r-normal--18-140-100-100-c-110-iso8859-1
! DECterm.main.terminal.foreground:               #000000000000
! DECterm.main.terminal.graphicsPrintingEnabled:  on
! DECterm.main.terminal.gsFontOtherName:
! DECterm.main.terminal.gsFontSetName: -*-Terminal-*-*-*-GS-*-140-*-*-*-*-*-*
! DECterm.main.terminal.gsFontSetSelection:       off
! DECterm.main.terminal.height:                   488
! DECterm.main.terminal.jisRomanAsciiMode:        0
! DECterm.main.terminal.kanjiKatakanaMode:        0
! DECterm.main.terminal.kanji_78_83:              1
! DECterm.main.terminal.keyboardDialect:          0
! DECterm.main.terminal.ksRomanAsciiMode:         0
! DECterm.main.terminal.leadingCodeEnable:        on
! DECterm.main.terminal.littleFontOtherName:
! DECterm.main.terminal.littleFontSetName:-*-Terminal-*-*-*--*-140-*-*-*-*-*-*
! DECterm.main.terminal.littleFontSetSelection:   off
! DECterm.main.terminal.localEcho:                off
! DECterm.main.terminal.lockUDK:                  off
! DECterm.main.terminal.lockUserFeatures:         off
! DECterm.main.terminal.macrographReportEnable:   off
! DECterm.main.terminal.mappedWhenManaged:        on
! DECterm.main.terminal.marginBellEnable:         off
! DECterm.main.terminal.maxInput:                 256
! DECterm.main.terminal.newLineMode:              off
! DECterm.main.terminal.openQuoteTildeKey:        0
! DECterm.main.terminal.periodCommaKeys:          0
! DECterm.main.terminal.printBackgroundMode:      on
! DECterm.main.terminal.printColorMode:           on
! DECterm.main.terminal.printDataType:            2
! DECterm.main.terminal.printDisplayMode:         1
! DECterm.main.terminal.printExtent:              0
! DECterm.main.terminal.printFormFeedMode:        on
! DECterm.main.terminal.printFormat:              0
! DECterm.main.terminal.printHLSColorSyntax:      on
! DECterm.main.terminal.printMode:                0
! DECterm.main.terminal.printSixelLevel:          1
! DECterm.main.terminal.printerFileName:
! DECterm.main.terminal.printerPending:           0
! DECterm.main.terminal.printerPortName:
! DECterm.main.terminal.printerStatus:            13
! DECterm.main.terminal.printerToHostEnabled:     off
! DECterm.main.terminal.printingDestination:      3
! DECterm.main.terminal.redisplay7bit:            off
! DECterm.main.terminal.regisScreenMode:          off
! DECterm.main.terminal.responseDA:               8
! DECterm.main.terminal.reverseVideo:             off
! DECterm.main.terminal.rightToLeft:              off
! DECterm.main.terminal.rows:                     24
! DECterm.main.terminal.saveErasedLines:          on
! DECterm.main.terminal.saveLinesOffTop:          on
! DECterm.main.terminal.screenMode:               on
! DECterm.main.terminal.scrollHorizontal:         off
! DECterm.main.terminal.scrollVertical:           on
! DECterm.main.terminal.selectThreshold:          5
! DECterm.main.terminal.selectionRtoL:            off
! DECterm.main.terminal.sensitive:                on
! DECterm.main.terminal.shareColormapEntries:     off
! DECterm.main.terminal.statusDisplayEnable:      off
! DECterm.main.terminal.syncFrequency:            10
! DECterm.main.terminal.terminalDriverResize:     on
! DECterm.main.terminal.terminalMode:             2
! DECterm.main.terminal.terminalType:             0
! DECterm.main.terminal.textCursorEnable:         on
! DECterm.main.terminal.transcriptSize:           500
! DECterm.main.terminal.useBoldFont:              on
```

```
! DECterm.main.terminal.userPreferenceSet:        0
! DECterm.main.terminal.warningBellEnable:        on
! DECterm.main.terminal.whiteSpaceCharacters:     \  \015\n
! DECterm.main.terminal.width:                    907
! DECterm.main.terminal.x:                        0
! DECterm.main.terminal.y:                        0
! DECterm.mappedWhenManaged:                      on
! DECterm.overrideRedirect:                       off
! DECterm.saveUnder:                              off
! DECterm.sensitive:                              on
! DECterm.title:                                  VXT DECterm
! DECterm.transient:                              off
! DECterm.waitforwm:                              on
! DECterm.winGravity:                             -1
! DECterm.wmTimeout:                              5000
!
!=============================================================================
! VI. VXT Motif Window Manager Resources (default values listed)
!=============================================================================
!
! Mwm*activeAutoShade:            True
! Mwm*activeBackground:           #9851785167AD
! Mwm*activeBackgroundPixmap:     unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*activeBottomShadowColor:    #529737652849
! Mwm*activeBottomShadowPixmap:   unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*activeForeground:           #000000000000
! Mwm*activeTopShadowColor:       #AF4199C18E2E
! Mwm*activeTopShadowPixmap:      unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*autoKeyFocus:               True
! Mwm*autoShade:                  True
! Mwm*background:                 #CA94AA469193
! Mwm*backgroundPixmap:           unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*bottomShadowColor:          #9851785167AD
! Mwm*bottomShadowPixmap:         unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*buttonBindings:             DefaultButtonBindings
! Mwm*cancelLabelString:          \ Cancel
! Mwm*clientDecoration:           all
! Mwm*deiconifyKeyFocus:          True
! Mwm*fadeNormalIcon:             True
! Mwm*focusAutoRaise:             True
! Mwm*fontList:            -*-Helvetica-Bold-R-Normal--*-120-*-*-*-*-ISO8859-1
! Mwm*forceAltSpace:              False
! Mwm*foreground:                 #000000000000
! Mwm*freezeOnConfig:             True
!
! Mwm*iconAutoPlace:              True
! Mwm*iconBoxGeometry:            14x1+0+2000
! Mwm*iconBoxSBDisplayPolicy:     vertical
! Mwm*iconBoxTitle:               Icon Box
! Mwm*iconDecoration:             activelabel label image
! Mwm*iconImageAutoShade:         True
! Mwm*iconImageBackground:        #CA94AA469193
! Mwm*iconImageBackgroundPixmap:  unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*iconImageBottomShadowColor: #8A8A73736363
! Mwm*iconImageBottomShadowPixmap:unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*iconImageForeground:        #000000000000
! Mwm*iconImageTopShadowColor:    #DC28BC3DA3D6
! Mwm*iconImageTopShadowPixmap:   unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*iconPlacement:              Bottom Right
! Mwm*iconPlacementMargin:        1
! Mwm*iconbox*windowMenu:         IconBoxMenu
! Mwm*keyBindings:                DefaultKeyBindings
! Mwm*keyboardFocusPolicy:        explicit
! Mwm*matchMenuColors:            1
! Mwm*matteAutoShade:             True
```

```
! Mwm*matteBackground:            #CA94AA469193
! Mwm*matteBottomShadowColor:     #8A8A73736363
! Mwm*matteBottomShadowPixmap:    unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*matteForeground:            #000000000000
! Mwm*matteTopShadowColor:        #DC28BC3DA3D6
! Mwm*matteTopShadowPixmap:       unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*matteWidth:                 0
! Mwm*menu*background:            #9851785167AD
! Mwm*menu*backgroundPixmap:      unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*menu*bottomShadowColor:     #529737652849
! Mwm*menu*bottomShadowPixmap:    unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*menu*foreground:            #000000000000
! Mwm*menu*topShadowColor:        #AF4199C18E2E
! Mwm*menu*topShadowpixmap:       unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*okLabelString:              \   OK
! Mwm*raiseKeyFocus:              True
! Mwm*resizeBorderWidth:          10
! Mwm*restartSettings:            True
! Mwm*startupKeyFocus:            True
! Mwm*systemButtonClick2:         False
! Mwm*systemButtonClick:          True
! Mwm*systemMenu:                 RootMenu
! Mwm*topShadowColor:             #DC28BC3DA3D6
! Mwm*topShadowPixmap:            unspecified_pixmap
! Mwm*transientDecoration:        Title resize
! Mwm*useDECMode:                 True
! Mwm*useIconBox:                 False
! Mwm*wMenuButtonClick2:          False
! Mwm*windowMenu:                 DefaultWindowMenu
! Mwm*workspaceMenu:              True
!
!====================== End of Resource File Template ========================
```

3

Using the Configuration Manager

Chapter Overview

This chapter describes how to use the configuration manager on any VXT 2000 windowing terminal to centrally manage other VXT 2000 windowing terminals. You can configure groups of terminals to share settings. Shared settings apply to the terminal manager, window manager, and VXT DECterm windows. If you have an InfoServer system, you can also create and manage font sets that terminals share.

Host-Based or Server-Based Operation

For **server-based terminals**, you can use all features of the configuration manager. Server-based terminals store their customizations on an InfoServer system. You can customize and manage individual terminals or work groups. You can move terminals, work groups, and font sets among servers. See Section 3.1.

For **host-based terminals**, you can customize individual terminals from the configuration manager. Host-based terminals store their customizations locally in the terminal's nonvolatile memory. See Section 3.2.

New Features

Customize DECnet, LASTport, and Boot Settings

The configuration manager in VXT Version 2.1 software lets you customize three features you previously could customize only from individual terminals:

- DECnet address
- LASTport group code (for server-based terminals)
- Primary boot settings (for loading VXT software)

See Section 3.10.1.

Options Menu

The Resource Management dialog box contains a new Options menu (Section 3.3). From this menu, you can synchronize settings in a terminal's NVRAM memory with the settings in the terminal and work group resource files. You must use this feature before customizing DECnet, LASTport, or primary boot settings (Section 3.10.1).

Note

Use a terminal running VXT Version 2.1 software to manage terminals running Version 2.1 software.

3.1 Getting Started—Managing Server-Based Terminals

This section describes some reasons for using terminal work groups and introduces some basic concepts.

3.1.1 Work Group Management

The configuration manager lets you view a list of support servers, work groups, and terminals on your network, by group code. You can create, customize, copy, back up, move, and delete configurations of work groups and terminals on servers within the same group code. To perform these functions, you use the Configuration Manager: Resource Management dialog box. The following table describes some reasons for placing terminals in work groups:

Purpose	Description
Customize more than one terminal at a time.	You can quickly customize a work group to share the same customized settings. For example, if a group of terminals run applications requiring special fonts, you can customize their work group to use a font path to a particular InfoServer system that has those fonts.
Limit the types of customizations terminals can perform.	You can use a work group to restrict changes to terminal customizations. For example, you could choose the system image version used by a group of terminals, then lock the setting to prevent terminals from changing it.
Balance the resource load for terminals across InfoServer systems.	You can choose which InfoServer system stores a terminal's resource file and work group. The terminal uses system resources based on this choice. The terminal • Reads and writes its customizations to that InfoServer system • Pages in its VXT system image from that InfoServer system • Uses that InfoServer disk for virtual memory

3.1.2 Introducing Some Terms

Before you start to configure server-based terminals, you should become familiar with the following terms:

LASTport Group Code

You assign an InfoServer system to a group by using a **LASTport group code**. The default group code setting is 0. The InfoServer system communicates only with systems assigned to the same group code. You can assign only one group code to an InfoServer system, in the range of 0 to 1023. To change the group code of an InfoServer system, log in to the InfoServer system and use the SET SERVER LASTPORT GROUP command. For example:

```
InfoServer> SET [SERVER] LASTPORT [GROUP] 20
InfoServer> SAVE
```

LASTport work groups provide a method of segmenting local area networks (LANs) so that services offered by an InfoServer system on one LAN segment are not seen by clients on another segment.

Native Resource File

Each server-based terminal stores its customized settings in its **native resource file** on a particular InfoServer system. The file is uniquely identified by the terminal's Ethernet physical address. The customized settings apply to the terminal manager, window manager, and VXT DECterm windows. You access the settings through the configuration manager or the individual terminal's dialog boxes.

Work Group

A **work group** is a native resource file and a set of terminals that share the file. Each work group is assigned to a particular InfoServer system. A newly installed InfoServer system comes with one work group, called the **Unregistered Terminals work group** (Section 3.1.3).

When you create a work group, you assign a password to the work group. The password lets you control access to the work group's customization file from the resource management dialog boxes. You can change work group passwords.

Read-Only Terminal

A **read-only terminal** belongs to a work group that does not allow terminals to save customized settings, such as the default Unregistered Terminals work group. If you start up terminals under the default Unregistered Terminals work group, you should register (create) them in another established work group as soon as possible.

You can turn off the read-only feature of the Unregistered Terminals work group, to allow terminals to save customized settings. In this way, you do not have to create each terminal manually. You can move the unregistered terminals to a registered work group at your convenience.

VXT manager password

You need the VXT manager password to perform many configuration manager operations. The VXT manager password is assigned during the installation of the VXT software. You cannot change the VXT manager password from the terminal. See the InfoServer chapters in this guide for details on changing the password.

Default VXT manager password: VXT.

3.1.3 Unregistered Terminals Work Group

A newly installed InfoServer system comes with one work group already created, called the **Unregistered Terminals work group**. The purpose of the Unregistered Terminals work group is to let terminals operate until they are registered (created) in an established work group.

Default: Read-Only Settings

The Unregistered Terminals work group is preconfigured with factory-default settings that are read-only. By default, terminals that join this work group cannot save new customizations or create their own terminal customization files; they can only read the default settings of the work group. You can customize the work group so that it allows terminals to read and write settings (Section 3.9). This decision depends on how much control you want to exercise in managing terminals.

When you start up an unregistered terminal, the terminal seeks out InfoServer systems with the same LASTport group code. For VXT Version 1.1 software and later, the terminal first looks for an Unregistered Terminals work group that is also a read/write work group. If no such work group is found, the terminal joins the first Unregistered Terminals work group found.

Option 1: You Customize Each Terminal

- If you want to control what terminals consume resources on an InfoServer system, use the Configuration Manager: Resource Management dialog box to manually create each terminal in a work group on that InfoServer system. This might be considered tedious, but the advantage is that terminals come out of the box already customized to the site requirements defined by a work group manager.

Option 2: Users Customize Their Terminal

- If you remove the read-only restriction of the Unregistered Terminals work group file, any terminal that does not belong to a work group can potentially bind to this service, save customizations, and create its terminal resource file.

  One advantage is that a large number of terminals can be customized out of the box, without having to create the terminals from a central location using the Configuration Manager: Resource Management dialog box. One disadvantage is that any terminal can potentially consume resources on any InfoServer system that contains a read/write Unregistered Terminals work group.

3.1.4 Backing Up Work Groups and Terminals

You can back up your work group and terminal resource files. If you back up a work group, you can also back up all the terminals belonging to that work group. Backing up work group and terminal resource files provides the following advantages:

- You have copies of your resource files if a disk failure occurs.
- You can preserve your terminal environment if the terminal's primary InfoServer system is unavailable when booting the terminal.

Backup copies of work group and terminal resource files receive a lower service rating than the original copies. The VXT loader chooses the highest rated work group and terminal resource files. If both the original and backup files are available, the VXT loader chooses the original files since they have a higher rating.

Note

This feature is present in VXT loader Version 1.1 and later. If you want to take advantage of the backup feature, you must use VXT loader Version 1.1 or later.

You can create as many backup copies of work group and terminal resource files as you want, but you are responsible for maintaining consistency between your primary and backup files.

When you display backup terminal or work group names in the Configuration Manager: Resource Management dialog box, a backup icon (Section 3.3) appears next to the normal terminal or work group icon. This allows you to differentiate between primary and backup terminal and work group files.

3.1.5 Work Group Policies

Here are some current policies to consider when creating terminals and work groups:

- The Unregistered Terminals work group is read-only by default.

  Other work groups are read/write by default.
- Primary terminal customization files can only exist in one work group at a time.
- A terminal first tries to boot from the InfoServer system where it obtained its customizations.
- A terminal using a VXT server-based image cannot save customizations if
  - It does not have a terminal customization file and joins a read-only Unregistered Terminals work group
  - Its work group disallows saving customizations
  - Its work group is not found on the InfoServer system where the terminal customization file was found
- A terminal use the InfoServer system where it obtained its customizations for paging services. If a terminal does not have customizations, it pages to the InfoServer system that downloaded the terminal's image.

3.1.6 What Do I Do First?

Read the sections on creating and deleting work groups and terminals. Then:

1. Create a work group. If you have color terminals and monochrome terminals, Digital recommends that you create a separate work group for each.
2. Create all other terminals in your work group before you start the terminals.

Always try to create terminals in a work group before you start them up. When you turn on a registered terminal, it becomes a member of the registered work group that can save customized settings.

If you start up a terminal before creating it in a work group, the terminal joins the Unregistered Terminals work group as a read-only terminal.

3.2 Getting Started—Managing Host-Based Terminals

Host-based terminals store their settings locally in the terminal's nonvolatile memory (NVRAM) rather than on an InfoServer system. You can use the configuration manager to write settings directly to any host-based terminal's memory. Your changes take effect when you reboot the terminals that you have customized.

Note

To manage host-based terminals from the configuration manager, you need VXT Version 2.0 or later software.

3.2.1 Introducing Some Terms

Before you start to configure host-based terminals, you should become familiar with the following terms:

Local Terminals Server and Local Work Group

The configuration manager lists server-based terminals by their server and work group. Host-based terminals do not have a server and do not belong to work groups, so they are listed under a Local Terminals server and Local work group. The Local Terminals server and Local work group are labels provided for convenience; they do not actually exist. You cannot perform work group operations for host-based terminals.

After you boot a host-based terminal in a LAN, you can find it listed by its Ethernet address under the Local Terminals server and Local work group.

The Terminal Manager window's System Configuration box (Session menu) will list the terminal's work group name as `Local`. System messages displayed in the Message Box will also refer to the `Local` work group.

NVR-Based Terminals

Host-based terminals are also known as NVRAM-based or NVR-based terminals, because they store their customizations in their nonvolatile memory. You will see the term `NVR based terminals` in some configuration manager dialog boxes.

Terminal password

You need a terminal password to perform many configuration manager operations for a host-based terminal. A default password is assigned to the NVR-based terminal resource file when the terminal boots. This password is the default password for each terminal in the Local work group. You can change this password for individual terminals from the configuration manager.

Default password: VXTNVR.

If you forget a terminal's password, you can reset it to VXTNVR as follows:

1. Quickly press the halt button on the rear of the terminal. The terminal displays the >>> prompt.
2. Enter the following BOOT command:

   ```
   >>> B/200000
   ```

   The terminal reboots its VXT software and resets the terminal password to VXTNVR.

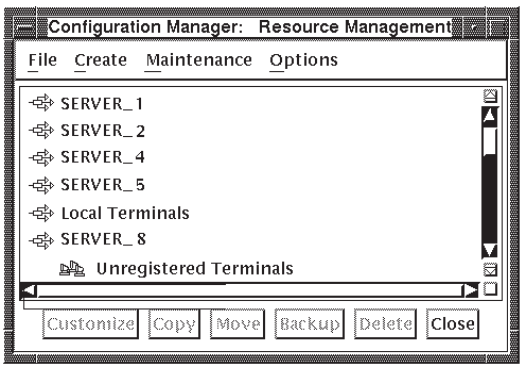
3.2.2 What Functions Can I Perform?

The following configuration manager functions are supported with host-based terminals:

- Customizing a local terminal
- Copying customizations from a local terminal and to a local terminal
- Backing up a local terminal to an InfoServer system
- Changing the password of a local terminal

3.3 Displaying the Resource Management Dialog Box

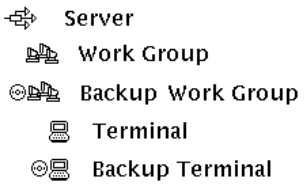
To manage terminals and work groups, you use the Configuration Manager: Resource Management dialog box. To display this dialog box, pull down the Customize menu in the Terminal Manager window. Choose the Configuration... menu item. From the Configuration submenu, choose the Resource Management... menu item. The Resource Management dialog box looks like this:



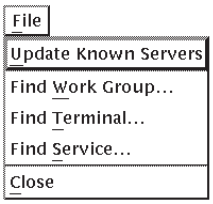
LJ–03034A–RAGS

Resource Scroll Box

The scroll box lets you view the list of known servers, work groups, and terminals by group code and select them for management. All host-based terminals are listed under the Local Terminals work group. Servers, work groups, and terminals are listed in a hierarchy:

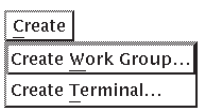


When you open the dialog box, the scroll box lists only known servers. You can click MB3 on a server to display its work groups. After you display work groups, you can click MB3 on a work group to display its terminals. You can also double click MB1 on the server or work group, instead of using MB3.

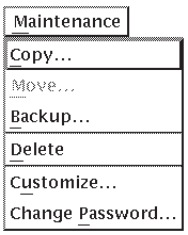


The **File** menu lets you

- Update the list of available servers for the currently selected group code. When you choose Update Known Servers, the scroll box in the Resource Management dialog box is updated to list the available servers currently seen on the network.
- Display dialog boxes to find a terminal or a work group.
- Close the Resource Management dialog box.

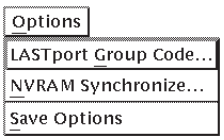


The Create menu lets you display dialog boxes to create a work group or terminal for management.



The Maintenance menu lets you display dialog boxes to customize, copy, back up, or delete the customized settings of work groups and terminals.

You can also move terminals from one work group to another and change work group passwords.



The Options menu lets you

- Specify the LASTport group code of the InfoServers that support the terminals you want to manage. When you enter a code, the Resource Management dialog box displays the list of InfoServers that use that code.
- Synchronize the settings in the resource file and the settings in the terminal's NVRAM. You can synchronize settings at the terminal or work group level.
- Save your option settings for future sessions.

Customize, Copy, Move, Backup, and Delete Buttons

These buttons display the dialog boxes for customizing, copying, moving, backing up, or deleting work groups and terminals. You can also choose these functions from the Maintenance menu.

3.3.1 Entering Names, Passwords, and Addresses

When you enter names, passwords, and addresses in dialog boxes, the configuration manager checks their syntax.

Item	Syntax
Work group names	Can contain 1 to 31 characters. Valid characters for work group names are a to z, A to Z, 0 to 9, $, - (hyphen), . (period), and the characters in columns 12 to 15 of the DEC Multinational character set.
Passwords	Can contain 1 to 31 characters. Valid characters for passwords are a to z, A to Z, 0 to 9, $, - (hyphen), _ (underscore), . (period), and the characters in columns 12 to 15 of the DEC Multinational character set.
Terminal address	Must be the Ethernet physical address in either format: 08-00-2B-07-61-1D or 08002B07611D
Font set	Can contain the same characters used for work group names.
Optional Name for terminal in Create Terminal dialog box	Can contain 1 to 31 characters. The optional name can include any displayable ASCII character and the characters in columns 12 to 15 of the DEC Multinational character set.

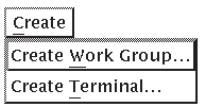
3.4 Creating Work Groups

The Create menu in the Resource Management dialog box lets you create work groups for server-based terminals and add terminals to those work groups. It is a good idea to create separate work groups for monochrome and color terminals, to avoid conflicting color settings in the following dialog boxes:

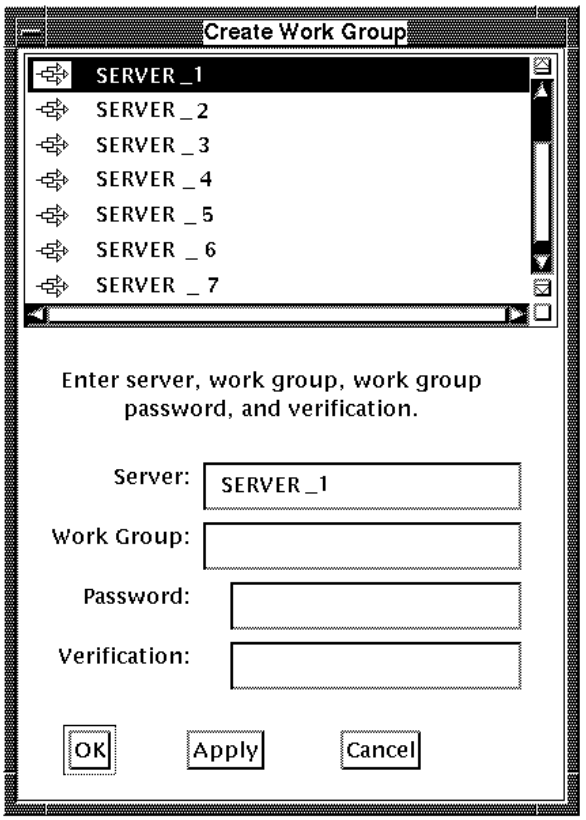
- Terminal manager's Customize Window Color
- Terminal manager's Customize Screen Background
- Terminal manager's Customize Pointer Color
- Window manager's Workspace: Border Color Options
- Window manager's Workspace: Icon Color Options
- Window manager's Workspace: Matte Options

To create a work group for management:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.
2. Pull down the Create menu.



3. Choose the Create Work Group... menu item to display the Create Work Group dialog box.



LJ–01203–RAGS

4. Choose a server for the work group by clicking on that server in the scroll box. The terminal highlights your selection and displays the server's name in the Server box.

You can also enter the server name directly in the Server box.

5. Click on the Work Group box. Enter the name for the work group, then press Return.

   Work group names can contain up to 31 characters. You can use the following characters: a to z, A to Z, 0 to 9, $, - (hyphen), . (period), and the characters in columns 12 to 15 of the DEC Multinational character set.

6. Enter a password for the work group in the Password box, then press Return.
7. Enter the password again in the Verification box, then press Return.
8. Click on Apply or OK. The terminal displays a password dialog box:

LJ–01220–RAGS

9. Enter the VXT manager password, then click on OK. The terminal displays a message box, confirming the work group was created. The new work group is displayed in the Resource Management dialog box.
10. Click on OK in the message box.
11. Repeat this procedure for each work group you want to create.

To cancel any creation that you have not applied yet, click on Cancel. The terminal closes the Create Work Group dialog box without creating the work group.

3.5 Creating Terminals in Work Groups

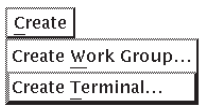
The Create menu in the Resource Management dialog box lets you create server-based terminals in work groups.

You cannot create duplicate terminal resource files on your network. If you try to create a terminal that already exists, the terminal displays a message box indicating the server and work group where the terminal already resides.

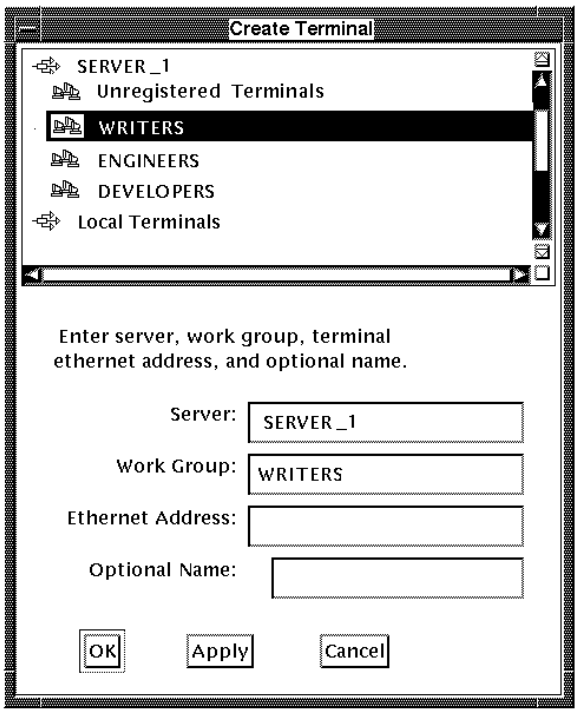
Like Ethernet addresses, terminal resource files must be unique at your site. If the InfoServer system selected to store a resource file is unavailable while the create operation is taking place, a second terminal resource file may be created on the VXT system. This action leads to different customized settings being saved and stored on different InfoServer systems. Each time a terminal starts up, it may choose customized settings from either InfoServer system. If you become aware that more that one terminal resource file exists for a terminal, delete one of the terminals.

To create a server-based terminal in a work group:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.
2. Pull down the Create menu.



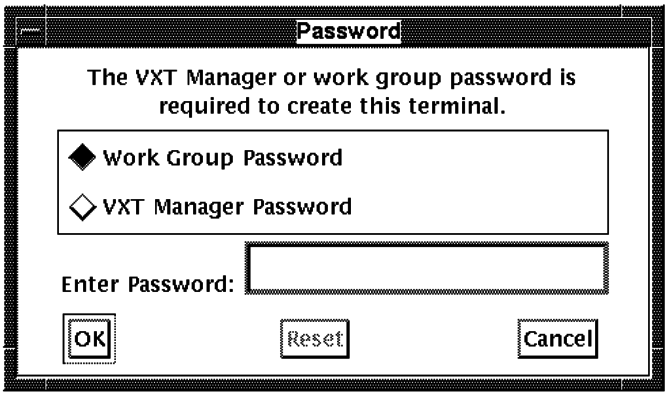
3. Choose the Create Terminal... menu item to display the Create Terminal dialog box.



LJ–03036–RAGS

4. Choose a server for the terminal by clicking on that server in the scroll box. The terminal highlights your selection and displays the server's name in the Server box.
5. Double click on the chosen server to display the work groups on the server.
6. Choose a work group for the terminal by clicking on the work group in the scroll box. The terminal highlights your selection and displays the work group's name in the Work Group box.
7. Click on the Ethernet Address box.
8. Enter the terminal's Ethernet physical address into the Ethernet Address box, then press Return.

   Example: `11-22-33-44-55-66` or `112233445566`
9. If desired, enter an optional name to associate with the terminal. For example, the terminal's location, a user name, or some other identifier.
10. Click on Apply or OK. The terminal displays a password dialog box:



LJ–01222–RAGS

11. Enter the VXT manager password or Work Group password, then click on OK. The terminal displays a message box confirming the terminal was created.
12. Click on OK in the message box.
13. Repeat this procedure for each terminal you want to create.

To cancel any creation that you have not applied yet, click on Cancel. The terminal closes the Create Terminal dialog box without creating the terminal.

3.6 Choosing a Server, Work Group, or Terminal

When you open the Resource Management dialog box, the scroll box lists only servers. No work groups or terminals are displayed. The list includes the known servers on your system that belong to the currently selected LASTport group code. The Local Terminals server is for host-based terminals; this server does not actually exist.

When you double click on a server in the scroll box, the list expands to show the work groups on that server. When you double click on a work group, the list expands to show the terminals in that work group.

After you choose a work group or terminal, you can use the Customize, Copy, Move, Backup and Delete buttons to configure the selected work group or terminal. You cannot perform work group operations on host-based terminals.

When new servers become available on the network, you can update the server list to display all known servers.

To choose a work group for configuration:

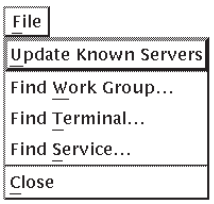
You must know what server the work group belongs to. You cannot perform work group operations on host-based terminals.

1. In the scroll box, double click on the server for the work group. Your selection becomes highlighted, and the terminal displays the current list of work groups for that server.
2. Double click on the work group you want to configure. Your selection becomes highlighted, and the terminal displays the current list of terminals for that work group. The work group is now selected for configuration.

To choose a terminal for configuration:

Follow the procedure for choosing a work group. Then click on the name of the terminal you want to configure. Your selection becomes highlighted. If you double click on the terminal name, the terminal displays the Customize Terminal dialog box.

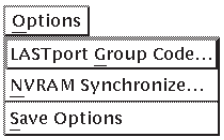
All host-based terminals belong to the Local Terminals server and Local work group.



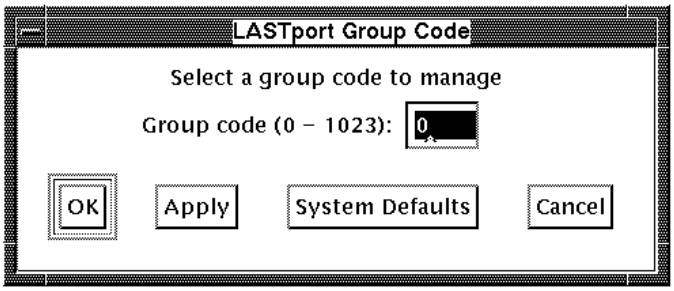
1. Pull down the File menu in the Resource Management dialog box.
2. Choose Update Known Servers. The terminal updates the list of servers in the scroll box of the Resource Management dialog box.

To display servers for another LASTport group code:

By default, the Resource Management dialog box displays the servers in group 0. To display and manage servers, work groups, and terminals in another group code:



1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.
2. Pull down the Options menu.
3. Choose the LASTport Group Code... menu item. The terminal displays the LASTport Group Code dialog box.



LJ–01193–RAGS

4. Enter the desired group code, from 0 to 1023.
5. Click on OK.

   The Resource Management dialog box displays the list of servers for the new group code. You can now manage the servers, work groups, and terminals in the new group.
6. To save your LASTport group code setting for future sessions, click on the Save Options menu item in the Options menu.

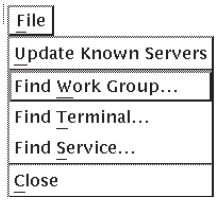
3.7 Finding Work Groups and Terminals

You can use the File menu in the Resource Management dialog box to find

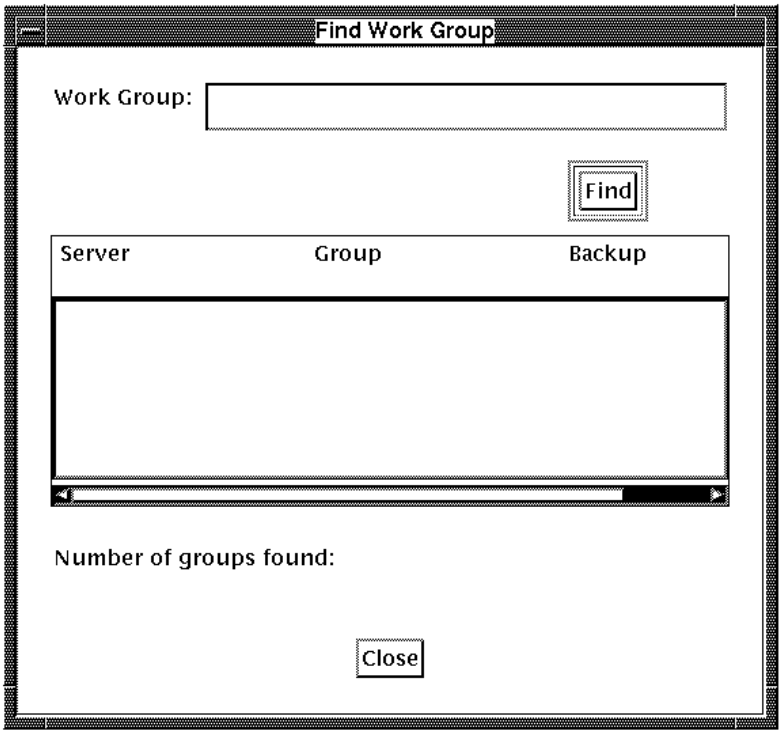
- A work group's server
- A terminal's server and work group

To find a work group:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.
2. Pull down the File menu.



3. Choose the Find Work Group... menu item. The terminal displays the Find Work Group dialog box.



LJ–01178–RAGS

4. Click on the Work Group box and enter the name of the work group you want to find.

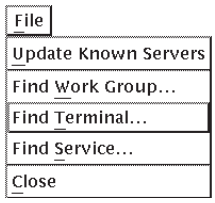
   You can use the asterisk (*) and percent sign (%) wild card symbols to find work groups with similar names. An asterisk matches a string of characters, and a percent sign matches one character.

5. Click on the Find button. If the work group is found, the name of the work group and its server appear in the scroll box.

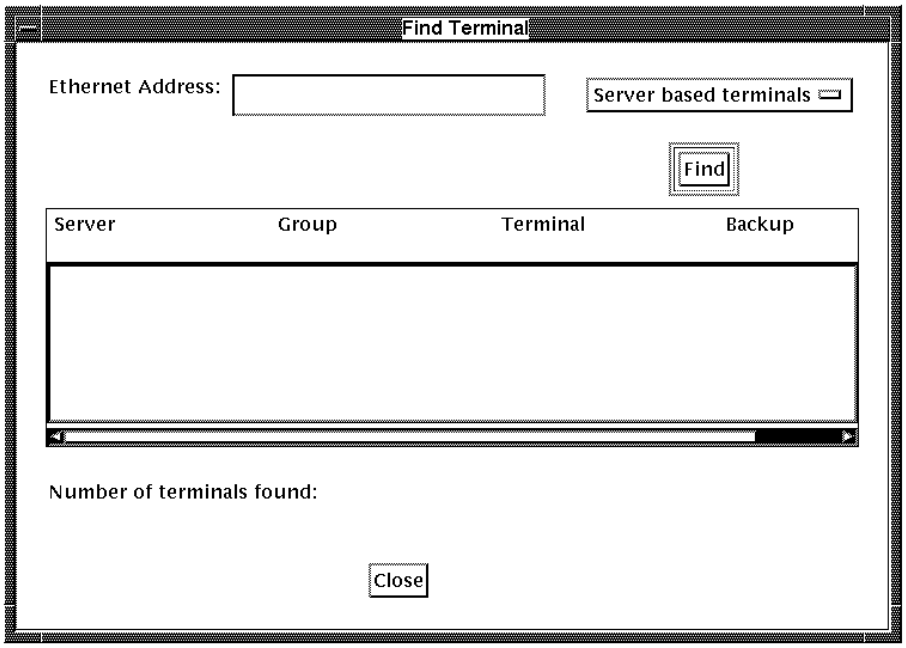
   If the work group is a backup, the word `Yes` appears in the Backup column.

6. Click on the Close button to dismiss the Find Work Group dialog box.

To find a terminal:



1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.
2. Pull down the File menu.
3. Choose the Find Terminal... menu item. The terminal displays the Find Terminal dialog box.



LJ–03035–RAGS

4. Click on the Ethernet Address box and enter the Ethernet physical address of the terminal you want to find.

   You can use the asterisk (*) and percent sign (%) wild card symbols to find terminals with similar Ethernet addresses or list all terminals. An asterisk matches a string of characters, and a percent sign matches one character.
5. Click on the button to right of the Ethernet Address box to choose the type of terminals you want to find: server-based terminals, NVR-based terminals (host-based), or all types.
6. Click on the Find button. If the terminal is found, the name of the server and work group the terminal is on appears in the scroll box.

   If the terminal is a backup, the word `Yes` appears in the Backup column.
7. Click on the Close button to dismiss the Find Terminal dialog box.

3.8 Finding Services on InfoServer Systems

You can use the Find Service dialog box to search InfoServer systems for

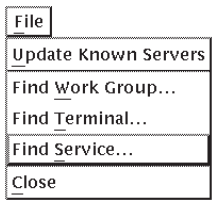
- VXT software services. For example, you can do selective or wild card searches for VXT system images, terminals, work groups, and pagefiles.
- Services that belong to particular service classes, such as OpenVMS, ULTRIX, or MS–DOS virtual disks.

The InfoServer system supports multiple operating systems and on-disk file structures by logically grouping services for each client system. These groups are based on service classes. Each client system accesses only the services that are meaningful to it.

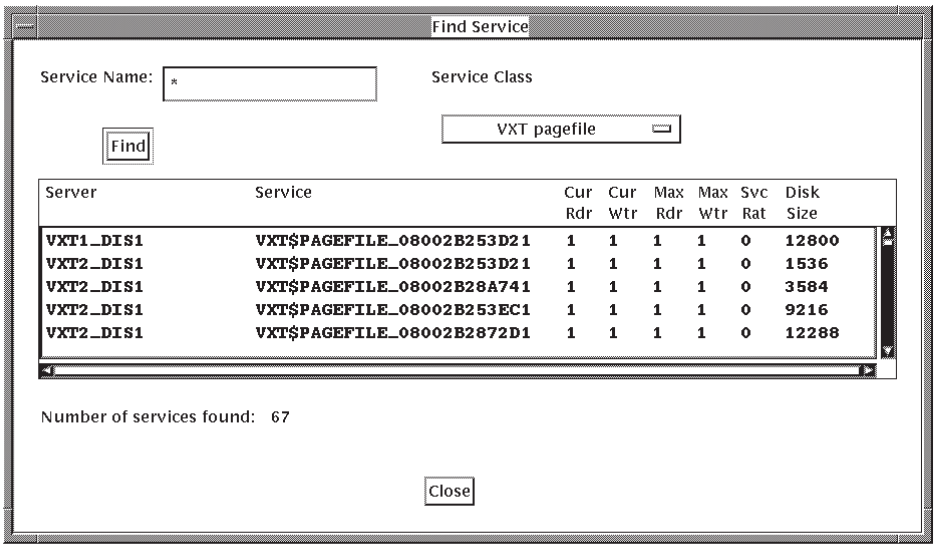
The Find Service dialog box is comparable to the InfoServer system's SHOW SERVICE command.

To find an InfoServer service:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.
2. Pull down the File menu.



3. Choose the Find Service... menu item. The terminal displays the Find Service dialog box.



LJ–03038–RAGS

4. Click on the Service Name box and enter the name of the service you want to find.

   You can use the asterisk (*) and percent sign (%) wild card symbols to search for services with similar names. An asterisk matches a string of characters, and a percent sign matches one character.

5. Click on the Service Class button and choose a service class from the pop-up menu. You have the following choices:

   Unformatted

MS–DOS virtual disk
VMS virtual disk
ULTRIX virtual disk
ISO 9660 compact disk
MS–DOS compact disk
VXT work group
VXT system
VXT pagefile
Apple hierarchical or flat (volumes)
MOP service name

6. Click on the Find button. The terminal searches all available InfoServer systems for matching services that belong to the specified service class. If any matches are found, the terminal displays them in the scroll box.

   For each listed service, the scroll box displays

   - The number of connections currently reading and writing to the service
   - The maximum number of connections that can read or write to the service
   - The service rating for the service
   - The disk size of the service in 512 byte blocks

3.9 Customizing Work Groups and Terminals

You can configure settings for items on the following menus so that work groups and terminals can share them:

- Terminal Manager window's Customize menu
- Terminal Manager window's Create menu
- Window manager's Options submenu (work group only)
- VXT DECterm Options menu (work group only)

You can also lock or unlock the customized settings, which determines whether users can change the settings on their individual terminals. Depending on the menu, you can prevent users from viewing dialog boxes or the menu itself.

You use the Resource Management dialog box, you select a work group or terminal for customization. After you select the work group or terminal, the configuration manager displays the Customize Work Group or Customize Terminal dialog box.

Notes on Customizing

- VXT Version 2.1 software lets you use the configuration manager to customize the terminal you are currently using. Previously, you had to customize your terminal from the configuration manager on another terminal.
- All host-based terminals are under the Local Terminals server and Local work group. You cannot customize the Local work group, but you can customize the individual terminals in the work group.
- Before you can customize DECnet, LASTport, or primary boot settings from the configuration manager, you must enable the NVRAM synchronization feature (Section 3.10).

New customized settings take effect when you restart the affected terminals.

To customize a work group or terminal:

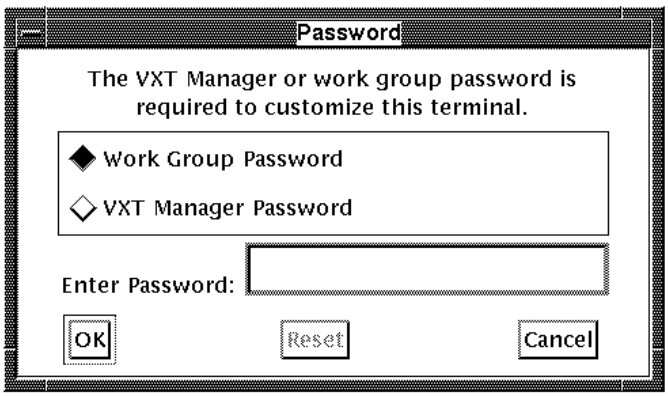
1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.
2. In the scroll box, double click on the server for the work group. The list expands to show the work groups for that server. Host-based terminals are always under the Local Terminals server and Local work group.
3. Double click on the work group you want to customize. The list expands to show the terminals included in that work group.

   If you are customizing a terminal, click on the terminal you want to customize.
4. After you choose the work group or terminal, click on the Customize... button. The terminal displays a Password dialog box for the terminal or work group.

For Work Groups:

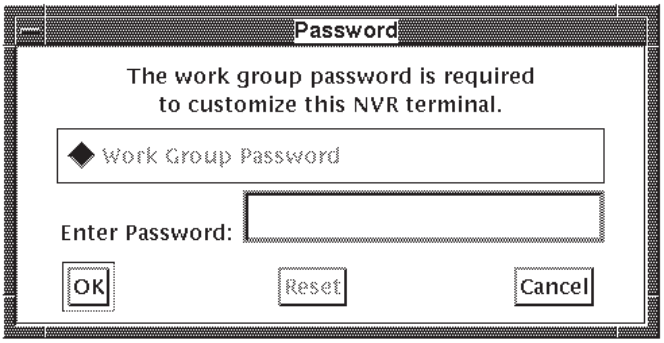
LJ–01205–RAGS

For Server-Based Terminals:



LJ–01207–RAGS

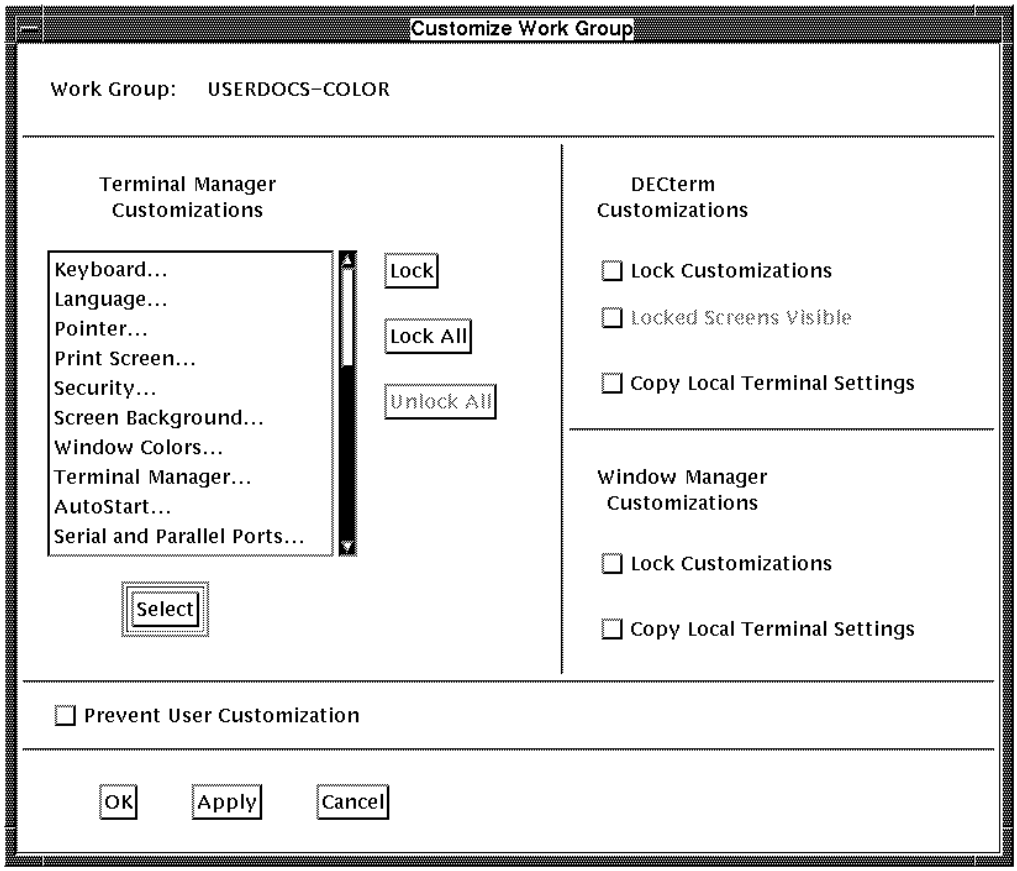
For Host-Based Terminals:



LJ–03063–RAGS

5. Enter the password for the support server or the work group.
6. Click on OK. The terminal verifies the password, then displays the Customize Work Group or Customize Terminal dialog box.

Customize Work Group Dialog Box

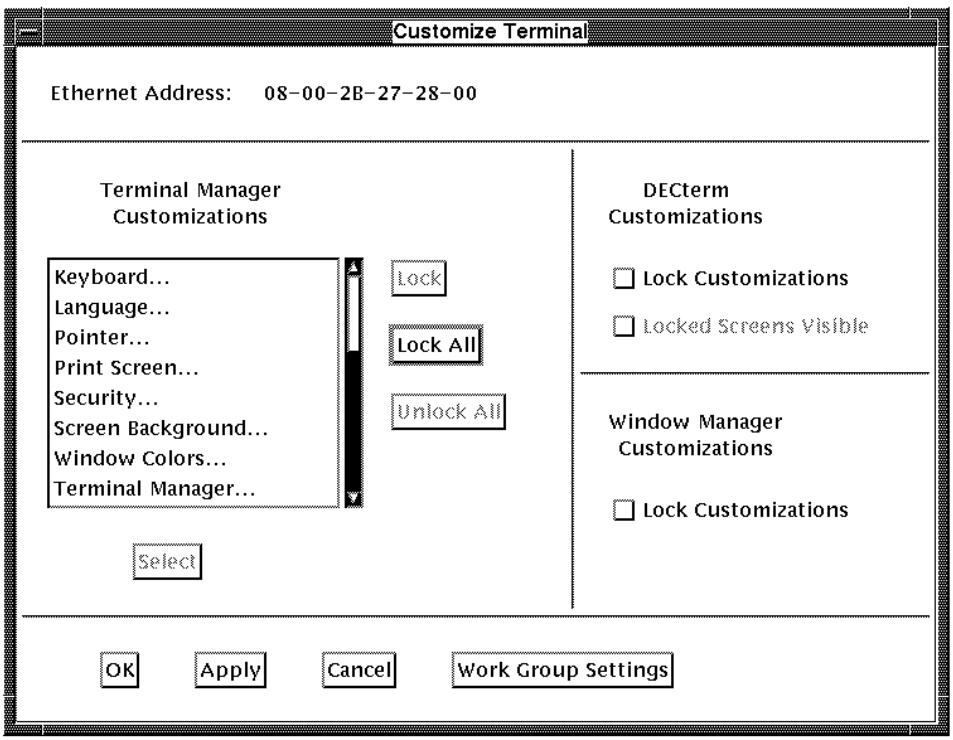


LJ-01206B-RAGS

Prevent User Customization

The Customize Work Group dialog box contains a Prevent User Customization button. When set, this button prevents terminals from saving any customized settings. To prevent users from customizing their terminal settings and saving them, click on Prevent User Customization.

Customize Terminal Dialog Box



LJ–01208A–RAGS

Work Group Settings

The Customize Terminal dialog box contains a Work Group Settings button. This button lets terminals use the same settings as the work group they belong to. To set the terminal to use the work group settings, click on Work Group Settings.

The Customize Work Group and Customize Terminal dialog boxes are divided into three sections:

- Terminal Manager Customizations
- DECterm Customizations
- Motif Window Manager Customizations

3.9.1 Terminal Manager Customizations

From the scroll box in the Customize Work Group or Customize Terminal dialog box, you can display and change the settings for any of the Terminal Manager window's Customize or Create dialog boxes. You can also lock or unlock each dialog box.

To customize dialog box settings for a work group or terminal:

1. In the scroll box, click on the name of the dialog box you want to customize.
2. Click on the Select button. The terminal displays the selected Customize or Create dialog box.
3. Use your mouse and keyboard to make changes. See *VXT 2000+/VXT 2000 Windowing Terminal User Information* for descriptions of Customize and Create dialog boxes.

   System Defaults button: If you press the System Defaults button in a Customize dialog box while customizing a work group, the Customize dialog box displays its factory-default settings.

   If you press the System Defaults button while customizing a terminal, the Customize dialog box displays the terminal's work group settings.
4. Click on OK in the dialog box to save your settings.

Repeat this procedure for each dialog box you want to customize.

To lock or unlock Terminal Manager customizations:

Individual Dialog Boxes

1. In the scroll box, click on the name of the dialog box you want to lock or unlock.
2. There are three buttons to the right of the scroll box. Use the top button to lock or unlock the dialog box. The button's label changes when you click on the button.

   If the button's label is Lock, clicking on the button locks the selected dialog box. If the button's label is Unlock, clicking on the button unlocks the selected dialog box.

   When you lock an individual dialog box, users cannot view that dialog box. The menu item for displaying the dialog box is dimmed on the Create or Customize menu in all affected terminals. The menus remain viewable, and users can still choose other menu items that are not locked.
3. Repeat this procedure for each dialog box you wish to lock.
4. Click on Apply or OK to save your settings. If you click on OK, you also close the dialog box.

   Click on Cancel if you do not want to save the changes.

All Dialog Boxes

To lock or unlock all of the Terminal Manager window's Create and Customize dialog boxes for a selected work group, use the Lock All button or Unlock All button. If you lock all dialog boxes, all menu items in the Create and Customize menus are dimmed

on affected terminals. The menus are still viewable, but users cannot choose the menu items.

Click on Apply or OK to save the setting. If you click on OK, you also close the dialog box.

Click on Cancel if you do not want to save the changes.

3.9.2 DECterm Customizations

You can customize DECterm options for a work group by customizing the VXT DECterm settings of the terminal you are using for configuration, then applying the settings to a work group. Customizations for a terminal must be done at each terminal.

You can lock or unlock the DECterm window's Options dialog boxes for a work group or terminal. If you lock the settings, you can also prevent users from viewing the locked dialog boxes.

To customize VXT DECterm options for a work group:

First, you must customize and save the VXT DECterm settings on your terminal. To do this, create a VXT DECterm window and use the Options menu in the window to customize settings (*VXT 2000+/VXT 2000 Windowing Terminal User Information*). Then save the settings with the Save Options menu item in the VXT DECterm window's Options menu. After you save your settings, you can apply them to a work group by using the Customize Work Group dialog box:

1. Click on the Apply Local Terminal Settings button.
2. Click on Apply or OK to save the new settings. If you click on OK, you also close the dialog box.

   Click on Cancel if you do not want to save the changes.

You cannot customize VXT DECterm options for a terminal from the configuration manager. You must customize the settings at the particular terminal, using the VXT DECterm window's Options menu.

To lock or unlock VXT DECterm customizations:

1. Click on the Lock Customizations button.

   If you lock the settings, users cannot save new VXT DECterm settings from their terminal. They cannot view the Options menu in VXT DECterm windows, unless you use the Locked Screens Visible button to make the menu visible. If the menu is not visible, the Options menu name is dimmed.
2. Click on Apply or OK to save the setting. If you click on OK, you also close the dialog box.

   Click on Cancel if you do not want to save the changes.

To let users view locked DECterm customizations:

1. Click on the Locked Screens Visible button.

   This allows users to display the Options menu in VXT DECterm windows and view dialog boxes from the menu. However, users cannot save their VXT DECterm settings because the Save Options menu item in VXT DECterm window's Options menu is dimmed.

2. Click on Apply or OK to save the setting. If you click on OK, you also close the dialog box.

   Click on Cancel if you do not want to save the changes.

3.9.3 Window Manager Customizations

You can customize the window manager options for a work group by customizing the settings of the terminal you are using for configuration, then applying the settings to a work group. Customizations for a terminal must be done at each terminal.

You can also lock or unlock the customized settings for the window manager.

To customize the window manager settings for a work group:

First, you must customize and save the window manager settings on your terminal. To do this, use the Options submenu *(VXT 2000+/VXT 2000 Windowing Terminal User Information).* The Options submenu is available from the window menu button or the pop-up Workspace submenu. After you customize settings, save them by using the Restart... menu item in the Workspace submenu. After you save the settings:

1. Click on the Apply Local Terminal Settings button.
2. Click on Apply or OK to save the setting. If you click on OK, you also close the dialog box.

   Click on Cancel if you do not want to save the changes.

You cannot customize the window manager settings for a terminal from the configuration manager. You must customize the settings at the particular terminal, using the Options menu available from the window menu button or pop-up Workspace submenu.

To lock or unlock window manager customizations:

1. Click on the Lock Customizations button.

   If you lock the settings, the Options submenu item in the Workspace submenu is dimmed on all affected terminals. This prevents users from displaying the Options submenu.

2. Click on Apply or OK to save the setting. If you click on OK, you also close the dialog box.

   Click on Cancel if you do not want to save the changes.

3.10 Customizing DECnet, LASTport, or Primary Boot Settings

When you customize a terminal or work group, the settings are written to the terminal or work group resource file. DECnet, LASTport, and primary boot settings also reside in a special section of the terminal's NVRAM memory.

Feature	Dialog Box	Can Be Customized For
DECnet	Customize DECnet	Terminal
LASTport group code (for server-based terminals)	Customize LASTport	Terminal or work group
Primary boot settings (for loading the terminal's VXT software)	Customize Boot	Terminal or work group

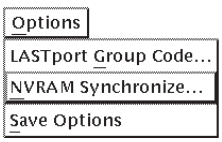
Before you can customize DECnet, LASTport, or primary boot settings from the configuration manager, you must enable the Synchronize NVRAM feature for the terminal or work group, as follows.

3.10.1 Sync NVRAM

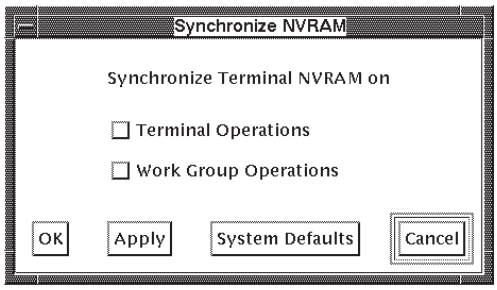
You can use the Synchronize NVRAM dialog box to synchronize the settings in a terminal's NVRAM memory with the settings in its terminal or work group resource files.

By default, synchronization is off. You must enable synchronization before you can customize DECnet, LASTport, or primary boot settings from the configuration manager.

To synchronize NVRAM settings:



1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.
2. Pull down the Options menu.
3. Choose the NVRAM Synchronize... menu item to display the Synchronize NVRAM dialog box.



LJ–03545–RAGS

4. You can synchronize settings for terminal operations, work group operations, or both. Click on the appropriate buttons.
5. Click on OK to save your settings for this session and close the dialog box.

Your NVRAM synchronization settings apply to subsequent terminal and work group operations you perform from the configuration manager.

6. If you want to save your Synchronize NVRAM settings for future sessions, click on the Save Options menu item in the Options menu.
7. Customize the desired terminals or work groups from the configuration manager.

3.11 Copying Work Group Customizations

You can copy the customizations of one work group (source) to another work group (destination). The work groups may reside on the same server or a different server. You cannot perform work group operations for host-based terminals.

You choose the source work group in the Resource Management scroll box. Then you enter the destination work group and server in the Copy Work Group dialog box.

The destination work group must already exist on a server before you copy work group customizations. To create a work group, see Section 3.5.

To copy the customizations of one work group to another:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.

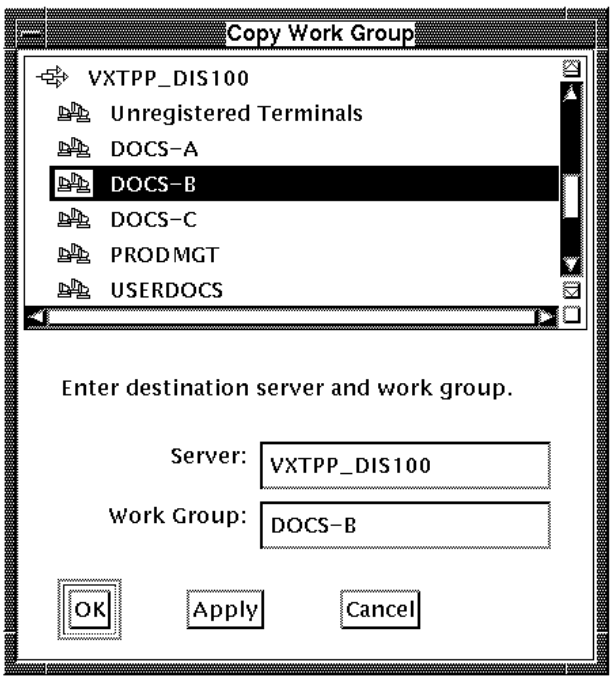
   In the dialog box, the scroll box displays the list of available servers.

2. In the scroll box, choose the source work group.

   a. Double click on the server where the source work group resides. The list expands to show the work groups for that server.

   b. Click on the source work group. Your selection is highlighted.

3. Click on the Copy button to display the Copy Work Group dialog box. (Or choose the Copy... menu item from the Maintenance menu.)



LJ–01223–RAGS

4. Enter the destination server and work group in the Copy Work Group dialog box.
   a. If necessary, click on the scroll bar in the Copy Work Group dialog box to display the name of the destination server where the destination work group resides.
   b. Double click on the name of the server in the scroll box. The server's name is highlighted and displayed in the Server: box. The list expands to show the work groups on the server.
   c. Click on the name of the destination work group in the scroll box. The destination work group is highlighted in the scroll box and displayed in the Work Group: box.
5. Click on Apply or OK. The terminal displays a Password dialog box for copying work groups.

LJ–01224–RAGS

6. Enter the password for the destination work group into the Enter Password box.
7. Click on OK. The terminal displays a message box confirming the work group's customizations were copied.

To cancel a copy operation that you have not applied yet, click on Cancel.

3.12 Copying Terminal Customizations

You can copy the customizations of one terminal (source) to another terminal (destination). The terminals may reside in the same or different work group or server. You choose the source terminal in the Resource Management scroll box. Then you enter the destination terminal, work group, and in the Copy Terminal dialog box.

The destination terminal must already exist in a work group on a server before you copy terminal customizations. To create a terminal, see Section 3.5. You can also move a terminal and its customizations to another work group. See Section 3.13.

IP Addresses, DECnet Addresses, Terminal Names Not Copied

If the source terminal has an IP address or DECnet address, those addresses are not copied to the destination terminal. Optional terminal names are also not copied.

To copy the customizations of one terminal to another:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.

   In the dialog box, the scroll box displays the list of available servers.

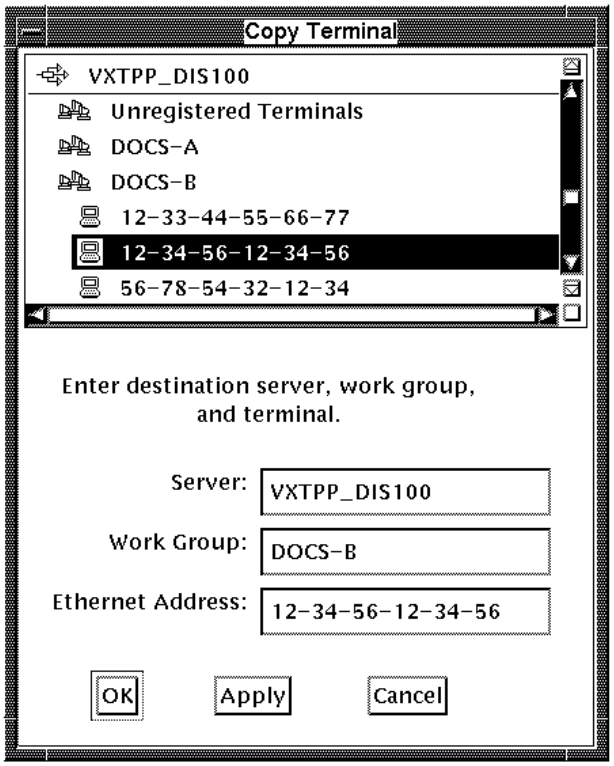
2. In the scroll box, select the source terminal.

   a. Double click on the server where the source terminal resides. The list expands to show the work groups for that server.

   b. Double click on the work group where the source terminal resides. The list expands to show the terminals for that work group.

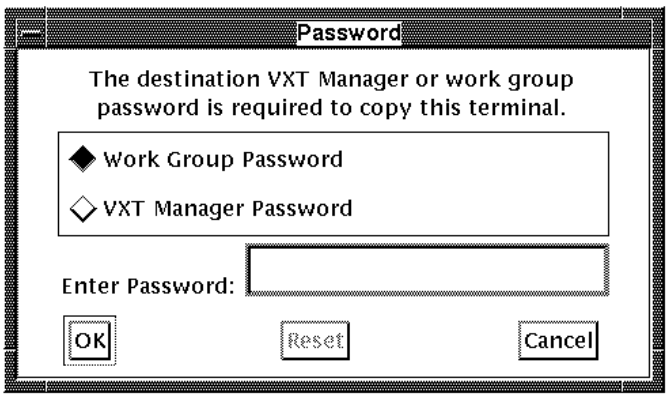
   c. Click on the source terminal. Your selection is highlighted.

3. Click on the Copy button to display the Copy Terminal dialog box. (Or choose the Copy... menu item from the Maintenance menu.)



LJ–01225–RAGS

4. Enter the destination server, work group, and terminal into the Copy Terminal dialog box.
   a. If necessary, click on the scroll bar in the Copy Terminal dialog box to display the name of the destination server where the destination terminal resides.
   b. Double click on the name of the server in the scroll box. The server's name is highlighted and displayed in the Server box. The list expands to show the work groups on the server.
   c. Double click on the name of the destination work group in the scroll box. The work group name is highlighted and displayed in the Work Group box. The list expands to show the terminals in the work group.
   d. Click on the name of the destination terminal in the scroll box. The destination terminal is highlighted in the scroll box and displayed in the Ethernet Address box.
5. Click on Apply or OK. The terminal displays a Password dialog box for copying terminals.



LJ–01226–RAGS

6. Enter the destination work group or VXT manager password into the Password dialog box.
   a. Click on the Work Group Password button or VXT Manager Password button.
   b. Enter the destination Work Group password or destination VXT manager password in the Enter Password box.
7. Click on OK in the Password dialog box. A message box appears confirming the terminal's customizations were copied.

To cancel a copy operation that you have not applied yet, click on Cancel.

3.13 Moving Terminals Among Work Groups

You can move a single terminal or a group of terminals from one work group (source) to another work group (destination). The work groups may be on the same or different servers. You cannot perform work group operations for host-based terminals.

You choose the terminals you want to move in the Resource Management scroll box. Then you enter the destination work group and server in the Move Terminals dialog box.

The destination work group must exist on the destination server before you move terminals. Terminals that are moved into a new work group retain their terminal customizations but inherit the work group customizations of the new work group.

To move terminals to a new work group:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.

   In the dialog box, the scroll box displays the list of available servers.

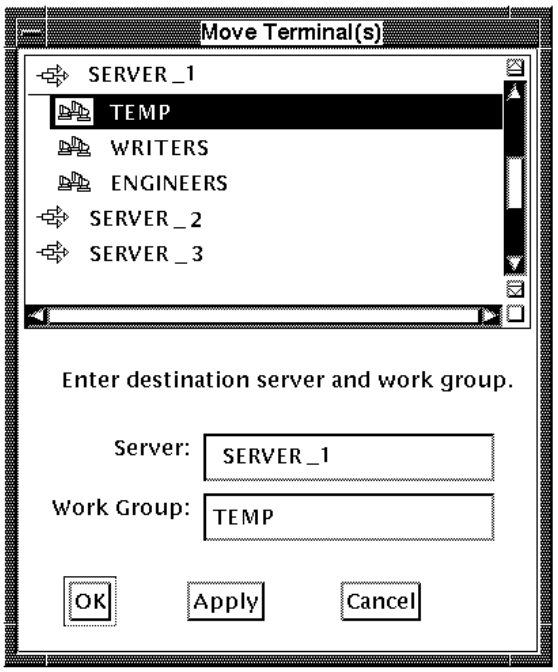
2. In the scroll box, select the terminal or terminals you want to move.

   a. Double click on the server where the terminals you want to move reside. The list expands to show the work groups for that server.

   b. Double click on the work group where the terminals you want to move reside. The list expands to show the terminals for that work group.

   c. Click and drag MB1 over the terminals you want to move. The selected terminals become highlighted.

3. Click on the Move button to display the Move Terminals dialog box. (Or choose the Move... menu item from the Maintenance menu.)



LJ–01209–RAGS

4. Enter the destination server and work group into the Move Terminals dialog box.
   a. Double click on the name of the server that supports the terminal's new work group. The list expands to show the work groups on that server. The server's name is highlighted in the scroll box and displayed in the Server box.
   b. If necessary, click on the scroll bar in the Move Terminals dialog box to display the names of the destination server and destination work group.
   c. Click on the destination work group in the scroll box. The destination work group is highlighted in the scroll box and displayed in the Work Group box.
5. Click on Apply or OK. The terminal displays a Password dialog box for moving terminals.

Using the Configuration Manager
3.13 Moving Terminals Among Work Groups

A faster way to move terminals to a new work group:

You can also move terminals from one work group list to another in the Resource Management scroll box, without displaying the Move Terminals dialog box. You can move several terminals at a time, if they are listed in order.

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.

   In the dialog box, the scroll box displays the list of available servers.

2. In the scroll box, display the source and destination work groups.

   a. If you are moving the terminals to a different server, double click on the destination server. The list expands to show the work groups for the destination server.

   b. Double click on the source server where the terminals you want to move reside. The list expands to show the work groups for the source server.

3. Select and move the terminals from the source to the destination work group.

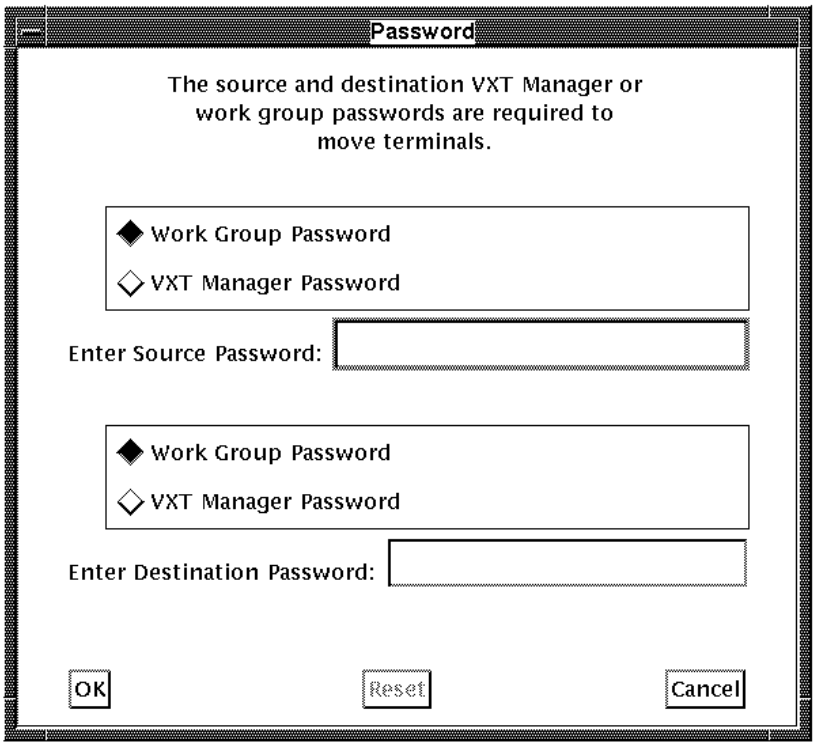
   a. Double click on the source work group where the terminals you are moving reside. The list expands to show the terminals for the source work group.

   b. Click and hold down MB1 on the first terminal that you want to move. Drag the cursor down across the terminals you want to move. The selected terminals become highlighted. Release MB1.

   c. Click and hold down MB2 on the first terminal you selected. The selected terminals become outlined with boxes.

   d. While holding down MB2, move the outline of the first terminal box on or over the destination work group.

   e. Release MB2. The terminal displays a Password dialog box for moving terminals.



LJ–01210–RAGS

1. Click on the Work Group Password or VXT Manager Password button for the source password.
2. Enter the source work group password or source VXT manager password.
3. Click on the Work Group Password or VXT Manager Password button for the destination password.
4. Enter the destination work group password or destination VXT manager password.
5. Click on OK. A terminal displays a message box confirming the terminals were moved.

To cancel a move operation that you have not applied yet, click on Cancel.

3.14 Backing Up Work Group or Terminal Customizations

You can copy work group and terminal customizations from a primary support server to a backup support server. The backup support server can then read the terminal customizations if the primary server is unavailable when a terminal starts up. You cannot perform work group operations for host-based terminals.

In a backup procedure, you back up customizations from one work group (source) to another work group (destination), or from one terminal to another terminal. Terminals may be on the same server or different servers. When you back up a work group, you can also back up terminals within the work group. If the destination work group or terminal does not already exist on the destination server, it is created.

The following restrictions apply when backing up terminals to the Local terminals server or Local work group:

- You can back up a terminal to the Local Terminals server only if the destination local terminal already exists.
- You can back up a terminal to the Local work group only if the terminal already exists in the Local work group.

When you display backup work groups or terminals in the Resource Management scroll box, a backup icon appears before the work group or terminal icon.

VXT Loader Software Requirement

To take advantage of the backup procedure, you need the VXT loader Version 1.1 or higher installed on the host or InfoServer system.

You can create many backup copies of work group and terminal resource files on multiple servers. Users can save customizations to backup terminal resource files if the primary customization files are unavailable for use. The VXT manager is responsible for maintaining consistency between primary and backup files.

3.14.1 Backing Up a Work Group

To back up the customizations of one work group to another, you first choose the source work group in the Resource Management scroll box. Then you enter the destination work group and server in the Backup Work Group dialog box.

To back up the customizations of one work group to another:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.

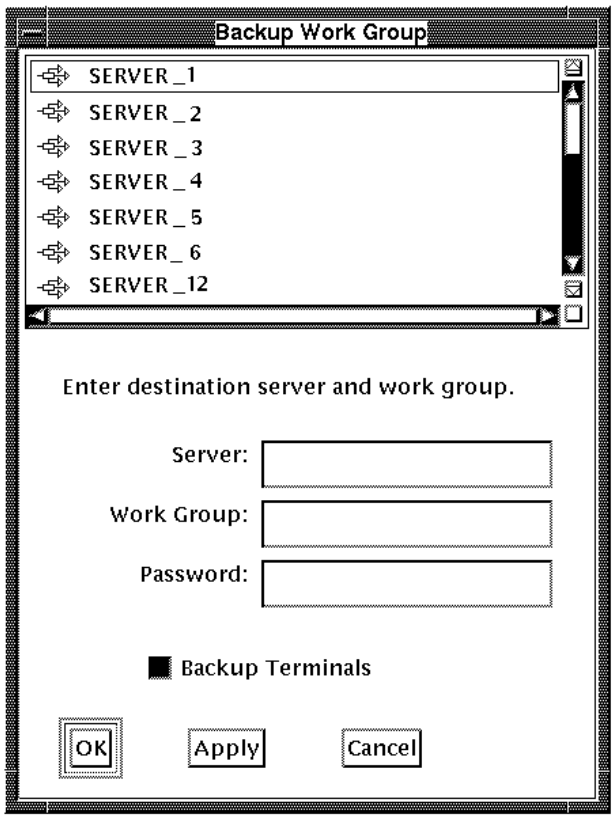
   In the dialog box, the scroll box displays the list of available servers.

2. In the scroll box, choose the source work group you want to back up.

   a. Double click on the server where the source work group resides. The list expands to show the work groups for that server.

   b. Click on the source work group. Your selection is highlighted.

3. Click on the Backup button to display the Backup Work Group dialog box. (Or choose the Backup... menu item from the Maintenance menu.)



LJ-01227-RAGS

4. Enter the destination server into the Backup Work Group dialog box.
   a. If necessary, click on the scroll bar in the Backup Work Group dialog box to display the name of the destination server.
   b. Double click on the name of the server in the scroll box. The server's name is highlighted and displayed in the Server box. The list expands to show the work groups on the server.
5. Enter the destination work group into the Backup Work Group dialog box.

If the backup work group already exists on the server:

1. Click on the name of the destination work group in the scroll box. The destination work group is highlighted in the scroll box and displayed in the Work Group box.
2. Click on the Password box.
3. Enter the password associated with the backup work group.

4. By default, terminals in the work group are also backed up. Click on the Backup Terminals button if you do not want to back up the terminals within the work group.
5. Click on Apply or OK. The terminal displays a message box confirming the backup was completed.

If you are creating a new backup work group:

1. Click on the Work Group box and enter a name for the backup work group, then press Return. You can use the same name as the source work group or use a new name.
2. Enter a password to associate with the backup work group.
3. Click on the Backup Terminals button if you do not want to back up the terminals within the work group.
4. Click on Apply or OK. The terminal displays a Password dialog box requesting the VXT manager password.

LJ–01228–RAGS

5. Enter the VXT manager password for the destination server in the Enter Password box.
6. Click on OK or press Return.

   The terminal displays a message box confirming the backup was completed. The backup terminal and backup work group files are displayed in the Resource Management scroll box, along with the backup icon.

To cancel a backup operation that you have not applied yet, click on Cancel.

3.14.2 Backing Up Terminal Customizations

To back up the customizations of one terminal to another, you choose the source terminal in the Resource Management scroll box. Then you enter the destination terminal, work group, and server in the Backup Terminal dialog box.

To back up the customizations of one terminal to another:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.

   In the dialog box, the scroll box displays the list of available servers.

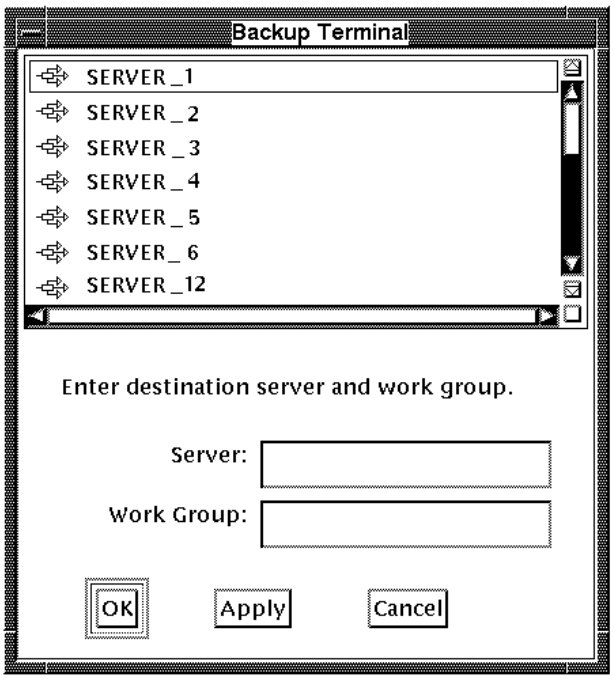
2. In the scroll box, choose the source terminal.

   a. Double click on the server where the source work group resides. The list expands to show the work groups for that server.

   b. Double click on the work group where the source terminal resides. The list expands to show the terminals for that work group.

   c. Click on the source terminal. Your selection is highlighted.

3. Click on the Backup button to display the Backup Terminal dialog box. (Or choose the Backup... menu item from the Maintenance menu.)



LJ-01229-RAGS

4. Enter the destination server and work group into the Backup Terminal dialog box.

   a. If necessary, click on the scroll bar in the Backup Terminal dialog box to display the name of the destination server where the destination work group resides.

   b. Double click on the name of the server in the scroll box. The server's name is highlighted and displayed in the Server box. The list expands to show the work groups on the server.

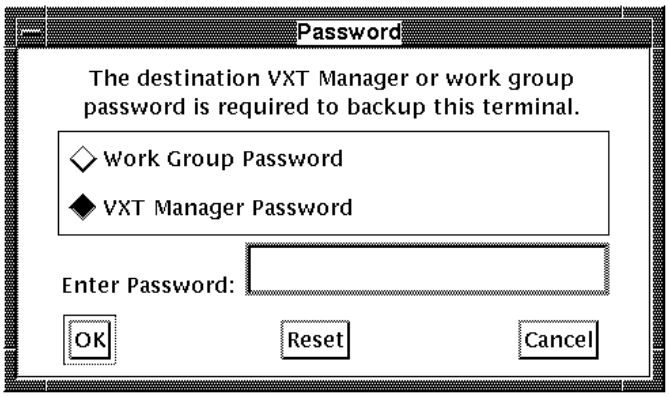
c. If necessary, click on the scroll bar in the Backup Terminal dialog box to display the name of the destination work group.

d. Click on the name of the destination work group in the scroll box. The destination work group is highlighted in the scroll box and displayed in the Work Group box.

5. Click on Apply or OK.

   If the backup terminal already exists on the server: The terminal displays a message box confirming the backup operation was completed.

   If you are creating a new backup terminal: The terminal displays Password dialog box requesting the VXT manager or work group password.



LJ–01230–RAGS

6. Enter the password for the destination work group or the VXT manager password into the Enter Password box.

7. Click on OK or press Return.

   The terminal displays a message box confirming the backup operation was completed. The backup terminal resource file is displayed in the Resource Management dialog box, along with the backup icon.

To cancel a backup operation that you have not applied yet, click on Cancel.

3.15 Changing Passwords for Work Groups

You can change the password for a work group. The password controls access to management commands for that work group.

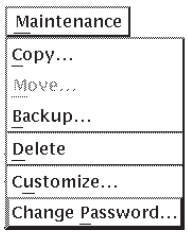
If you have lost or forgotten the work group password and the VXT manager password, you cannot change the password for the work group from the terminal. Similarly, you cannot change the VXT manager password from the terminal. To change the work group password or VXT manager password, see the InfoServer chapters on this guide.

To change the password for a work group:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.

   In the dialog box, the scroll box displays the list of available servers.

2. Double click on the support server for the work group whose password you want to change.
3. Click on the work group.
4. Pull down the Maintenance menu.
5. Click on the Change Password... menu item to display the Change Work Group Password dialog box.



LJ–01212–RAGS

6. Enter the old password and press Return.
7. Enter the new password and press Return.
8. Enter the new password again in the Verification box.
9. Click on OK. The password changes, and the Change Password dialog box closes.

   To cancel the operation, click on Cancel.

   To clear all text-entry boxes, click on Clear.

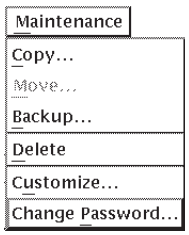
3.16 Changing Passwords for Host-Based Terminals

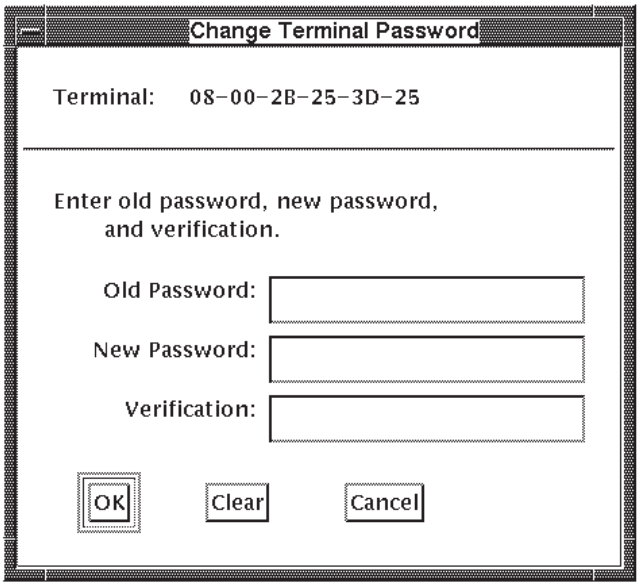
You can change the password for a host-based terminal in the Local work group. The password controls access to management commands for that terminal.

The default password for all host-based terminals in the Local work group is VXTNVR.

To change the password for a host-based terminal:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.
   In the dialog box, the scroll box displays the list of available servers.
2. Double click on the Local Terminals server.
3. Click on the Local work group.
4. Pull down the Maintenance menu.
5. Click on the Change Password... menu item to display the Change Terminal Password dialog box.





LJ–03064–RAGS

6. Enter the old password and press Return.
7. Enter the new password and press Return.
8. Enter the new password again in the Verification box.
9. Click on OK. The password changes, and the Change Terminal Password dialog box closes.
   To cancel the operation, click on Cancel.
   To clear all text-entry boxes, click on Clear.

3.17 Deleting Work Groups and Terminals

You can delete a selected work group or terminal configuration from the Resource Management dialog box.

You cannot delete the Local work group or any terminals in the Local work group.

To delete a work group or terminal:

1. Display the Resource Management dialog box.

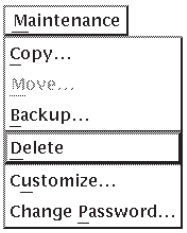
   In the dialog box, the scroll box displays the list of available servers.

2. In the scroll box, double click on the server that contains the work group or terminal you wish to delete. The list expands to show the work groups on the server.

3. If you are deleting a work group, click on the work group you want to delete. The work group is highlighted.

   If you are deleting a terminal, double click on the work group that contains the terminal you wish to delete. The list expands to show the terminals in the work group. Click on the terminal you want to delete. The terminal is highlighted.

4. Pull down the Maintenance menu.



5. Click on the Delete menu item. The terminal displays a box asking you to confirm that you want to delete the work group or terminal.

   To cancel the operation, click on No.

   To continue, click on Yes. The terminal may display a Password dialog box.

LJ–01213–RAGS

6. Enter the VXT manager password or work group password and click on OK. The terminal displays a message box confirming that the work group or terminal was deleted.

7. Repeat this procedure for each work group or terminal you want to delete.

   To cancel a delete operation that you have not applied yet, click on Cancel.

3.18 Exiting from the Resource Management Dialog Box

To exit from the Resource Management dialog box, click on the Close button in the dialog box.

3.19 Managing Fonts

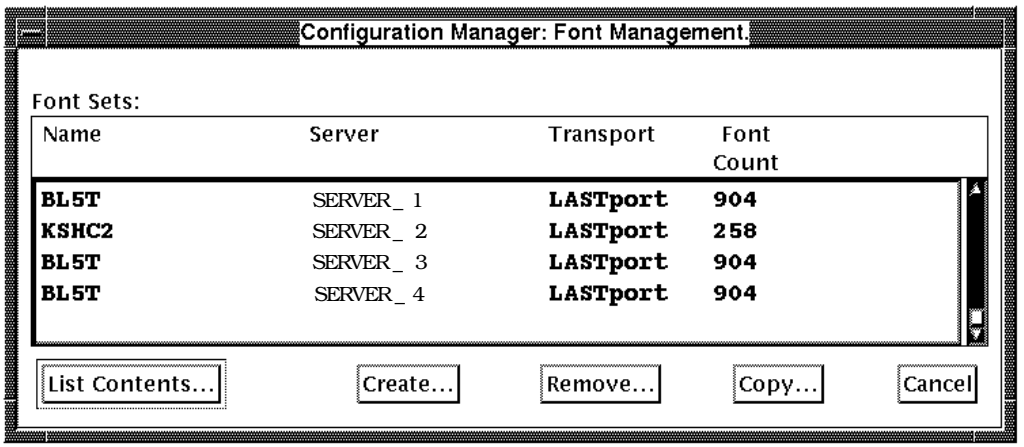
You can use the configuration manager to manage font sets available on servers with the same LASTport group code as the terminal. You can view the list of font sets and create, copy, or remove font sets. You can also view the list of fonts within a font set.

Font Formats

The fonts provided with the VXT Version 2.1 software kit for InfoServer systems are in compressed portable compiled font (PCF) format. InfoServer systems can also store fonts in other formats suitable for your host applications. To store other host fonts on the InfoServer system, you create font sets as described in this chapter.

Font Management Dialog Box

To manage font sets, you use the Font Management dialog box. To display this dialog box, pull down the Customize menu in the Terminal Manager window. Choose the Configuration submenu menu item. From the Configuration submenu, choose the Font Management... menu item. The Font Management dialog box looks like this:



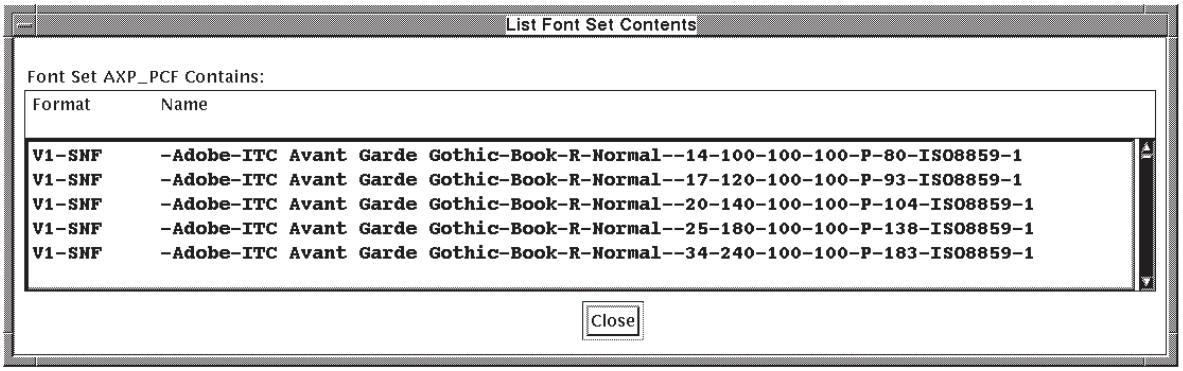
LJ–01215–RAGS

Font Sets Scroll Box

The Font Sets scroll box lists the font sets installed on each known support server. Font sets are listed by name, the server they reside on, the transport method, and number of fonts in the set. You can also display the list of fonts in a font set from this scroll box.

To display the list of fonts in a font set:

1. Click on the font set in the Font Sets scroll box. Your selection is highlighted.
2. Click on the List Contents... button. The terminal displays a scroll box that lists the font format and name of each font in the font set.



LJ-01216A-RAGS

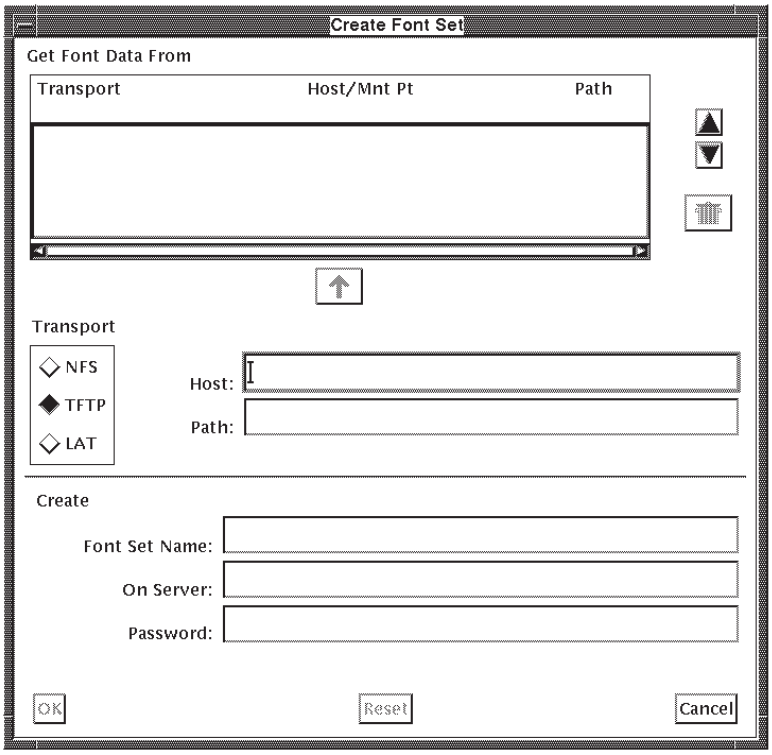
Quicker method: Double click on the font set name in the Font Sets scroll box.

3.20 Creating Font Sets

You can create a new font set from sets of source font files on one or more remote host systems. You can also save a list of source font source information for creating font sets.

Display the Create Font Set dialog box.

1. Display the Font Management dialog box.
2. Click on the Create... button to display the Create Font Set dialog box.



LJ–01217B–RAGS

Enter your font paths.

The Get Font Date From scroll box lists the paths to the source fonts you want to include in the font set. You can enter multiple paths, using any of the available transports. To enter a source font path:

1. In the Transport box, click on the transport used to communicate with the host: NFS, TFTP, or LAT.
2. For LAT or TFTP: enter the name of the host system in the Host box.

   For NFS: enter the NFS mount point in the Mount box. Before you can enter mount points, you must define them in the Customize NFS dialog box.
3. In the Path box, enter the directory path to the font source files.

For TFTP: The directory path must refer to a file containing a list of all font files included in the font set. Each font file in the list should be explicitly defined.

For LAT: You can use system-level logicals to specify the directory path.

4. Click on the ↑ button to add the source font information to the scroll box.
5. Repeat these steps for each source font set you want to include in your InfoServer font set. Source font sets are read in the order you list them.

   You can use the △ and ▽ buttons to reorder your list. Click on a font set in the scroll box, then click on the appropriate button to move the font set up or down one line.

   To delete a source font set from the scroll box, click on the trash can button.

Create the font set.

After you enter source font set paths, you can create the InfoServer font set:

1. In the Font Set Name box, enter the name you want to use for the font set.
2. In the On Server box, enter the name of the InfoServer where the font set will reside.
3. In the Password box, enter a password to associate with the font set. The terminal does not display your password.
4. Click on OK to create the font set and close the Create Font Set dialog box.

   To cancel the operation and close the dialog box, click on Cancel.

   To clear the text-entry boxes, click on Reset. Reset does not clear the source font information in the scroll box.

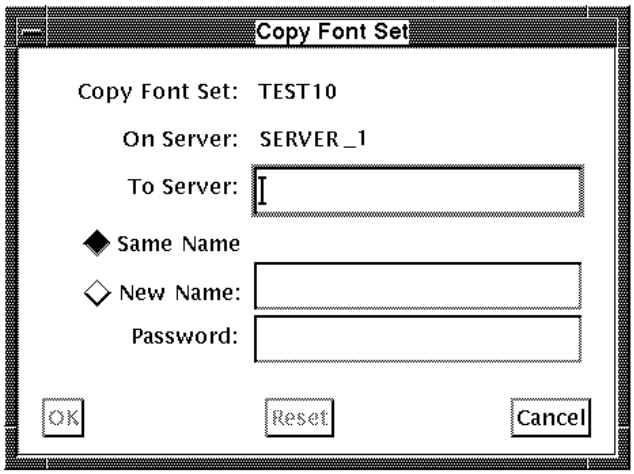
The Get Font Data From scroll box saves the source font information you enter, so you can reuse this information the next time you to create font sets.

3.21 Copying Font Sets

You can copy font sets from one support server to another, to make the fonts available to work groups and terminals on the new server. You can also use the copy function to rename a font set on a server.

To copy font sets to another server:

1. Display the Font Management dialog box.
2. In the scroll box, click on the font set you want to copy.
3. Click on the Copy... button to display the Copy Font Set dialog box.



LJ–01218–RAGS

The dialog box lists the font set and server that you selected.

4. Enter the name of the destination server in the To Server box. Then press Return.
5. Click on the Same Name button if you are copying the font set to another server.

   Click on the New Name button if you are renaming a font set on the same server or copying a font set to a different server. Enter a new font set name.
6. Create and enter a password to associate with the font set, then press Return.
7. Click on OK to copy the font sets and close the dialog box.

   To cancel the operation and close the dialog box, click on Cancel.

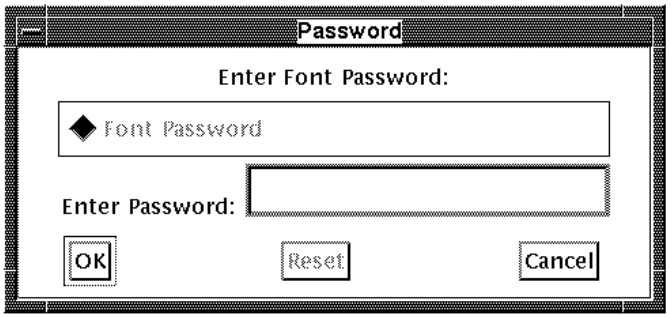
   To clear the text-entry boxes, click on Reset. Then reenter your information.

3.22 Removing Font Sets

You can remove a font set from its server.

To remove a font set:

1. Display the Font Management dialog box.
2. In the scroll box, click on the font set you want to remove. Your selection is highlighted.
3. Click on the Remove... button. The terminal displays a Password dialog box.



LJ–01219–RAGS

4. Enter the font password into the Enter Password box.
5. Click on OK to remove the font set.

   To cancel the operation and close the dialog box, click on Cancel.

   To clear the Enter Password box, click on Reset. Then reenter your password.

3.23 Exiting from Font Management Dialog Box

To exit from the Font Management dialog box, click on the Cancel button in the dialog box.

Index

B

Backing up settings
  terminal settings, 3–40
  work group settings, 3–38
Backing up terminals, 3–4
Backup icon, 3–5
Backup Terminal dialog box (CM), 3–41
Backup Work Group dialog box (CM), 3–39
Boot settings
  customizing, 3–27

C

Change Terminal Password dialog box (CM), 3–44
Change Work Group Password dialog box (CM), 3–43
Color
  customizing, 2–12
Composite resource file, 2–2
  creating, 2–5
Configuration manager, 3–1 to 3–52
  compared to host-based resource file, 1–1
  Create Font Set dialog box, 3–49
  features, 1–1
  Font Management dialog box, 3–47
  Resource Management dialog box, 3–8
  Version 2.1 features, 3–1
Copy Font Set dialog box (CM), 3–51
Copy Terminal dialog box (CM), 3–31
Copy Work Group dialog box (CM), 3–29
Copying
  font sets, 3–51
  terminal settings, 3–31
  work group settings, 3–29
Create Font Set dialog box (CM), 3–49
Create menu (CM), 3–8, 3–10
  creating terminals, 3–12
Create Terminal dialog box (CM), 3–12
Create Work Group dialog box (CM), 3–10
Creating
  font sets, 3–49
  terminals, 3–12
  work groups, 3–10
Customize menu (TM)
  Font Management dialog box, 3–47
  Resource Management dialog box, 3–8
Customize Resource Files dialog box, 2–6
Customize Terminal dialog box (CM), 3–23
Customize Work Group dialog box (CM), 3–22
Customizing
  terminals, 3–20
  work groups, 3–20
    Terminal Manager window, 3–24
    VXT DECterm window, 3–25
    window manager, 3–26

D

DECnet transport
  using, 3–27
Deleting
  work groups and terminals, 3–45
Display color
  customizing, 2–12

F

File menu (CM), 3–8, 3–14
  Find Terminal dialog box, 3–17
  Find Work Group dialog box, 3–16
Find Terminal dialog box (CM), 3–17
Find Work Group dialog box (CM), 3–16
Font
  managing, 3–47 to 3–52
Font Management dialog box (CM), 3–47
  Copy Font Set dialog box, 3–51
  Create Font Set dialog box, 3–49
  exiting from, 3–52
Font names
  listing, 3–47, 3–52
Font set
  copying, 3–51
  creating, 3–49
  removing, 3–52
  renaming, 3–51
Font set scroll box (CM), 3–47

H

Host-based resource file, 2–1
  adding other resources, 2–11
  compared to configuration manager, 1–1
  composite resource file, 2–5
  creating, 2–2
  Customize Resource Files dialog box, 2–6
  customizing display colors, 2–12
  customizing the window manager, 2–11
  displaying the list of active files, 2–11
  entering comments, 2–3
  example, 2–4
  file name syntax, 2–7
  format, 2–1
  including other resource files, 2–4
  specifying, 2–6
  substitute characters, 2–8
  syntax, 2–3
  template, 2–1, 2–2, 2–13
Host-based terminal, 3–6
  change password, 3–44
  choosing for configuration, 3–14
  configuration manager, 3–6
    terminal password, 3–7
  finding for configuration, 3–16
  host-based resource files, 2–1
  managing, 1–3

I

Icon
  backup, 3–5, 3–38
  backup terminal, 3–8
  backup work group, 3–8
  server, 3–8
  terminal, 3–8
  work group, 3–8
InfoServer operating system
  finding services, 3–18
  LASTport group code, 3–2

K

Key name, in resource file, 2–5

L

LASTport group code, 3–2
  customizing, 3–27
LASTport Group Code (CM), 3–14
LAT protocol
  specifying font sets, 3–50
Local Terminals server, 3–6
Local work group, 3–6
Locking
  customized settings, 3–22, 3–24
  DECterm settings, 3–25
  window manager settings, 3–26

M

Maintenance menu (CM), 3–9, 3–43, 3–44
Managing
  fonts, 3–47 to 3–52
  server-based terminals, 3–2
  terminals, 3–8 to 3–46
    configuration manager, 3–1
    host-based resource files, 2–1
    overview, 1–1
  work groups, 3–8 to 3–46
Move Terminals dialog box (CM), 3–34
.mwmrc file
  effect on VXT Create pop-up menu, 2–12
`.mwmrc` file, 2–11

N

Native resource file, 1–1
  definition, 3–3
NVR-based terminals, 3–6
NVRAM
  synchronizing settings in, 3–27

O

Options menu (CM), 3–9

P

Password
  host-based terminals, 3–7
  VXT manager password, 3–3
  work groups, 3–43, 3–44
Password dialog box (CM)
  for backing up a terminal, 3–42
  for backing up a work group, 3–40
  for copying a work group, 3–30
  for copying terminals, 3–32
  for creating terminals, 3–13
  for customizing host-based terminals, 3–21
  for customizing server-based terminals, 3–21
  for customizing work groups, 3–21
  for deleting a work group, 3–45
  for moving terminals, 3–36
  for removing fonts, 3–52
  VXT manager password, 3–11
Prevent User Customization button (CM), 3–22

R

Read-only terminal, 3–3, 3–22
  Unregistered Terminals work group, 3–4
Resource file
  See also Host-based resource file, Native resource file.
  host-based, 1–1
  new terminals, 2–11
  Xrm syntax, 2–1
Resource Management dialog box (CM), 3–8
  Backup Terminal dialog box, 3–41
  Backup Work Group dialog box, 3–39
  Change Terminal Password dialog box, 3–44
  Change Work Group Password dialog box, 3–43
  choosing a work group or terminal in, 3–14
  Copy Terminal dialog box, 3–31
  Copy Work Group dialog box, 3–29
  Create menu, 3–8, 3–10
  Create Terminal dialog box, 3–12
  Customize Terminal dialog box, 3–23
  Customize Work Group dialog box, 3–22
  displaying servers by group code, 3–14
  File menu, 3–8, 3–14
  finding a work group or terminal, 3–16
  finding terminals, 3–17
  finding work groups, 3–16
  Maintenance menu, 3–9, 3–43, 3–44
  Move Terminals dialog box, 3–34
  Options menu, 3–1, 3–9
  scroll box, 3–8
  Synchronize NVRAM dialog box, 3–27
  updating the list of servers, 3–14
Resource Management window
  exiting from, 3–46
`rgb.txt` file, 2–12

S

Server-based terminal
  adding to a work group, 3–12
  choosing for configuration, 3–14
  configuration manager, 3–2
  finding for configuration, 3–16
  host-based resource files, 2–1
  LASTport group code, 3–2
  managing, 1–5
  work group, 3–10
Servers
  updating the list of, 3–14
SET SERVER LASTPORT GROUP, 3–2
Support server
  copying, 3–51
Synchronize NVRAM dialog box, 3–27

T

Terminal customization files
  service ratings, 3–38
Terminal Manager window
  customizing
    for work groups, 3–24
  locking settings
    for a work group, 3–24
Terminals, managing, 3–8 to 3–46
  backing up, 3–4
  backing up customized settings, 3–40
  choosing a server for, 3–13
  choosing a work group for, 3–13
  copying customized settings, 3–31
  customizing, 3–20
  customizing from the Configuration Manager, 3–24
  deleting, 3–45
  getting started with work groups, 3–2
  locking customized settings, 3–24
  locking DECterm settings, 3–25
  locking window manager settings, 3–26
  moving among work groups, 3–34
  using work group settings, 3–23
TFTP
  specifying font sets, 3–50

U

Unlocking
  customized settings, 3–24
  DECterm settings, 3–25
  window manager settings, 3–26
Unregistered Terminals work group, 3–3
Update Known Servers (CM), 3–14

V

VXT Create pop-up menu
  effected by window manager file, 2–12
VXT DECterm windows
  locking settings
    for a work group, 3–25
VXT manager password, 3–3
`vxtcfgtmpl.xrm` resource file, 2–1

W

Window manager
  customizing, 2–11
  locking settings
    for a work group, 3–26
Work group
  backing up, 3–4
  backing up customized settings, 3–38

Work group (cont'd)
change password, 3–43
choosing for configuration, 3–14
copying customized settings, 3–29
creating, 3–10
customization files
service ratings, 3–38
customizing, 3–20, 3–24
definition, 3–3
deleting, 3–45
finding for configuration, 3–16
for host-based terminals, 3–6
getting started, 3–2
locking customized settings, 3–24
locking DECterm settings, 3–25
locking window manager settings, 3–26
managing, 3–8 to 3–46
moving terminals to, 3–34
passwords
changing, 3–43, 3–44
policies, 3–5
specifying a password, 3–11
Unregistered Terminals work group, 3–3
Work Group Settings button (CM), 3–23