Name: _________________________________________________ Start Time:                        Finish Time: ________________
Alias/Handle (if any): _________________________ Email Address: ___________________________ Section : ___________

Hands-On Project #1

Part I – Manipulating Windows in Windows 95

1. Start Netscape Navigator by finding its icon on the desktop and double-clicking on it.
2. Practice adjusting the size of the Netscape window by click-and-dragging on its borders and corners. When you are ready, adjust it so that it sits in the middle of the screen with about one inch of space around the edges.
3. Move the Netscape window to the top right corner of the screen by click-and-dragging on the title bar. There should be no screen showing above or to the right of the Netscape window. Do not adjust the size further – it should be the same size you left it after the last step.
4. Make the Netscape window fill the screen by clicking on the maximize button at the top right of the window. Notice how that button changes to a restore button while the window is full-screen.
5. Put the Netscape window back to its former size by clicking on the restore button. Notice how that button changes back to a maximize button now.
6. Using what you learned in the last few steps, adjust the Netscape window to almost fill the screen, leaving a thin edge of free space around the top and sides, and about an inch of screen free at the bottom. (It should not be maximized.)

Part II – Using Netscape Navigator

1. Click-and-Drag over the text in the “Location:” box to highlight it, replace it with “http://www.net2.nlu.edu/~csci/” (omit the quotation marks), and press ENTER. This will show you the home page for the Computer Science Department.
2. Follow the links till you find the page for our CSCI 503 class. You can start at the “Classes” link and get there by class name, or start at the “Faculty” link and get there through your instructor’s page. After you find it, print our CSCI 503 class page by clicking on Netscape’s print icon and keep it for a deliverable.
3. Surf the net until you find something that interests you outside of www.net2.nlu.edu (the “Location:” box for such a page will not start with “http://www.net2.nlu.edu…”). A good starting point for surfing is the Netscape Guide at “http://guide.netscape.com/guide”.
4. Click on “Bookmarks” in the menu bar and then click on “Add Bookmark” to create a bookmark for the page you found.
5. Write the URL for this page here: ___________________________________________. (You will find this URL in the “Location:” box close to the top of the Netscape window.
6. Minimize Netscape by clicking on the minimize button at the top right of the window. It should disappear from the screen, but you should be able to see it still as a button on the taskbar at the bottom of the screen:
Part III - Using Telnet

1. Click the start button to bring up the Start Menu. On this menu you should find a selection called “Programs.” Move the mouse pointer to “Programs” and a new menu should appear to the side. Move the pointer across to the new menu, where you should see a selection called “Cisco Suite 100.” Move the mouse pointer to “Cisco Suite 100” and another menu should appear to its side. Move the pointer across to the new menu, where you should see a selection called “Telnet.” Move the mouse pointer to “Telnet” and click to start the Telnet program.

2. You should see a box labeled “Host:” Type “tribe.nlu.edu” (without the quotes) in this blank. Make sure that your host name is the only one that appears in this blank, and then choose the connect button by pressing the enter key (not by clicking!). Notice how the button clicks just as if you had used the mouse! This is because it is the default button, which can be recognized by the dark border around the button. Watch as you use other Windows programs, and you will see how common default buttons are. It is often more convenient to press enter when this is your choice, rather than using the mouse.

3. You should now get a login prompt which looks something like this (but is probably not an exact match):

```
UNIX(r) System V Release 4.0 (tribe)
login:
```

At the login prompt, type your user id. Your user id is probably the first 6 characters of your last name, followed by your first initial, followed by your middle initial (if you have one). You should use all lower case letters. (Remember that the distinction between upper-case and lower-case is very important for UNIX!)

4. You should now get a prompt for your password, like:

```
Password:
```

At the password prompt, type your password. Be sure to type it exactly (upper-case, lower-case, and all) as you did when you last set it (which was probably when you first logged on using your social security number as a password, or alternatively, with the passwd command). If you are rejected, you will get a:

```
Login incorrect
```

message, followed by another login prompt. Make sure that you typed you user id correctly and in lower-case. If after several attempts you are still unable to log in, you will have to contact computer services to reset your password. You should also inform your instructor if you are having this much trouble.

5. If your login is successful, you should be shown the Message of the Day (MOTD) on the UNIX system, followed by a UNIX prompt. This prompt probably looks something like this:

```
tribe%
```

Anytime you see this prompt at the bottom of your unix screen it is appropriate to type a UNIX command. If you don’t see it at the bottom, then you are probably running another program (where it would be inappropriate to use a UNIX command – you would use one of the program’s commands instead). For a short list of UNIX commands, refer to your SURVIVAL UNIX and the INTERNET handout.
**Part IV - Using the Pine email program**

1. At the UNIX prompt, type the pine command. The line should look something like:

   ```
   tribe% pine
   ```

   This will begin the pine email program. The first time you run it, you will be presented with a “Welcome to Pine” message. Read the message, and then press Y to request the “Secrets of Pine”. (If you are already a pine user, don’t worry about being unable to do this. It is primarily just to get some mail into your INBOX.)

   **NOTE:** If you get an error message like:
   
   _Terminal type "vt400", is unknown._
   
   you will have to modify the telnet settings. See the Appendix at the end of this HOP. When you have modified the settings, you will have start again from Step 1 of Part III, above.

2. You should now see the Main Menu of the Pine email program. Note that you are no longer at the UNIX prompt, so UNIX commands are inappropriate here. Instead, you can use commands for the program you are running – in this case, Pine commands. We want to compose a message, so press C for compose (or use the up and down arrow keys to move the highlight to the COMPOSE MESSAGE line, and press the ENTER key).

3. You should now be presented with a Compose Message screen. At the top of this screen are the message headers:

   ```
   To      :
   Cc      :
   Attchmnt:
   Subject :
   ```

   followed by a place for your message text. You can use the up and down arrow keys to move from header to header, or into the Message Text area or back out again. Fill in the message headers so that they look like this:

   ```
   To      : csci503@cs.nlu.edu
   Cc      : lastfm
   Attchmnt:
   Subject : CSCI503-XX Hands-On Project #1
   ```

   except use your own personal email address in the Cc blank, and replace the XX in CSCI503-XX with your own section. This will send a message to the TA a subject line of “CSCI503-XX Hands-On Project #1”, and will send a copy to you as well (when we are finished, that is). Don’t worry about the Attchmnt blank.

4. Now use the up and down arrow keys to move the cursor into the Message Text area. Type a few lines about the page of interest that you found on the World Wide Web and add a couple of blank lines at the bottom. Don’t send the message yet!

**Part V - Moving information between programs with the clipboard**

1. Minimize the telnet window (don’t close it! -- be sure to use the minimize button and click on the Netscape button on the taskbar at the bottom of the screen. (Be sure not to use the Netscape icon on the desktop. This would just start another copy of Netscape, and would not have your page-of-interest displayed.)

   Note: If you have interrupted this HOP in the middle, and no longer have that copy of Netscape running, you can restart it from its icon on the desktop and return to your page using the bookmark you created, or by typing the URL (recorded in Part II Step 5) in the Location: blank.

2. You should be looking at your page-of-interest in Netscape. Highlight the URL in the “Location:” box by click-and-dragging over it. Then, while it is still highlighted, click on “Edit” in Netscape’s menu bar, and choose “Copy”. This will place a copy of the URL in a place called the clipboard.

3. Double-click on the telnet button on the taskbar (your running telnet program) to make it the active window. You should be looking at the Compose Message screen again, and your cursor should still be at the bottom of the Message Text area, a couple of lines below the explanation you typed in Part III Step 4. Click on “Edit” in the Telnet window’s menu bar, and choose “Paste”. If you can see parts of more than one window on the screen, be sure that you use the Edit/Paste from the Telnet window! The URL from Netscape should appear in your message.

4. Add a couple of blank lines below the URL in the Message Text area.

5. Repeat the process described in steps 1-3 of this part, but this time click-and-drag over at least a paragraph of text from your page-of-interest, and copy it into your email message.

6. Return to the telnet window if you are not already there, and press CTRL-X to send your message (hold down the control key, and then press X while the control key is still down).

7. Pine should ask “Send Message?” to confirm that the message is to be sent. If you wanted to go back and work on the message some more, you should press CTRL-C to cancel the send. Pressing N will also return you to the Compose Message screen. You should press Y to send the message.

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Part VI - Finishing up

1. If you sent the message correctly, you should now be presented with Pine’s Main Menu screen, and close to the bottom it should say:

   [Message sent and copied to “sent-mail”.

   Quit the Pine program by pressing Q or moving the highlight in the Main Menu to QUIT and pressing the ENTER key.

2. Pine will ask if you really want to quit. Press Y to confirm.

3. You should now have a UNIX prompt at the bottom of your screen again. Restart the Pine program (the same way you started it earlier in this exercise).

4. This time, the first thing you should see is the main menu. Press I or use the up and down arrow keys to move the highlight to FOLDER INDEX and press the ENTER key. This will show you the index of the currently selected folder, which should be your INBOX folder.

5. At the least, your INBOX folder should contain the copy of your message that you sent to yourself. It may also contain a message from UW Email Robot (which you can read later). If there is only one message in your INBOX folder, it will be highlighted. Otherwise, use the up and down arrow keys to move the highlight to the copy you sent to yourself, and press the ENTER key to read it.

6. Read the message and see that it is the same thing you sent to the TA. Then press I to return to the index.

7. You should be looking at the index of your INBOX folder again. Make sure the highlight is on your copy of the email message, and press D to delete it.

8. The letter D should appear in a column of the index just to the left of the From: column. This indicates that the message is “marked” for deletion, but not actually deleted yet. It can be “Undeleted” by making sure it is highlighted and pressing U for undelete (the D will disappear).

9. Make sure the message is marked for deletion (a D should be in the column) and quit from pine.

10. This time, Pine will ask:

    Expunge the 1 deleted message from “INBOX”?

    You should press Y to confirm. Now Pine will continue to exit, and the message will be irretrievably deleted.

11. You should once again have a UNIX prompt at the bottom of your screen. Log off your account by typing “exit” at the prompt (“lo” and “logout” will usually work as well). It should look something like this:

    tribe% exit

12. Telnet will display a message on the status bar informing you that your connection to the remote computer has been closed.

13. Close the Telnet program by clicking on the close button, found in the upper right-hand corner of the window (be sure that it is the Telnet window!).

14. Reopen the window for the running Netscape program (if necessary), and close Netscape the same way you did for Telnet in the last step.

15. You are finished! Keep this completed HOP as a deliverable, along with the other deliverables mentioned in this HOP (the World Wide Web page that you printed), staple them together, and turn them in to your instructor. You will also be required to take a short, multiple-choice quiz on your experience with this HOP at the same time. We will not take class time for this however, so you need to arrange to do it at some other time. Be sure to write your name, email address, section, and start/finish times on the top of this HOP.
Appendix – Modifying the Settings of the Cisco Suite Telnet Program

1. Pine requires something called VT100 Terminal Emulation to work correctly (this means that your PC acts like a particular brand of terminal, as far as the Telnet program is concerned). Unfortunately, the Cisco Suite Telnet program is commonly set to VT400 terminal emulation.

2. To change this, you must be running the Cisco Suite Telnet program. Click it to get the menu shown, and then click “Settings”.

3. You should see an “Active Settings” dialog box appear. Click on the blanks under “Emulation Mode:” and “Terminal Id:” and use the pull-down menus that appear to change both to “VT100”.

4. Click the “Save” button to save the changes. This should return you to the Telnet window.

5. Now log off and close the Telnet window (Steps 11-13 of Part 6, above). The next time you log in with this Telnet program, it should be set so that pine will work properly.