

A RAND NOTE

CUE R3.0 Tutorial for Text Processor Users

Gail Covitt Roberts

October 1987

RAND

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**Published by The RAND Corporation
1700 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90406-2138**

A RAND NOTE

N-2667-CIC

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Gail Covitt Roberts

October 1987

**Prepared for
The RAND Computing Information Center**

RAND

PREFACE

This document provides tutorial instruction in using CUE release R3.0 with RAND Text Processors and other RAND computers running the UNIX¹ operating system.² CUE, a communication package, is a product of Software Resources, Inc.

A comprehensive guide to the use of the UNIX version of CUE R3.0 is also available: Gail Covitt Roberts, *CUE R3.0 User's Guide for Text Processing Systems*, The RAND Corporation, N-2465-CIC, October 1987.

This tutorial presumes knowledge of basic microcomputer procedures (such as starting your microcomputer) and of the use of the RAND computers running UNIX. No prior knowledge of a communication package is assumed.

¹UNIX is a Trademark of Bell Laboratories.

²CUE is not supported on any of the Information Systems Laboratory (ISL) computers (RANDVAX and ISL Suns).

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HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

Special typefaces and symbols are used throughout this manual to denote the keystrokes you must make on your microcomputer keyboard. These conventions are used in all Computing Information Center (CIC) written documentation.

Bold Bold indicates that you must type characters exactly as they are shown.

Italics Italics indicate that you should type characters like the ones shown. For example, if the instructions read

get *filename*

type the sequence "get" and the name of the file you wish to transfer.

" " Quotation marks identify filenames, commands, command parameters, and other system prompts or user responses. To avoid confusion, punctuation marks required by the text are placed OUTSIDE the quotation marks. Punctuation marks appearing within the quotation marks are part of the system prompt or user response.

[options] Braces indicate special options that may, but need not, be added to a command.

d:\> ">" is the DOS prompt. The letter that precedes the ">" represents the disk drive you are using, e.g., "A:\>" represents the root directory in drive A. In this manual, the generic prompt "d:\>" is listed. Substitute the appropriate letter for the drive you are using (A, B, or C).

% The percent sign indicates the prompt on the Text Processors and other RAND computers running UNIX.

cue==> The CUE prompt. A line beginning with "cue==>" indicates that the system is waiting for a CUE command.

<Brackets> Angle brackets indicate a key with a particular label on it. Thus, if you are told to press

<Ctrl>

press the key labeled "Ctrl". <CR> represents the key marked "Return" or "Enter".

<Key+Key> Two keys joined by a "+" sign indicate a key combination. The first key listed should be held down while the second key is pressed. Then both are released. For example, if the instructions show

<Shift+F1>

hold down the <Shift> key, then press the <F1> key, then release both.

<Key> <Key> Two keys in separate brackets indicate a successive key combination. The first key listed should be pressed, released, and then the second key should be pressed and released. For example, if the instructions show

<Esc>

press the <Esc> key, release it, then press the key and release it.

I. INTRODUCTION

CUE, a communication package developed by Software Resources, Inc., allows computers to "talk" to each other. With CUE, you can transfer files between your IBM-compatible microcomputer (PC) and most RAND multi-user computers. The UNIX¹ version of CUE release R3.0 permits communication with the Text Processors (TP), other VAX computers, and Sun systems.² The WYLBUR version of CUE R3.0 permits communication with the IBM 3033 mainframe.

The following pages provide a brief overview of the UNIX version of CUE R3.0. Designed to get you up and running quickly with CUE, this tutorial explains how to personalize CUE for your needs, log in to the Text Processors,³ transfer files, use your microcomputer as a terminal for the TP, and log out. Other CUE capabilities are mentioned in brief. The appendix contains a short list of some of the changes made from release 0.98 to release R3.0 of CUE. An in-depth guide to the UNIX version of CUE is also available: Gail Covitt Roberts, *CUE R3.0 User's Guide for Text Processing Systems*, The RAND Corporation, N-2465-CIC, October 1987. It provides background information on how computers communicate, describes the full power of CUE R3.0, provides useful shortcuts, and explains all of CUE's features.

This tutorial assumes that you are familiar with DOS and that you have installed CUE R3.0 on your microcomputer. For instructions on installing CUE, please see *Installation Guide: CUE Version R3.0*, distributed with the CUE software.

¹UNIX is a Trademark of Bell Laboratories.
²CUE is not supported on computers in the Information Systems Laboratory (ISL).
³Throughout this tutorial, the term "Text Processors" ("TP") is used to refer to all RAND computers running the UNIX operating system and supporting CUE.

II. PERSONALIZING CUE

If you have already set up personalized login keys per the instructions in the CUE installation guide, proceed to "Login," p. 4. If not, follow the instructions below.

CUE allows you to log in to the RAND UNIX systems automatically or manually using login keys provided in a file called "u.dir". This file contains several lines with login keys and arguments (login name, account number, etc.) associated with each key. A sample copy of the file is on the CUE installation diskette.

Before you can log in to the TP automatically, you must set up personalized login keys in your "u.dir" file. You may add as many personalized keys as you like, as long as they are all unique (i.e., different from each other). Once you have modified your file, you do not need to change it, unless you wish to add new keys or change login arguments.

A complete description of the "u.dir" file, along with in-depth instructions on how to modify it, are found in *CUE R3.0 User's Guide for Text Processing Systems*, N-2465-CIC, Sec. II.

Figure 1 shows the contents of the "u.dir" file supplied on the installation diskette.

WARNING: You may not use a "u.dir" file from an earlier version of CUE, as the structure of the file has changed. There is no longer a column for your password.

key	procedure	phone	parameters	arguments
sample	randtp	451-2551	1200-E-7-1	tp user acct
userkey	randtp	451-2551	1200-E-7-1	tp user *
remote	connect 1200	451-2551	1200-E-7-1	*** call "manual" login ***
rand	connect 9600	***	needed for local	"manual" login or resume at 9600
resume	connect 1200	***	needed to resume at 1200	baud at home/RAND ***

Fig. 1 -- Unmodified "u.dir" file

1. Edit the "u.dir" file:

```
d:\>esp \retc\u.dir <CR>
```

2. Copy the line beginning with "userkey": Move the cursor to the "userkey" line, press <F7> to pick the line, then press <F8> to place a copy of the line in your file.

3. Modify the copied line by using the arrow keys to move the cursor to the appropriate spot and replacing entries as indicated below:

- Replace "userkey" with any unique sequence up to eight characters in length except "call" or "local". You may use suggestions from the table below. This sequence will be your personalized login key.
- Replace "tp" in the arguments column with the appropriate character from the tp column of the table below, e.g., "5".
- Replace "user" with your own login name (username).
- If you are logging in to a Sun system, or if you have only one account on the TP, delete the asterisk.

Selected Computer	"userkey"	"tp"
RCC Sun	<i>sun</i>	1
TP3	<i>tp3</i>	3
TP4	<i>tp4</i>	4
TP5	<i>tp5</i>	5
TPP	<i>tpP</i>	P
TPC	<i>tpc</i>	t
MOSVAX	<i>mvax</i>	m

Your modified line should look something like the line below:

```
tp5 randtp 451-2551 1200-E-7-1 5 johndoe *
```

4. If you will be logging in via a modem, you may need to make further changes to your modified line:

Modify the phone number, if necessary, as shown below:

RAND from 213 area	451-2551
RAND from outside 213 area	1-213-451-2551
Outside computer from RAND	9,###-####
Washington Office from 202 area	466-5690

Check your modem speed (see modem manual). If it is not 1200 baud, replace "1200" with the correct speed.

5. When you have completed all necessary changes, press <Esc> and type:

```
exit <CR>
```

III. LOGIN

Before you can transfer files with CUE, or use your microcomputer as a terminal for the Text Processor, you must connect to the TP by logging in. Once you have set up a personalized login key in your "u.dir" file, you are ready to log in.

If you are using a microcomputer at RAND with a four-prong connector that plugs into an outlet in the wall, follow the instructions below for local login. If you are connecting to RAND from home using a modem, follow the instructions for remote login.

If you have trouble with login, encounter any error messages, or simply want to know more about login, refer to *CUE R3.0 User's Guide for Text Processing Systems*, N-2465-CIC. Section III of that guide describes login procedures in detail, including quicker and easier methods for logging in, as well as how to log in manually with the login keys "rand", "remote", and "resume". Section VII of that guide discusses login problems.

LOCAL LOGIN

1. If you have not yet done so, start your computer.

2. When you have the DOS prompt, connect to CUE:

```
d:\>calltp <CR>
```

The following CUE startup messages will be displayed:

```
d:\>cue -p=d:\retc\u -k= -l=
cue R3.0a (c) 1984-1986 Software Resources.
Beginning operation.
```

3. At the CUE prompt, enter the "local" login command:

```
cue==> local <CR>
```

The contents of your "u.dir" file will be displayed.

4. When prompted, enter a personalized login key:

```
Enter login key: key <CR>
```

5. When prompted, type in your password. The cursor will not move and nothing will appear on the screen as you type it.

```
Enter password: password <CR>
```

6. If prompted, type in the account number you wish to use:

```
Enter account: acct <CR>
```

7. CUE proceeds to log you in, responding to the TP prompts. When the % prompt appears, CUE will beep twice, signaling that you may begin working on the Text Processor.

REMOTE LOGIN

Logging in using a modem is similar to local login, but you use the command "call" instead of "local". If you have any difficulty logging in with a modem, consult Sec. III of *CUE R3.0 User's Guide for Text Processing Systems*, N-2465-CIC.

1. If you have not yet done so, start your computer.
2. When you have the DOS prompt, connect to CUE:

```
d:\>calltp <CR>
```

The following CUE startup messages will be displayed:

```
d:\>cue -p=d:\retc\u -k= -l=  
cue R3.0a (c) 1984-1986 Software Resources.  
Beginning operation.
```
3. At the CUE prompt, enter the remote login command, "call":

```
cue==> call <CR>
```
4. When prompted, enter a personalized login key:

```
Enter login key: key <CR>
```
5. When prompted, type in your password. The cursor will not move and nothing will appear on the screen as you type it.

```
Enter password: password <CR>
```
6. If prompted, type in the account number you wish to use:

```
Enter account: acct <CR>
```
7. CUE proceeds to dial the telephone number to the remote system, establish connection, and log you in. When the % prompt appears, you may begin working on the TP.

IV. TRANSFERRING FILES

Transferring files is the process of copying a file from one computer to another. In uploading, the source location of the file is your microcomputer and the target destination is one of the RAND multi-user computers. In downloading the direction is reversed; your microcomputer becomes the target while one of the RAND multi-user computers is the source location of the file. In both cases you work on your microcomputer while logged in to one of the multi-user computers.

File transfer requires an understanding of DOS and UNIX basics. If you are unfamiliar with filename conventions, directory structure, paths, or pathnames, please consult Appendix B of the *CUE R3.0 User's Guide for Text Processing Systems*, N-2465-CIC. Section IV of that guide contains in-depth information on file and directory transfer, including shortcut methods. Please consult Sec. VII of that guide if you run into any problems transferring files.

You may interrupt a file (or directory) transfer by pressing <Ctrl+Break>. Interrupt the transfer at any prompt or after you see either of the following messages:

```
Receiving UNIXFILENAME as pcfilename
Sending PCFILENAME as unixfilename
```

Do not try to interrupt the file transfer at any other time. Once you have pressed <Ctrl+Break>, wait a moment for the UNIX side of the file transfer program to end.

SINGLE FILE TRANSFER

The basic file transfer steps are simple: (1) bring up the CUE command line (<F9>); (2) issue the file transfer command (upload = **put**, download = **get**); (3) specify the source filename; and (4) specify the target filename.

If the file you want to transfer is not in your current source directory (TP directory for downloads, PC directory for uploads), you must specify the full pathname of the source file.

If you want to place the file in a directory other than your current target directory, you must specify the full pathname for the target file. If you want to use the source filename for the target filename, press <CR> when prompted for the target filename. The file will be placed in your current target directory. The target filename must conform to the filenaming conventions of the target computer's operating system (DOS when downloading, UNIX when uploading).

When you specify a target filename, the system checks whether a file by the same name already exists in your target directory. When downloading, if it does, you are prompted for a new name or for permission to overwrite the existing file. If the target filename is accepted (no file by that name exists), CUE sends a message: "Creating file => *pcfilename*". When uploading, if a file exists with the same name as the target filename, the target file will be renamed with a number after the specified name.

NOTE: When you are through transferring files and working on the TP, be sure to log out to avoid incurring unnecessary TP charges.

Downloading a Single File (TP ==> PC)

1. Bring up CUE command line:

```

% <F9>

```
2. Issue download command:

```

cue==> get <CR>

```
3. Enter UNIX filename including path if needed:

```

Enter UNIX filename: [path]filename <CR>

```
4. Enter PC filename including path if needed, or press <CR> to use same name as on TP (PC filename may be truncated):

```

Enter PC filename: [path][filename] <CR>

```
5. A UNIX file transfer program ("cueget") determines whether the file is text or binary and performs any needed conversion. CUE displays a message indicating the name of the file on both the TP and PC, along with the number of free bytes (*n*) remaining on your disk. As the transfer proceeds, CUE displays the number of bytes (####) sent. When the transfer ends, CUE returns you to the TP prompt as shown below:

```

Creating file=> pcfilename
cueget unixfilename
unixfilename: conversion message          [#### bytes]
Kermit starting
Receiving UNIXFILENAME as pcfilename Bytes remaining: n
####
%

```

Uploading a Single File (PC ==> TP)

1. Bring up CUE command line:

```
% <F9>
```

2. Issue upload command:

```
cue==> put <CR>
```

3. Enter PC filename including path if needed:

```
Enter PC filename: [path]filename <CR>
```

4. Enter UNIX filename including path if needed, or press <CR> to use same name as on PC:

```
Enter UNIX filename: [path][filename] <CR>
```

5. CUE sends a message indicating the name of the file on both the PC and TP, along with the file length in bytes (####). As the transfer proceeds, CUE displays the number of bytes sent. A UNIX file transfer program ("cueput") determines whether the file is text or binary and performs any needed conversion. When the transfer ends, CUE returns you to the TP prompt:

```
cueput unixfilename
Kermit starting
Sending PCFILENAME as unixfilename Length= ####
####
unixfilename: conversion message
%
```

TRANSFERRING MULTIPLE FILES OR DIRECTORIES

The procedure for transferring multiple files from the same directory, or all files in a directory, is much like transferring a single file; you use the same CUE commands ("get" for downloads, "put" for uploads). In multiple file transfer, however, rather than specify a particular source filename, a filename with a "*" or "?" character in it is used (this is known as a wildcard expression).

To transfer multiple files from the same directory, type a filename that contains the common characters in the multiple filenames and substitute the appropriate wildcard character(s) for the rest ("?" represents any single character, "*" represents any successive number of characters). Include the path if the files are not in your current source directory. For example, to upload or download all files in your current directory with the extension ".exe", specify "*.exe" as the source filename.

To download an entire directory, specify "[path]*" as the source filename; to upload an entire directory, specify "[path]*.*".

When you use a wildcard symbol, CUE does not prompt for or accept a target filename; the source filenames are used as target filenames. However, you may specify a target directory. The files will be placed there, or in your current directory if you respond with <CR>.

Downloading an Entire Directory

1. Bring up CUE command line:

```
% <F9>
```

2. Issue download command:

```
cue==> get <CR>
```

3. Enter wildcard expression including path if needed (use "*" to represent all filenames):

```
Enter UNIX filename: [path]* <CR>
```

System will respond with:

```
NOTE: Multi-file transfer specified.
File selection criteria: [path]*
```

4. Enter target PC directory including path if needed, or press <CR> to use current PC directory:

```
Enter target directory or <CR> for current directory: [name] <CR>
```

Uploading an Entire Directory

1. Bring up CUE command line:

```
% <F9>
```

2. Issue upload command:

```
cue==> put <CR>
```

3. Enter wildcard expression including path if needed (use "*.*)" to represent all filenames):

```
Enter PC filename: [path]*.* <CR>
```

System will respond with:

```
NOTE: Multi-file transfer specified.
File selection criteria: [path]*.*
```

4. Enter target TP directory including path if needed, or press <CR> to use current TP directory:

```
Enter target directory or <CR> for current directory: [name] <CR>
```

V. USING YOUR PC AS A TERMINAL

When you log in to the Text Processor from your PC, CUE automatically enters the keyboard mode (TP prompt). Your microcomputer functions as a terminal for the TP unless you explicitly let CUE know you want to shift control back to the microcomputer. In the keyboard mode, special definitions have been assigned to certain key combinations to make your work easier. For a full description of the key definitions and their interaction with other software, see Sec. V in *CUE R3.0 User's Guide for Text Processing Systems*, N-2465-CIC.

The majority of CUE key definitions are used to facilitate your work with the RAND editor, E. To the extent possible, the CUE key definitions allow you to use the same keystrokes with the RAND editor as you would use with the ESP editor. The tables below summarize the key definitions for use with the RAND editor. They show the PC keys to be used, the equivalent key labels on Ann Arbor Ambassador or XL terminals (E keys) and the key definitions.

If you are unfamiliar with the RAND editor, or have any questions on its use, please contact a Text Processing Consultant.

Editor Command Functions

PC Key	E Key/Command	Meaning
<Esc>	<Cmd>	Brings up the command line.
<CR>	<CR>	Executes command.
<Ctrl+F4>		Interrupts the current E command.
<Ctrl+F10>	redraw	Redraws screen.
<Esc><Esc><Alt+F9>		Brings up last E command.

Moving the Cursor

PC Key	E Key	Meaning
<→>	<→>	To the right one column.
<←>	<←>	To the left one column.
<↑>	<↑>	Up one line in same column.
<↓>	<↓>	Down one line in same column.
<Esc><→>	<Cmd><→>	Right to end of text on cursor line.
<Esc><←>	<Cmd><←>	To left margin on current line.
<Esc><↑>	<Cmd><↑>	To top line, same column same window.
<Esc><↓>	<Cmd><↓>	To bottom of text, same column same window.
<CR>	<CR>	To beginning of next line.
<Tab>	<Tab>	Right to tab stop, preset every 8 columns.
<Shift+Tab>	<Shift+Tab>	Left to tab stop, preset every 8 columns.
<Home>	<Home>	To top left corner of window.
<End>	<Cmd><→>	Right to end of text on cursor line.

Moving the Window (Scrolling)

PC Key	E Key	Meaning
<PgUp>	<-Page>	Toward beginning of file 24 lines.
<PgDn>	<+Page>	Toward end of file 24 lines.
<Esc><PgUp>	<Cmd><-Page>	To beginning of file.
<Esc><PgDn>	<Cmd><+Page>	To end of file.
<Ctrl+PgUp>	<-Line>	Moves text down 8 lines.
<Ctrl+PgDn>	<+Line>	Moves text up 8 lines.
<Alt+F3>	<-Window>	Moves the window left 16 columns.
<Alt+F4>	<+Window>	Moves the window right 16 columns.

Inserting Text

PC Key	E Key	Meaning
<Ins>	<Insert>	Turns insert mode on or off.
<Spacebar>	<Spacebar>	Adds blank spaces when insert mode is on.
<F10>	<Open>	Inserts blank line at cursor line.
<Ctrl+c>	<CtrlChar>	Embeds control character (caret) into text.

Deleting Text

PC Key	E Key	Meaning
<Spacebar>	<Spacebar>	Erases current character (insert mode off).
<Bsp>	<Bsp>	Erases character to left of cursor.
	<DelChar>	Deletes character on which cursor rests.
<Esc>	<Cmd><DelChar>	Erases text from cursor to end of line.
<F1>	<Close>	Deletes cursor line or marked area.
<F3>	<Cmd><DelChar>	Erases text from cursor to end of line.
<Alt+F1>	<Erase>	Erases line or marked area.
<Ctrl+F1>		Erases word the cursor is on.

Restoring Text

PC Key	E Key	Meaning
<F2>	<Cmd><Close>	Restores deleted line(s).
<F4>	<Cmd><Close>	Restores partial line.
<Alt+F2>	<Cmd><Erase>	Restores erase buffer contents at cursor.
<Ctrl+F2>		Restores erased word.

Copying Text

PC Key	E Key	Meaning
<F7>	<Pick>	Picks cursor line or marked text.
<F8>	<Cmd><Pick>	Places picked text at cursor position.

Marking Text

PC Key	E Key	Meaning
<Ctrl+k>	<Mark>	Marks designated area.
<Esc><Ctrl+k>	<Cmd><Mark>	Unmarks area.

Searching for and Replacing Text

PC Key	E Key	Meaning
<Ctrl+>>	<+Sch>	Searches forward in text.
<Ctrl+<>	<-Sch>	Searches backward in text.
<Ctrl+F3>	<Repl>	Replaces text.

Rearranging Text

PC Key	E Command	Meaning
<F5>	split	Splits a line at the cursor position.
<F6>	join	Joins next line to end of cursor line.
<Alt+F6>	center	Centers the cursor line.
<Alt+F7>	justify	Justifies paragraph from cursor line.
<Alt+F8>	fill	Fills paragraph from cursor line.

Multiple Files

PC Key	E Key	Meaning
<Alt+F9>	<Alt>	Puts alternate file in window.
<Alt+F5>	<ChgWin>	Changes between or among windows.

Key Definitions for Non-Editor Functions (Do not use with E)

CUE Command at CUE Prompt	Keystroke at TP Prompt	Function
chelp	<Shift+F1>	Enters full-screen help facility.
showstat	<Shift+F2>	Displays full-screen CUE status.
setterm	<Shift+F3>	Sets terminal type for CUE.
printenv ¹	<Shift+F4>	Displays UNIX environment variables.
dir /w	<Shift+F5>	Displays contents of current PC directory.
ls ¹	<Shift+F6>	Displays contents of current TP directory.
get	<Shift+F7>	Downloads file(s) or directory.
put	<Shift+F8>	Uploads file(s) or directory.
dos	<Shift+F9>	Goes to DOS.
logout ¹ <F9> exit	<Shift+F10>	Logs out of TP and exits CUE.
	<Ctrl+Break>	Interrupts CUE.
	<Ctrl+Bsp>	Interrupts UNIX function.
	<Alt+F10>	Interrupts UNIX function.

¹Executed from TP prompt (%), not from CUE prompt (cue==>).

VI. CUE UTILITIES

A number of utilities, i.e., general-purpose computer programs, are available from the CUE command line. These utilities are described in Sec. VI of *CUE R3.0 User's Guide for Text Processing Systems*, N-2465-CIC. A list of the available utilities appears below.

To run these utility commands, press <F9> to bring up the CUE prompt (cue=>), type the command as directed below, then press <CR>.

cd [[d:] <i>path</i>]	Changes to the specified directory.
cprint	Ceases printing text from screen.
dir [d:][<i>path</i>][<i>filename</i>] [/p] [/w]	Lists entries for the specified or default directory.
dos	Goes to DOS. CUE is still active. Type exit <CR> to return to CUE.
drive <i>d</i> :	Changes to the specified drive.
edit [d:][<i>path</i>] <i>filename</i>	Edits the named file with ESP.
format <i>d</i> : [<i>options</i>]	Formats a diskette on the A or B drive.
print [d:][<i>path</i>][<i>filename</i>]	Prints incoming text on screen to named file or to local printer if no filename is given.
run <i>command</i> [<i>parameters</i>]	Runs the specified DOS command.
type [d:][<i>path</i>] <i>filename</i>	Displays the contents of the named file.

VII. LOGOUT

When you have completed file transfer and any other work you may be doing on the TP, you must log out to avoid incurring unnecessary TP charges. Until you log out, even if you are working only on your microcomputer, you will be charged for connect time to the TP.

To log out of the TP, you must be in keyboard mode (% prompt). If the TP prompt does not appear, press <CR>. When you are in keyboard mode, you may log out automatically or manually, as shown below:

AUTOMATIC LOGOUT

To log out of TP and exit CUE:

```
% <Shift+F10>
```

MANUAL LOGOUT

1. Log out of TP:

```
% logout <CR>
```

2. When the ^L symbol appears, enter the CUE command mode:

```
L <F9>
```

3. Exit CUE:

```
cue==> exit <CR>
```


Appendix

NEW FEATURES OF CUE RELEASE R3.0

The following lists in brief some of the changes made from CUE release 0.98 to release R3.0. For a full comparison, please consult Appendix D of the *CUE R3.0 User's Guide for Text Processing Systems*, N-2465-CIC.

In release R3.0, CUE has been enhanced and improved. Known bugs have been corrected, procedures streamlined and made easier, error messages and error recovery improved, and new features added, such as:

- Ability to customize CUE--addition of a configuration file ("config.cue")
- Enhanced security--elimination of password field in "u.dir" file and relocation of file to the "retc" directory
- Full-screen menu-driven help facility
- Streamlined login/logout--one step login and logout commands, improved login error messages and recovery
- More key definitions
- More utility programs
- Significant changes and additions in file transfer capabilities:
 - Ability to transfer multiple files or entire directories using wildcard expressions
 - Ability to transfer text or binary files with the same commands
 - Addition of "up" and "down" as aliases for the file transfer commands "put" and "get", respectively
 - Ability to specify complete filename paths, eliminating the need to move into a given directory
 - Ability to use either forward or backward slashes when specifying pathnames for files on UNIX or DOS systems
 - Protection against accidentally overwriting files
 - Better error detection and recovery during file transfer

Critique Form

CUE R3.0 TUTORIAL FOR TP USERS

Please help us evaluate this tutorial by completing the five statements below. Return the form to Skip Eastman, CIS/1.

1. My knowledge of the PC is

limited	extensive
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10

2. My PC is a

Diskette System
 Hardcard System
 Hard Disk System

3. The *CUE R3.0 Tutorial for TP Users* contained:

very little	all	of the information I needed to
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		get started with CUE.

Comments:

4. The *CUE R3.0 Tutorial for TP Users* guide was:

difficult	easy	to follow.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		

Comments:

5. Other comments:

Name (optional): _____

